

**FIRST PAPER (UNIT-II)****EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA****(700 AD – 1857 AD)**

1. Well Comprehensive material for 3 & 5 Markers.
2. **Prayas KSG** aims to provide answer of all the expected questions from each unit of your syllabus.
3. This matter would cover all topics of this particular unit.
4. It is a very precise, well structured material,that would enhance the scoring ability of MPPSC aspirants.
5. The material would not only cover 5 marker questions but also provide relevant information for 3 markers.

## **FIRST PAPER (UNIT-II)**

### **EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA**

#### **(700 AD – 1857 AD)**

**1. Explain Kalhana's Rajatarangini.**

- **Rajatarangini**, (Sanskrit: "River of Kings") historical chronicle of early India, written in Sanskrit verse by the Kashmiri Brahman Kalhana in 1148. It covers the entire history of the Kashmir region from the earliest times to the date of its composition.

**2. Discuss the treaty of Purandar.**

- The Treaty of Purandar was signed in 1665 AD between Shivaji and Raja Jai Singh of Amber, who was deputed by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. By this treaty Shivaji surrendered 23 out of 35 forts and the Mughals acknowledged the authority of Shivaji over Konkan and parts of Balaghat.

**3. Define Akbar's concept of suzerainty.**

- Akbar's concept of suzerainty have been put forward by his biographer, Abul Fazl. According to him "Royalty is a light emanating from god, and a ray from the sun called Farr-i-izidi (the divine light), and the ruler endowed with Farr-i-izidi had a paternal love towards the subject.

**4. Write about Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple.**

- Brihadeeswarar Temple, also known as Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple is a fine example of the grandeur of Dravidian style of architecture of the Chola dynasty built by Rajendra chola I. It is UNESCO world heritage site. The temple is renowned for having the biggest Shivalingam in the Southern part of India.

**5. Explain the Battle of Talikota.**

- The battle of Talikota or the Battle of Rakkasa-Tangadi 1565 was a watershed battle fought between the Vijayanagara Empire and an alliance of the Deccan sultanates. The Shahi Sultans won the battle. The battle marked the end of the great age of Vijayanagara empire.

**6. What is Maratha confederacy?**

- The leading Maratha families- Sindhia, Holkar, Bhonsle, and Gaekwar- extended their conquests in northern and central India and became more independent and difficult to control. These leaders formed the Maratha confederacy.

**7. Write the three prominent features of Dravidian style of architecture in south India.**

- The temple is enclosed within a boundary wall with a temple tank within a compound.
- The shape of the main temple tower is a stepped pyramid that rises up geometrically.
- The presence of entrance gateway in the centre of the front wall known as "gopuram".

**8. Who was Mihir Bhoja?**

- Mihir Bhoja (c. 836–885 CE) or Bhoja I was a king belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty. He was a devotee of Vishnu and adopted the title of 'Adivaraha'. He was a great diplomat. He restored the falling prosperities and reputation of his dynasty.

**9. Discuss the three dynasties of Chalukyas.**

The three Chalukyan dynasties were:

- The "Chalukyas of Badami" (also called "Early Chalukyas"), who ruled from mid-6th century; with its capital at Badami (vatapi) in Karnataka;
- The "Chalukyas of Kalyani" (also called western Chalukyas or "Later Chalukyas");
- The "Chalukyas of vengi" (also called "Eastern Chalukyas") had ruled till the 11th century.

**10. Who was Amoghavarsha I?**

- Amoghavarsha I was a Rashtrakuta emperor, the greatest ruler of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. He ruled for 64 years. He was also a famous poet and scholar and wrote "*Kavirajamarga*", the first Kannada book on poetics, and he is said to have built the capital city Manyakheta so as to excel the city of Indra.

**11. Ahilyabai Holkar**

- Maharani Ahilyabai Holkar (c.1725 –1795 AD) was the Holkar Queen of the Maratha Malwa kingdom. She was married to Khanderao Holkar in 1733. She was a great pioneer and builder of Hindu temples & built hundreds of temples and Dharmashalas throughout India.

**12. Who were the Nayanars and the Alvars?**

- The Nayanars (saints devoted to Shiva) and Alvars (saints devoted to Vishnu) were the Tamil poet-saints; who came from all castes, including those deemed 'untouchables.' They played a crucial role between the 5th-10th Centuries in propagating the Bhakti Movement in Southern India.

**13. Explain Shankara's philosophy "Advaitavada".**

- Shankara's philosophy "Advaitavada" or the doctrine of non-dualism (Monism). Advaita school believes that Brahman is the one and only reality and everything else is a mere appearance, projection, formation or illusion. This philosophy is called Vedanta.

**14. Write major characteristics features of the nagara style of temple architecture.**

- The temples generally followed the panchayatan style and built on upraised platform; with the tall curved spiral roof over the garbhagriha or the deity room (deula); also presence of assembly hall or mandapa in front of the principal shrine;
- The porticos had a pillared approach.

**15. What are Latina, Phamsana, and Valabhi?**

- These are subdivisions of nagara temples depending on the shape of the shikhara:
  - **Latina or Rekha prasada type**-square at base with inwardly curved walls;
  - **Phamsana type**-broader at base with upward slope on a straight line;
  - **Valabhi type**-rectangular base with roof rising into vaulted chambers.

**16. Discuss about the battle of Khanwa.**

- The battle of Khanwa (1527) was fiercely contested between the invading forces of the first Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga of Mewar, after the Battle of Panipat. It ended in a decisive victory for the Mughal forces. The battle secured Babur's position in the Delhi-Agra region, thus consolidated the new Mughal dynasty in India.

**17. Who was Mahmud Begarha?**

- Sultan Mahmud Begarha or Mahmud Shah I, was the most prominent Sultan of Gujarat Sultanate. He ruled for more than 50 years. Under him the Gujarat kingdom reached its maximum limit, and emerged as one of the most powerful and well administered states in the country.

**18. What was Ijaradari system?**

- Ijaradari system was introduced by Warren Hastings in Bengal in 1772. Under this system, the highest bidder would temporarily get right to farm or collect revenue. In return for this function, the ijaradar (revenue farmer) was rewarded with a commission of 4 to 6 percent and few other benefits.

**19. What was Malguzari system?**

- The land tenure prevailing in the erstwhile central provinces was known as Malguzari system in which the Malguzar who was merely a revenue farmer under the Marathas. The malguzars were persons of influence and wealth.

**20. What was the Dadni System?**

- The Dadni system was a phase of business management of the English East India Company in Bengal in the eighteenth century. Under this system the merchants (both Indians and Europeans) gave cash and raw material advances (Dadan) to the artisans and later bought the finished products.

**21. Comment on the biography of Ashvaghosha.**

- Ashvaghosha, was a Buddhist philosopher and poet who is considered India's greatest poet before Kalidasa and the father of Sanskrit drama. He popularized the style of Sanskrit poetry known as Kavya. He wrote "Buddhacharitra" and lived in the court of King Kanishka.

**22. What was Jajmani system?**

- The Jajmani system was a social and economic arrangement between families of different castes within a village community in India. Under this system, jajmani families, generally the landowners, received goods and services from the kamin (families of village artisans and servants), and made customary payments to them.

**23. Write about the Battle of Waihind?**

- The Battle of Waihind in 1008-09 AD was fought between Mahmud of Ghazni and Hindu Shahi ruler Anandapala. In this battle, Anandapala had organized a confederacy of rulers of Ujjain, Gwalior, Kalinjar, Kannauj, Delhi and Ajmer, but the alliance was defeated.

**24. Write about the book "The Bhilsa Topes".**

- The Bhilsa Topes, was originally published in 1854 by Sir Alexander Cunningham. This work is the first serious attempt to trace Buddhist history through its architectural remains. It also provides a historical account of the rise, progress and decline of Buddhism.

**25. What is Samarangana Sutradhara?**

- It is an encyclopaedic work on classical Indian architecture (Vastu Shastra), written by Paramara King Bhoja of Dhar (1000-1055 AD). It treats various subjects such as town planning, house architecture, temple architecture and sculptural arts together with mudras, the canons of painting, etc.

**26. What are the sources of composite culture?**

1. **Bijak** : It is the compilation of the verses of Kabir.
2. **Guru Granth Sahib**: The fifth Sikh Guru Arjan Dev compiled it.
3. **Ajmer Shareef**: It is the holy shrine of the Sufi saint, Khwajah Moinuddin Chishti, located at Ajmer in Rajasthan.
4. **St. Francis Church (Kochi)**: St. Francis Church, in Fort Kochi, originally built in 1503, is the oldest European church in India.

**27. What does Ashtadiggajas means?**

- Ashtadiggajas is the collective title given to the eight telugu scholars and poets in the court of Emperor Krishnadevaraya who ruled the Vijayanagara Empire. They were Allasani Peddanna, Nandi Thimmana, Madayagari Mallana, Dhurjati, Ayyalaraju Ramabhadra Kavi, Pingali Surana, Ramaraja Bhushana, Tenali Ramakrishna.

**28. Write some Factors Responsible for the growth of composite culture?**

1. The wealth of the Mughal emperors was used to build palaces, forts and monuments.
2. The peace that prevailed all over northern India paved the way for undertaking extensive works of art.
3. The Mughal emperors were anxious to find an outlet for their expression in some visual arts.

**29. What was Afzal Khan episode?**

The famous episode is related with the death of Afzal Khan. The Afzal Khan episode was the masterpiece of Shivaji's planning abilities to kill Afzal Khan, who betrayed him in a truce meeting.

**30. Explain the term zimmi.**

Zimmi refers to the protected people who accepted the Muslim rule and agreed to pay tax called Jizyah. Generally in a fanatic Islamic state non-Muslims were called zimmi.

**31. What is Feudalism? What are the origin and consequences of Indian Feudalism?**

- Feudalism is a system under which the Feudatories (Vassals) were granted land along with certain rights on the Land or unit (Fief). It is a political-economic structure that emerged in the 10<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century. The vassals in return provide feudal services to Lords i.e. military services Or regular payment.

**Origin of Feudalism:**

The Origin of Feudalism is in the Kushans period. However, it flourished in the Gupta period when the practice of making land grants to Brahmins and Buddhist monks became common.

**Consequences:**

1. The emergence of sub-feudations (making the grants of land further).
2. The Control of central authority weakened.
3. More decentralization of regional power.
4. Feudatories assumed criminal and judicial functions.

