

Department of History
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G.

Model Answer Semester Exam- November 2013

Class: B.A. 3rd Semester

Paper: BH-3.2 History of India during the rule of Delhi Sultanate (1414-1526 A.D.)

Paper Code: AS – 2712

Section- A (Objective Type Questions)

1. Alauddin Alamshah
2. Bahalol Lodi
3. To Amirs
4. Harihar and Bukka
5. Sevel
6. Tulghama and Rumi
7. Gyaneshwar, Namdev, Tukaram, Ramdas and Eknath
8. Fariduddin-ghaj-e-shakar (Baba Farid)
9. Kadiri and Nakshabandi Order
10. Turkish

Section- B (Descriptive Type Questions)

11. The answer shall be oriented to the description of the role of Khizra Khan in the foundation of Sayyid dynasty. Growing among the adverse condition he achieved the mark of the king in Delhi sultanate. His early problems like a scene of anarchy and mismanagement in the field of economy, polity and administration at the time of his coronation and the way which he adopted to overcome these difficulties shall be the main content of the answer. His military expeditions and the diplomatic relations/steps to meet the challenges of revolt on the one hand and to consolidate his empire on the other shall be discussed to prove his wise policy.
12. The achievements of Sultan Sikandershah Lodi shall be described through his military, economic diplomatic and other policies adopted at the time. After his coronation he got control over the revolts of the sardars in the court and royal

palace on the one hand and over the amirs on the others. His economic reforms like introduction of Ghaj-e-sikandari, his interest to regulate the costs of the commodities, the judicial and postal development foundation of new capital, a very strong spy system as well as some welfare works completes his personality as a sultan. However he may be criticized on the ground of his intolerable religious policies.

13. Amidst the growing Turkis and Islamic political hegemony in most of the Indian geographic boundary the foundation of a hindu state in south was a remarkable step in history. Its foundation and political rule by the rulers of different dynasties has been very noticeable particularly to the history. The rulers of Sangam, Saluv, Tuluv and Arivadu dynast gave a blow to the society, polity, economy and administration of the south Indian hindu society. The Krishandeo Rai, Nayanker and Ayagar system, the battles and conflicts with the Bahamani kingdom shall be essence of its rise and fall.

14. In 14th century India the Deccan political scene became very interesting with the foundation of two kingdoms Vijaynagar and Bahamani which were Hindu and Muslim kingdoms respectively. The answer shall start with its foundation at Gulbarga followed by its quick spread in the Daulatabad, Berar and Bidar regions. The description of the rule of different rulers like Bahaman Shah, Muhammad Shah, Ahamad Shah I & II, and Hmayun shall be given in brief. In the growing politics the process of its disintegration started which resulted into the coming up of some smaller states like Bizapur, Golkunda, Bidar and Berar. All these state played a vital role in the politics od Deccan particularly in the downfall of Vijaynagar.

15. Kabir – a medieval saint who was contemporary of sultan Sikander Shah Lodi made his effect on the contemporary society through his teachings and philosophy. The answer to the question shall be confined to the life, teaching and philosophy of Kabir. The social order which he made, the current of Bhakti and the philosophy of one God i.e. monotheism which he spread is quite noteworthy. A devotee of *nirguna*

nirakar brahma he spent his life as a *grihastha* and attained the salvation. In this manner he tried to prove in the society that there is no boundary and hurdle of caste, creed, colour, religion and wealth in achieving the God. In the way his acts and philosophy may be treated as the social and religious reformative and Kabir a reformer.

16. Sufi literally means purity. As a movement it was a mystic version of Islam. The answer to the question shall be discussed in the light of this philosophy as Sufism concentrates on: to know ones' true being, to know the purpose of ones' life and to know how to accomplish it. With the objectives to realize and spread the knowledge of unity, the religion of love and wisdom, to discover the light and power of mysticism and to spread universal brotherhood. Sufi started in Arab and was divided into different silsilas/orders. The answer shall be complete with the description of some important Sufi order prevalent in India as *Chistia, Suharavardi, Kadiri, Nakshabandi, Firdausi, Sattari* etc.

17. The answer to the question shall be confined to the description of the theory of kingship during sultanate period. In 12th century India the growing political influence of Islam was not easily acceptable to the Indian mass. That is why it became necessary for the rulers to explain the kingship in relation to the image of God. The Turkish Sultan tried to compare them with the God as the Sultan is a representative of God on this earth while Afghan rulers tried to establish a notion that the sultan is the great and most able among the all sardars. While highlighting over these two concepts a comparative description shall complete the answer.

(Dr Ghanshyam Dubey)
Assistant Professor