

95
250

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.
- There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in: sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Jasleen Kaur

Mobile No. _____

Date 01-03-2021

Signature Jasleen Kaur

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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Section - A

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim.

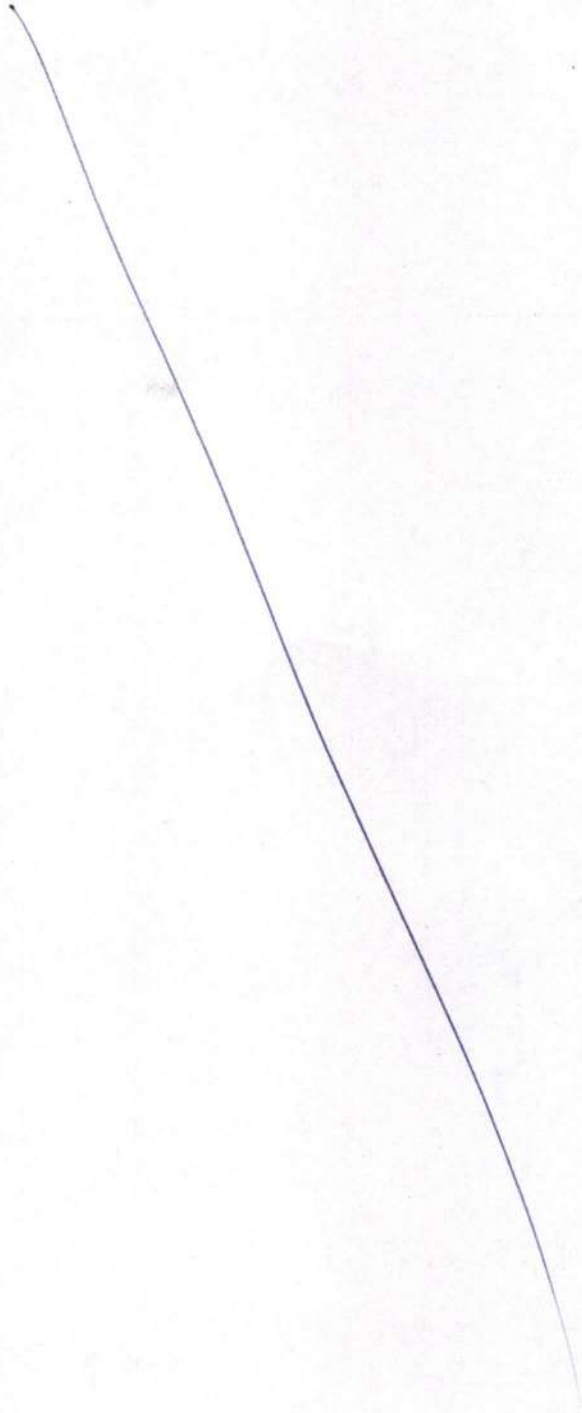
(2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

- (i) Mesolithic Site
- (ii) Paleolithic Site
- (iii) Ash mound Site
- (iv) BRW Site
- (v) Political and Cultural centre
- (vi) Trade centre
- (vii) Late Harappan Site
- (viii) A cultural Site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware Site
- (x) Chalcolithic Site
- (xi) Early agricultural centre
- (xii) Late Harappan Site
- (xiii) An ancient temple
- (xiv) Cultural centre
- (xv) An ancient sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional Site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jaina centre
- (xx) A NBPW Site

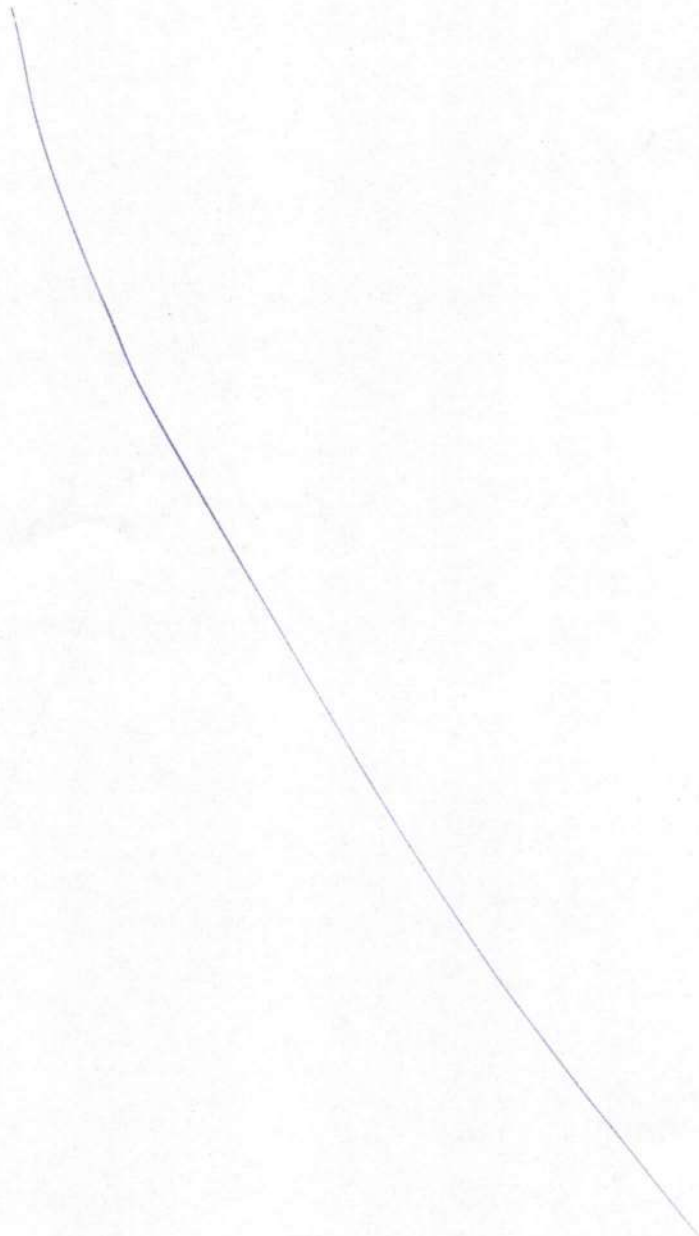
Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks



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Remarks

2. (a) Ramayana and Mahabharata can be considered as a good source of Ancient Indian History with respect to transitions in various aspects of society. (15 Marks)
- (b) Mesolithic cave paintings present a larger picture of life ways of contemporary people. Explain. (15 Marks)
- (c) All the prerequisites were present in Harappan civilisation for the presence of a state, but archaeological sources do not allow us to know the real nature of it. Discuss. (20 Marks)

Ans 2(a) The two epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata fall within category of smriti as well as Itihasa (traditional history). Ramayana written by Valmiki and Mahabharata by Vyasa. Composition of Mahabharata between 400 BCE and 400 CE and of Ramayana between 5th/4th century BCE and 3rd century CE.

Both as source of Ancient Indian history with respect to transitions in aspects of society :-

- ① Setting of Mahabharata is Indo-Gangetic divide and upper Ganga valley, in Ramayana; it shifted eastwards to middle Ganga valley.
- ② Strong women character of Mahabharata suggest earlier stage of social development. For instance practice of Nizaga in Mahabharata suggests social stage prior to Ramayana, which reflects much

Remarks

9) stricter control over women. for instance :- Sita following ~~the~~ Husband Rama to forest for exile.

3)

Approach is good
complete prosperity

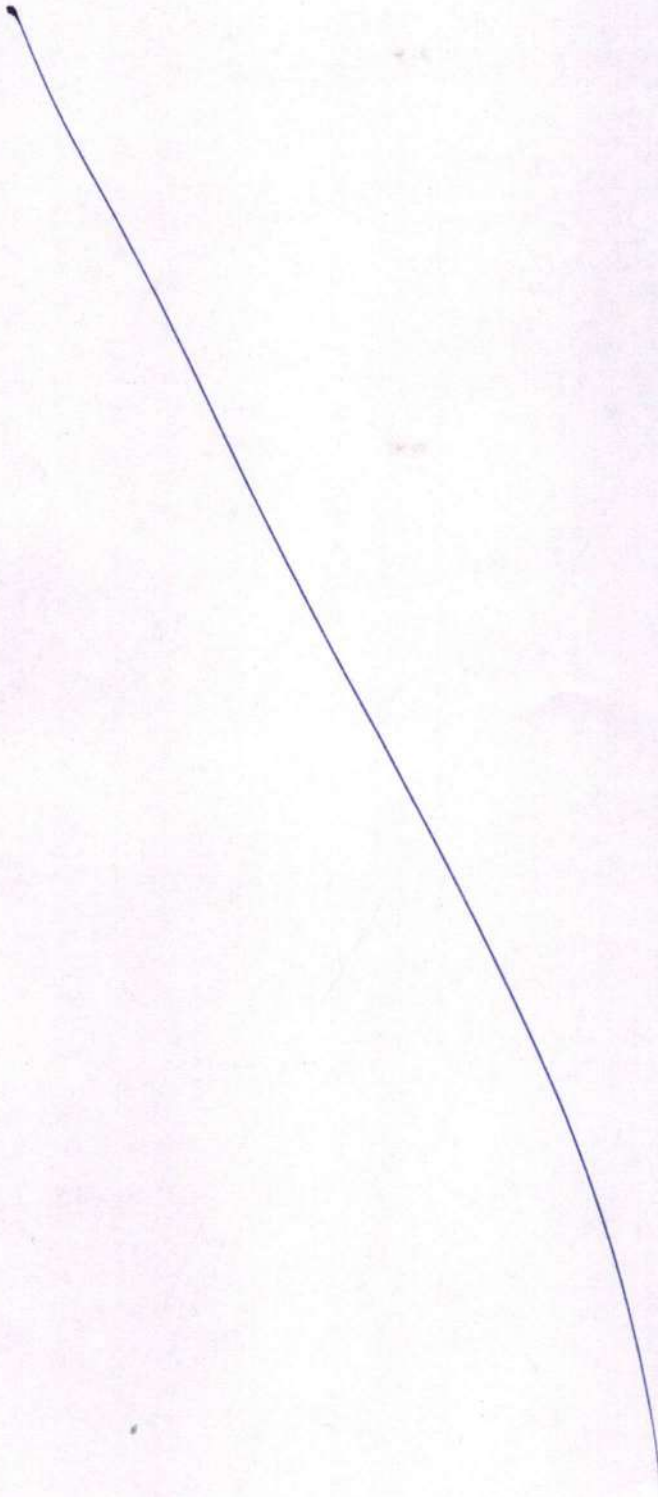
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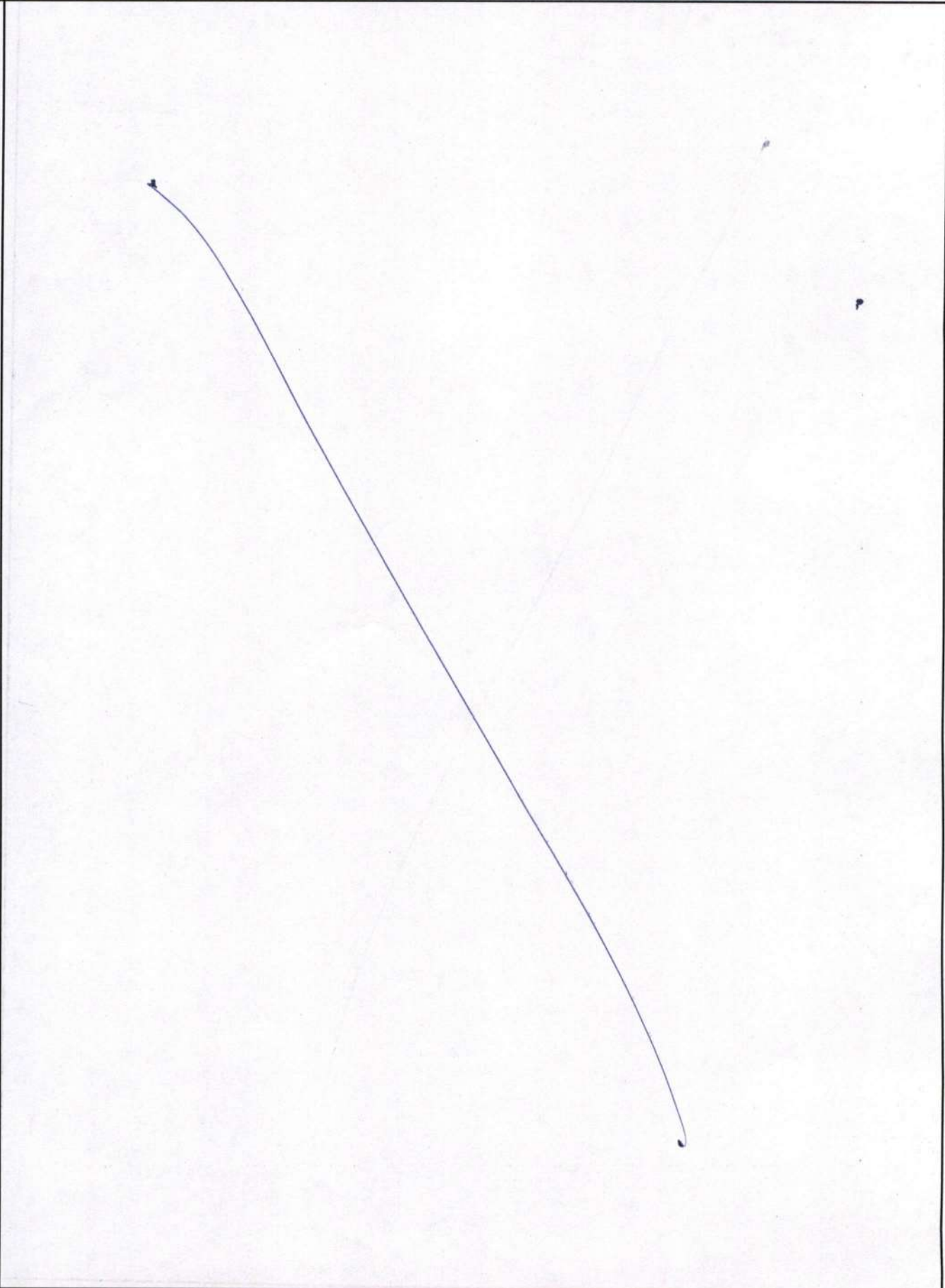
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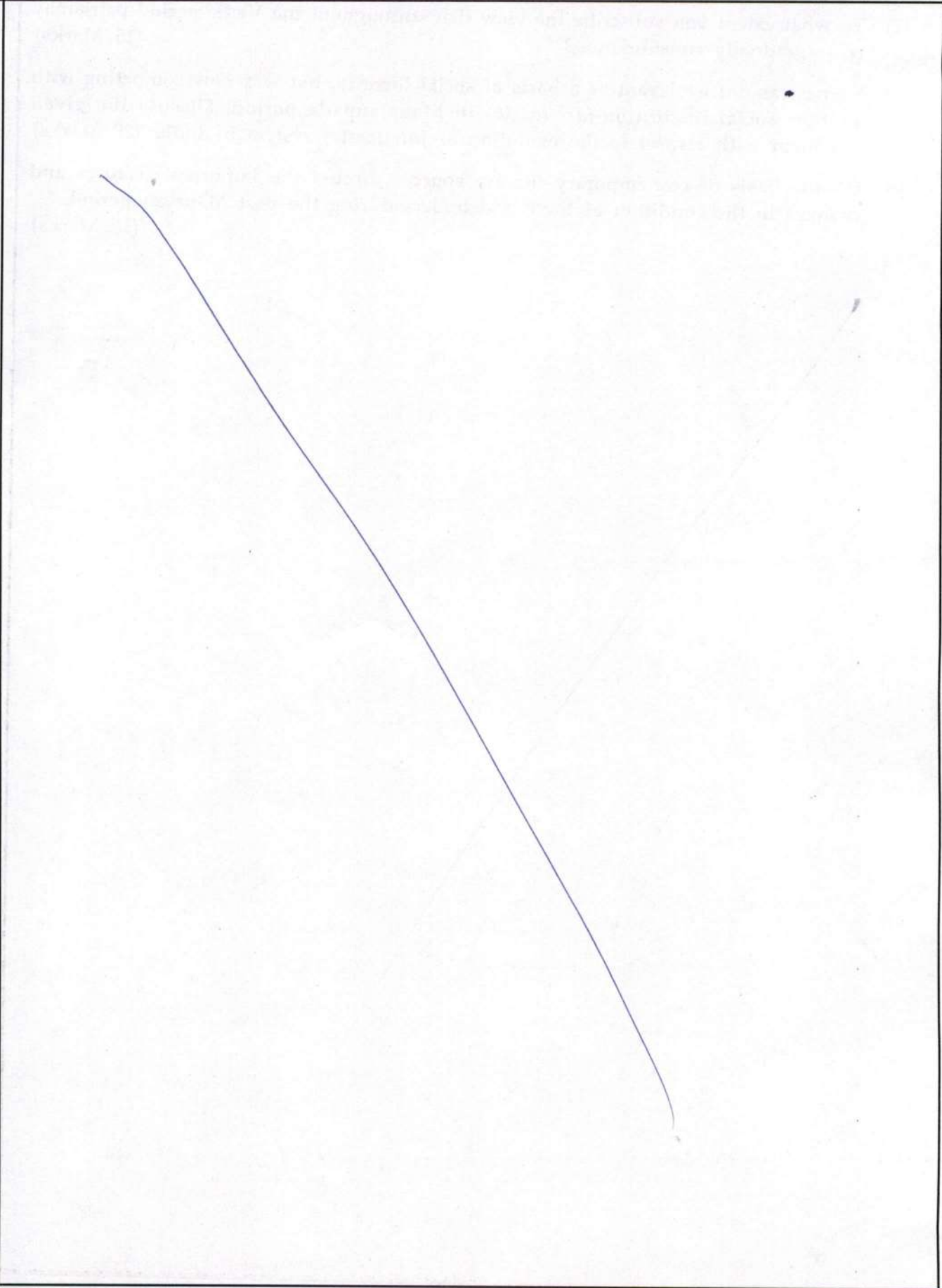
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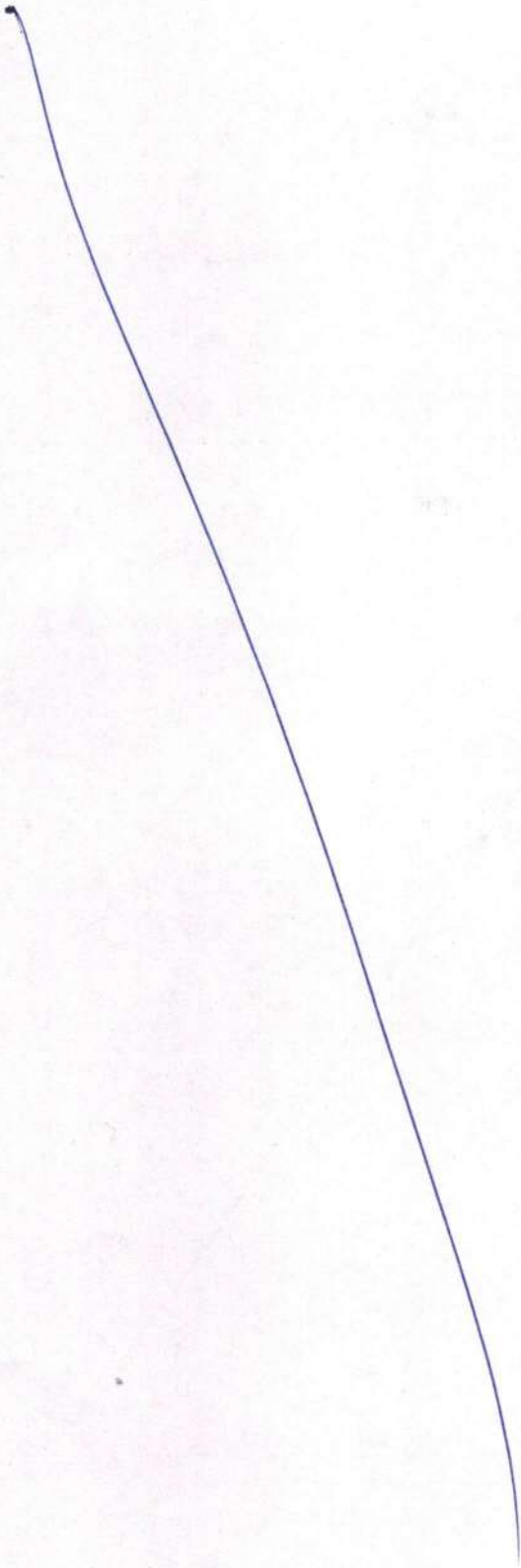
Remarks