### 32. Write a short note on Tabakat-i-Nasiri.

- Tabakat-i-Nasiri is a medieval text written in Persian by *Minhaj-i-Siraj*. Tabaqat means sections that accounts for the historical events of the Islamic world from the days Adam to the year 1260 A.D. Minhaj was appointed as Quazi of Delhi in the reign of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246-1266 A.D) was the slave dynasty ruler. He dedicated the text to the sultan.
- The text is the only important source for the reconstruction of the history of the foundation of Muslim rule in Bengal. It gives a detailed account of the invasion of Bakhtiyar Khalji.
- The text gives a history of Khalji.
- The text gives the history of the first fifty years of Muslim rule and the development of Muslim Society in Bengal.
- The purpose of the text was to account for the Muslim dynasties that originated in Iran and Central Asia.

### 33. What were the major dynasties of North India during the Early Medieval Period?

After the death of Harsha in the 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D. in North India, the Deccan & South India were dominated by various dynasties are:

#### (i) The Palas:

- Founded by Gopala in 750 A.D.
- The Pala stronghold was located in Bengal and Bihar till the middle of the 9<sup>th</sup> century.
- The Pala Empire was the dominant power in the northern Indian subcontinent, with its territory stretching across the Gangetic plain to include parts of modern-day eastern Pakistan, northern and northeastern India, Nepal and Bangladesh.
- The empire reached its peak under Emperors Dharmapala and Devapala.

#### (ii) The Pratiharas:

- The Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty was founded by Nagabhatta I in the region of Malwa & also ruled in the upper Gangetic valley till the middle of the 10<sup>th</sup> century.

#### (iii) The Senas:

- They ruled in Bengal after the Palas. The dynasty was founded by Samantasena.

#### (iv) The Rashtrakutas:

- They dominated in the Deccan, also in various territories of North and South India.
- The dynasty was founded by Dantidurga.



**34. The Pala Period is the most significant phase in the History of Buddhism in India.” Enumerate.**

- Gopala, who was the founder of the Pala dynasty was an ardent Buddhist.
- The Pala rulers were great patrons of Buddhist learning and religion.
- They built many viharas in which a large number of Buddhist monks lived.
- Dharmapala, the second Pala ruler revived Nalanda University. He also founded the renowned Vikramshila University near Bhagalpur in Bihar.
- The Monastery of Odantapuri is supposed to have been built by Gopala.
- The Palas rulers also had close cultural relations with Tibet. The noted Buddhist Scholars, Santaraksita & Dipankara (called Atisa), were invited to Tibet.
- Many Buddhist Sculptures are dated to the 8<sup>th</sup> century Pala Period eg, a terracotta image of fasting Buddha.
- The last great phase of Buddhism in India is attributed to the Pala period.

**35. Write a short note on the Tripartite struggle.**

- The Tripartite Struggle was a fight between the three dominant dynasties of the 8<sup>th</sup> century werethe Gurjara-Pratiharas of Bhinmal (Rajasthan), the Palas of Bengal and Bihar, and Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta.
- The struggle was for control over Kannauj; the erstwhile capital of Harsha’s Empire in North India. This tripartite struggle for Kannauj continued for almost two hundred years.
- Kannauj was the symbol of prestige and power during the early medieval period. Since Kannauj was situated on the Ganga trading route and linked to the silk route, it was both strategically and commercially important. The control of Kannauj also implied control of central Gangetic valley which had plenty of resources.
- By the end of the struggle, the Power of Rashtrakutas and the Palas started to decline, while the Pratiharas emerged victorious and established themselves as the rulers of central India. This kingdom had been ruled for almost three centuries.

**36. “The Gurjara-Pratiharas dynasty stood as the bulwark of India’s defence against the invaders”. Explain.**

- The Gurjara-Pratiharas were the most important dynasty of medieval northern India.
- They defended the country from invasion for three centuries. They revived the dream of the Political unification of India after the fall of Harsha’s dynasty.
- The Empire of the Pratiharas was largest in the extent of territories and one of the best-administered Empires on record. Arab travellers tell us that the Pratihara rulers had the best cavalry in India.
- They used to import horses from Central Asia and Arabia. They rose to fame in the late 8<sup>th</sup> century C.E. after successfully resisting Arab invaders.
- The Gurjara-Pratiharas dynasties were the last imperial dynasty of Northern India before the Muslim occupation of the country.

**37. Give an account of the Rajaputras of early medieval history.**

- The period after the decline of Harsha’s death was marked by the rise of the Rajput clans who began to play a significant part in the history of northern and western India from the 8<sup>th</sup> century A.D onwards.
- These were the Ghadavalas of Kannauj, the Paramaras of Malwa, the Chauhans of Ajmer. The other Rajput dynasties were Kalachuris of Jabalpur, Chandellas of Bundelkhand, Chalukyas of Gujarat and Tomars of Delhi.
- The Rajputs dominated in the 7<sup>th</sup>& 8<sup>th</sup> centuries, till the Muslim conquest in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. They were the main defenders of the Hindu religion and culture, during the period of Muslim aggression.
- However, they lacked unity among themselves which became one of the causes for the downfall of Rajaputras.

**38. What were the causes for the downfall of the Hindu Kingdom?**

The Causes for the downfall of Hindu Kingdoms are:

(i) **Political Reason:**

- Growth of Feudalism resulted in the division of India into several small principalities.
- Lack of unity among themselves, as well as lack of unified vision.
- Weak administrative structure and political strategies against enemies.

(ii) **Military Reason:**

- The military organization of the Rajputs was very defective. They did not maintain a permanent army but depend on feudal lord’s armies.
- Outdated techniques and military equipment.

(iii) **Social Reason:**

- Great Caste and class struggle in the Hindu Society.

(iv) **Economic Reason:**

- Mismanagement of money by Rajput rulers. They loved luxuries.



**39. Give an account of Al-Beruni's India.**

- Alberuni (972 C.E.-1048 C.E) was a Persian scholar from Ghazni, modern-day Afghanistan. He has been called variously "the father of Indology", 'Father of comparative religion". He was a keen observer of the Indian Society and cultural ethos of the time.
- His work "Kitab ul Hind" or "Tarikh-Ul-Hind" is a survey of Indians in India. He made extensive use of the Sanskrit literature from which he quotes chapters and verses in support of his contentions eg. from Patanjali's yoga sutra, the Bhagavad Gita, Vishnu Puran, Kapil's Samkhya etc. He also translated various Sanskrit texts into Arabic. Such as Kitab Sank, the Brhatsamhita etc.
- Apart from providing a penetrating study of human relationships and cultural complexities in various faiths, he defines the Hindu colour divisions as tabaqat(classes) and the castes(jati) as birth divisions(nasab).

**40. Write a note on the First and second battle of Tarain.**

[MPPSC 2017]

**The First Battle of Tarain, 1191**

- The battle was fought between the combined forces of North India under the command of Prithviraj Chauhan and Mohammad Ghori in Tarain in Haryana. Ghori was badly injured & defeated in the first battle.

**The Second Battle of Tarain, 1192**

- It was a most decisive battle. Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj and killed him, he was successful in capturing Delhi & Ajmer.
- The battle was a major disaster for the Rajputs. Their political prestige suffered a serious setback. Thus the first Muslim kingdom was firmly established in India at Ajmer.

**41. What were the causes for the Arab's Conquest of Sind?**The causes for the Arab Conquest of Sind are as follows:

- (i) The Rule of Wealth:** The Arabs knew that India was a rich country with vast resources.
- (ii) The Religious Zeal of the Arabs:** They wanted to spread Islam in India.
- (iii) Expansionist and imperialist policies of Arab:** Mahmud Ghazni wanted to transform his capital city Ghazni into a region of formidable power in entire central Asia's political scenario.
- (iv) The immediate cause** was the capture of certain Arab's ships by the sea pirates of Sindh and Sindh's ruler refusal to help them.
- (v) Lack of unity among Indian rulers** to restrain a common enemy.

**42. Why the administrative reforms of Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq failed?**

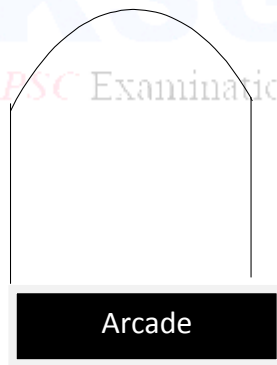
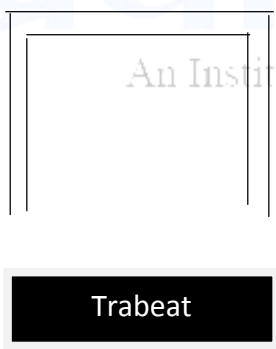
The administrative reforms of Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq failed due to the lack of plan and judgements, such as:

- (i) Additional Taxes:** He wanted the expansion of territory. So, he levied additional taxes for the maintenance of a huge army. Due to heavy taxations, farmers abandoned their lands which resulted in food scarcity and anarchy.

- (ii) **Token Currency:** He introduced copper coins at par with the value of silver coins which resulted in economic chaos as people lost faith in Currency.
- (iii) **Taxation in doab:** Due to the failure of the above two reforms; to overcome financial difficulties, he increased land revenue on farmers of doab (land between Ganges and Yamuna rivers), which resulted in severe famines & serious peasant revolts.
- (iv) **Transfer of Capital:** He ordered the mass transfer of the people from Delhi; to Daulatabad which caused great hardship to the population of Delhi. But later he abandoned the new capital.

**43. “The Indian architecture underwent a massive change under the Muslim Rule”. Discuss.**

1. With the advent of Muslim rule in India, new elements, such as calligraphy, ornamentation using inlay work, etc were introduced.
2. The confluence of the Persian style with the Indian style gave rise to Indo-Saracenic or Indo-Islamic architecture
3. It was the result of a mixture of many structural techniques, stylized shapes and surface decorations came about through constant interventions of acceptance, rejection or modification of architectural elements.
4. The Arcade style of architecture replaced the traditional Trabeat style.



5. They introduced new features; such as,
  - Arabesque method for decoration.
  - Foreshortening technique.
  - Pietra-dura techniques
  - Charbagh style of gardening.
  - Use of water on the premises.
  - Use of Minarets around the mosques.
  - Significance of Symmetry
6. They avoided the use of human and animal figures.
7. Provided spaciousness, massiveness and breath to Hindu architecture.

