

Email - [redacted]@  
gmail.comQ1.

Ans. Akbar being promoter of art and culture patronised Tansen as one of his 'nav-ratnas' in the court, due to his excellence in the field of Music.

Contribution of Akbar and Tansen towards development of Music is as follows :-

- ↳ Composition of New Ragas by Tansen  
Eg: Mian Malhar, Bhairavi etc.  
adorned Mughal court and art halls.
- ↳ Music became mainstream court art  
employing many artists with diverse  
art-forms and.
- ↳ Reduced Puritan orthodoxy in  
Court and governance perspective  
as music wasn't allowed in Deham.
- ↳ Also paved opportunity for poets  
to write lyrics to be performed by

artists.

↳ Gave new form of expression to Bhakti/Sufi Silsilas in the form of Qawali Qawalli in which Akbar himself participated.

↳ Gave inspiration to regional Kingdoms to develop native forms  
Eg: Rajputana style of music.

↳ On the long run it inspired Gharanas all across India with regional expertise. Eg: Ludhnow Gharana for Kathak dance and Music

↳ Made Mughal governance more diverse and versatile. Eg: Tansen's Performances were organised at Fatehpur Sikri in Midst of a Lake Pond formed structure

Hence Contribution of Akbar and Tansen enriched the Hindustani style of music in North India.

b)

Ans. Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan traveler who visited India during the reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq. He was awarded by 'dastarbandi' ~~due to~~ and was given the post of Quazi-ul-Quzat due to his knowledge and excellence.

Ibn Battuta's observation on Indian Cities as per <sup>his book</sup> Kitab-ul-Rihala :-

↳ Fortified cities with batter shaped boundaries.

↳ Distribution of cities in few parts

Eg: Some areas resided by Elites  
Some by working and labour  
Class etc.

↳ Grid Pattern was followed in the cities with roads intersecting at right angle.

↳ Cities had demaistaded areas for markets, shops etc.

- ↳ Purity and pollution also existed evident from houses constructed on the periphery of the cities resided by lower classes.
- ↳ Different types and sizes of houses  
Eg: Rich class and Rich Merchants had bigger multi roomed houses.  
Compared to smaller quarters of workers
- ↳ Connectivity was maintained with major trading routes like Silk route, Uttarapath etc.
- ↳ Rest houses and public buildings like Mosques, Water Reservoir were also maintained by the state.
- ↳ Dedicated areas for butchering and keeping animals were maintained.

Hence due to such advanced city planning Ibn Battuta had claimed the Sultanate to be most progressive in the entire world. However due to biasness towards patron it is still a matter of debate.

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c)  
Aus. Chehulgani or 'Turkan-i-Chehulgani' was a Corps of Forty elite nobles and military commander formed by Altmish to aid and advice the Sultan in administrative matters.

Moreover historians <sup>are</sup> of a view that it was formed as a policy of appeasement towards nobles to gain their legitimacy, support and to for rules and maintain stability.

Relation of Chehulgani with Sultan :

It changed from time to time for  
Example initially it :

↳ Provided aid and advice to Sultan on matters of administration.

Eg: Decision to not give refuge to Khwarizmi Prince to avert Mongol invasion

↳ Had stronger marital relations with Sultan and family.

↳ Acted as Qafadars and maintained their share of infantry and cavalry

However in the later phase they started dominating Eg:-

↳ Started acting as king makers  
Eg: Dep. Protested against Razia and even got her killed. ~~Razia~~  
• Deposed, blinded and killed Sultans like Kaikubad.

↳ Even took over the throne later on. Eg: <sup>Ghiyathuddin</sup> Balban one of the members of Chahelgani, who was also Naib-Sultan under Sultan Nasiruddin, eliminated Sultan and took over the throne.

Hence due to such increasingly dominating relationship Balban decided to abolish Chahelgani as soon as he became Sultan and even crushed all the hostile members with the policy of Blood and Iron.

d)  
Aus. Khalsa Panth was formed as a military wing in Sikhism under Guru Gobind Singh as a result of sense of insecurity due to Mughal atrocities. Eg: Got some Gurus executed even by Aurangzeb did so.