3. (a) To what extent you subscribe the view that throughout the Vedic period patriarchy was gradually consolidating? (15 Marks)
- (b) Varna was not irrelevant as a basis of social identity, but was now competing with another social institution-*jati* (caste) in Mahajanpada period. Discuss the given statement with respect to the evolution of *Jati* (caste) system in India. (20 Marks)
- (c) On the basis of contemporary literary sources discuss the important features and changes in the condition of trade and traders during the post Mauryan period. (15 Marks)

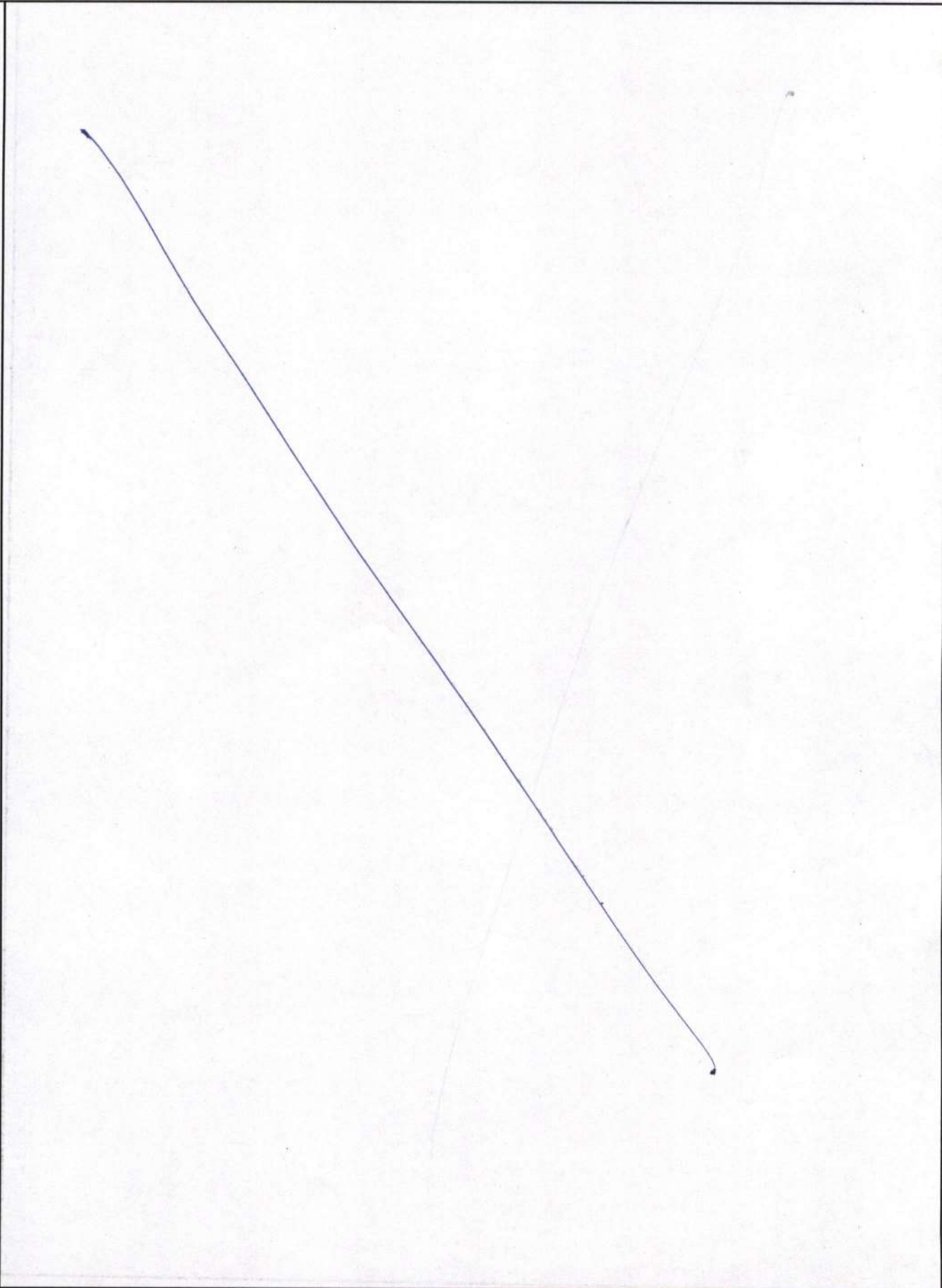
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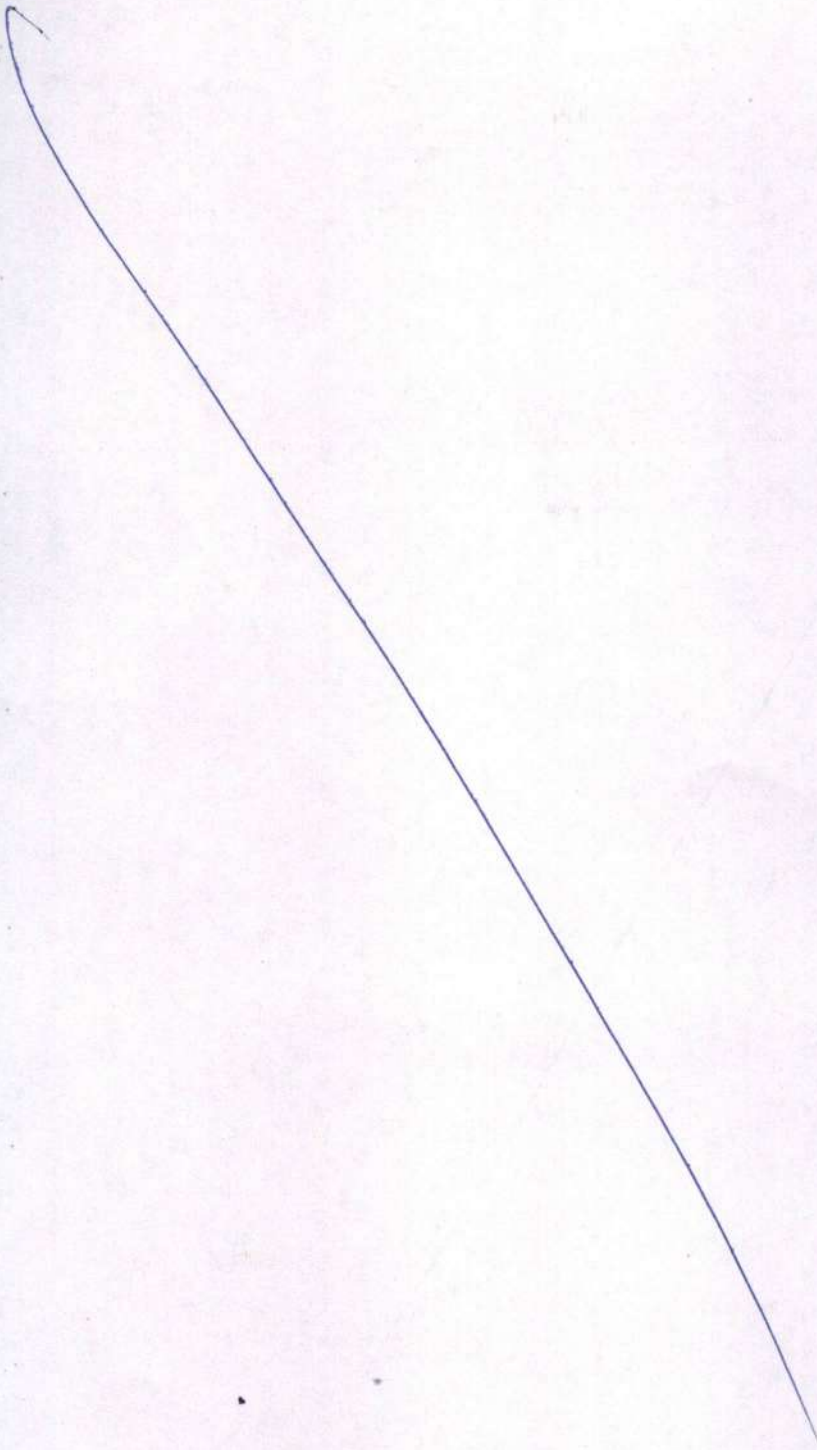
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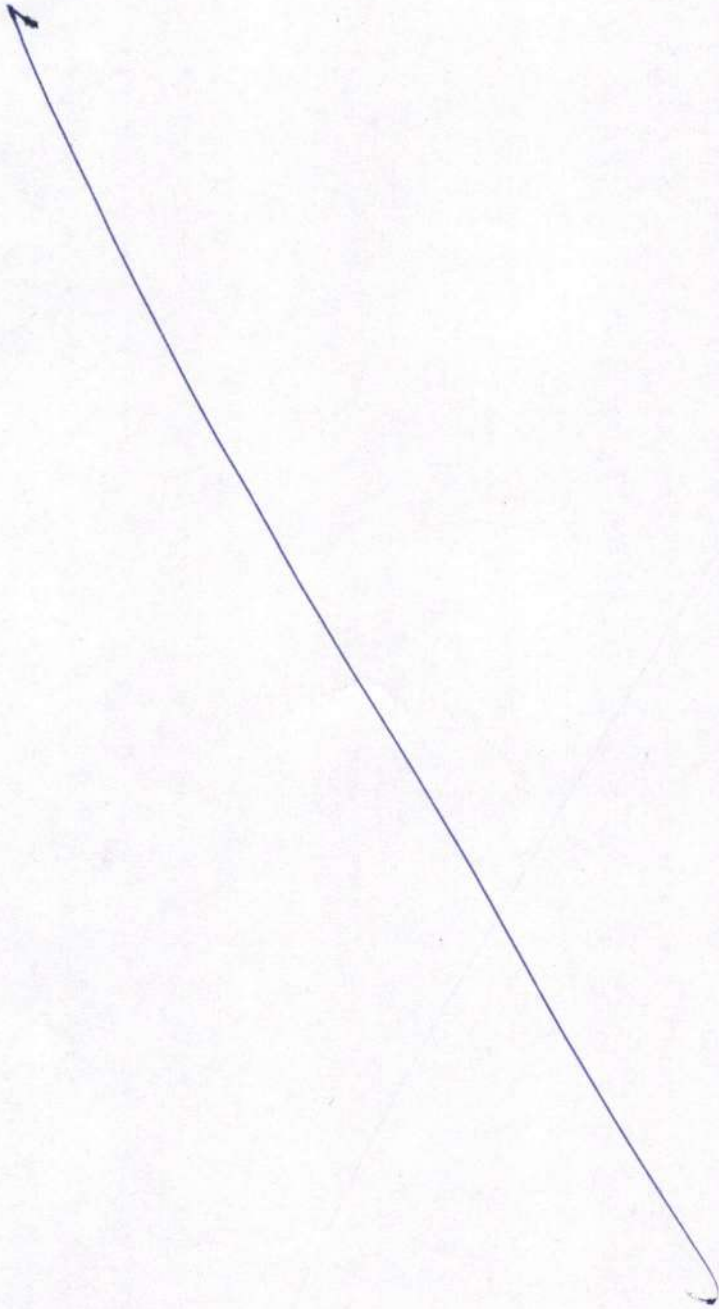
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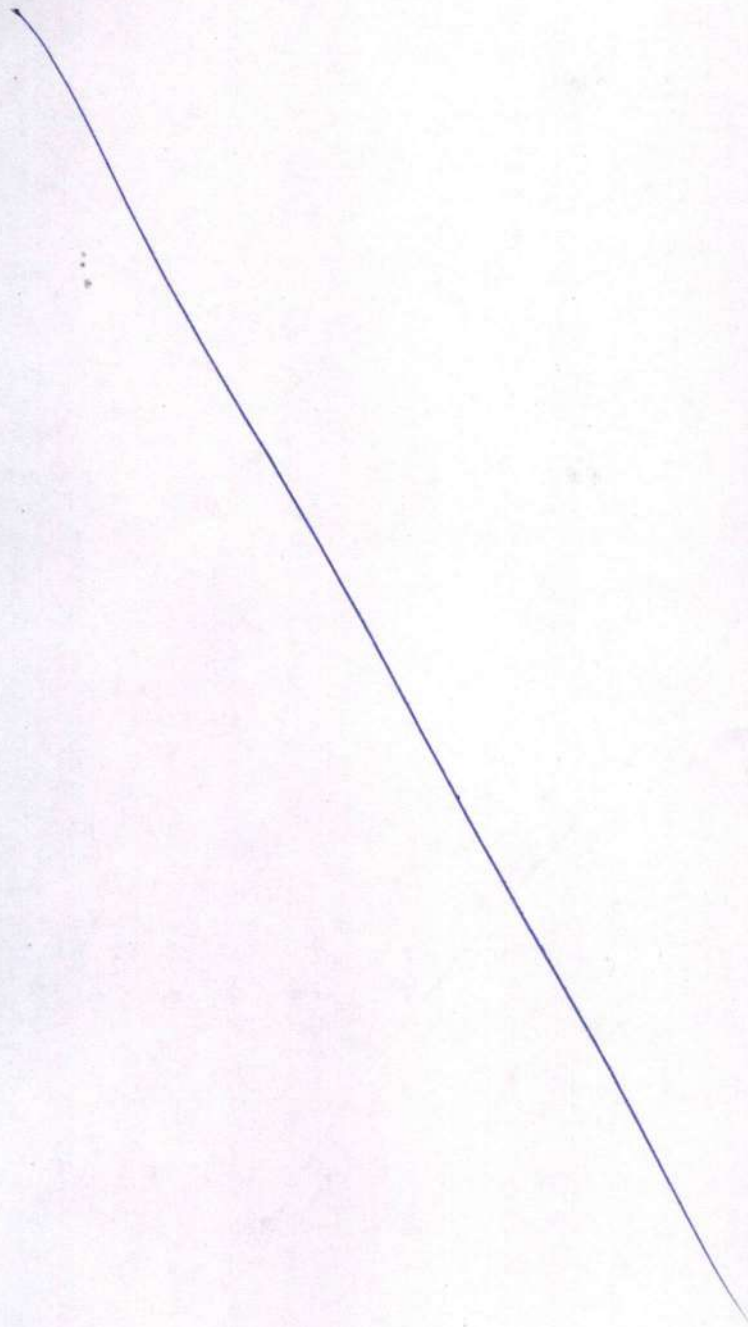
Remarks