**44. Discuss the Development of literature during the sultanate period.**

- The Delhi Sultans patronized learning and literature. Their period witnessed the growth of literature in different languages & different fields.
- **The most important aspects of the period in this respect were the following:**
  - 1. Preparation of historical texts which so far had remained neglected in India.
  - 2. Beginning of the growth of literature in different regional languages in India.

**(a) Historical texts in Persian & Arabic:** Important works are :

- (i) *Barani's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi* contains the history of the Tughlaq Dynasty.
- (ii) *Taj-ul-Maasir* by *Hasan Nizami* dealing with the events of the slave dynasty.

**(b) Historical texts in Sanskrit & Hindi:**

- (i) *Rajatrangini* by *Kalhan* dealing with the history of Kashmir.
- (ii) *Prithviraj Raso* by *Chand Bardai*, the court poet of *Prithviraj Chauhan* describing his exploits.

**(c) Growth of regional literature:**

The saints of the Bhakti movement contributed richly to the development of literature in regional languages. Hindi literature owes a lot to Kabir, Surdas, Tulsidas and Mirabai. Guru Nanak wrote in Punjabi.

- (i) Nusrat Shah patronized the translation of Mahabharat into Bengali.
- (ii) Narsi Mehta enriched Gujarati literature.
- (iii) Vijaynagara rules encouraged Tamil, Telugu & Kannada literature.

**45. Discuss in short the impact of Muslim culture on India.**

[MPPSC 2016]

**Impact of Muslim culture on India:**

- (i) The 'Parda System' and *child marriage* became prevalent in the Hindu society in imitation with the Muslim practice.
- (ii) The institution of slavery became more widespread in India as the Hindu leaders & federal lords also adopted it.
- (iii) Indian dance forms and instruments were also influenced by Islam eg. Sitar which is a Combination of Indian veena & Irani Tambura.
- (iv) Tarana, Thumri & Ghazzal were popular Islamic Contributions to Indian classical music.
- (v) The emergence of the Bhakti Movement was influenced by Islamic ideas, beliefs and practices eg. Oneness of God, opposition to idol worship and untouchability.
- (vi) The advent of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.

- (vi) The cultural and commercial contact with the outside world also increased.

**46. Write a short note on Razia Begum.**

[MPPSC 2018]

- Razia Begum was the first and only female ruler of Delhi. She was a daughter of Iltutmish, belonged to Ilbari Dynasty.
- She was a brave and skilled ruler who had to contend against her brothers to assert her claim on the throne.
- She made a conscious decision such as proclaimed herself to be addressed as “Sultan” instead of “Sultana”. She adopted a gender-neutral attire. She denied Pardah, which invited the fury of conservative Muslims.
- She appointed Jamal-ud-din Yaqut, an Ethiopian or Habshi slave, as superintendent of the royal horses, which aroused resentment in a majority of the already disgruntled Turkish nobles.
- She married Altunia and their combined efforts to capture Delhi failed. They were both killed by some robbers.
- Though she did not have the strong support of any powerful group still she ruled for three years based on her political skill.

**47. What was the Chihalgani or Powerful forty?**

- The Chihalgani or powerful forty were a group of powerful Turkish Nobles, they were loyal slaves of Iltutmish. They were collectively referred to as “Turkan-i-chihalgani or “Dal Chalisa”
- It was initially formed by Qutubbin Aibak and later modified by Iltutmish. However, after the death of Iltutmish, they became much powerful as the sultan became a puppet of these nobles.
- Later Balban restores the power of sultans and broke the power of the forty, the Turkish nobles.

**48. Write a short note on Ghiyasuddin Balban?**

- Ulugh Khan or bitterly known as Ghiyasuddin Balban was a sultan and the founder of the Second Ilbari Dynasty during 1246-1287.
- His era marked the beginning of a strong and centralized government. He assumed all the authority in his hand and introduced the divine character of the king.
- He underlined the theory that the sultan was ‘Shadow of God’ (Zil-i-Allah).
- He enhanced the power of the monarchy.
- He introduced rigorous court discipline and new customs, Such as Sijada (Prostration) and Paibos (Kissing the Sultan’s feet), to prove his superiority over the nobles.
- He was one of the main architects of the Delhi Sultanate.

**49. Write a short note on Sheikh Moinuddin Chishti.****(MPPSC 2016)**

- Hazrat Sheikh Khwaja Syed Muinuddin Hasan Chishti also known as Gharib Nawaz was a leader of the four main Sufi orders i.e. Chisti order he was born in Sijistan (modern-day Sistan) Iran in 1141-1142 CE,
- He introduced and established the Chisti order in South Asia and significantly contributed to the spreading of Islam there.
- After Muizuddin Muhammad bin Sam of Ghor had already defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain (1192) and established his rule in Delhi, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti started living and preaching in Ajmer.
- His instructive discourses, full of spiritual insights, soon drew the local populace as well as kings and nobles and peasants and the poor from far and wide.
- His Shrine in Ajmer had been visited by many rulers.he emphasized the doctrine of Unity of being with god and Recitation of the names of God, both aloud and silently.
- His preaching was carried forward by his disciples like Khawaja QutubddinBakhtiyar Kaki, Nizam Uddin Auliya etc.

**50. Highlight the administrative reforms of Alauddin Khilji?****Alauddin Khilji brought Several reforms. Such as;****(a) Market Reforms:**

- Price Regulation measures.
- Established four separate markets in Delhi.
- He established posts of Shahnai-Mandi (market controller), the Braids (intelligence officers) etc.
- Detailed regulations (Zawabit/were framed for the control and administrations of these markets.

**(b) Regulations against Nobels:**

He passed four ordinances.

- All grants & pensions were revoked.
- Prohibited sale & use of Alcohol & drugs.
- Prohibited social gatherings and inter-marriage among the nobles.
- He deployed Braids (spy officers) to the house of rich people or nobles.

**(c) Agrarian Reforms:**

- He ordered for measurement of lands.
  - He brought village under Khalisa (crown land)
- (d) He introduced the Dagh system (branding of horses) or prepared Huliya (descriptive list of soldiers.)



**51. Write a short note on Shahabuddin Umar.****(MPPSC 2018)**

- Shahabuddin Umar was the third sultan of the Khilji dynasty of Delhi Sultanate in India. He was a minor son of Alauddin Khilji when he ascended the throne with the help of Malik Kafur; a favourite Slave-general of Alauddin Khilji. After the assassination of Kafur, his brother Qutub-ud-din Mubarak became the regent & subsequently dethroned Umar to become the Sultan.
- As the sultan was a child, Malik Kafur became his regent and he concentrated all administrative powers in his hands. Shahabuddin was a puppet Sultan, the real powers of the Sultanate were in the hands of Malik Kafur.
- Kafur executed all the princes having any claim to the throne, and he had Shahabuddin's brother Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah imprisoned. Mubarak escaped from prison, had Malik Kafur assassinated, and had Shahabuddin imprisoned in Gwalior and blinded. Shahabuddin died that same year at the age of 6.

**52. Write a short note on Amir Khusrau.**

- Khusrau was born in 1253 A.D in Patiala, India. His paternal ancestor belonged to the nomadic tribe of Hazaras from Transoxiana, who crossed the river Indus and migrated to India in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
- His father served Sultan Iltutmish in a high position. Khusrau was educated in theology and the Quran.
- Amir Khusrau was a poet of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries whose writing offered a secular way of thinking and living.
- He was a contemporary of the Balban, & Khilji dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. He wrote poetry in Persian as well as Hindi terms are often attributed to him, he is sometimes referred to as the “Voice of India” or “Parrot of India” (Tuti-e-Hind) and has been called the “Father of Urdu literature.
- He wrote poetry in Persian as well as what he called Hindavi, a combination of local Bhojpuri and Persian, which later evolved into Hindi and Urdu.

**53. Describe the Public Welfare activities of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.****[MPPSC 2018]**

- Firoz Shah Tughlaq adopted the policy of conciliation and the welfare of people in ways such as;
  - (i) He dug irrigation canals & wells.
  - (ii) He also developed royal factories called Karkhanas in which thousands of slaves were employed.
  - (iii) He established a new Charity department called Diwan-i-Khairat to take care of orphans and widows.
  - (iv) He opened free hospitals and marriage bureaus for poor Muslims.
  - (v) He built rest houses for travellers.
  - (vi) He waived the loan of the farmers of the Doab region taken by them during the famines. He also reduced land revenues.



#### 54. Throw the light on the nature of society during the early medieval history of India.

1. The society was Feudal and thereby divided into higher middle and lower classes.
2. A new type of society grew in India from the 18th century onwards, emphasizing localism and sub-regionalism.
3. There was a considerable strengthening of the position of the Brahmanas.
4. The Bhakti and Sufi Movement influenced the socio-religious life of the people.
5. The positions of the Dalits seem to have deteriorated they were called “Antyaja” or “untouchables”
6. The women’s position was far degraded than that in the early eras.
7. There were a Prevalence of Sati and slavery.
8. There was no idea of mass education at that time, People learnt what they were felt was needed for their justice.

#### 55. Discuss the economic conditions of early medieval India.

- The economic conditions of early medieval India can be reconstructed mainly based on the evidence of land-grant inscriptions, coins, settlement archaeology, and with some literary sources, such as an account of the Chinese traveller XuanZang. The conditions were.
  1. Continuous and unprecedented agrarian expansion;
  2. Growth of a new class of landlords in the countryside along with corresponding changes in the states of the peasantry as they were reduced to a state of servility.
  3. A decline in craft production, trade and urbanization.
  4. Villages came to be ‘closed’ or ‘self-sufficient’ economies.
  5. The decline of trade guilds or Shrenis and Sanghas.

#### 56. Mention some important departments under the administration of the Delhi Sultanate.

- The important departments under the administration of the Sultans of Delhi are
  1. **Diwan-i-are:** A separate military department, it was established by Balban.
  2. **Barids (spy officer) and Munhis (Spies):** They were appointed by the AllauddinKhilji in the houses of rich people.
  3. **Diwan-i-Khairat:** A new department for the charity of orphans and widows. It was established by Firoz Shah Tughaq.
  4. **Diwan-i-riyasat:** It was established by AlauddinKhilji to control the market prices and implement the economic relations issued by him.
  5. **Ariz-i-Mamalik:** The head of the military department.
  6. **Diwan-i-Insha:** Head of the department of correspondence.
  7. **Wazir:** heading the finance department.