Hence Khalsa Pant was established as a Sikh Force having

- ↳ Military Capabilities
- ↳ In the form of a formidable force against adversaries
- ↳ To balance religion and security

Principles of Khalsa Panth :-

1) A strictly abide by teachings of the Gurus like :

- ↳ wearing all 5 symbols
- ↳ 'Nam Japo'
- ↳ Always maintain ethical conduct
- ↳ Organise Charity Eg: Langar.

Kesh  
Kada  
Kaccha  
Kripan

2) Stay ready for war in self defence Eg:  <sup>Guru</sup> Gobind Singh ji himself fought Battle of Makhowal.

3) Ready to sacrifice for religion and nation.

4) Protect important shrines and symbols of Sikhism  
Eg: 'The Guregaranth Sahib'  
Akal Takth etc.

Hence Khalsa Panth was a manifestation of experiences that Sikhism faced in contemporary world due to Mughal policies. But it helped Sikhism in gaining a stronger status of a religion with specified set of code of conduct.

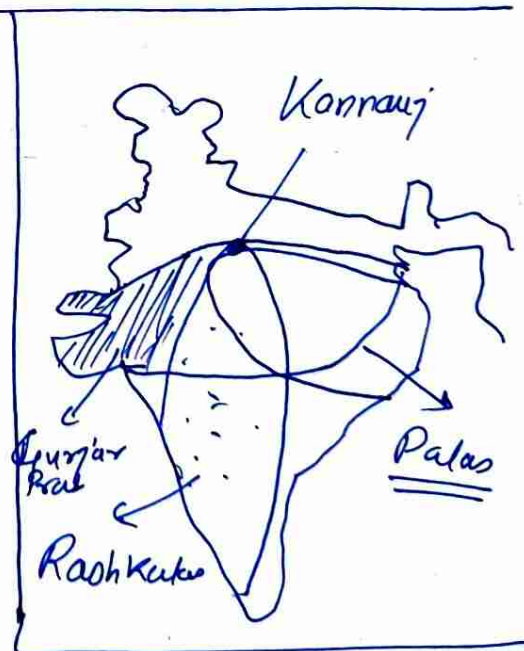
c)

Ans. Tripurshik Struggle was fought around 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Century A.D between Palas, Guojar-Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas for maintaining dominance over Kannauj. Eg: Krishna III defeated Nagabhata and so on.

Causes of the Struggle :-

➔ Overlapping Territorial boundaries. hence struggle for power.

➔ Kannauj emerged as symbol of power as it was capital of Harshavardhan the last powerful ruler who controlled unified north India.



↳ Geographic Location of Kannauj - was strategic due to → Proximity to Trade routes like Silk Route, Uttarapath etc.

Consequences :-

- ↳ Affected strength and economy of all the three kingdoms.
- ↳ Weakened Gurjar-Pratiharas that it later divided into many Rajput Clans like Parmars, Chauhans etc.
- ↳ Compromised Western border security against invasions due to drain of strength and resources.
- ↳ Affected domestic trade and commerce due to multiple taxation on tolls.

~~Hereafter~~ Simultaneously Gurjar-Pratiharas and Palas patronised regional art and architecture Eg: Solanki School, Pala School etc. And Rashtrakutas also gained excellence in literature and culture. Eg: Amoghavarsha's literary works.

Q4.

a) Nationalist School of historians like Jadurath Sorkar are of the view that religious policies of Aurangzeb were guided by his puritan mindset.

Argument or  
Evidences given in favour are :-

- ↳ Aurangzeb banned religious festivals of Holi or Diwali
- ↳ He even banned the provisions by Shia Muslims on Navroz as Aurangzeb was puritan Sunni muslim
- ↳ He reimposed jaziya tax on Hindu population
- ↳ He destroyed the temples like 'Kashi Vishwanath'

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However another school  
to of historians with scholars like  
Noorul Hassan have provided counter  
arguments like :-

↳ Holi was banned due to excessive  
liquor consumption and law and  
order issues. Similarly Diwali was  
banned due to excessive fireworks  
or 'Aishbaazi'

↳ Nowroz was banned as such pro-  
cession could have caused clashes  
among Shia and Sunni communities  
hence to maintain peace

↳ Reimposition of 'Jazia' was to maintain  
sovereignty against<sup>E</sup> Maratha  
Expansionism who imposed 'Chauth'  
and 'Sardeshmukhi' in Mughal territories

That's why it was not  
imposed since beginning of his rule but  
later on.