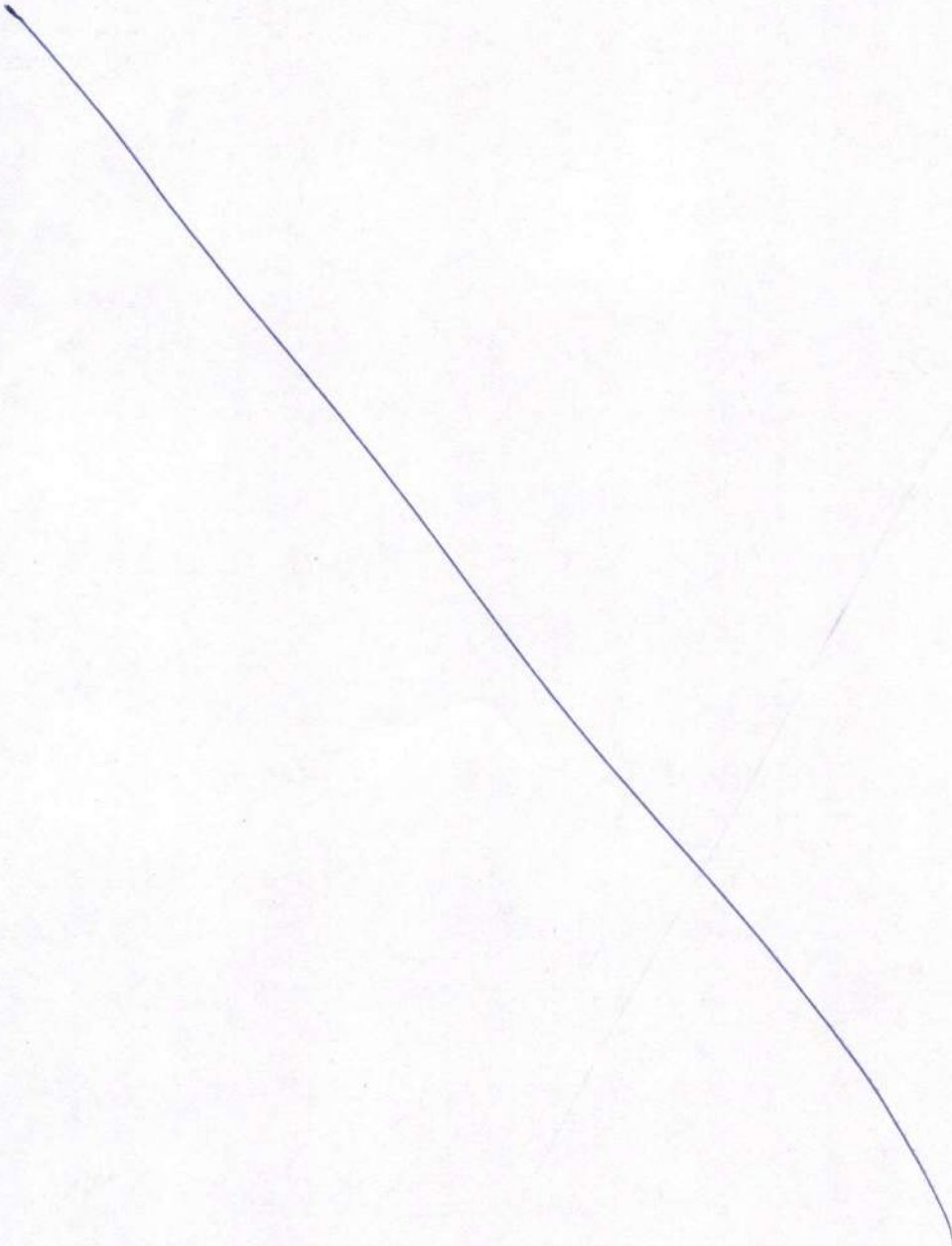
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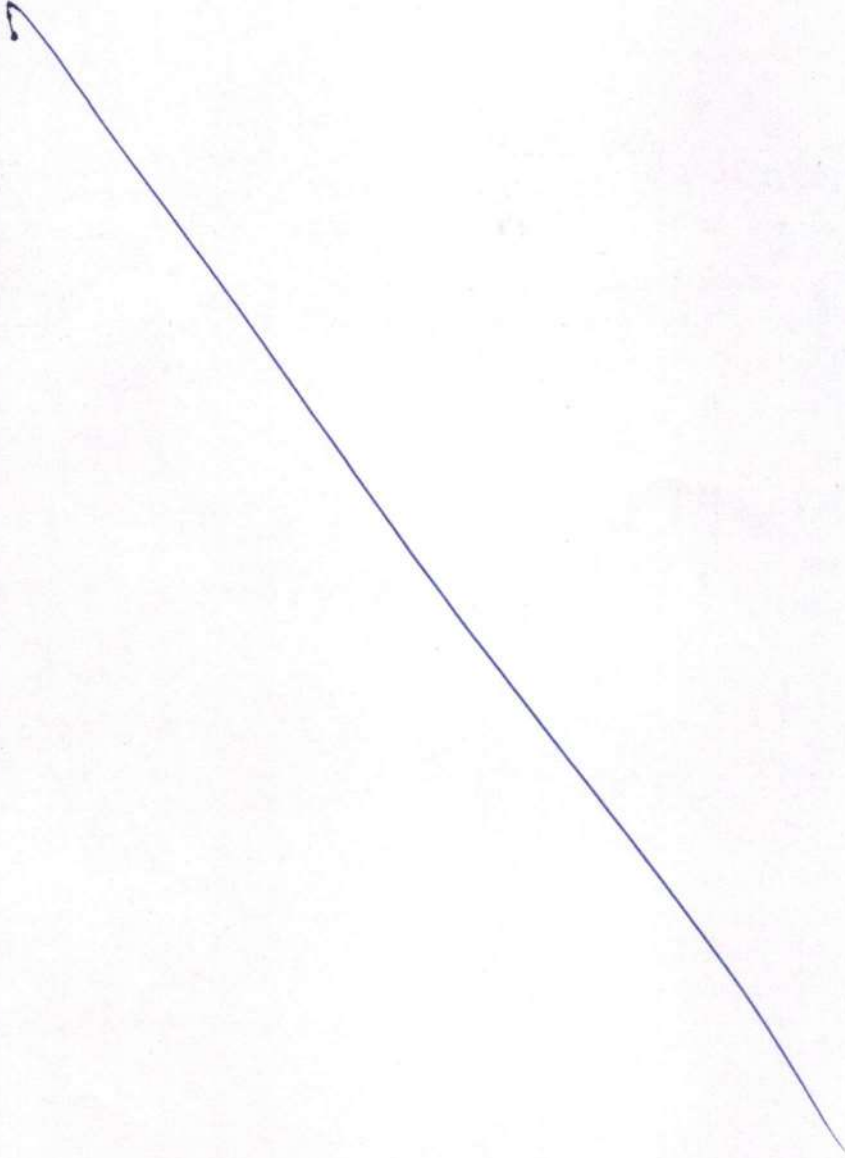


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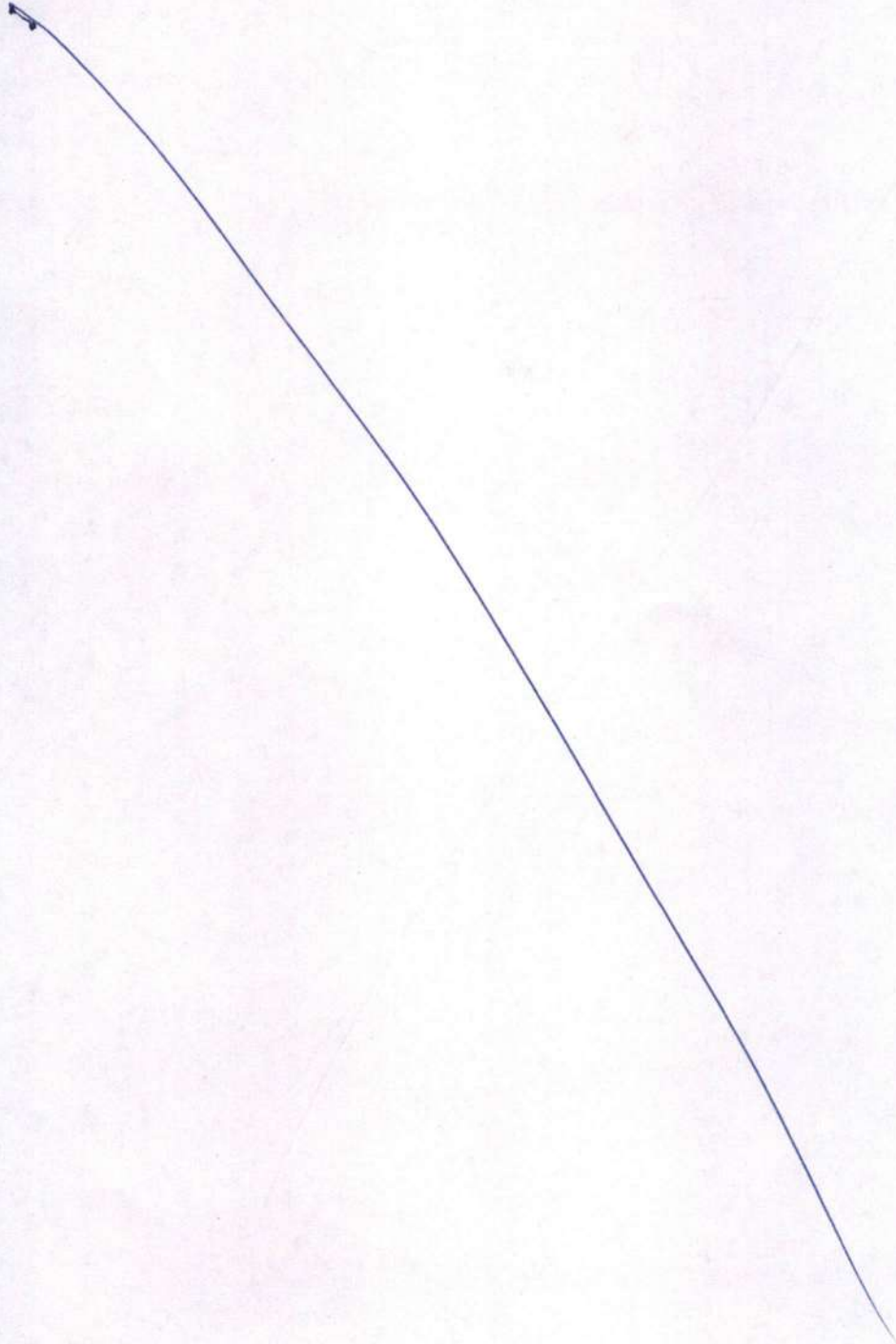
4. (a) Development of Sangam society was result of both the gradual evolution and Aryan influence. Critically explain. (15 Marks)
- (b) Brahmdeyas, which became a common feature of Indian society during the Gupta period, which had diverse impacts on Indian society. Examine. (20 Marks)
- (c) What factors have contributed for the growth of Bhakti Movement in South India? (15 Marks)