**57. Write the names of some foreign travellers of the early medieval period.**

1. **Ibn-Batuta:** A Moroccan traveller visited India during the reign of Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq.
2. **Al-Beruni or Abu Rehan Mahmud:** He was the first Muslim scholar to study India; came along with Mahmud Ghazni.
3. **Marco Polo:** A Venetian traveller visited south India during the reign of Pandaya rule.
4. **Nicolo Conti:** A Venetian traveller who came during the rule of Devraya I of the Sangam Dynasty.
5. **Abdur-Razzaq:** A Persian traveller who came during the rule of Devraha II of the Sangam Dynasty.
6. **Shihabuddin-al-Uamri:** An Arab historian who came from Damascus, Syria.

**58. Discuss in brief, the political history of south India during the medieval period.**

- South India was dominated by the Vijayanagara and Bhamani Kingdoms for more than 200 years. They both were bitter rivals. Both were clashed in three separate and distinct areas- in the Tungabhadra doab, in the Krishna- Godavari delta and the Marathawada country.
- **Bahmani Kingdom:** The Bahmani Kingdom was the first independent Muslim kingdom of the Deccan and was known for its perpetual wars with its Hindu rivals of Vijaynagara Kingdom, Their capitals were at Gulbarga and Bidar. The kingdom was found in 1344 by Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah.
- **Vijayanagaraempire:** The empire was ruled by four dynasties- Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, and Aravidu from 1336 A.D. to 1672 A.D. The kingdom was founded by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty.

**59. Write a short note on Harihara I and Bukka I.**

[MPPSC 2016]

- Harihara I and Bukka I were founders of the Vijayanagara Kingdom, They were two of the five brothers who had served in the administrations of both Kakatiya and Kampili before those kingdoms were conquered by the armies of the Delhi Sultanate in the 1320s when Kampili fell in 1327, the two brothers are believed to have been captured and taken to Delhi, where they converted to Islam. They were returned to the Deccan as governors of Kampili for the Sultanate. Later they reconverted to Hinduism under the influence of the sage Madhavacharya and proclaimed their independence from the Delhi Sultanate. The brothers are referred to as chieftains in ancient manuscripts and inscriptions.

### 60. Throw light on the Reign of Krishna Deva Raya.

- Sri Krishna Deva Raya was the most renowned king of the Tuluva dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire. His reign was marked by
  1. A new era in Telugu Literature.
  2. The economic prosperity of the Empire under his Sway.
  3. More centralized administration.
  4. Justice & equality and religious freedom.
  5. Hostilities with Portuguese, successor states of the Bahmani Kingdom and the state of Orissa.
  6. Development of schools, maths, temples, etc.
  7. He built a new town near Vijayanagara called Nagalapur and dug an enormous tank for irrigation purposes.

### 61. Discuss the socio-economic conditions of south India during Vijayanagara Empire.

- **Social conditions:**
  - 1) The existence of four castes according to Manucharitam – Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
  - 2) Luxurious social life such as splendour of buildings use of silk and cotton clothes, perfumes, flowers and ornaments
  - 3) Prevalence of slavery and the devadasi system.
  - 4) The positions of women had not improved as Polygamy was prevalent and Sati was honoured.
- **Economic conditions:**
  - 1) According to some foreign travellers, the Vijayanagaraempire was one of the wealthiest kingdoms.
  - 2) Agriculture continued to be the chief occupation of the people.
  - 3) Land revenue was fixed generally 1/6<sup>th</sup> of the produce.
  - 4) There were other sources of income to the government eg. Customs collected at ports, taxes of various professions, gifts from vassals etc.

### 62. Write a short note on the Mansabdari system.

- Akbar Introduced the Mansabdari system in 1571 and was institutionalized based on military and civil administration. Mansabdars were nobles who joined Mughal Empire and were appointed by the Emperor himself usually on the suggestion given by “Mirbakshi”. The system has ‘Zat’(armed personal) and ‘Savar’(Cavalry).

#### Hierarchy of mansabdars:

1. Amir-al-Umara: Mansabdars with the rank of 5000 and above
2. Amir-al-Kabir (Great Amir): With the rank of above 1000 but below 5000
3. Amir: These were administrative officers whose rank was 1000 or below.

**63. Write a short note on the Bhakti movement.**

- The Bhakti movement was a silent revolution in the society brought by the Hindu saints to bring religious reforms by adopting the methods of devotion to achieve salvation. The movement was inspired by the ideas of the Sufi movement such as self-realization, tolerance, righteousness and universal love for all.
- The movement was originated in south India, especially Tamil Nadu between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. The two branches of Bhakti saints; Nayanars (shiva devotees) and Alvars (Vishnu devotees) who disregarded the austerities preached by Buddhism and Jainism since they reject rituals, sacrifice and presence of priests, the movement gained immense popularity due to its egalitarian value and ease of worship.

**64. What are the main features and the contribution of the bhakti movement?**

- **The main features of the Bhakti movement:**
  1. They stressed the idea of a personal God and unity of God.
  2. Using local and regional languages to spread their messages.
  3. Enchanting the name of God again and again.
  4. Intense love and devotion as the means of salvation.
- **The contribution of the Bhakti movement are:**
  1. The use of vernacular languages increases which led to the growth and development of vernacular language and literature.
  2. Religious harmony among Hindus and Muslims.
  3. The movement spoke against caste and gender discrimination.
  4. The movement vehemently opposed the religious domination of orthodox sections of society.

**65. Give name of some Sufi saints of ChishtiSilsilah.**

- Some important Sufi saints of Chishtisilsilah are:
  1. **KhwajaMuinuddinChishti:** He founded the Chishti order. His shrine (dargah ) is in Ajmer is considered the second holiest Muslim site after Mecca.
  2. **QutubuddinBhaktiyar Kaki:** He was the direct disciple of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti.
  3. **FariduddinGanjshakar:** He is popularly known as Baba Farid, propagated Sufism mainly in the Punjab region.
  4. **Sheikh NizamuddinAuliya:** He is known as Mahboob-e-ilahi. Amir Khusrau was his most famous disciple.
  5. **Sheikh Nasiruddin Mahmud:** He was given the title of “Chirag-e-Dilli” or “Lamp of Delhi”.
  6. **Sheikh BurhanuddinGarib:** He laid the foundation of the Chishti community in south India.

**66. Write a short note of the Zabti or Bandobast system.**

- Under the reign of Akbar ‘Dashala’ system or ‘Zabti’ system was introduced in the year 1580-82. It was the system of revenue collection brought by the finance minister of Akbar, Raja Todar Mal. Hence, it is also known as the “Raja Todarmal’s Bandobast” system.
- Under this system, the state conducted a careful survey of crop production and prices for a period of the last 10 years. Based on the survey average production and price of crops were calculated. Based on calculation  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  of the average produce was demanded as the state’s share. It was paid in cash and was fixed. As fertility and crops are different in all areas each province was divided into revenue circles or ‘Dastur’ with their rate. ‘Dastur-e-Amal’ was prepared for the price schedule of individual crops. Peasants received a ‘Patta’ (landholding deed) and ‘Qabuliyat’ ( deed of agreement) according to which the dues are paid.

**67. Discuss the religious policy of Akbar.**

- Akbar believed that all religions should be tolerated and that a ruler’s duty was to treat all believers equally, whatever their belief. Akbar’s government included many Hindus in a position of responsibility.
- Akbar ended the ‘jizya’ religious tax in 1562.
- In 1572, Akbar built ‘IbadatKhana’ (house of worship) at his new capital Fatehpur Sikri and invited scholars from all religions including Christianity, Hinduism, Jainism, and Zoroastrianism. Fatehpur Sikri is a synthesis of Hindu and Islamic architecture.
- He propagated a new religion called ‘Din-i-illahi’ a jumble of Islamic, Hindu, Christian and Buddhist teaching. It never spread beyond his court.

**68. “British rule increased poverty in India”. Review this statement in the light of facts. [MPPSC 2019]**

1. The British rule was colonial. There were two types of British rule 1) company rule 2) crown rule.
2. During Company rule, The land revenue system in 1793 was introduced under which the ‘Zamindari, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari’ system were introduced. This passed ownership of landholders to the Zamindars and taxes were collected by them. The peasants now have to pay more which made them cultivate cash crops that are market dependent. This created peasants to buy food grains and hence in the time of famine peasants were forced to sell their land. The company never sowed the interest to develop agriculture in the region through investments.
3. During Crown rule, India was a supplier of raw materials for the British and the market for their finished goods. The British now invested in agriculture, railways, Ports, education etc. The Indian market was flooded with cheap machine-made products and hence Indian industry was making losses. The transport infrastructure was made only to



facilitate raw materials from the heart of India to the Port. They never encouraged any native industries to create the business.

**69. Critically examine the impact of British rule over Indian industry and Trade.** [MPPSC 2019]

- Dadabhai Naoroji gave 'drain of wealth theory' in his book 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India'. The British followed the process of de-industrialization of the Indian industries.
1. **The decay of Handicraft industries:** British placed tariffs on the export of handicrafts. Whereas, there was stiff competition from the machine-made products. With the introduction of railways, British products reached every corner in the sub-continent.
  2. **Slow Growth of modern industries:** The lack of investment from the government and infrastructure resulted in slow growth. There was a lack of heavy industries.
  3. **Lacking Indian made capital goods:** The capital goods industry produces machines, tools further capable of producing consumer goods. Indians were dependent on the British for capital goods.

**70. How did Nur Jahan influence the politics of her time? Explain.**

[MPPSC 2019]

- NurJahan was the only Mughal empress who had coins minted with her name on them. She also saved her husband Jehangir from the clutches of rebel leader Mabahat Khan. She was an educated, intelligent and cultured lady and was fond of poetry, music and painting. She wrote verses in Persian. She was interested in administration and could tackle the relevant problems. She was courageous, patient, social, generous, religious and friend of the poor and oppressed. She started appearing with the Emperor in Jharokhadarshan; her name was engraved on some of the coins and, later on, the orders of the Emperor were signed by her also. Thus, practically the administration was taken over by NurJahan and no important decision concerning the state could be taken without her consent.

**71. Examine the social structure under the Rajputs.**

- The Rajput society was feudal in its organizational set-up. It was split up into various clans, each under one or more hereditary ruling houses. They showed great loyalty and implicit obedience to their chieftains. The main profession of the Rajputs was fighting in defence of his clan and its chief. The village communities in Rajput societies were governed by their panchayats and enjoyed considerable autonomy in their internal affairs.
- The Rajput women enjoyed considerable freedom and respect in society. They were known for their chastity and devotion to their husbands. There was no purdah system among them. They had some freedom in the selection of their husbands too; swayamvar was in vogue among the princesses for this purpose. The rigid caste system, sati, child marriage and ban of widow remarriage were very common among the Rajputs.