↳ Kashi Vishwanath Temple was destroyed  
due to facilitating Shiva ji's escape  
as a retaliatory measure.

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However Marxist Historians like Prof. Irfan Habib and Athar Ali have divided Aurangzeb's policies as

- ↳ Major Consequential and
- ↳ Minor Inconsequential.

→ Minor inconsequential policies like

- Banning the practice of Quarnic Verses on coins - to save disrespect
- Ending the tradition of iharokha darshan ~~and~~ etc. Started by Akbar had less impact. but.

→ Major Consequential Policies like

- Differential Taxation on Traders  
Eg: Muslim 2.5%. Hindu - 5%
- Deputation of only Muslims as Qafadars in rich Ganga-Yamuna Doab Region
- Aggressive policy against Rajputs, Jats etc. led to greater impact on secular outlook.

Hence due to such differential views it's a matter of debate but in any case acts like Temple demolition cannot be justified as observed by Audrey Trichsey.

b)  
Ans: 'Tuzuk-i-Babari' or B is an auto-  
biographical account written by  
Babur in his native language Cyktai-  
Turk and later translated in Persian  
as Baburnama by Abul Fazl.

It acts as a rich and  
primary source of history.

Tuzuk-i-Babri as a Source of history:-

- ① It acts as a direct and primary  
source of contemporary social, political  
and economic history of both  
Central Asia and India
- ② Mentions the turmoil faced by  
Babur Eg: his battles lost to  
Shaibani Khan etc.

Simultaneously Russogence  
and downfall of Saffavid Dynasty and  
rise of the Ottoman Empire.

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① → It also mentions Babur's difficult times at Fargana outside its territory.

→ Indian Aspects like treachery against Sultan Ibrahim Lodi and invitation to Babur for visiting India by Daulat Khan Lodi and Rana Sangha

## Economy:

→ His ambition to rule over India as he mentions 'No more misery for us ever' after planning to invade Indian Subcontinent known for its richness.

→ His military techniques like Pulghama has been described in detail which enabled his smaller (25,000) force to defeat Sultanates (large (1,50,000) force).

→ Rajput Rulers and their faulty military technique of 'no retreat' or 'Vijay ya viregati'. He admits that if Rajputs knew to retreat

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Strategically they would have been invincible.

↳ Mentions use of Jihad for political Gains Eg: Broke all liquor bottles in the name of jihad to defeat Rana Sanga.

↳ Gives details about Law of Succession i.e. Coparcenary to divide kingdom among all the sons.

↳ Provides practical approach to rule India setting aside the concept of Dar-ul-Harb and Dar-ul-Islam

↳ Mentions the predecessor of Akbar's Mansabdar System known as Wajehdari system.

Since Baburnama acts as a rich primary source of history but as it is an autobiography it should be seen with critical view towards personal biases and point of views.

C)  
Ans Allauding Khilji Ruled between <sup>C.E.</sup> 1296  
to 1316 and is considered one of  
the most successful sultans due  
to his prudent policies like Market  
Regulation and Land Measurement.

Market Regulation to fulfill political  
aims :- Divided Market into three parts  
Content Historian Food, Clothes, Horse.  
Abdul Kadir Barani

Contemporary historian Barani has  
observed that if soldiers were  
paid in cash, as they were, the  
royal treasury would have emptied  
within 5-6 years.

Hence Market reforms  
were necessary for many reasons like

④ To control inflation to the level  
that even low paid soldiers could  
afford healthy lifestyle and do not  
swolt.

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↳ To maintain strategic reserves of food grains, examples maintained royal granaries.

↳ To keep traders and government officials at check Eg: Deputed Shalmai-Mandi, Barids and Munbiyan to keep vigilance of adultery, hidden conspiracy, Dill practices etc.

↳ Affordability of basic necessities would keep masses satisfied hence his era didn't witness <sup>any</sup> major revolt / public uprising.