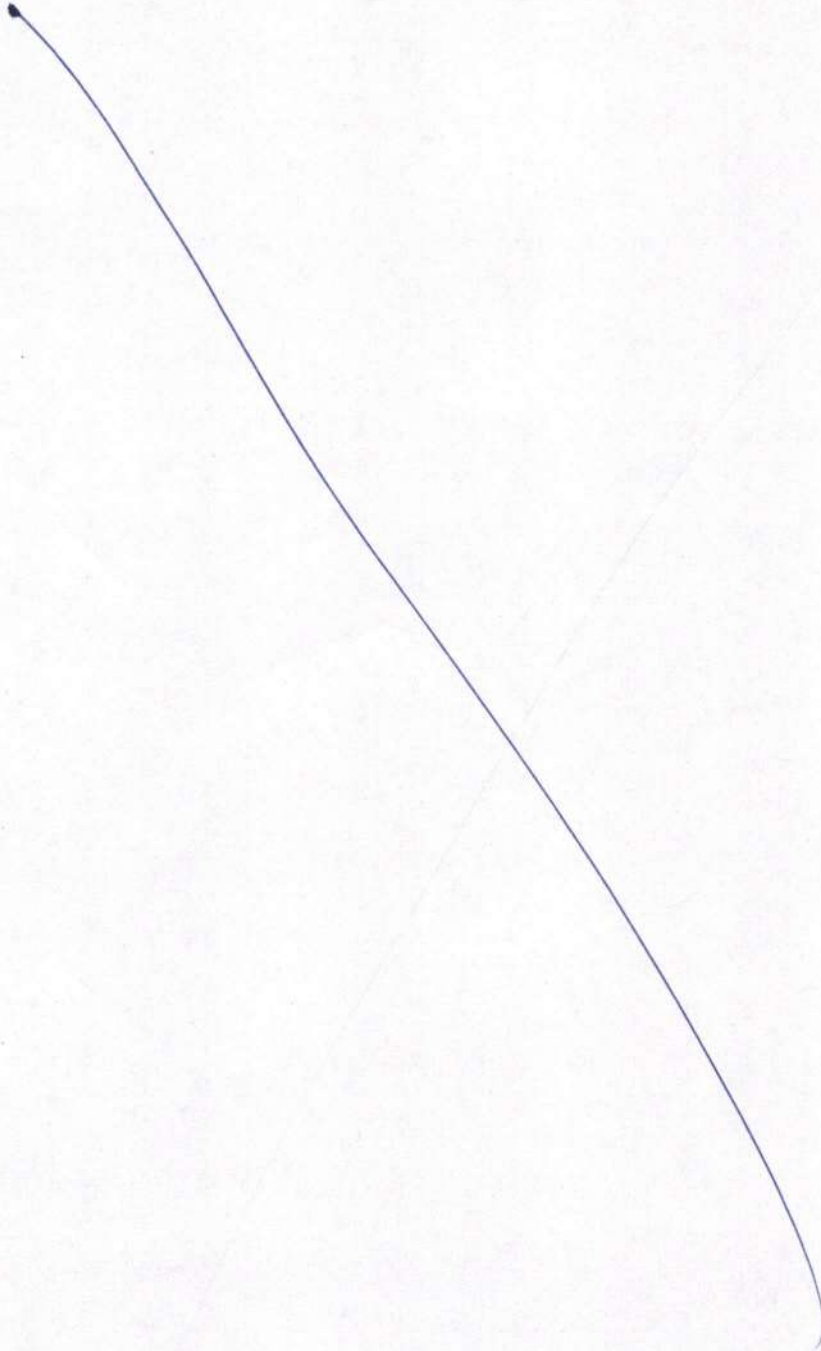
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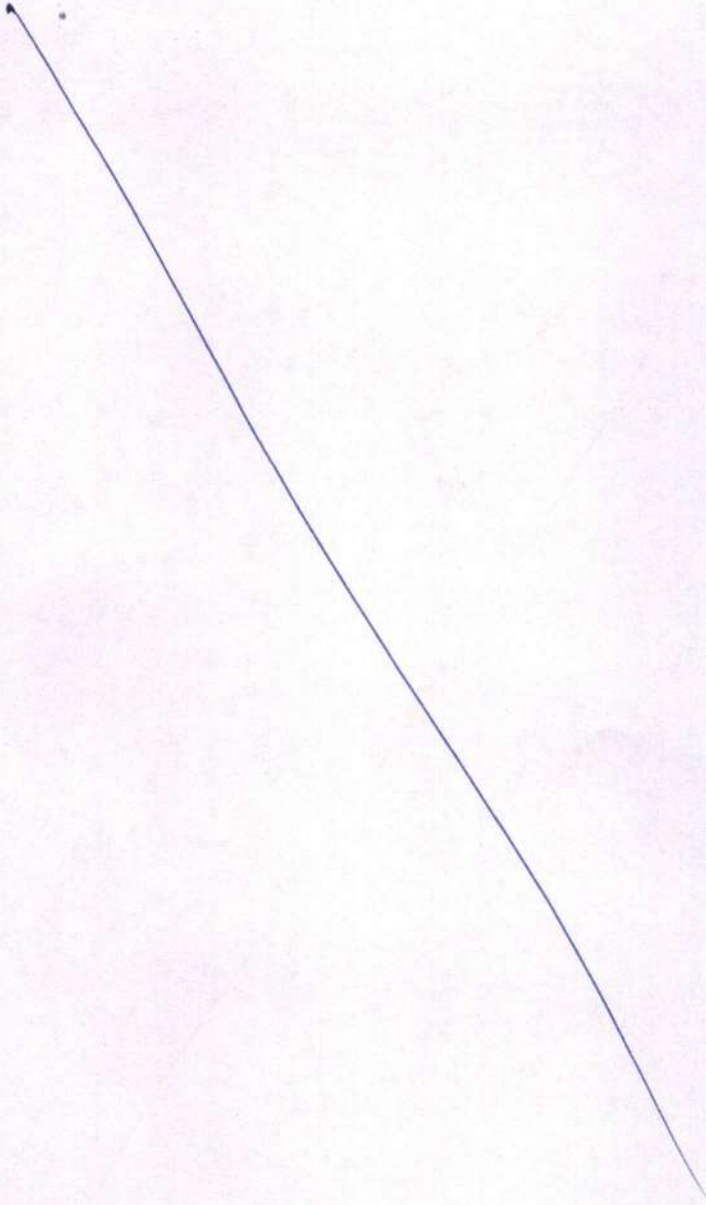
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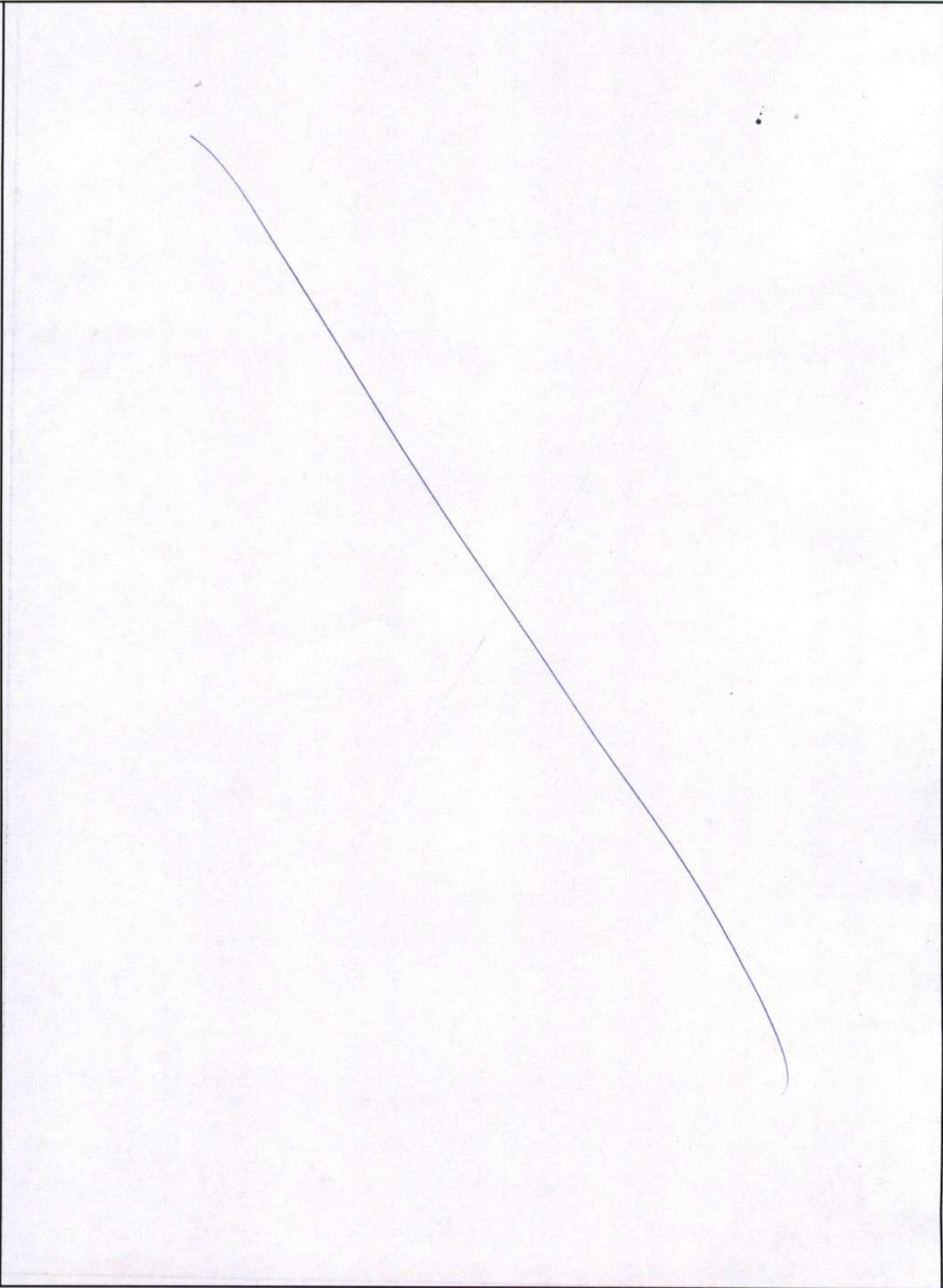
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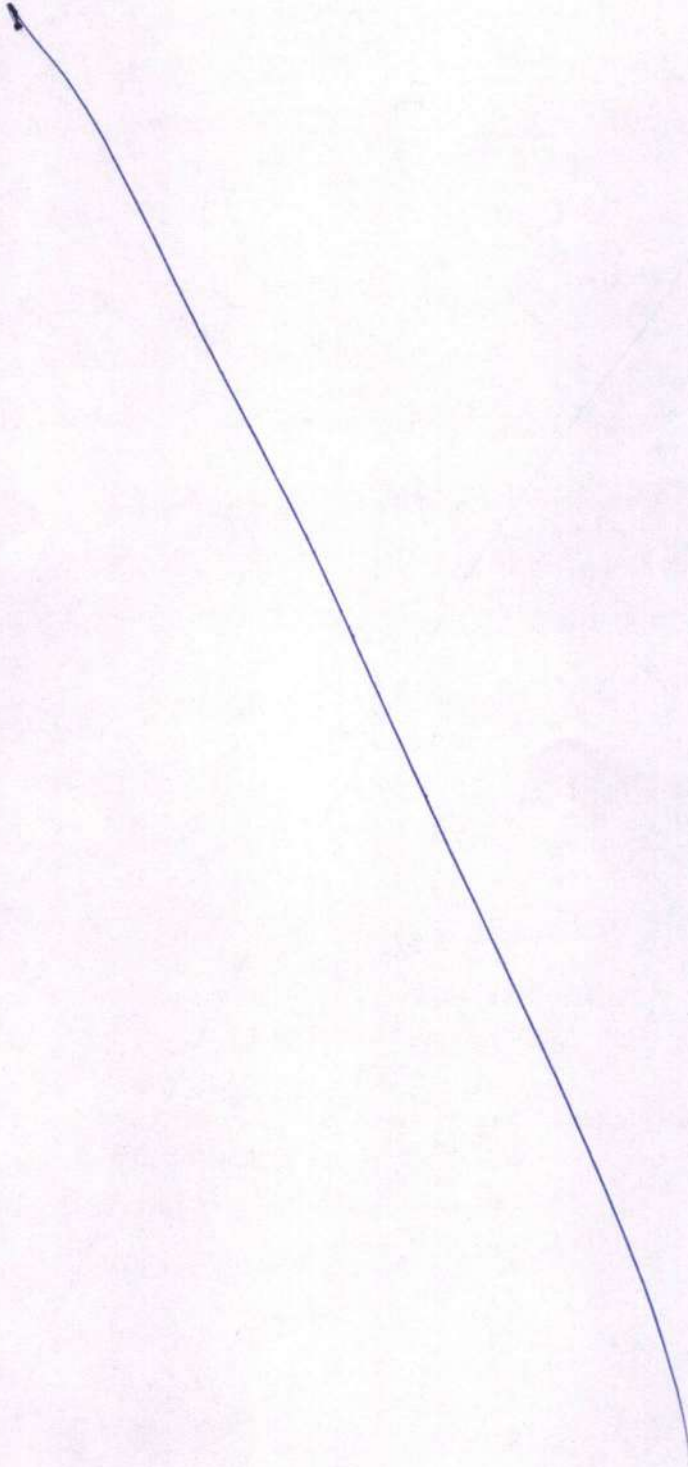
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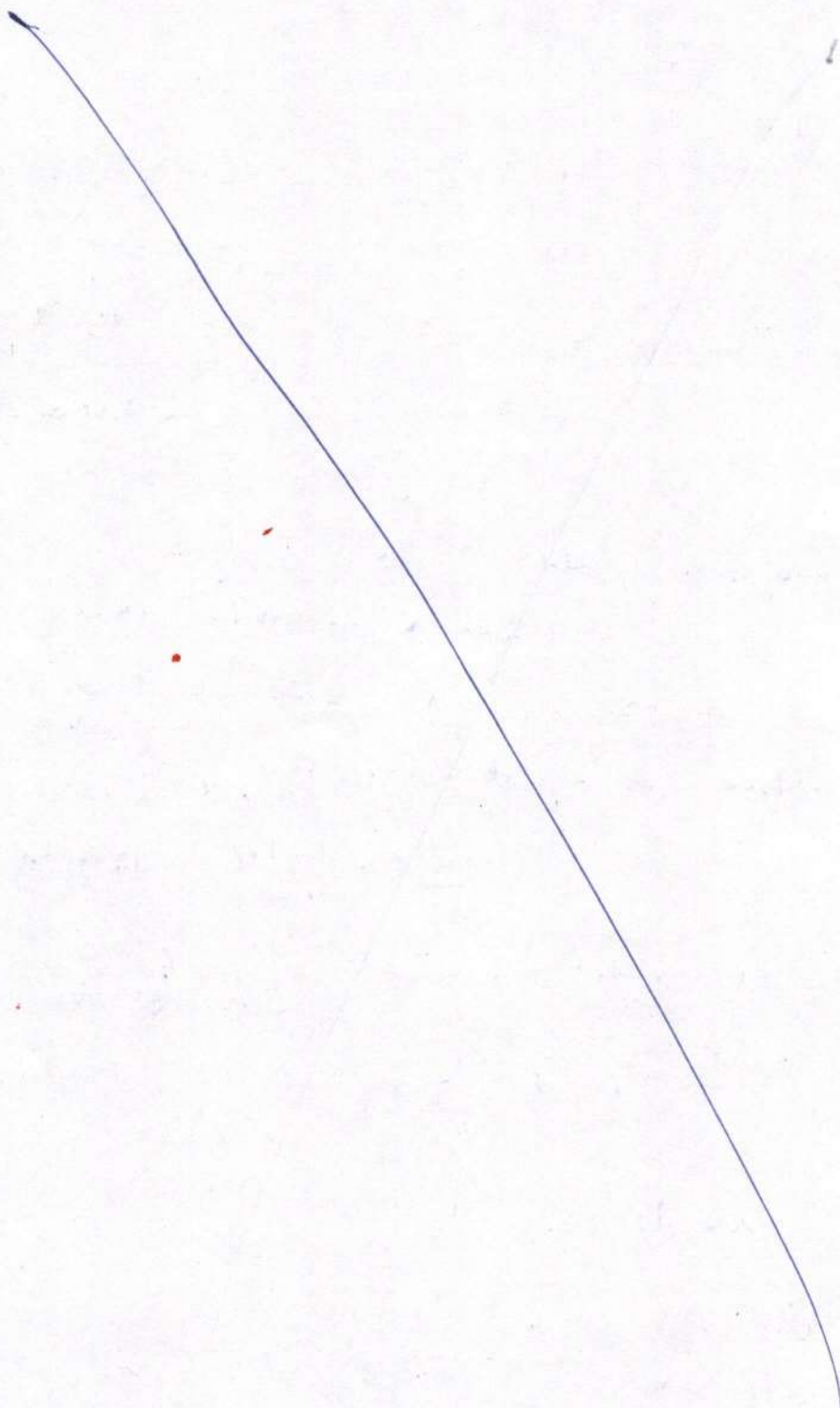
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Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