**72. Discuss the nature and significance of ‘Din-i-illahi’.**

[MPPSC 2018]

- Din-i-illahi (“Divine Faith”) was propounded by Akbar in 1582 A.D. Din-i-illahi included mysticism, nature worship and philosophy. He took elements of various religions like Islam, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Christianity. It was a simple, Monotheistic cult, tolerant in outlook, it centred Akbar as a propped. It prohibited human vices such as slander, pride, sensuality and lust. The celibacy was respected while the slaughter of animals was forbidden in a new religion.
- Din-i-illahi was accepted by AbulFazal, Birbal and Faizi. The new religion died with Akbar’s death but contributed significantly to the unity and integration of India which was unprecedented.

**73. Why is Akbar called the National Monarch? Explain in detail.**

[MPPSC 2017]

- K.T. Shah writes, “Akbar was the greatest of the Mughals and perhaps the greatest of all Indian rulers for a thousand years, if not ever since the days of the mighty Mauryas. But without detracting in the least from the genius of the man of the inheritance of his birth, it may yet be said that Akbar was so great because he was so thoroughly Indianised.”

**Akbar’s claim to be a ‘national king’ is supported on the following basis:**

1. Bringing entire India under the rule of one monarch.
2. A unified system of administration.
3. A unified system of revenue administration.
4. Unified taxation policy.
5. The Rajput policy of reconciliation. Many in his administration were Hindu rulers.
6. The religious policy of synthesis and toleration, ‘Ibadatkhana’ was established for religious discussions.
7. Making Persian the court language.
8. Generous help in the growth of literature in all languages. He established a translation department intending to translate the sacred books of the Hindus from Sanskrit into Persian.
9. Developing a uniform Indian style of fine arts by bringing about a synthesis of different styles.
10. Cultural harmony relating to customs and manners by the abolition of the Jizya.

**74. Evaluate Sher shah as a ruler.**

[MPPSC 2017]

1. Sher Shah took control of the Mughal Empire in 1540. He was the founder of the Sur empire with Sasaram as its capital in modern-day Bihar.
2. Sher Shah Sur’s conquests include Bundelkhand, Malwa, Multan, Punjab, and Sind.
3. His empire occupied the whole of North India except Assam, Gujarat, Kashmir, and Nepal.

4. Though his rule lasted for only 5 years, he has organized an excellent administrative system.
5. The king was aided by four important ministers
6. Under Sher Shah, the land revenue administration was well organized.
7. The land survey was sensibly done.
8. All cultivable lands were classified into three classes – good, middle and bad.
9. The state's share was one-third of the average production and it was paid in cash or crop.
10. Sher Shah introduced new copper coins called "Dam".
11. Police were competently restructured and crime was less during his regime.
12. Shah borrowed many ideas like the branding of horses from AlauddinKhalji
13. Sher Shah had also developed communications by laying four important highways.
  1. Sonargaon to Sind
  2. Agra to Berhampur
  3. Jodhpur to Chittor
  4. Lahore to Multan

**75. Throw the contribution of Raja Todarmal on the development of Dashala settlement. [MPPSC 2017]**

Raja Todar mal was Imperial Diwan when he made some significant changes in the revenue system. The Dashala system or Zabti or the Bandobast system characterized land into four different types.

1. **Polaj:-** It was the best land cultivated every year.
  2. **Parauti:-** It was the land of the second category which was left uncultivated for a year or two so that it could recover its fertility
  3. **Chachar:-** It was left uncultivated for three to four years to make it cultivable.
  4. **Banjar:-** It was not fit for agriculture and mostly left uncultivated for a long time.
    - The total yield of each land was calculated for the last ten years and after ascertaining its average the revenue of the same was fixed for ten years. One-third part of the average produce per Bigha of land was fixed as the revenue to be paid as state demand. Price fixing was not done annually but for a decade.
    - The system of Patta and Qabuliyat was enforced. The cultivators were given Pattas, the quantity and quality of land and the revenue to be paid by the cultivators were written on these Pattas, and Qabuliyat was the acceptance of Patta by the cultivators.
- 76. Write a short note on PeshwaBajirao I. [MPPSC 2017]**
- Bajirao I was the son of BalajiVishwanath and was appointed as Peshwa by SahuMaharaj after the death of Balaji in 1720. He expanded the Maratha empire during his 20-year term. He had successful military campaigns.

1. **Battle of Palkhed (1728):** he defeated Nizam and with the treaty of Shevgaon Nizam recognized Maratha authority and the right to collect the tax by them.
  2. Malwa campaign (1728)
  3. Bundelkhand Campaign (1729) Muhammad Khan was promptly defeated in the battle and Raja Chhatrasal was restored to his kingdom.
  4. Gujarat campaign (1730-31). Trimbak Rao rebelled against Baji Rao and was joined by the Nizam of Hyderabad and Mughal Commander Muhammad Khan Bangash, who decided to take advantage of the infighting among the Marathas. All three were attacked by Balaji Rao in April 1731 and were defeated by him resulting in the death of Trimbak Rao.
  5. Delhi campaign (1736-1737) Marathas defeated the Mughal army near Delhi. But before his forces could consolidate his gains, the Peshwa had to withdraw because the army of Saadat Khan, numbering about 150,000 were making their way towards Delhi.
  6. Battle of Bhopal (1737) in wake of the Delhi campaign Mughal emperor requested the Nizam of Hyderabad for assistance where Nizam camped at Bhopal. Peshwa kept its distance and made the exhausted Nizam's supplies
    - Peshwa Baji Rao is well known for his effective use of light cavalry which was the source of many of his victories.
77. **Write a short note on virashaiva Movements or Lingayats?.**
- Lingayatism, also known as Veerashaivism is a Shaivite Hindu religious tradition in India was founded by the 12<sup>th</sup> Century philosopher & statesman Basavanna in Karnataka and was a crisis led by Allamaprabhu and Akkamahadevi.
  - The lingayats refers to reverses of Shivalinga and the followers are called Virshaiva (heroes of Shiva).
  - They emerged as a reactionary force against Hinduism. They rejected most of the broad Hindu traditions. They demanded a separate religion. This community forms around 17% of Karnataka's population Basavanna and his followers spread their ideas through Vachanas (prose-lyrics) & their prime target was the caste hierarchy which they rejected with full force.
78. **What are the contributions of Shankardeva in the cultural development of India?**
- Mahapurusha Srimanta Shankardeva was an Assamese poet, Saint Scholar, Socio-religious reformer, playwright & polymath. The educational cultural & literature contribution by him still influences the modern & creative works, his contributions are:
    - (i) **Poetic Work:** His poetry personified Vishnu as Karma, he celebrate the incarnation, Krishna, in most of his works. His poetic works are-Kiran-Ghosa, Harishchandra-Upayana, Kurukshetra Yatra etc.

- (ii) **Assamese cultural & literature:** The religious preaching and activities of him contributed significantly in shaping the Assamese culture & literature.
- (iii) He popularized Vaishnavism in Assam. He started the Ekasarna Movement (Neo-Vaishnavite Movement).
- (iv) He brought various cultural art forms like Ankia Naat, Bhaona, Borgeet. All the Songs are written & composed by Shankardeva are known as Borgeet in Assamese Society.
- (v) He introduced Sattriya Dance as Sattttriya Nirtya is a major Indian classical dance.
- (vi) He established sattras (monasteries) and the Namghor (prayers-house). Sattras are a multidimensional institution for participating in religious discourses sacred cultural practices, art & literature.
- 79. Give an account of some popular saints of the Bhakti Movement.**  
The chief saints of the Bhakti Movement are as follows:
- (i) **Ramanuja:** He was a Tamil Brahmin and exponent of Vaishnavism. He was the founder of Vishist Advita Philosophy i.e., qualified monoism.
- (ii) **Nimbarka:** He propounded the Radha-Krishna culture, he was the founder of 'Dvaitadvaita' i.e., dualistic monism.
- (iii) **Ramananda:** He preached the worship of Ram & Sita, he was a pioneer of the Bhakti movement in Northern India. He was a disciple of Ramanuja.
- (iv) **Madhavacharya:** He was the founder of 'Dvaitavada' (i.e., dualism) school of Vedanta.
- (iv) **Kabir Das:** He was a disciple of Ramananda he was a Nirguna Saint.
- (v) **Guru Nanak:** He was a Sikh guru inspired by Kabir Das, he was the proponent of Nirguna School.
- (vi) **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu:** He was a devotee of Krishna and popularized the chanting of "Hare Rama, Hare Krishna", he gave the "Achintaya Bheda-Abheda" Philosophy. He was a Saguna and popularized "Kirtans".

**80. Write the causes of the decline of Traditional Cottage industries in India.** [MPPSC 2016]

The causes of decline of traditional Cottage Industries in India are as:

- (i) **Decline of Indian Courts:** The disappearance of Indian courts struck the first blow at India handicrafts, with the decline of Mughal and other regional states rule, the demand for fine articles and other objects for court display disappeared. The Indian Court artists and handicraftsmen switched to other professions.
- (ii) **Rapid transformation of Indian Economy under British Rule:** Indian cottage industries suffered both directly and indirectly under British regime. The power of the guilds weekend and the

artistic and commercial value of the products deteriorated with the advent of cheap machinery products at Indian markets.

**(iii) Westernization of Education:** The newly educated Indians preferred European goods rather than products of Indigenous industries.

**(iv) Development of Modern Industry:** The machinery goods which enabled the British Manufacture to drive the Indian artisans from out of their home market.

**(v) The British Government Polices:** The protectionist British govt towards European goods led Indians from being a net exporter to a net importer.

**81. Discuss the consequences of the 3<sup>rd</sup> battle of Panipat?[MPPSC 2015]**

- The third battle of Panipat was a major setback for the Marathas. They were badly defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali. The Consequences of the Battle were:
  - (1) Maratha lost all their important chiefs including Bhau & Vishwas Rao to come up in politics.
  - (2) The defeat reduced the power and prestige of the Peshwa, thereby disrupting the unity of the Marathas. It led to the emergence of rival Maratha Chiefs.
  - (3) Marathas gradually lost their control in North India.
  - (4) Due to the internal conflicts among the Maratha chiefs and anarchy in India, the English became sovereign to establish their rule.