Military Reforms to full fill political aims :-

↳ Cash Payment to reduce control of soldiers/military over territorial areas Eg: Declared whole Ganga Yamuna Doab as Khalisa Land merging Quam or Iqta Land.

Hence steps towards consolidating power centralisation.

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↳ Dagh and Chahra to maintain quality and efficiency of its military which was the main force of rule.

Eg. Had threat of Mongol invasions with better supply of horses and disciplined army.

↳ Started maintaining Cantonment areas to fulfil needs of emergency like sudden attacks etc.

Hence Alaudin Khilji's policies were far sighted which prevented development of centrifugal tendencies, enhanced concentration of power in Sultan's hands, to strengthen his position as centralised command. by keeping every section satisfied and under check and balances.

Qs.

(a) Delhi sultans had varied interests and objectives behind building construction which impacted the structure, look, elegance, utility etc. and developed as Indo-Saracenic style i.e. mix of <sup>Persian and</sup> <sub>Indian</sub> Building construction under different dynasties:

A) Mameluk Dynasty / Slave Dynasty

↳ Converted many existing religious structures into mosques or secular buildings Eg: Adhai Din Ka Jhopda Ajmer, Qawat al Islam Mosque - Delhi by converting a Jain Temple.

↳ ~~Qutubuddin~~ Qutubuddin Iltutmish and Qutubuddin Aibak and Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Khilji built Qutub Minar in respect of Sufi saint Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Khilji.

B) Seljuk style / Khilji

↳ Strong and beautified structures like Alai Darwaza were constructed with sense of beautification through sculptures.

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C) Under Tughlay Dynasty beautification took a back seat and

↳ New form of strong structures emerged with Batter technique for strong defense.

↳ Few parks and Mosques were also built

↳ Canal construction was done in massive scale

D) Lodhi Dynasty started experimentation like

↳ Double-Dome with octagonal structures.

↳ 'Pelikhana' for storage of arms or hiding points just below domes

↳ Beautification used Indo-Iranian style Eg: Symbols of lotus, etc. were carved.

Hence Delhi Sultanate prepared the foundation of Building construction in India which reached zenith during the Mughal Period.

b) Al Beruni was a traveller sent by Mahmud Gazni. He prepared his account named 'Kitab-ul-Hind' mentioning Economic, Social, Cultural and, political and scientific aspects.

He praised Indian advancement in Science and Technology and mathematics but simultaneously shows anger over Brahmanical community for not sharing such knowledge with others/mores.

In this context he exclaims that "Hindus believe that there is no Sciencia like theirs".

And it was true to some extent because at that time Indians had excelled in fields like

↳ Mathematics under Aryabhatt's creations Aryabhattiyam, Varahmi's Contribution

↳ Medical Sciences like Shushrut Samohita

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dealt with surgery even as delicate as cataract.

- Charak Samahita as in Medicine and anatomy.

↳ Astronomy under Aryabhatt who gave theories of Eclipse, Sun at the center of solar system etc.

↳ Mathematics with Indian Scholars like Bhaskaracharya <sup>and</sup> works like Lilavati

↳ Construction Architecture Eg: Temple Construction with accurate scale and measures etc.

- water lifting and storage etc.

Hence as such knowledge remained limited even among the Indian society to the upper classes and was hard to retrieve this frustrated Al Beruni to give such statement. As when found he translated many Indian texts to Persian.

c) Bhakti Movement emerged in India from Deep South i.e. modern Tamil Nadu Region under Alwar and Naynar Saints and then gradually spread across India in both nirguna and Saguna forms.

Chief Features of Bhakti movement :-

- ↳ Against Brahmanical dominance and need for middle men. It advocated personal relation between god and disciple.
- ↳ Non Ritualistic and advocated true devotion and learning through 'Guru Shishya Parampara'  
Eg: Saint Ramanand was guru of Kabir Das.
- ↳ Advocated for egalitarian society i.e.
  - Against caste based discrimination  
Eg: As targeted by Kabir Das.
  - Equal status to women  
Eg: Guru Nanak ji advocated for it

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↳ Higher accessibility through use of vernacular language ~~instead~~ in place of Sanskrit.