Section - B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- Immobility of the Hindu society became the most important reason for the Rajput defeat by the Turks. Examine.
- Evaluate Rajtarangini as a source of history of Kashmir.
- Discuss the contributions of Iltutmish for consolidation of Indian economy under his rule.
- Write about the contributions of Sufis in Indian literature.
- Nurjahan has been mostly wrongly interpreted in medieval Indian history. Examine.

Ans (a) Muslim invasions started in 712 C.E when Muhammad Bin Qasim invaded Sindh and Multan. Later from 1000 C.E to 1026 C.E in series of invasions, came Mahmud Ghazni. Trend culminated in 1206 C.E with establishment of Sultanate after Muhammad Ghori's series of invasions.

Rajput rulers like Tomars in Delhi, Chahamanas of Ajmer, Parmaras of Malwa, Chalukyas of Gujarat were unable to put strong resistance to the Turks.

*Abhishek
13/09/2019*

(A) Immobility of Hindu society became a reason. Following points reflect this :-

- Proliferation of caste and subsequent division of society with Brahmanical dominance
- Varna-ashram dharma upheld by Dharma

Remarks

contacts and nexus of Brahmana-Raj Kshatriya.

(iii) Practice of Untouchability (Chhnut)

(iv) feudal society, loyalty towards immediate head (Samantas, rajas etc.)

(v) land-grants and socio-economic immobility of peasantry.

(B) However other factors also played considerable part -

(i) According to JADUNATH SARKAR, religious equality, absolute faith in God's will, gave Turks drive and sense of mission.

(ii) Mutual Quarrels amongst Rajput states.

(iii) Military organisation, superior tactics, use of iron-steeple, horses by Turks.

(iv) Samanta system and its limitations.

(v) Neglect of North-western frontiers by Indian states.

Thus cumulatively Rajput states proved weak against onslaught of highly mobile and pastoral Turks.

Remarks

52

Ans 1 (b) Rajatarangini :- A historical chronicle of early Kashmir, written by Kalhana in Sanskrit, in 12th century C.E., It consists of 8 books known as Tarangas.

It deals with chronology of ruled dynasties, their genealogies, administration, society of Kashmir from first Hindu ruler of Anandita to 1149 C.E., 22nd year of King Jayasimha.

Rajatarangini as a source of history.

- ① Kalhana's technical expertise in referring sources like land grants, temple inscriptions, coins, other chronicles impart sense of authenticity.
- ② Dynastic successions in various books such as Book IV about Karkota dynasty and Lalitaditya being most powerful ruler backed by other contemporary sources also.
- ③ Kalhana's father Champaka ^{was} minister of

Remarks

Good facts
Conceptual
Clear

King Harsha (11th century C.E.) provided him reach to various happenings at court.

But following aspects put to question its rationality and genuine content :-

(i) Ornate style of writing, mingling some fiction with historical truth.

(ii) Inconsistencies in chronology and dates, such as Ranaditya given 300 years reign.

(iii) Kalhana's biasness towards women rulers especially Didda.

(iv) Regionalism, for instance Mauryas rule over Kashmir.

However there is no other source of history ^{for Kashmir} so elaborate and detailed as Rajatarangini of Kalhana, for said period.

Ans (c) Iltutmish (1211-1236 C.E.) considered as Real founder of Delhi Sultanate as he protected newly established political entity from internal and external threats.

Remarks

His contribution for consolidation of Indian economy are were as follows:-

- ① Iqta system for collection and distribution of revenue and agricultural expansion.
- ② Introduction of new currency, gold and silver tanka and copper jital.
- ③ Political consolidation - Occupied Multan and Sind, evaded threat of mongol invasion, conquered Uch, thus secured north-west frontiers.
- ④ Continuation of rural istocracy - Mugadam, Khut, chandhari, collection of Kharaj, charai, ghari by them.
- ⑤ Boost to architecture, ^{and construction activity} such as Qutub Minar, Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, provided livelihood to many.
- ⑥ Shifted capital from Lahore to Delhi, thus eventually making Delhi a cosmopolitan, urban centre, attracting traders, craftsmen etc.

On a concluding note, other factors like consolidation of

Remarks

In brief you should also write the Role of other Rulers as the consolidation of India's economy you should also discuss the limits

good description
 empire by defeating Rajput states of Gwalior, Kalinjar, Ranthambore, Campaign against Jaldez and in Bengal helped to achieve overall political stability and prosperity.

Ans (d) Originated and developed in Arab peninsula, Sufism or Tasawwuf is name for various mystical tendencies and movements in Islam. It aims at establishing direct communication between God and man.

11th century C.E. onwards, various Sufis entered India from Central Asia and Persia. Sufi silsilas like Chishti, Suhrawadi, Naqshbandi etc. were popularised during Sultanate period.

Sufis contributed to Indian literature in following ways:-

① Doctrinal Texts :- Sufi doctrines in India based upon - KASHF-ul-MANJUB of Hujwiri and Shaikh Shihabuddin Suhrawadi's AWARIF

Remarks

good content
Correct

ul-MARRIF.

(2) Works written in Persian :- Such as

- (a) Treatises by Sufis
- (b) Collection of letters of Sufis
- (c) Malfuzat texts such as FAWAID-AL-FUAD by
Amir Hasan Gijzi Dehlawi
- (d) Biographies of Sufis and collection of poetry

(3) Contribution to Punjabi literature :-

- (a) Poetry of Sultan Bahu
- (b) KAFI (poetry) of Shah Hussain, Bulleh Shah

(4) Contribution to Urdu language :-

Earliest written work in Urdu language, a 15th century C.E. text on mysticism, Misoj-ul-Ashiqi by Jam Daraz.

(5) Khusrau also contributed to spread message of Sufism. Court poets like Amir

Ans-1(e) NURJAHAN :- Mehru-un-Nisa,

the daughter of Ghias Beg of Tehan, married Jahangir in 1211 C.E., who gave her name of Nurmahal, later in 1216 C.E. renamed as NurJahan.

Remarks

In brief discuss the Role of Sufi Literature & Sufism in History & Civilization

She became an influential figure in the Mughal politics - administrative affairs :-

- (i) Coins struck on joint names of Jahangir and Nurjahan and Royal edicts issued on her name.
- (ii) Influence over Royal court, participation in day-to-day administration.
- (iii) Took over power from Jahangir and made decision in her own capacity.

But yet she has been interpreted as adamant, and disastrous for Mughals cause :-

- (i) Married daughter Ladli Begum to Jahangir's son Shahryar and backed him for throne. This resulted in Revolt by Prince Khurram (Shah Jahan)
- (ii) Poisoned Jahangir against his most able noble Mahabat Khan, consequently revolt by Mahabat Khan in 1626 C.E.
- (iii) Appointed her brothers and father on highest position, revolt in Mughal empire, many states become independent.

However it must not be ignored that she, because of her kind-heartedness and love for art, made Jahangir to patronise many court poets and artists.

Remarks

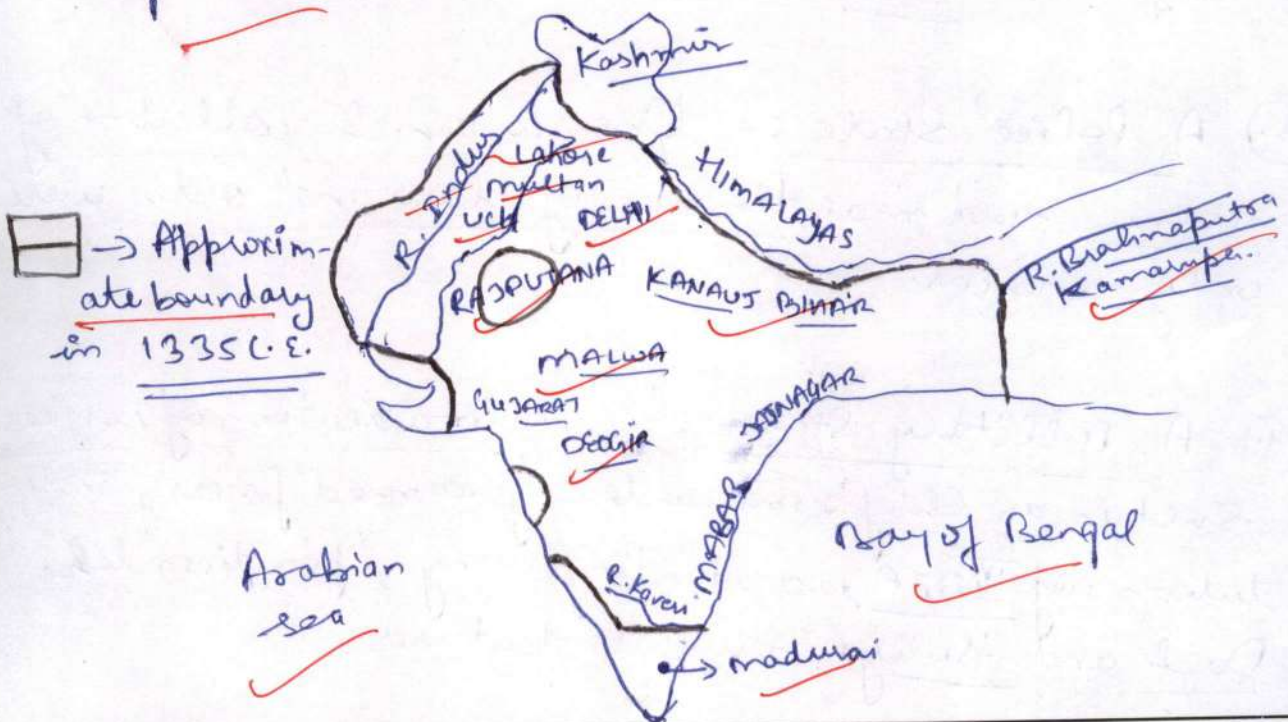
Mostly wrongly interpreted
 ↓
 Words require more substantial facts and analysis for critical Review

Labored this part

6. (a) What are the modern views on the nature of state under Delhi Saltanate? (20 Marks)
- (b) To what extent you believe that widening the social base by Khiljis and Tughluqs became the most important reason for the decline of the Saltanate in India. (15 Marks)
- (c) Architecture under various Sultans not only gradually improved but also diversity was noticed in it. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Ans 6(a) The Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic empire based in Delhi, established by Qutub-ud-din Aibak of Mamluk dynasty in 1206 C.E. . Five dynasties ruled for period of over 320 years from 1206 to 1526 C.E.