**82. Discuss the development of Painting during the period of Jahangir. [MPPSC 2016]**

- The Mughal Painting reached its height during the period of Jahangir.
- During his rule, the Persian and Indian styles of Painting were fully synthesized.
- Portrait Painting also became fashionable.
- He was himself considered to be a good artist, he had a deep interest and had a very discriminating eye and he claim that he could distinguish the work of each artist in a picture. He was a naturalist by nature and preferred the paintings of hunting scenes, flora & fauna.
- He maintained his private workshop apart from Akbar's large atelier.
- His atelier mostly created miniature paintings and the most famous amongst them were the naturalistic paintings of the Zebra, the turkey & the cock.
- Ustad Mansur was well-known artist from his period.



**83. Write a short note on Zain-ul-Abidin?**

- Zain-ul-Abidin was the eighth sultan of Kashmir he ruled fifty years (1420-1470) was a just and benevolent ruler, he possessed a broad and tolerant outlook he was known as the Akbar of Kashmir.
- Though he was an orthodox Muslim, he did much to heal the wounds inflicted on the non-Muslims of the valley at the time of his predecessors, he reconstructed and repaired all the temples which had been destroyed earlier.
- He turned Kashmir into an industrial garden. He took measures for the development and economic prosperity of the region. He dug irrigation canals, built bridges, he found several towns. He was well versed in Persian, Sanskrit, Tibetan and other languages, he had the Mahabharata & Kalhan's Rajatragini translated into Persian. He was deservedly surnamed Budhshah or the great king.

**84. Discuss the causes of the failure of Humayun?**

[MPPSC 2015]

- The causes of Humayun's Downfall were:
  - (i) He was neither a good general nor an efficient organiser, he failed to understand the nature of the Afghan power and Sher Shah's deceptive trick.
  - (ii) He lacked the support of the local rulers and zamindars, against the united force of Afghan tribes across North India.
  - (iii) Internal conflicts amongst his brothers weakened the position of Humayun.
  - (iv) Paucity of funds for the effective administrator.
  - (v) He underestimated Sher Shah's strength. he should not have accepted the half-hearted submission of Sher Shah at chunas.
  - (vi) He lacked Military strategies. As instead of rushing to Chittor to attack Bahadur Shah, he wasted time in festivities at Mandu.
  - (vii) He always remained in the defensive position. Which is a weak position.

**85. What were the weaknesses of the Maratha Empire that led to its decline?**

- The various factors which led to the decline of Marathas against the English were as follows:
  - (i) The Maratha Empire lacked a well-knit empire under one chief. There was a confederacy of five Maratha Chiefs like Holkar, Scindia, Bhonsle who conflicted with each other.
  - (ii) The Marathas were not concerned about the administration but were only interested in the collection of taxes.



- (iii) They lacked a capable leadership eg. Baji Rao was completely incompetent whereas Daulat Rao Scindia & Jaswant Rao Holkar were selfish.
- (iv) The growth of the Jagirdari System which was the byproduct of measures taken to facilitate collection of Chauth & Sardeshmukhi: The system did not permit Maratha chiefs to centralize their economy and there by military resources as well.
- (v) They failed to win the support of the Rajputs, Jats & the Sikhs.
- (vi) They completely neglected their navy, while the English maintained a powerful naval force.

### 86. What were the factors responsible for the Rise of Marathas?

- The various factors that contributed to the rise of Marathas in the 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> centuries are:

#### Political Conditions:

- The decline of Mughal strength after Aurangzeb which resulted in discontent in the region coupled with inept successors **emboldened** Marathas to strike northern regions and expand their territory.

#### Physical Conditions:

- The Mountainous region and dense forests made them brave soldiers and adopt guerrilla tactics. The impregnable forts provided them defensive advantage against the Mughal attack.

#### Socio-religious conditions:

- The Bhakti leaders like Tukaram, Varman Pandit & Eknath gave the call for unification of the Maratha Empire by condemning the caste system which had divided the society.

- **Able leadership under Peshwas:**

Political unity was conferred by Shivaji. He was a great administrator. He challenges the authority of the Mughal Empire.

### 87. Throw light on the administration of Chatrapati Shivaji?

Shivaji was a great administrator. He assumed the title of Chatrapati. He laid the foundations of a sound system of administration.

- **Central Administration:**

- He was greatly inspired by the Deccan style of administration e.g., Peshwa was the Persian style.
- He was a pivot of government.
- He was assisted by a council of ministers called Ashtapradhan. Each minister was directly responsible to Shivaji.

- **Revenue Administration:**

- He abolished the Jagirdari System replaced it with Ryotwari System.
- His revenue official known as Deshmukhs, Deshpande, Patils & Kulkarnis .
- His Revenue System was patterned on the Kathi System of Malik Amber.
- Chauth and Sardesh Mukhi were other sources of income.

- **Military Administration:**

- His army was well organized.
- The regular army consisted of about 30000 to 40000 cavalry supervised by havaldars.

- He also maintained a navy.
- In the Infantry, the Mavli (Foot Soldiers) played an important role.

### 88. Write a short note Asht Pradhan.

[MPPSC 2015]

Asht Pradhan were eight ministers under the administration of Shivaji. Each Minister was directly responsible to Shivaji.

#### The Asht Pradhan Included:

- **Peshwa:** Finance and general administration; later he became Prime Minister and assumed great importance.
- **Sar-i-Naubat:** Senapati or military commanders, this was only an honorary post with no real military powers.
- **Majumdar or Amatya:** Accountant general during the role of the Peshwas; he later became revenue and finance minister.
- **Waquenavis:** Intelligence posts and household affairs.
- **Surnavis or Sachiv:** Also called chitins, looked after correspondence.
- **Dabir or Sumanta:** Master of ceremonies.
- **Nyayadhish:** Justice
- **Pandit Rao:** Charities and religious affairs.

The council is created for good governance practices in the Maratha Heartland.

### 89. Write a short note on Tipu Sultan.

- Tipu Sultan was prominently known as Sher-e-Mysore (Tigers of Mysore). He was a scholar, soldier and poet who ruled the kingdom of Mysore from 1782 to 1799, he was an able general and administrator, and though a Muslim, he retained the loyalty of his Hindu subjects. He proved cruel to his enemies, he was admired by Napoleon and he acknowledges as the Napoleon of India. He was fond of the Swift movement and unexpected attacks in the battles.

Tipu Sultan is also considered to be one of India's first freedom fighters for his fire fight against the British's he fought their main wars:

- Second Anglo-Mysore War:** He succeeded the first battle and the treaty of Mangalore was signed.
- Third Anglo-Mysore War:** Tipu was defeated in it and the treaty of Srirangapatnam was signed.
- Fourth Anglo Mysore War:** Tipu was killed during the war, his death was celebrated in Britain.

### 90. Write a short note on Dara Shikoh.

- Dara Shikoh was the eldest son of Shah Jahan, he was designated with the Shahzada-e-buland Iqbal (Prince of high fortune) and was favoured as successor by his father. He was a liberal Mughal Prince in comparison to his orthodox brother Aurangzeb.
- He became the governor of Kabul and Multan. He was deeply spiritual and a great philosopher.
- He was an ardent follower of Sufism and had a tolerant and secular outlook.
- Dara Shikoh wrote many books and his most famous one is Majma-ul-Baharin".
- He deeply studied the philosophy of Vedanta and Islam.

- He translated 52 Upanishads under the name “Sirr-e-Akbar
- He was assassinated by the Aurangzeb in the war of Succession.

**91. What were the factors which led to the decline of the Mughal Empire?**

- The Mughal Empire declined rapidly after the death of Aurangzeb. The causes for the decline of the Mughal Empire are as:
  - 1. The religious and Deccan policies of Aurangzeb:** The spiritual bigotry of Aurangzeb lost him the loyalty of the Majority of his topics and resulted in the revolt of the Jati, the satnamis and the Sikhs. His policy towards Marwar and Mewar damaged Mughal military prestige his policies sapped the economy and army resources of the Empire and the entire administration broke down.
  - 2. The incapability of the later Mughals:** The successors of Aurangzeb proved to be incapable, weak and degenerate, Most of them have been addicted to wine and women eg. Mohammad Shah Rangeela.
  - 3. The Attacks of the Marathas in the North:** The policies of Peshwa Bajoo Rao of Conquering territories in the north and to remain restricted both to plundering or increasing their sphere of influence as adversely affected the fortunes of the Mughal Empire.
  - 4. Economic difficulties:** The lifestyles of the later Mughals, the breakdown of the administration and the loot of Nadir Shah & Ahmed Shah Abdali broke the backbone of the financial system of the Empire.

**92. What were the major factors which can be attributed to the success of the English against other European Power?**

- The major factors of English Success were as follows:
  - 1. Structure and Nature of the Trading Companies**
    - The nature of many trading companies was in many ways feudalistic.
    - The English East India Company was controlled by a board of directors whose members were elected annually.
  - 2. Naval Superiority:** The Royal Navy of Britain was the largest and most advanced of its times. They were able to defeat the Portuguese and the French due to the strong and fast movement of the naval ships.
  - 3. Industrial Revolution:** The Industrial Revolution reached other European nations late & this helped England to maintain its hegemony.
  - 4. Less Zeal of Religion:** They were not interested in spreading Christianity as compared to Spain, Portugal or Dutch.
  - 5. Military Skills & discipline:** The British commanders were strategists who tried new tactics in warfare.
  - 6. Stable Government:** The Britain government was stable at that time as compared to the other European governments. It gave Britain a great boost in political decision-making authority.
  - 7. Use of debt Market:** The Bank of England enabled the British East India Company to spend much more on its military requirements

whereas France simply went bankrupt with its outdated ways of raising money.

### 93. Throw light on the reign of Ilyas Shahi Dynasty.

- Ilyas Shahi dynasty was the first independent Turkish Muslim ruling dynasty in Bengal; ruled from the 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> Century. The dynasty was founded by Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah. Their Capital was in Pandua, Hoogly.

#### Their Achievements:

- Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah defeated the rulers of Delhi, Sonargaon, Satgaon, Nepal, Orissa and Assam.
- Sikandar Shah, the ruler of Shamsuddin defeated Firoz Shah Tughlaq in 1359.
- They extended their control over the kingdom of Kamrup (in Modern Assam).
- They had cordial relations with the Chinese which helped in the growth of the overseas trade in Bengal.
- However, the period from 1414 to 1435 Ganesha Dynasty had ruled after which Ilyas Shahi Dynasty came into power again under Alauddin Hussain Shah, popularly known as Hussain Shahi Dynasty.