Eg: Mira Bai - Bhojan in Rajasthan  
Narsi Mehta → Gujarati.

↳ New forms of devotion were promoted

Eg: Kirtana } By Chaitanya Mahapadhu  
and Bhojan }

↳ Promotion of regional and local deities and identities

Eg: Lingayats - under Basavanna in Karnataka.  
Vithal Swami - Maharashtra

↳ Popularising Vernacular literature among masses as right to knowledge.

Eg: Agham poetries - Maharashtra - <sup>Saint</sup> Jnanpura

Hence Bhakti Movement was aimed to free men/women of the clutches of religious domination and make them attain spiritual enlightenment through direct connection with god.

d) Kabir das was a nirguna Bhak Saint  
around 15<sup>th</sup> Century A.D he was  
a hindu by birth but was brought up  
in a Muslim (gulaha) family. Hence  
had deep knowlege about both the  
Cultures.

He criticised both the  
religions for concepts like :

- ↳ Purity and pollution
- ↳ Social exclusion
- ↳ Religious domination
- ↳ Mutual enimity etc.

Hence throug his works  
called 'Kabir Bani's' propogated the

- values of
- Brotherhood
  - End to Untouchability
  - Equal respect and status  
to women
  - Freedom of choices ~~to~~ in  
work, lifestyle etc.

His followers 'Kabir Panthis' propogated

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his ideas in coming time.

As Kabir Das was a Nirguna Saint he didn't focus much on divinity or god with attributes but focused on true knowledge.

Hence if people would have true knowledge above social stigmas and barriers they can achieve peace and love i.e true salvation.

e)

Akbar gave support to development of Hindi literature by conferring titles like 'Kavi Rai' to prominent poets and writers.

At the time of Akbar Hindi was in 'Riti Kal' of its developmental phase. With works of regional poets like Tulsidas → Ramcharan - as in awadhi its was gaining prominence.

Akbar didn't hinder the development of local languages which helped in

↳ Penetration of Hindi into Rajasthan which took form of Rajasthani under Bhakti Sain Mira Bai's influence.

↳ Patronage were given to famous writers and poets.

Hence Akbar's secular approach helped in continuous development of Hindi literature.

Q6.

Zamindars were the mostly the big local landlords who helped the Mughal administration in collecting land revenue from farmers/peasants on whom Zamindars had a strong hold.

Zamindars formed a powerful class and were present in every part because India was mostly an agrarian economy at that point.

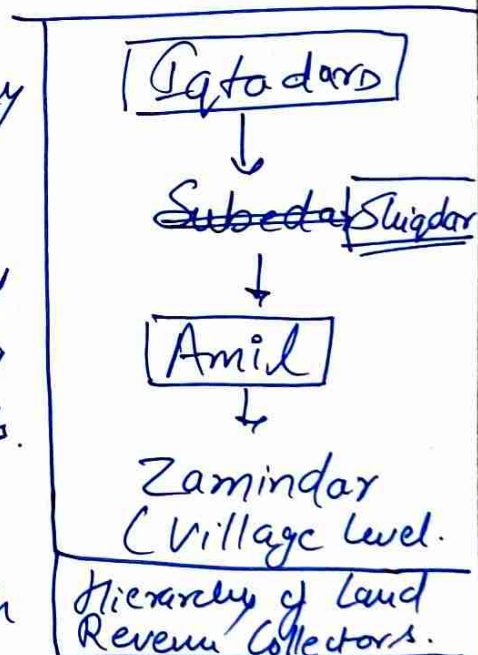
- ↳ Zamindars had close association with peasants. regarding their grievances, hence acted as bridge between Empire and Peasant.
- ↳ Provided Employment to small peasants on their large fields.
- ↳ Helped peasants in need Eg: financial support like loan
- ↳ Acted as major market for local Peasants

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↳ Facilitated trade and commerce as a collective whole than individual peasants.

Hence due to such an important role Zamindars enjoyed equal respect from peasants as well as the administration.

~~However many~~  
~~a times such~~  
↳ Maintained Law and Order by maintaining local forces Eg: Lathis.