During time of Muhammad Tughluq (1325-1351); frontiers of Delhi Sultanate reached at its zenith as shown in map below:-



Remarks

Good - Jagrati - Cerezo

Nature of State under Delhi Sultanate

- ① A Monarchical State :- As Head of state and head of government was Monarch (Sultan). His words were law of land. But institution of monarchy not well-developed, no clear law of succession resulted in succession wars.
- ② A Centralised State :- With Sultan appointing officials at each level. Day-to-day administration of revenue departments such as revenue, finance, military under Sultan's directives. For instance :- Diwan-i-Wizarat and its head Wazir answerable to Sultan.
- ③ A Police State :- One in which collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order were only concerns.
- ④ A Military State :- Militarisation of services, Sultan as Chief commander of armed forces, institution of Iqta, a standing army, practices like Dagh and Huliyat were its features.

Remarks

Nice
objectively

5. An Islamic State :- Sultan followed Shari-
at laws in functioning of administration. Islam
was recognised religion of state. Influence of
Ulemas as seen during reign of king Shah Tugh-
luq.
6. Theocratic State :- That is head of religion
is head of government. Practices such as - Inves-
titature, Khilafat, wearing of robe, Khutba,
title of Nasir-ul-Amir-ul-Mominin by Sultan
indicated acceptance of Khalif as sovereign head.
7. An Imperialistic State :- Territorial expansion
and imperialistic outlook of Sultans like Alaud-
din Khilji and Muhammad Tughluq justified this
stance.
8. A Benevolent Despot State :- Practices
such as Sondhar agricultural loans, Zawabit
(secular orders), promotion of education and
idrar, department of Diwan-i-Kohi for agricul-
tural development and so on reflected this aspect.
9. A Cultural State :- One which promoted
all cultures, developed art and architecture,
patronised artists. for instance :- Celebration
of Holi by Muhammad Tughluq etc.

Remarks

good
Content
Context
and
Conceptual clarity

Well tried
 Thus on a concluding note, it ^{can} could be said that Delhi Sultanate though a foreign element initially, with time acquired colours of political, social, economic, cultural nature of India of medieval age.

12
 Ans 6 (b) With the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi by at the hands of Babur in first Battle of Panipat, 1526, Delhi Sultanate came to an end. But

good job
 But the signs of its decline were visi-
ble at an early stage. Although many
factors were responsible for this decline but
historians ascribed special regard to widening of
social base by Khiljis and Tughluqs.

- ① Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316 C.E.) appointed hetero-
genous groups as nobles such as Mongols, Indians,
Abyssinians. For instance Malik Kafur.
 As he believed anyone could acquire power.
- ② Muhammad Tughluq (1325-1351 C.E.) further
broadened base of nobility by taking in foreign
elements such as Khurasani (called them Aizza)
 and appointing them as Amir Sadah (commander
 of hundred)

Remarks

Barani lamented Sultan for appointing low born converted Indians and non Muslims on high position. For Instance :- Peera Mali given Diwan-i Wizarat

③ This caused resentment in Turkish nobles, made them apprehensive, they started to conspire against Sultan.

④ Also resulted in revolt and rebellion in other Indian states under Mugh Sultanate. For Instance - 22 rebellions recorded during time of Mugh Muhammad Tughluq, according to IBN Batutta, with

⑤ Consequently it bolstered ambitions of states for independence. For example :- Independence of Rahmani Kingdom in 1335 C.E.

However other factors as listed below played significant part :-

① No clear ^{law} rule of succession :- Although Hereditary principle accepted but not adhered to. Primogeniture not followed. Thus succession wars and intrigues by ambitious nobles/slaves. For Example :- After Ailsab's death (1211 C.E.), Iltutmish, his slave and son -in-law usurped throne, not his son Aram Shah.

Remarks

Here you should discuss the Benefit of widening of Social base too So try to think too Multidimensional clay

- (2) Part played by Muhammad Bin Tughluq :- failed expeditions such as Garachil and Khurasan, disastrous results of experiments such as Tahan currency, shift of capital to Daulatabad.
- (3) Part played by Firuz Shah Tughluq :- Appeasement policy, making Iqta and military offices hereditary, abandoning dagh-o-chehra, religious conservatism, unmindful expenditure.
- (4) Crisis in Revenue Administration.
- (5) Rampant Mongol Menace.
- (6) Rise of Regional States such as Bengal, Malwa, Tawnpur, Gujarat.
- (8) All these factors combined destroyed the foundations of Delhi Sultanate in long run.

Ans- 6(c) The advent of Turkish rule gave rise to new socio-political system as well as new style of architecture known as Indo-Islamic.

Key features of Indo-Islamic Architecture

- (1) Use of arches and domes.

Remarks

- ② lime-mortar as binding agent.
- ③ Use of calligraphy, Arabesque for decoration.
- ④ Absence of human figures in decoration.
- ⑤ Introduced spaciousness and massiveness.
- ⑥ Used principle of geometry.

Architecture under various Sultans

- ① Mamluk / Slave dynasty (1206-1290 C.E.) :-
 - (a) Remodelling of existing Hindu structures
 - (b) Continuation of soabate and corbelled technique and lintel and beam.
 - (c) Later, appearance of true arch in Babur's Mausoleum (1287-88 C.E.)

For Example :- Quwwat ul Islam Mosque, Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra, Qutub Minar.

- ② Khilji dynasty (1290 - 1320 C.E.) :-
 - (a) Influenced by Seljuk style.
 - (b) Use of red sandstone as building material.
 - (c) Employed true arch, pointed horse-shoe in shape.

Remarks

(d) Emergence of true-dome

(e) Lotus-bud fringe on underside of arch.

For Example: - Alai Darwaza, Siri fort etc

(3) Tughluq dynasty (1320-1412 C.E.)

(a) Principle building material - stone rubble

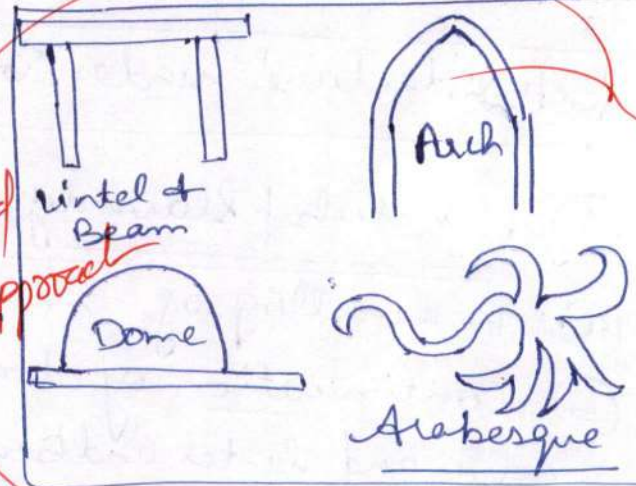
(b) walls plastered and battered.

(c) four centered arch with supporting beam

(d) Pointed dome.

(e) Octagonal plan in tombs.

(f) For Example: - Cities of Tughluqabad, Fahanpanah



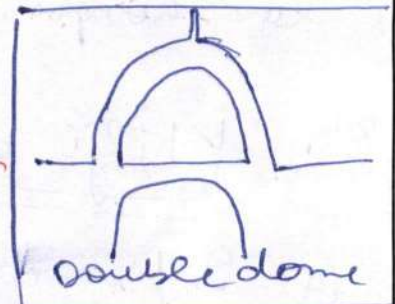
(4) Lodi dynasty (1451-1526 C.E.)

(a) No appreciable architecture.

(b) Only Tombs commissioned.

(c) Introduction of double dome

For Example: - Lodi gardens, Agracity



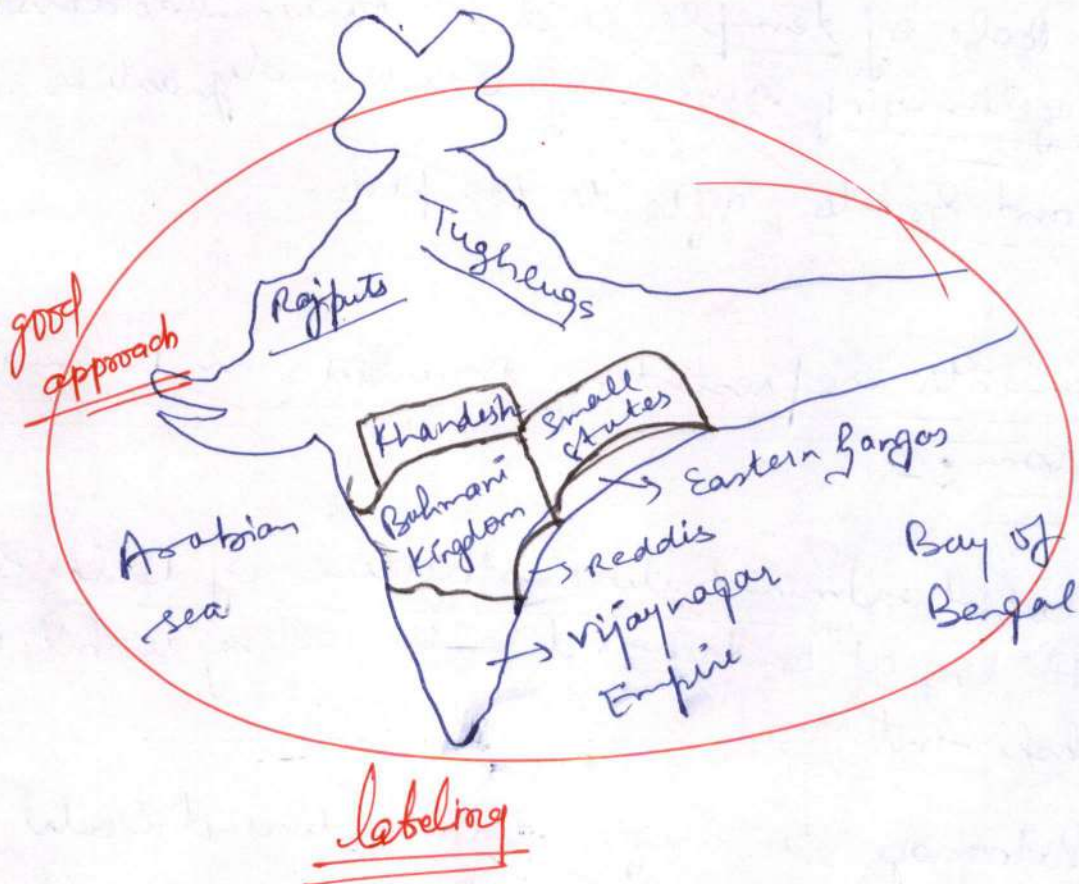
Other forms like public works, buildings such as Sarai, Bawli, dams, irrigation tanks were also established simultaneously.

Remarks

7. (a) How far you subscribe the view that Vijaynagara kingdom represent the Hindus whether the Bahmani kingdom represented the Muslims. (20 Marks)
- (b) Improvement in agriculture and its prosperity became the reason for the success of the Mughal empire. With respect to the above given statement discuss features of agriculture under Mughals. (15 Marks)
- (c) Mughals had fully realised the importance of long distance trade, especially through sea route. Examine. (15 Marks)

Ans 7(a) The Vijaynagara kingdom was established by two brothers Harihara and Bukka in 1336 C.E. at banks of Tungabhadra River.

The Bahmani kingdom was established by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah in 1347 C.E. with Gulbarga as its capital.



Remarks

Elements representing Hindus in Vijaynagar Kingdom

- ① Principle of strict adherence to dharma
- ② Ritual kingship manifested through instrument of religion, best exemplified in Mahanavami festival.
- ③ Importance of Brahmanas as political and secular personnel rather than ritual leaders.
For Instance :- Telugu Vizogis appointed as Durgadairis; Brahman Vidyanaga ministers of Hanbasa and Bukha.
- ④ Role of temple and sectarian leaders in legitimizing rulers of various dynasties.
- ⑤ Land grants, gifts to temples.

Elements representing Muslims in Bahmani Kingdom :-

- ① Copied administrative structure of Delhi Sultans with King at centre and followed by wazir, wazir, kuhshi and qazi
- ② Patronage to Sufis of Chishti and Qadri orders.

Remarks

Such as Syed Muhammad Bero ~~Dary~~ Dary given number of villages as inam.

③ Influx of Afagis and Shias.

Elements representing religious tolerance and intermixing of both Hindus and Muslims

① Most strategically placed contingents of army under Muslim commanders in Vijaynagara.

② Social structure of Bahmani kingdom was cosmopolitan in nature with Hindus, Muslims, Iraqis, Abyssinians and Iranians. speaking Marathi, Dakshani, Telugu, Kannada, Persian.

③ According to Quarte Barbosa, Indian overseas trade of Vijaynagara kingdom controlled by Muslim merchants.

Similarly Aibritin mentions that trade and commerce in Bahmani kingdom mostly in hands of Hindu merchants.

④ Both Hindu and Muslim architectural forms were used in buildings. For instance:

Remarks

good content
and Articulation

(5) Hindu traditions and culture influenced Bahmani court. For instance :- Sultan Feroz's marriage to daughter of royal family of Vijaynagara helped in Hindu-Muslim cultural harmony.

- Hindu influence seen in celebration of Ves such as conch-blowing, flower offerings etc

11/12

good
Conceptual
clarity
well noted
balanced

Thus a blend of both cultures and a multi-ethnic environment was found in Vijaynagara and Bahmani kingdom.

Ans 7(b) Throughout history of India, Agriculture has been predominant productive activity. During Mughal period (1526-1857 C.E.) large tracts of land were under cultivation.

It is said that ⁱⁿ success of Mughal empire a prosperous agriculture played a significant role. Following are mentioned the main features of agriculture during Mughal period:-

Remarks

(A) Agricultural produce :- Due to extensive land area, different soil types and climatic conditions variety of agricultural produce was found. Three main categories ^{were} ~~are~~ :-

(i) Food crops :- In North India, Rice main Kharif and wheat main rabi crop.

In South India - rice / wet land paddy main crop; Rice also grown in North East, Eastern India southern coast of Gujarat; irrigated areas of Punjab and Deccan.

Wheat :- Punjab, Sind, western Uttar Pradesh etc.

Barley :- Ain-i-Akbari → Barley grown extensively in central plains (Allahabad, Awadh, Agra etc.)

Millets :- Mainly from wheat producing zones - Jowar and Bajra

Pulses → gram, arhar, moong, matk, and from Bihar, madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Cash Crops :- Referred to as Jinsi Kamil in Persian. Major crops in 16th-17th centuries → Sugar, cane, opium, cotton, indigo.

Remarks

Sugarcane :- Ain-i-Akbari → mostly in dastur circles of Agra, Awadh, Lahore, Multan, Allahabad

Cotton :- Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bengal (present day)

Indigo :- Bayana (Agra), Sarbhaj (Ahmedabad) produce finest quality. from dastur circles also.

Opium :- Mughal provinces of Bihar and Malwa.

Also Ain-i-Akbari mentioned tobacco, San/Sum-hemp, sericulture, oil-seeds.