### 94. Explain the Battle of Haldighati?

[MPPSC 2015]

- The Battle of Haldighati was fought in 1576 between the armies of Maharana Pratap of Mewar & the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh of Amber.

#### The reason behind the Battle:

- In Rajasthan, except Udai Singh; the father of Maharana Pratap, almost all major kings had accepted the authority of the Mughal Dynasty.

#### Aftermath:

- The Mughals suffered heavy casualties, whereas Maharana Pratap escaped unhurt successfully. However, Akbar led a sustained campaign against the Rana. Soon, Goganda, Udaipur & Kumbhalgarh were all under his control.

### 95. Throwlight on the invasion of Nadir Shah & its effects?

[MPPSC 2015]

- Nadir Shah invasion inflicted immense damage on the Mughal Empire, he descended upon the Plains of Northern India in 1738-39.
- He made Emperor Muhammad Shah prisoner and compelled to cede to him all provinces of the Empire falling west of the River Indus.
- He plundered about 70 crores of rupees and also carried away the famous Koh-i-nur diamond & Peacock throne of Shahjahan.

#### Cause of Plunder/invasion.

(1) Since Muhammad Shah had refused to return the refugees under the Mughal Empire so he was compelled to Invade India.

(2) He wanted to acquire a huge wealth of India that he came to know about.

**Effect:**

- (1) The invasion adversely affected the economic life of the country.
- (2) The North -west India became Vulnerable to the threat of Invasion due to the lose of Kabul and areas to the west of the Indus.
- (3) It exposed the hidden weakness of the Mughal Empire to the Marathas and foreign trading companies.

**96. Between whom did the Carnatic wars take place? What was their result. [MPPSC 2015]**

- Carnatic was originally a Mughal province under the Nawab. The Carnatic wars were taken place between the English and the French.

**The First Carnatic war (AD 1746 –AD 1748)**

- This war was an echo of the Austrian war of Succession.

**Result:**

Treaty of Aix-la Chappelle in 1748 the English got back Madras which was Captured by French Governor Dupleix.

**The Second Carnatic War (AD 1748 –AD 1754)**

- This was connected with the succession disputes (civil disputes) between the Nizam of Hyderabad & the Nawab of Carnatic.

**Result:**

- Treaty of Pondicherry in 1763.
- Both sides agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of Indian princely states & returned each other's territories captured during the war

**The Third Carnatic was (AD 1756-AD1763)**

- The seven years war broke out in Europe and the same war echoed in India as the third Carnatic war.

**Result:**

- Treaty of Paris in 1763.
- The French lost all their prestige and influence in India.

**97. Discuss the religious policy of Aurangzeb. what were its Consequences? [MPPSC 2015]**

- Aurangzeb was a fanatic Muslim ruler.he asserted the fundamentally Islamic character of the state, he reversed Akbar's policy of religious toleration, he took several measures which have been called puritanical such as:

- (i) He imposed Jizyah as a polltax (pilgrim tax) on Hindus.
- (ii) He prohibited singing in the court.
- (iii) He publicly proclaimed Jihad (holy war) against all the Hindus to convert the land of the infidels into dar-ur-Islam.
- (iv) He ordered that no new temples be allowed to be built.



He opposed all the practices which were not in accordance with the sharia or which could be considered superstitious.

**Consequences:**

- The religious fanaticism of Aurangzeb overshadowed his virtues weakened and destroyed the peace of the Empire, diminished its military strength destroyed its economy ultimately. All these contributed to the downfall of the Mughal Empire.

**98. What was the effect of British economic Policies on the Indian Economy? [MPPSC 2015]**

- British rule had thoroughly transformed India's economy into a colonial economy which was determined by the interests of the British economy. The impact of their policies on the economy are:
  - (i) India became an economic colony of Industrial England.
  - (ii) India from being a net exporter, became a net importer.
  - (iii) Indian market became the dumping station of British goods.
  - (iv) The emergence of commercialization of agriculture with the introduction of a large number of commercial crops such as tea, opium, cotton, indigo etc, which was mainly for the sale in the national and international markets.
  - (v) The ruin of Handicraft industries;
  - (vi) Rapid de-industrialization of Indian economy;
  - (vii) Economic drain of India's wealth;
  - (viii) Rise of third exploiting class i.e. India Bourgeoisie (traders, moneylenders, bankers, etc.)
  - (ix) Impoverishment of peasantry of India and ruralization of India.

**99. Discuss in brief about Akbarnama.**

[MPPSC 2016]

- Akbarnama of Abu-l-Fazl is a history of the reign of Akbar including account of his predecessors. It contains three volumes. Akbarnama highlights minute detail of the customs & traditions of the people of India during the reign of Akbar.

**Volume-I:**

- The first volume of Akbarnama deals with the biography of Akbar, the history of Timur's family and the reigns of Babur, Humayun and the Suri sultans of Delhi.

**Volume-II:**

- The second volume described the minute detail & events during Akbar's reign till 1602. It also tells us about the victory of Akbar at the battle of Panipat.

**Volume-III:**

- The third volume of the book is known as *Ain-i-Akbari*, which gives the administrative details of Akbar's time.

- Consequently, it is not only the chronicle of the reign of Akbar but also a great source of information about the thought and activities of that time.

### 100. Give a brief description of the Mughal Military System?

[MPPSC 2016]

- The Mughal Military System was structured on the lines of Central Asian Military tradition. The Mughal Army was a mixed army of different species in which all Iranians, Turani, Afghans, Indian Muslims & Marathas were recruited. The Army was formed on the decimal system or Mansabdar system.

The vast army of the Mughals was divided into the following parts:

- **Infantry:** The largest arms of the Mughal army they were of two types:
  - (a) **Ashram Soldiers:** They used weapons such as bow arrows swords etc.
  - (b) **Sehbandi Soldiers:** They were unemployed people who used to help in recovering the goods.
- **Artillery:** They had a well-organized part of artillery consisted of two sections:
  - (i) **Jinsee:** Heavy guns
  - (ii) **Dastee:** Light guns
- **Cavalry:** The Principle arm of the Mughal army and the Mansabdars provided an overwhelming proportion of it.

### 101. Discuss the impact of British rule on Indian Society?

Indian Society underwent many changes after the British came to

India. Its impacts are as follows:

#### Indian Renaissance

- They brought new ideas such as liberty, equality freedom and human rights from the Renaissance, the Reformation movement and various revolutions that took place in Europe.

#### Changing the lives of women

- The prohibition of sati, abolition of child marriage, introduction of widow remarriage, checking of infanticide, polygamy & untouchability etc. eradicated the age-old social evils from the Indian Society thereby empowered women.

#### Westernisation of Education

- The introduction of modern education guided the Indians towards a more scientific & rational approach in life.

#### Socio-Religious movements

- The religious reform movements instilled in the minds of Indians greater self-respect, self-confidence & pride in their country.

#### Rediscovery of India's Glorious past

- The Asiatic Society in 1784 by Sir William Jones foundation helped in the rediscovery of India's glorious past.

### 102. What was the status of women during the Mughal rule?

- The status of women of medieval India was not quite high as they suffered from many social evils and other handicaps such as:
  1. Purdah & Child marriage had become common among Muslim women. purdah was observed much more strictly among Muslim women than Hindu women.
  2. Except for those of the lower classes, women in the Mughal period did not move out of their houses.
  3. Polygamy was common among the rich society.
  4. The birth of the daughter was considered inauspicious.
  5. The Practices of Sati & female infanticide were prevalent in Society.
  6. The Widow remarriage was not allowed.
  7. The Devadasi system was another social evil that was mostly prevalent among the Hindus.
  8. They were devoid of education because of their social custom.
- Thus it can be concluded, the position of women in India was much inferior to men during the Mughal period.
- Though the overall position of women in the Mughal period was low, there were many Hindu and Muslim women of outstanding ability. e.g. Rani Durgawati of Godwana, Nur Jahan and so on.

### 103. Discuss in brief about the following Cultural places of India:

#### (1) Golconda Fort

#### (2) Hampi

**Golconda Fort:** Golconda Fort is one of the most magnificent fortress complexes in India. It was originally a mud fort under the reign of Rajah of Warangal. Later it was fortified by the Bahmani Sultans. It was the principal Capital of the Qutub Shahi Kings located in Hyderabad.

The inner fort contains the ruins of Places, mosques and a hill top pavilion that rises about 130 meters high and the fortress rests on a granite hill of 120 meters high while huge crenellated ramparts surround this structure.

**Hampi:** A temple town in northern Karnataka, was once the capital of the historical Vijayanagara dynasty in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. According to some accounts, Hampi used to be the second-largest city in the world. Hampi also referred to as the Group of monuments at Hampi is a **UNESCO world heritage site** located in Karnataka. The grand city was a prosperous, wealthy region near the Tungabhadra river with numerous temples farms & trading markets.

**104. Give a brief account of the three major Kingdoms in Deccan, viz, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur & Golkonda?**

- After the disintegration of the Bahmani Sultanate the region between the Vindhya Ranges and the Krishna river in the Deccan plateau became the Centre of five different Muslim ruled dynasties of Medieval India are as follows:
1. **Ahmadnagar Sultanate:** Here the Nizam Shahi dynasty was established by Malik Ahmed Shah Bahri after defeating the Bahmani Army led by Jahangir Khan in 1490. They struggled throughout their period to protect their territories from external aggression. They succeeded in conquering Berar.
  2. **Bijapur:** Here the Adil Shahi dynasty was founded by Ismail Adil Shah in 1490 AD. They ruled for around 200 years, Their major success was the capture of Bidar. In 1686, the Bijapur Sultanate was annexed by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.
  3. **Golkonda:** Here the Qutub Shahi dynasty was founded by sultan Quli Qutb Shah Who belonged to the Turkman tribe of Qara Qyunlu. Ibrahim was the first Qutub Shahi Sultan who formally ruled as an independent king & struck coins in his name. Finally the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb annexed Golconda in 1687.

**105. What were those regional states that rose on the eve of the decline of Mughal rule?**

The regional states that rose on the eve of the decline of Mughal rule can be classified into the following categories.

- (i) **Successor States:** The emergence of virtually independent and hereditary authority by the governor of Mughal Provinces had established autonomous polity in these territories eg. Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad.