However such powerful Zamindars sometimes gained enough power that they challenged the Mughal authority with centrifugal tendencies. Eg: Jats Revolt

To tackle such issues Mashrut / Tortalab Jagir were allotted by Mughal King to suppress any such rebellion and maintain Mughal Sovereignty.

b) Sher Shah Suri established first  
Ayan rule and ruled between (1540-45)  
A.D during which he introduced  
many political, economic and Administrative.  
Agrarian reforms.

Sher Shah's Agrarian Reforms :-

↳ Introduced scientific measurement  
of land for fixing proportionate  
land revenue based on fertility

↳ Used scientific instruments like  
Panab and Ropes

↳ Promoted production of cash crops  
Ex: Salt peter, Sugarcane, Rice

↳ Declared whole of Ganga Yamuna  
Doab as Khalisa land and

↳ introduced Zabti system.

Simultaneously his  
policies in trade and commerce  
helped in Commercialisation of Agriculture

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## Trade and Commerce policies of Sher Shah Suri :-

- ↳ Built Sadak-i-Azam or Grand Trunk Road from Bengal till Peshawar. enhancing trade connectivity.
- ↳ Introduced Silver Rupaya for better monetisation of economy
- ↳ Developed Sarais all along across Grand trunk road for facilitating travellers of all their requirements  
Eg: Stay, food, security etc.  
On 'Parik-i-Shurshahi'  
Eg: Abdul Sharawani claims that Sarais were artifacts of Suri Empire.
- ↳ Introduced Standard Weigh and measures

प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question  
No.)

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखो)  
Don't Write  
anything  
in this Part

- ↳ Maintained perfect law and order  
through
- ↳ Local responsibility for  
Loka Crime → Punished  
Officials
  - ↳ Strict and Exemplary  
punishment.

Hence maintained  
stable and convenient atmosphere  
for trade and commerce. as well  
as agriculture.

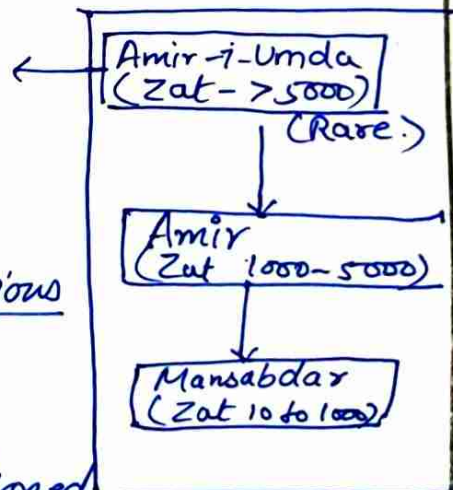
c) Mansabdar system was introduced by Akbar for effective management of military and administration based on shared responsibility and accountability.

Under this system Nobles and Military generals were given Zat ranks according in proportion to which they had to maintain infantry and Cavalry. And they were paid either in cash 'ragadi' or 'Jagir' (land <sup>and</sup> <sub>revenue's</sub> <sup>share</sup>).

Eg: Given only to two people during Akbar.

Significance of  
Changes brought by various  
Mughal Emperors:

- A) During Akbar, as mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari by Abul Fazal it was
- an elite position conferred to responsible people.
  - was linked with transferable Jagirdar system



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- Was given in three forms :
  - ★ Zat Rank <sup>(double)</sup> greater than Sawars
  - ★ Zat Rank equal to Sawars <sup>Eg: Satna Sambhar ii</sup>
  - ★ Zat Rank less than Sawars.
- It was ~~no~~ transferable and non hereditary, maintained supremacy of King.
- Payment on monthly basis.  
Whether in 'naqadi' or 'Jagir revenue'

## B) During Jahangir

- ↳ Introduced Du Aspa - Si Aspa system i.e. to maintain ~~status~~ Sawars double that of Zat Rank  
indicating financial crisis within Empire
- ↳ Introduced quarterly or bi-yearly payment system for Jagirdars to align with cropping seasons.  
Maintained monthly payment for Cash receivers.
- ↳ Made Jagirdari hereditary to gain faith and support of Mansabdar

Which led to deterioration of quality in the long run due to less capable successors of Mansabdars

c) Shahjahan till Aurangzeb

↳ Number of Mansabdars and Jagirdars swelled from around 3500 to 40,000.

↳ Jagirdari Crisis increase internal competition and mutual rivalry among Mansabdars. → Compromised overall efficiency of Mughal Army Eg → Nadir Shah attack.

↳ Centrifugal tendencies emerged Eg: Freedom of Marathas, Revolt of Sikhs, etc.

↳ Diluted the Central Command of later Mughal rulers who were less capable Eg: Sayid Brothers emerged as King Makers

Hence Mansabdar system was initially a success due to its effective management features but later on with introduction of changes its efficiency got diluted which at last gave rise to ~~the~~ division into ~~the~~ regional Kingdoms like Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad.

Q8.

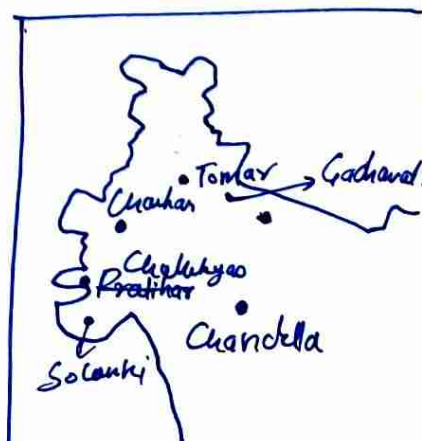
a) According to the 'Godrachar' and 'Agnikula' theories of origin of Rajputs they originated mainly to protect the Indian subcontinent against foreign invaders. Even the Marxist historians have similar view on their duty. i.e. to safeguard the frontier.

Hence their polity and social structure was accordingly arranged.

## Political Structure of Rajputs:

↳ They were divided into different clans like Parmars, Chauhan etc ruling over different regions of Rajputana.  
(Gujrat) (Ajmer)

↳ Fighting tradition  
Fought wars among themselves on occasions like after Dussehra.



Regions of Rajputs.

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↳ Policy of 'Vijay ya Veergati' there was no option of retreat. as mentioned by Babur in Duzuk-i-Babri as their weakness else would have been invincible

↳ Kept sovereignty, integrity and values and independence above life

Eg: Mewar never surrendered either to Allaudin Khilji or Akbar.

## Social Structure :-

↳ Practiced strict hindu religion strictly Eg: Didn't employ others/lower castes in army to large extent.

↳ Kept women dignity on high pedestal

Eg: Women performed Jhor if Rajputs were defeated by rivals. Eg: Rani Padmavati

- Confined to households
- ~~Per~~ followed Purdah system
- Sati was also prevalent

Such policies had both positive and negative impacts.

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## Positive impacts :

- ↳ Regular war exercises kept army and rulers disciplined as well as war ready.
- ↳ Internal capture of frontier territories by one winning Rajput clan secured against invaders.
- ↳ It developed rich values of patriotism and nationalism i.e. to die for one's motherland but not to retreat.  
Eg: Still prevails in Rajput Regiment (Army)
- ↳ It made Rajputs one of the most formidable force that even great rulers like Akbar had to adopt consiliatory <sup>Rajput</sup> policy for peaceful coexistence. Eg: Waton Legir allied with lunidity rights.

## Negative Impacts :-

- ↳ Many capable warriors lost in internal strifes Eg: Alha and Udal

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go of Chandela clan got killed by Prithviraj  
-raj Chauhan III. Hence deteriorated the  
efficiency of Rajputs against invaders.

↳ Overemphasis on Caste hierarchy reduced  
focus and efficiency as they had to  
do all tasks on war ground by themselves  
like fighting and disposing dead etc.  
as observed by Prof. Irfan Habib

↳ No retreat policy was a strategic  
failure as it gave them no  
chance to recover and re attack.  
Eg: Babur accepted that if they  
knew to retreat they would have  
been invincible

↳ Overemphasis on Women dignity had  
curbed the rights of women to a  
large extent

↳ Over emphasis on values Eg: Not  
to kill an aggressor (invader) if unarmed  
Costed in long run Eg: Ghori was left  
unharmd in Battle of Terain I reattached  
and won Second Battle which gave history new  
turn.  
Hence Rajput policies had  
great impact in shaping Indian history.