(iii) Fruits, Vegetables and Spices :- Horticult-

we reached new heights, orchards; pineapple, papaya, cashew nuts introduced by portuguese. Leech & Java; cherries from Kabul, various citrus fruits, apricots, mangoes; coconut both in coastal and inland regions.

Vegetables → Tomato & potato introduced 17th cen-
tury.

Spices → southern coast → exported pepper, clove, cardamom, ginger, turmeric to Asia and Europe.

(B) Cattle and Livestock :- Contemporary

European travellers refer to large numbers of cattles in Indian fields.

Remarks

good fact

you should

also visit

role of

agriculture

contribution

decline of

Mughals

According to Diyar Hattis :- Per capita cattle population in Mughal India compared to modern statistics was equal.

(C) Means of Cultivation and Irrigation :-

- (i) Tillage using pair of oxen with iron ploughshare
- (ii) Scattering of seeds; Qudate Barhore referred to use of sort of seed drill in coastal areas.
- (iii) Rotation of crops.
- (iv) Semi circular rickle for cutting crops.
- (v) Heavy dependence on rains for irrigation.
- (vi) Well-irrigation most common, other modes - canals, tanks, reservoirs. Ain-i-Akbari mentions Dhebar lake in Mewar, Udaipur. Canals such as Nahr Faiz built during Shah Jahan's reign.

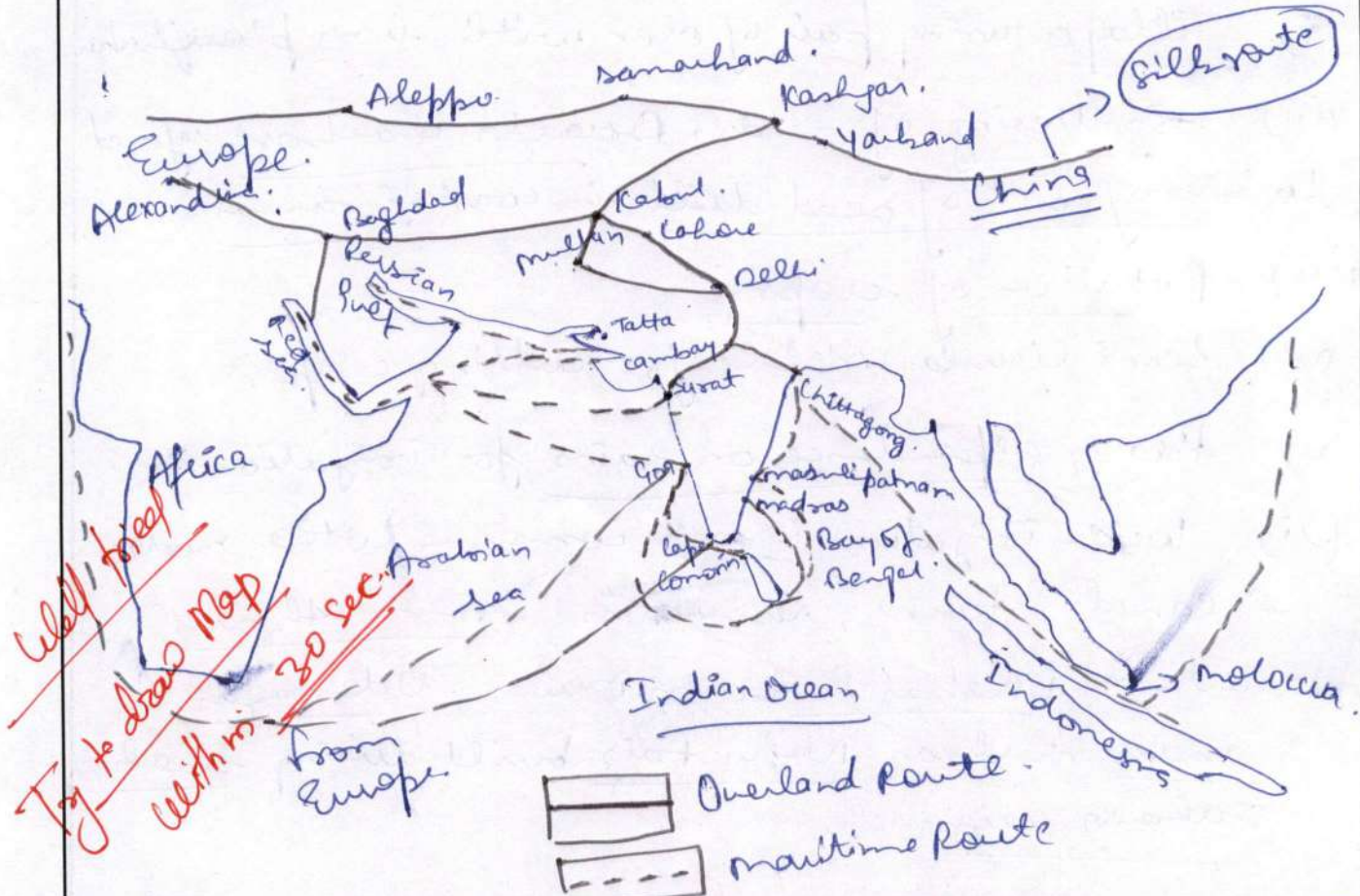
However factors such as effective diplomacy, matrimonial alliances such as with Rajput States, defence of North western frontiers, Revenue administration etc. played important role in Mughal success.

Ans 7(c) For centuries India maintained trading relations with other countries. During 16th

Remarks

- 17th centuries under Mughals - long-distance trade especially through sea route spread extensively. Coming of Europeans, late 15th century, boosted it manifold.

Trade Routes (Sea (maritime and Overland))



Items of Export :- Textiles - cotton from Surat, Bengal. by ~~Mughals~~ Khojas, Iraqis, Armenians to Central Asia, Persia and Dutch and English.

Silk → from Gujarat and Bengal by Dutch, English, Armenians

Saltpetre → from Bihar, ingredient for making gunpowder, Dutch from Coromandel, English - Gujarat, Agra.

Indigo → Portuguese, merchants from Persia.

Others - opium by French, Dutch, English; Sugar, Spices from Indonesia and Malacca in exchange for cotton ~~etc.~~

Remarks

Items of Import :- Silver main item; lead

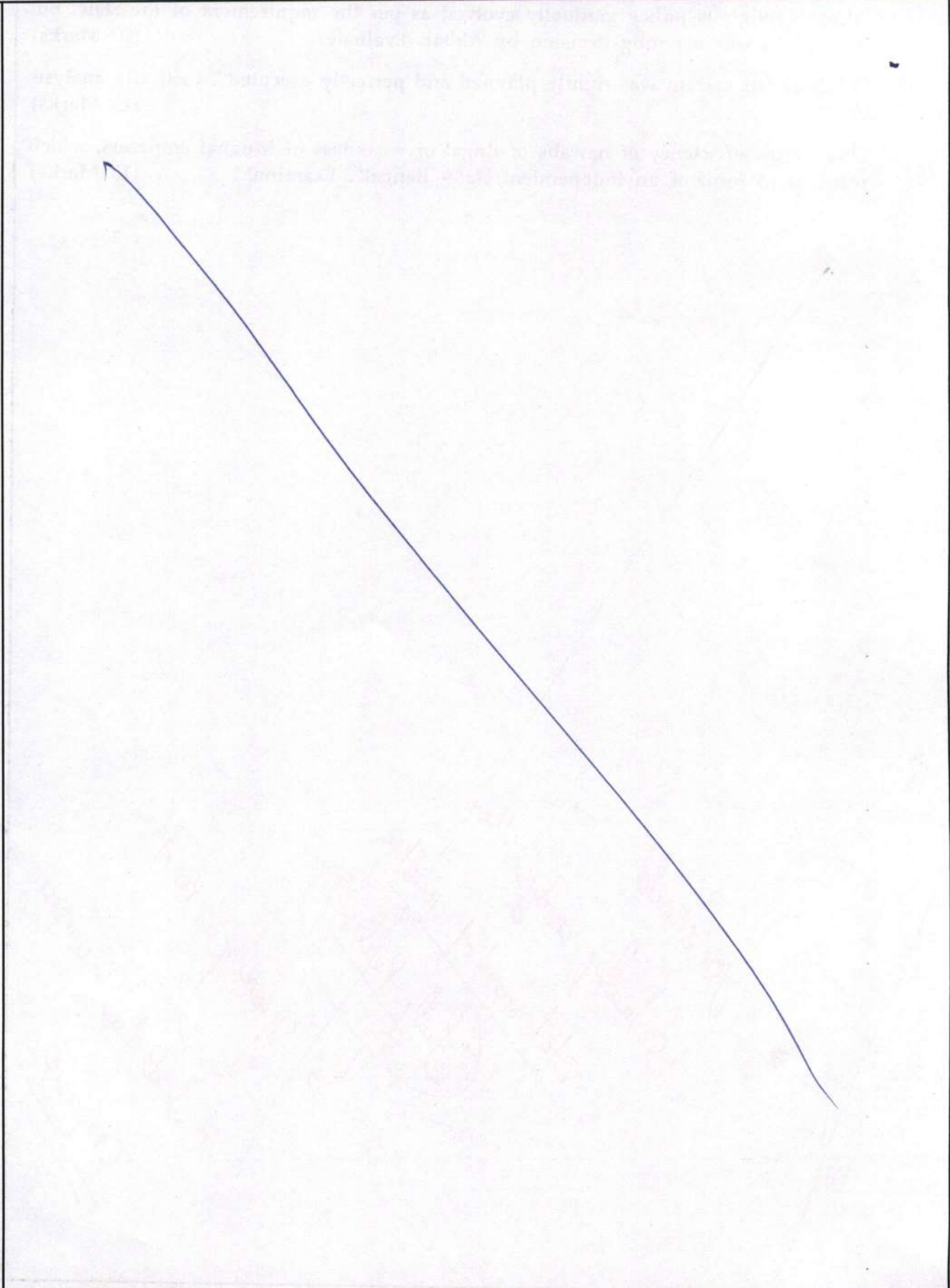
money; Silk & porcelain from China; wine, carpets, perfumes from Persia; Horses from Central Asia.

7
Culley Hoop

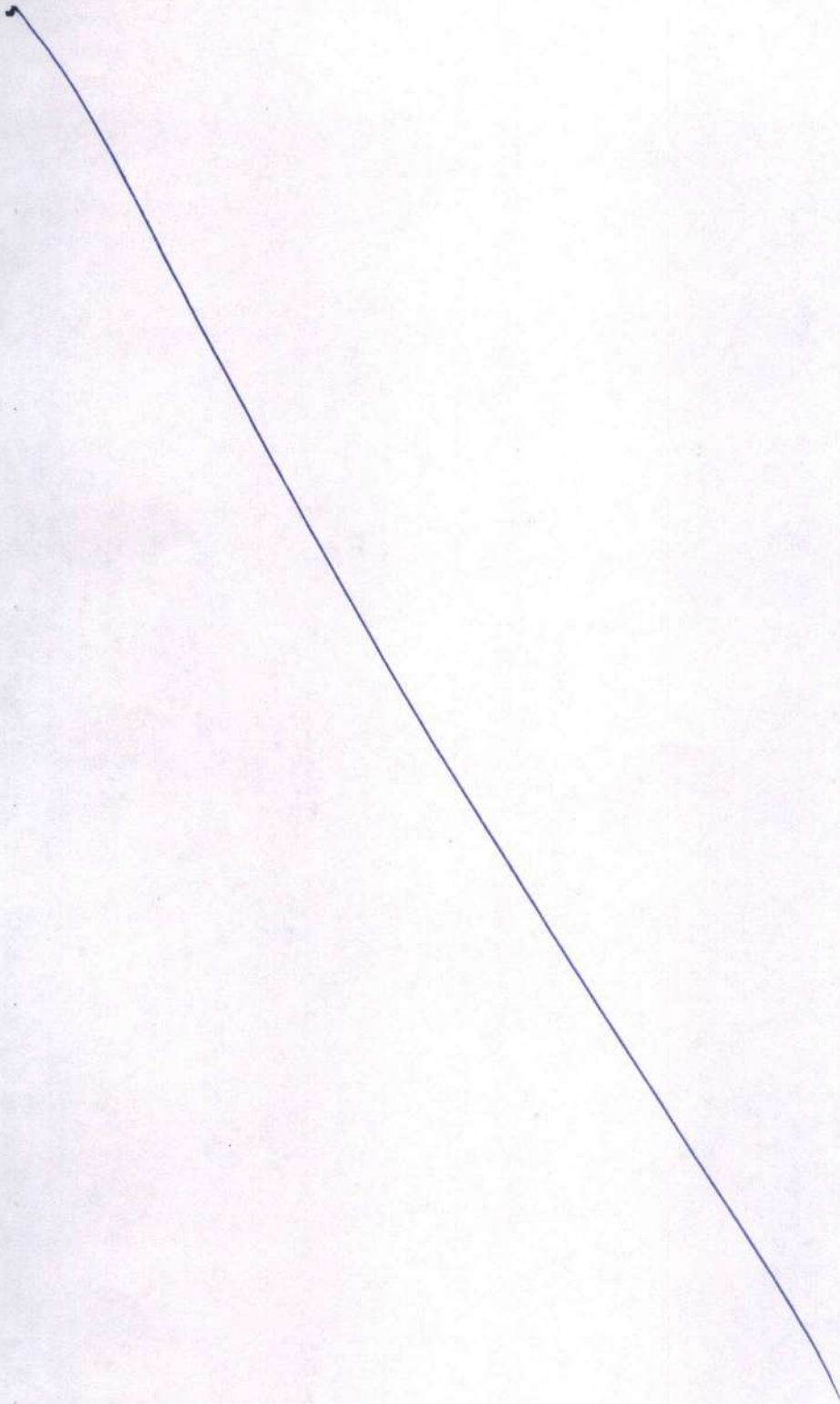
8. (a) Akbar's religious policy gradually evolved as per the requirement of the state, but din-i-illahi was a wrong decision by Akbar. Evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Mansabdari system was rightly planned and perfectly executed". Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Was it the efficiency of nawabs of Bngal or weakness of Mughal emperors, which resulted in form of an independent state- Bengal". Examine. (15 Marks)

You should
 critically analyse the
 statement of question
 "Fully Realised"
 specially to the
 context of
 European
 Companies