**Hyderabad:** Founded by Nizam-ul-mulk, Asaf Jah in 1724. he intermittently governed the region after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.

**Awadh:** Founded by Saadat Khan popularly known as Burhan-ul-Mulk.

**Bengal-** Founded by Murshid Quli khan, he was a capable ruler and made Bengal a prosperous state.

- (ii) **Independent Kingdoms:** They challenged the authority of Mughal rule eg. Mysore, Kerala & the Rajput States.

**Mysore:** The prominent Wodeyar dynasty was ruled under Haider Ali and his son Tipu Sultan.

**Kerala:** Ruled by Martanda Verma with Travancore as his capital.

- (iii) **The New States:** These states set up by the rebels against the Mughal Empire eg. Marathas, Sikh and the Jat states.

**Sikhs:** Ranjit Singh was the main leader for establishing Punjab, he extended the area from Sutlej to Jhelum. The 12 misls or confederacies exercised control over different parts of the kingdom.

**Marathas:** Peshwas were the main force who uprooted the Mughal authority from Malwa & Gujarat and established their rule.

**Jats:** The Jats were agriculturists. The Jat state of Bharatpur was established by Churaman and Badan Singh in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

**106. Write a short note on the Bahmani Kingdom.**

- The Bahmani Kingdom was a Muslim state of the Deccan in Southern India of the Medieval Period. The Kingdom was founded by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah in 1347, also known as Hasan Gangu he had been a leader of Amiran-i-Sada or Sada Amir, as the administrative head of hundreds of Village Created by the Tughlaq rules, he revolted against the Delhi sultanate of Mohammad Bin tughlaq. The Capital of the Kingdom was at Gulbarga and later in Bidar.
- The Kingdom reached its height during the rule of Mohammad Gawan who was a minister of the Empire. There were 14 Bahman Sultans. Kalimullah was the last king of Kingdom. The Bahamani King was always at war with the Vijayanagara kings.
- The Bahmani Kingdom was disintegrated into:
  - Nizam Shahi of Ahmadnagar
  - Adil Shahi of Bijapur
  - Qutub Shahi of Golconda
  - Imad Shahi of Berar
  - Barid Shahi of Bidar
- Their Architecture was highly influenced by the Persian style. Gol Gumbaz was built by Muhammad Adil Shah. The Gulbarga Fort Jama Masjid, Bidar fort are the major architectural Contributions.

**107. Critically analyse the Permanent Settlement System.**

- The Permanent Settlement system also known as Zamindari System is a land revenue reform introduced by lord Cornwallis. He brought in order to address some loopholes in the land revenue settlement system, So he decided to fix land revenue permanently expected that;
  - Corruption would eliminate.
  - Landholders would invest extra money in improving the land.
  - Production & trade would increase.

**Effects:**

- However, the settlement was greatly in favour of Zamindars.
- Many Zamindars were rated for large sums that left no margin for shortfall due to flood draught or other calamities.
- However, Zamindar was obliged to pay a fixed amount which left the peasant class at the mercy of Zamindars.
- Raja Rammohan Roy remarked that;
- Under the permanent settlement system since 1793, the landholders have adopted every measure to raise the rents, employing the power put into their hands.



### **Consequences:**

- The emergence of the “process of Sub-infeudation” as many zamindars found it difficult to fulfil the demand of government, hence they divided his land into many lots fractions called “Patni Taluqs”
- The Positions of Zamindars gradually increased at the expense of their tenants.

### **108. Highlight the Major Causes responsible for the Economic transformation in India under British Rule.**

- The major causes responsible for the economic transformation in India under British rule were as follows:

#### **(i) Establishment of “Pax Britanica”**

- Political unity was established with a strong central Power. For the first time, the law & security introduced in India resulted in economic unity, which is the first requirement of economic progress.

#### **(ii) Establishment of Public work departments and Railways**

##### **Departments:**

- During the regime of Lord Dalhousie, the development of railways and roads leads to the isolation of villages, expansion of markets linking remote villages with the outside world.

#### **(iii) Impact of western laws and English education Systems:**

- It impacted the old traditional values, seriously impacted the traditional economy of India both directly & indirectly.

#### **(iv) Influx of foreign capital and Entrepreneurs:**

- The coming of foreign Entrepreneurs led to a greater volume of investment & simultaneous development of the factory system of Plantation like tea, coffee, indigo, coal mining, etc.

(v) The Industrial revolution in England in 1750 made a severe blow to the traditional economy of India, especially the handicraft industry.

(vi) The commercial and other trade policies of the British along with the Policy of Laissez-faire.

All the above gradually transformed the self-sufficient economy into a colonial economy.

### **109. Give a brief account of the dual system of Administration of Bengal?**

#### **➤ The dual system of Administration of Bengal**

- In 1765 the company got the rights of the Diwan, viz, the right to collect revenue and dispensation of civil justice for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the Mughal Emperor.
- The dual government was the result of the company refusal to take the direct responsibility of administrating Bengal. They were only interested in Diwani rights while the Nizamat, viz, the right to maintain peace and orders etc. were however retained by the Nawab of Bengal.

#### **➤ Consequences of dual Government**

- The result was disastrous for the Bengal as Bengal suffered from the most terrible famines in 1770, in the known history.

- The abuses of the dual govt and the drain of wealth led to the impoverishment of the Bengal.
- The weaknesses of the government could be blamed on the Indians, while its fruits were gathered by the British.

#### 110. Discuss the status of Architecture under the Mughal Rule.

- The Mughals were great patrons of art & architecture. Mughal Architecture is the distinctive Indo-Islamic architectural style.
  - (i) The construction of mosques in Panipat & Rohikhand under the regime of Babur.
  - (ii) Humayun led the foundation of a city named Dinapanah in the Persian style.
  - (iii) The Sher Shah Suri Masjid in Patna in Afghan style, and the re-construction and extension of Grand Trunk road etc among the major construction of his time.
- However, the Akbar's region marked the golden period of Mughal art & Architecture whereas it reached its climax under shah Jahan **Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid** and the finest work was the construction of **Peacock-throne** made of metal work. The Sikh and Rajput styles of architecture were heavily influenced by the Mughal Style.

#### 111. What were the causes and consequences of the Battle of Buxar?

##### The causes of the Battle of Buxar:

- (i) The conflicts of sovereign power between the English and Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal.
- (ii) Misuse of the Farman of 1717, by the company's officials and the abolition of all duties on internal trade by the Nawab.
- (iii) They compelled the Indian artisans, peasants and Merchants to sell their goods cheap but buy dear from them.
- (iv) Misbehaviour of the British with Nawab's officials and oppression of the local people by the company's servants.

##### Consequence of the Battle of Buxar:

The Battle of Buxar in 1764;

- Made the British the de facto rulers of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa called the dual government by the treaty of Allahabad in 1765.
- Made the Nawab of Awadh, a dependent of the company & the Mughal emperor its pensioners, thus raising the prestige of the company.

#### 112. Give an assessment of the Mughal Policy in the Deccan.

- The Mughal policy towards the Deccan states was guided by the overall Socio- economic and administrative situation of the time rather than the personal whims or religious consideration of the Mughals.
- For instance, Akbar was well acquainted with the fact that it is not possible to establish Mughal authority in the Deccan only through military conquest, so he took recourse to diplomatic manoeuvres also.
- The Mughal rulers certainly considered the contemporary situation before taking any steps towards a Deccan states. Their occasional

failure in the Deccan was not only because of their lack of understanding of the Deccan problem but the factional fighting of the Mughal nobles, as well as their questionable loyalty, was equally responsible for the debacle in the Deccan affairs.

Hence, different factors guided their attitude towards the Deccan States.

### 113. What was the Political Scenario on the Eve of Babur's invasion?

- (1) The first half of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century witnessed political instability with the disintegration of the Tughlaq dynasty.
  - (2) The Political chaos in the northwest provinces had weakened the centre.
  - (3) India was divided into several states continuously fighting with each other.
  - (4) There was disunity and many factions vied with each other to assume power as there was no powerful central authority.
  - (5) The political condition of southern India was also very deteriorating. The Bahmani kingdom had broken up into five small principalities. These were-Bijapur, Golkunda, Bidar, Berar and Ahmadnagar.
- In the Views of Historians about the Political condition of India: According to S.M. Jaffar, "The condition of that time was serious. India, indeed, was a group of small states and it would be invaded by any invaders very easily." Babur also described the condition of India in Tuzk-i-Baburi (Turkey) or Babur Nama (Persian).

### 114. Discuss the battle that took place between Rani Durgavati and the Mughal Army. [MPPSC 2016]

- *Rani Durgavati took control over the Gondwana Kingdom after the death of King Dalpat Shah.* She was a warrior queen of Gondwana.
- Baz Bahadur, the Sultan of Malwa attacked the Kingdom of Rani Durgavati in 1556 but the attack was successfully repulsed by her. later in 1562, Baz Bahadur was defeated by Akbar, and the Malwa region became part of Mughal dominion.
- On the other side, Rewa was also conquered by a Mughal general Asaf Khan. This made Mughals the adjacent neighbours of Gondwana. she fought a defensive battle, took the charge of chief of the army and sends away the Mughal army out of the valley.
- Again the Mughal army returned with heavy weaponry, this time her son Vir Narayan supported her and repulsed the Mughal army thrice but injured seriously. She killed herself to avoid getting captured on 24th June 1564, at the age of 40. This day is celebrated as 'Balidan Divas'.
- later the Kingdom of Garha-Mandla was incorporated as a Subah of Malwa in Mughal dominion.
- In Jabalpur, a fort named Madan Mahal fort is also associated with Rani Durgavati and Vir Narayan.

**115. What was Cartaz and Qafila system started by the Portuguese?**

- Cartaz, which is a loan word from the Arabic ‘qirtas’, meaning paper document, was some sort of license of movement or safe-conduct for navigation issued by the Portuguese to native ships, with the exclusive view of showing that these vessels did not belong to the enemy camp. The ships that did not buy cartazes were confiscated along with their cargo, and the people on board were enslaved. Cartaz system of Portuguese is known as Blue water policy.
- In the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the Portuguese introduced the so-called qafilas or caravan system on the western coast of India. Under the system, the ships operating between the specified points were required to sail in a group escorted by a Portuguese fleet. As with the cartaz, the main principle behind the Qafila system was to earn profit for the Portuguese custom houses and to ensure the safety of the native ships. But many Indian traders were reluctant to join the qafilas and call at Goa to pay customs duties there and engage in virtually forced trade.