Q8.

b) Portuguese arrived in India around 1498 when Vasco-di-Gama reached Calicut. Their trade relation got intensified due to high profitability i.e. upto 60 times in European market due to high demand of Indian spices, cotton etc.

Portuguese arrival and Trade Monopoly  
:-

- ↳ Portuguese and Spanish people were ~~highest~~ had developed highest naval capacity.
- ↳ In order to reduce conflict divided the world in two parts i.e. East and West according to Treaty of Tordesillas under which Portuguese got right to explore the East → where India is located.

(P.T.O)

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↳ With realisation of high trade potential Portuguese introduced

- Blue Water Policy i.e. to collect check movement of European naval ships

- Castaze System of (Francisco-di-Almeida) under which collected toll and taxes

↳ Maintained sea dominance over seas through militarised ships  
Eg: Cannons mounted on ships.

↳ Gained Trade concessions from native rulers like

- Zamorin (ruler of Calicut)
- Akbar and Jahangir (Mughal)

↳ Disrupted any European company to reach to Mughal Court.  
Eg: for Captain D'Almeida.

↳ Eliminated native rulers in case of conflict. Eg: Bahadur Shah of Gujarat

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↳ Maintained factories Eg: at Goa  
and negotiated with native  
merchants by both powers and peace.

## Effectiveness of Portuguese monopoly:-

↳ Proved to be effective initially  
in absence of rivals Eg: but with  
popularity of naval scientific knowledge.  
Competition increased Eg: British  
emerged as superior Naval Power.

↳ Started doing Piracy to curb  
Competition. which deteriorated  
their credibility hence dispute  
with native nations.

↳ Religious intolerance Eg: Christianism,  
Inquisition, massacre generated  
social discordant against them

↳ Action against Mughals Eg: Seizure  
of ships etc. made them loose  
trade monopoly through for many

Hence with increasing  
European presence like Spain, French  
and especially British, Portuguese trade  
monopoly ended, for ever.

Q. c)

Historians like Irfan Habib, Athar Ali etc. are of the view that Akbar was one of the most secular ruler of Medieval Indian History which was evident in his policies and actions.  
Eg: Rajput Policy, Marital Alliances etc.

Akbar's initiatives indicated his liberal religious policies were also as :-

- ↳ Abolition of forced religious conversions in 1562 on request of Raja Bharmal.
- ↳ Abolition of Pilgrimage tax on Hindus in 1563
- ↳ Abolition of 'Jazia' Tax on Hindus in 1564
- ↳ Establishment of Ibadat Khana in 1575 which was later opened to religious scholar of all religions. to understand basic tenets of every religion. Also invited Christian Jesuit Jesuits

# U.P.S.C.

↳ Moving aside from Islamic Orthodoxy  
Eg: Propogated idea of Mazhar  
and ~~claimed~~ Abul Fazl claimed  
himself 'Jarr-i-Izdi' (Shadow of God on Earth)

To interpret islamic  
teachings by own.

↳ Propogated a new and liberal  
religion 'Din-i-Ilahi' based on

- Peace
- Brotherhood irrespective of Religion, Caste, Creed etc.

↳ Liberal Rajput Policy like

- Water Jagir with autonomy and heridity rights
- Matrimonial Alliance Eg: Jodha Bai
- High Mansabs Eg: ₹ 7000 to Raja Man Singh.

↳ However such policies were also driven by political considerations. For Example :-

# U.P.S.C.

⇒) ↳ Akbar was a practical ruler hence knew that cannot rule with high acceptance in a majority hindu nation with discriminatory policies like Conversion, Jazia, Pilgrimage Tax. Hence banned.

↳ Rajputs were most formidable force in north India with whom struggle cannot was not affordable.

Hence followed liberal Rajput policy.

↳ For gaining acceptance among every section invited religious teachers of every section in Ibadat khana

↳ Patronised even un-Islamic practices like music - Tansen, Painting - Vasveer Khana to give employment to diverse sections. Hence maintain satisfaction and peace.

↳ Todar mal's Bandobast also ensured least oppression of peasants class  
Eg: Jets and maintain stability.

Hence Akbar was a prudent ruler who made policy with farsightedness for and long form stability of the empire.