Remarks

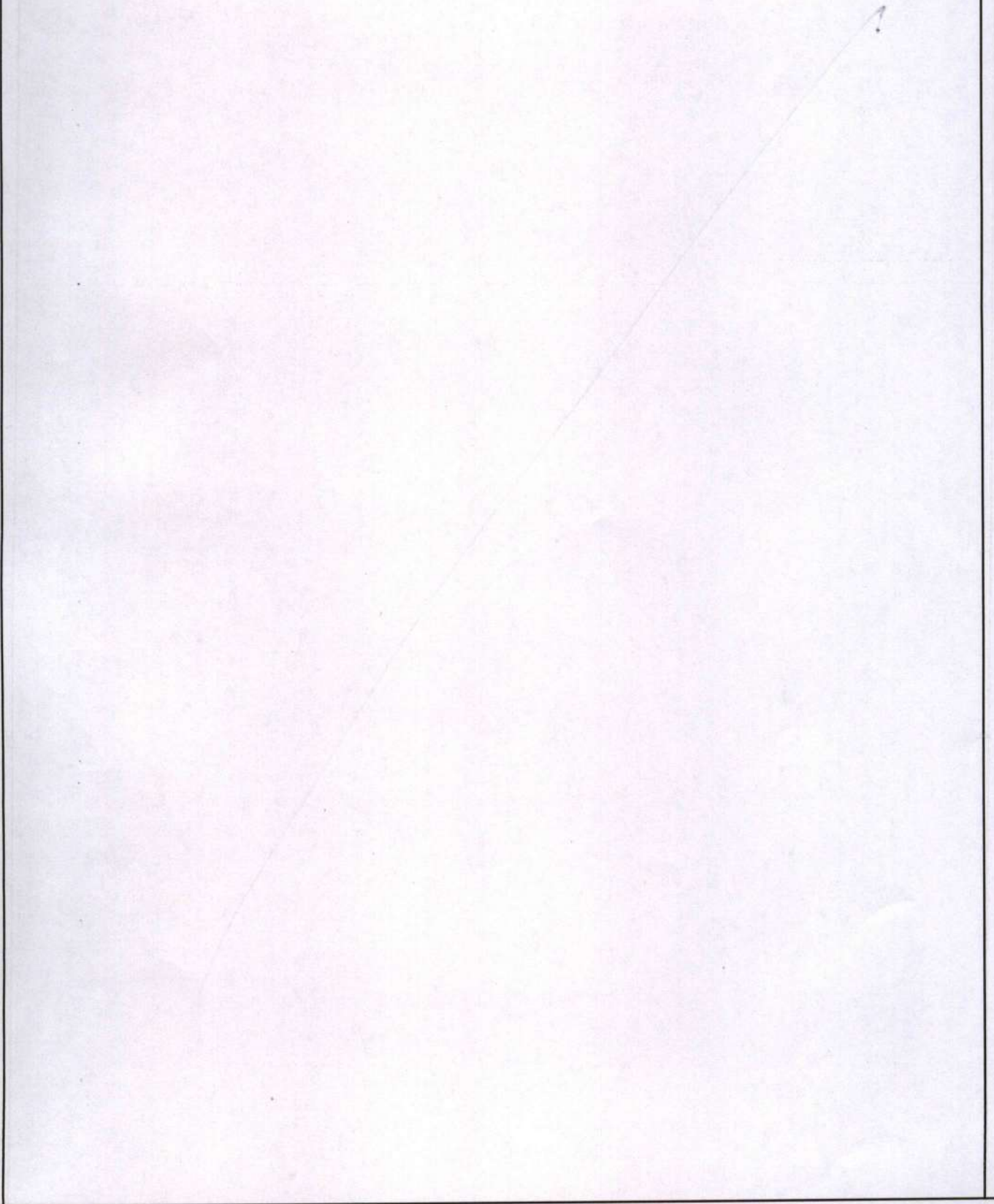


Remarks

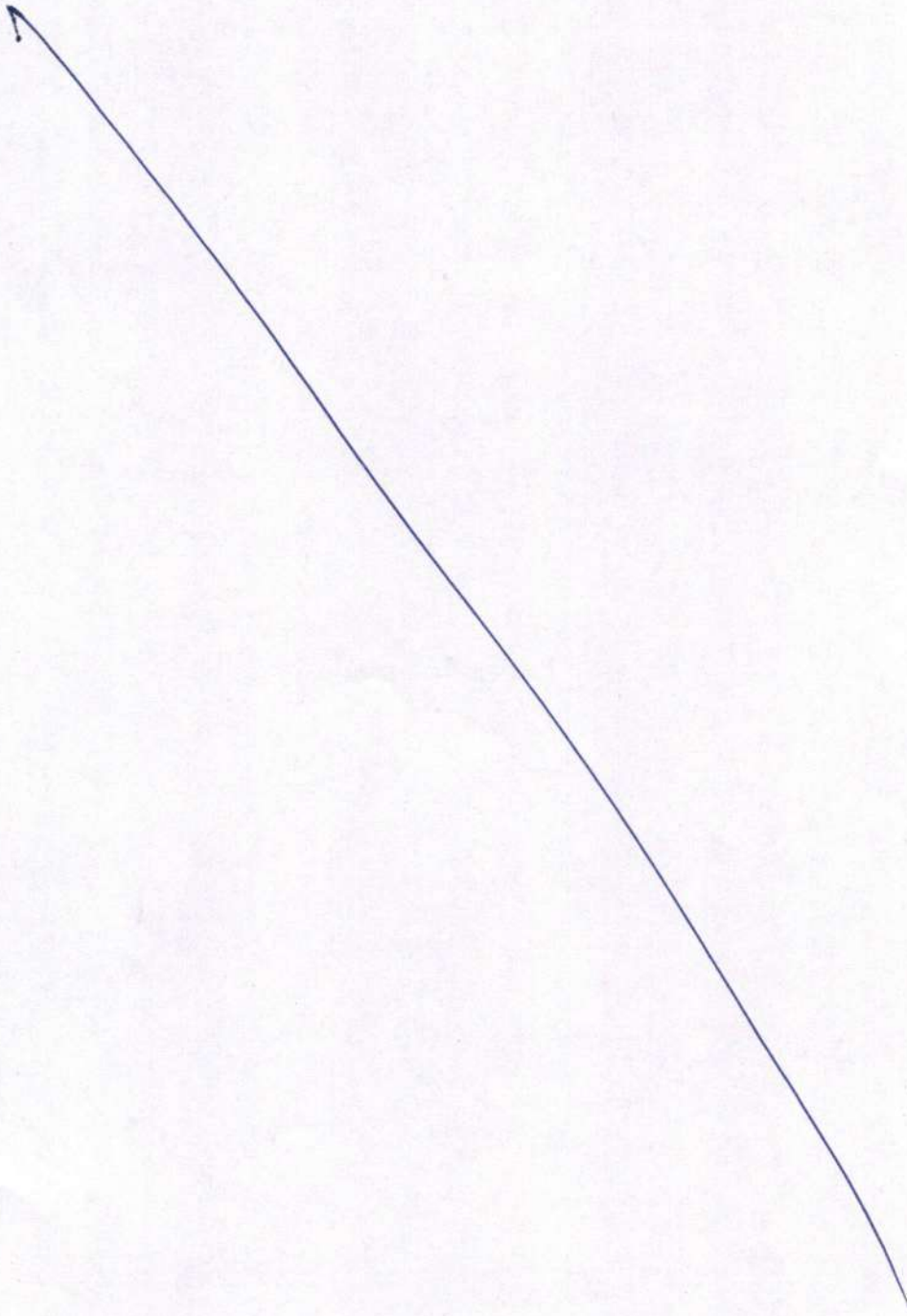


Remarks

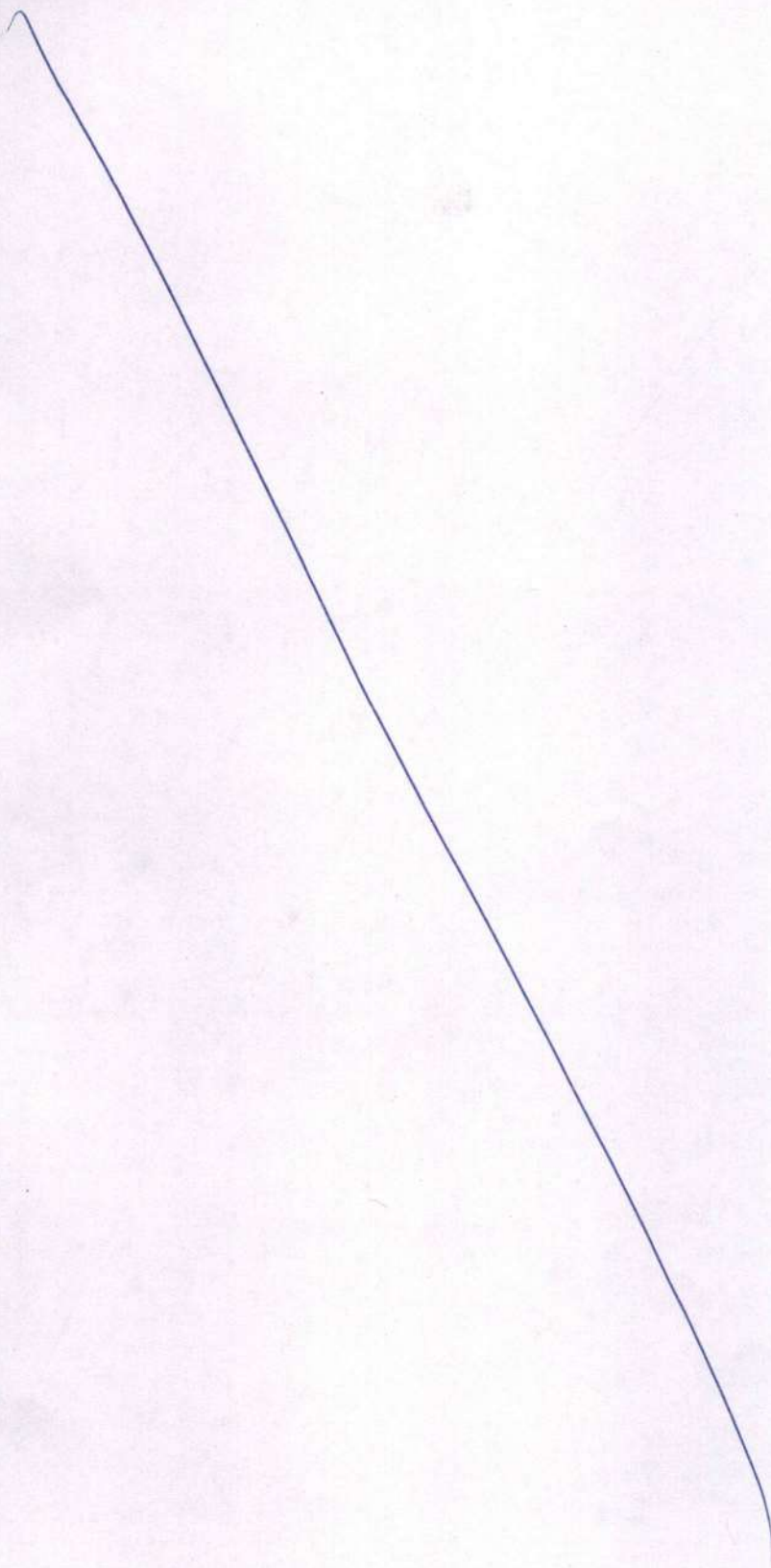
Remarks



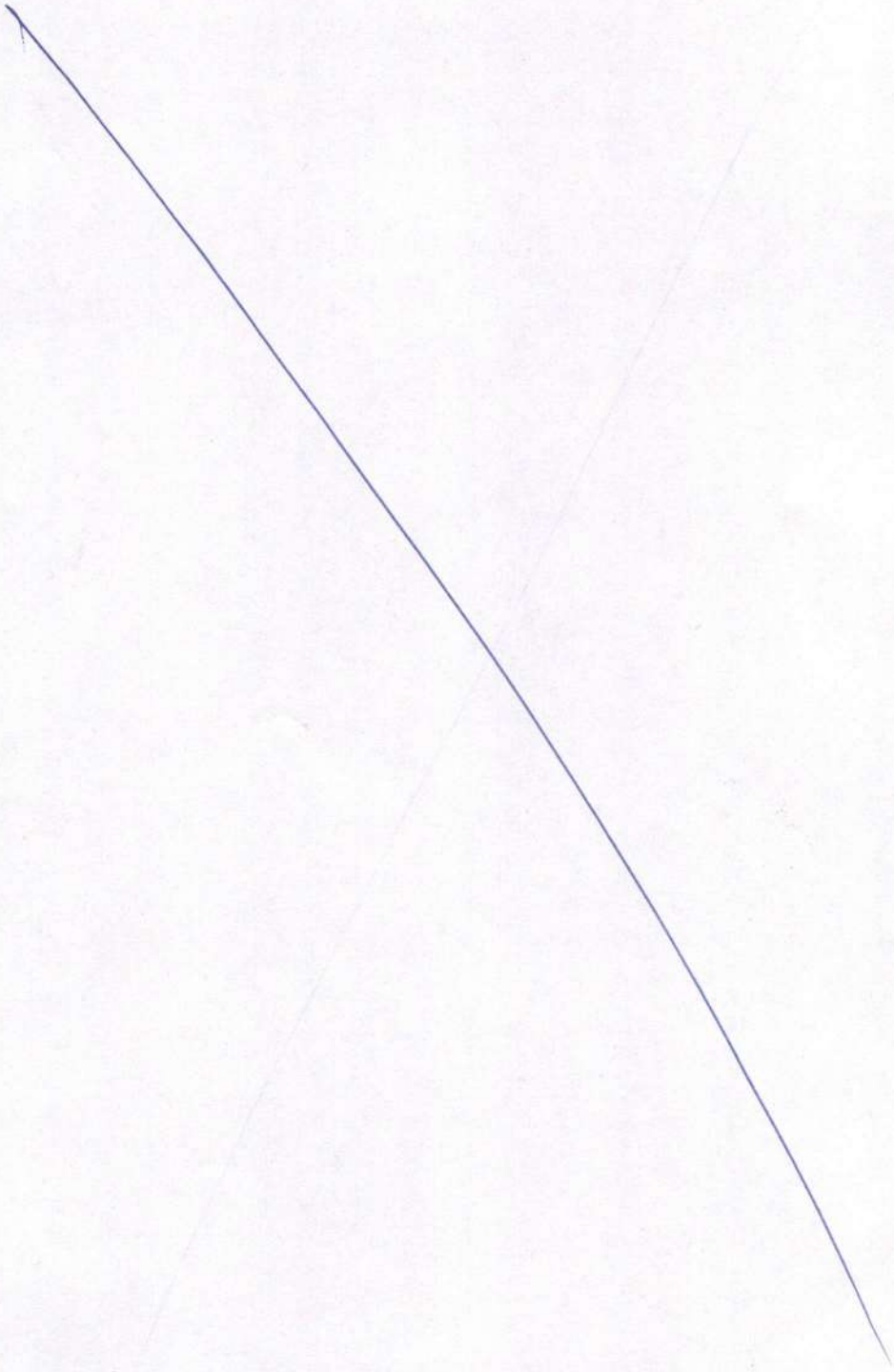
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks