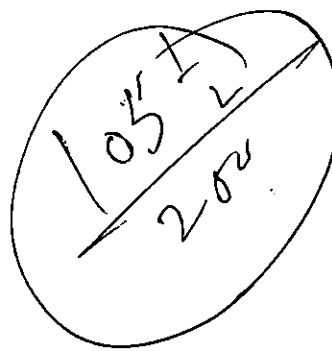




HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are SIX questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 4 is compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted
- 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 medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological 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 answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Basuki Jha

Mobile No. _____

Date 2/11/2016

Signature Bh

REMARKSGS SCORE

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Roll No. _____

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" Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (25 × 20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Palaeolithic site
2. A Neolithic site
3. A megalithic site
4. An Ancient capital
5. A Palaeolithic site
6. A historical site
7. A Harappan site
8. An ancient capital
9. A political and cultural centre
10. Megalithic site
11. A Mesolithic site
12. A Chalcolithic site
13. A Buddhist centre
14. A political and cultural centre
15. An ancient capital
16. A port site
17. Rock-cave art centre
18. An ancient capital
19. A political and cultural center
20. An ancient town

Remarks

1. Chittore - (i) - located in state of Andhra Pradesh.
 (ii) - Stone tools like axes, etc have been found
 (iii) - The site also shows continuous occupation
 right from palaeolithic to neolithic age.

2.

3. Piklikhal - (i) - located in Karnataka
 (ii) - Famous for burial stones surrounded by smaller
 stones
 (iii) - Also a neolithic site.

4. Pattipubra (i) - situated at the confluence of
 3 rivers in Bihar
 (ii) - capital of Magadha Janapada.
 (iii) - ~~remained~~ remained capital of Mauryas and Gupta
 as well.
 (iv) - However, its political importance decreased
 post Gupta period.

Remarks

5.

6. Anuravati - (i) - situated along the banks of river
Perushna.
(ii) - famous for stupas built by Satavahanas.
(iii) - famous sculpture style developed here called
Anuravati school of art.
(iv) - Currently, Andhra Pradesh intends to make
their new capital here.

7. Surkhataloda - (i) - located in Gujarat
(ii) - Harappan artefacts in form of seals etc.
found here.
(iii) - Unique feature is remains of horses found
which shows trade in horses.

8.

8. Pragjyotishpur (i) - located in state
of Assam.
(ii) - capital of Ahom Kingdom.

Page

Remarks

9. Peshawar - (i) - NOFP in Pakistan.

(ii) - ~~co~~ Ancient ~~Arachia~~ refer it as Purusapura.

(iii) - It was the capital of ~~Ind~~ Kushans.

(iv) - Important trade ~~and~~ route of Uttarapatta passed through it.

10.

11. Ajanagarh - (i) - located 40 km from caves of Bhimbetka; in state of MP.

(ii) - ~~Ancient~~ Art in the form of petroglyphs have been discovered.

(iii) - Site also reveals tools like burins, ~~and~~ small stone arrows etc.

12. Kayatha (i) - situated in bank of river Kali Sindh.

(ii) - Copper tools and artifacts like ~~a~~ figurines etc discovered here.

(iii) - housey pattern shows people lived in circular mud mud houses.

Remarks

(iv) - There is also reference of trade with
Kosassap from here.

13. Bodhi Gaya (i) - situated in state of Bihar.

(ii) - Buddha achieved his ~~mahapara~~ Nirvana
in under a Bodhi tree here.

(iii) - currently a UNESCO world heritage site
and part of Government Buddhist tourist
circuit.

14. Shravasti - (i) - capital of Kosala Mahajanapada.

(ii) - Buddha is believed to deliver a sermon
here.

(iii) - No number of stupas of ancient period
has been discovered here.

15. Taxila (i) - capital of Gandhara Mahajanapada.

(ii) - famous for education and learning.

(iii) - Kautilya taught Chandragupta Maurya here,
Jivaka,
~~Pythago~~ also received education here.

(iv) - ~~also~~ Also a transit route of trade
route, Uttarapatta.

16. Sopara (i) - located close to capital city of Mumbai

(ii) - Ancient literature like Ptolemy's Natural History, & Periplus of Erythraean Sea, has its reference.

(iii) - Ashokan edicts have been found here.

17. Ellora (i) - Aurangabad district in Maharashtra.

(ii) - Famous for rock cut architectures esp. by Rashtrakutas

(iii) - Kailash temple famous for China maps.

(iv) - UNESCO world heritage site.

18. Uraiyur (i) - Capital of Cholas in ancient period.

(ii) - famous Sangam literature has reference

(iii) - Political importance decreased with rise of Pallavas.

19. Nasik (i) - gained political importance during the Gupta rule.

(ii) - famous for Kumbha Mela and

Remarks

Thayambkeshwar Mahadeo Temple

(1) - Godavari originates from here.

20.

Remarks

Remarks

2. (a) What are the different approaches to study the early medieval polity in India? (20 Marks)
- (b) Is it correct to name medieval period in India as a Muslim period? Give your arguments. (15 Marks)
- (c) Women are invincible in the historical sources and when they are visible, they are gendered. Discuss the above given statement with special reference to medieval India. (15 Marks)

Ans 2(a). Early medieval polity has been a subject of intense debate among historians. This is because some historians consider it as a continuation of ancient age while others consider it as beginning of new epoch.

The sources for study include Kalhana's Rajatarangini, Skandpurana, Smritis etc. Apart from this archaeological sources includes coins of kings, land grant records etc.

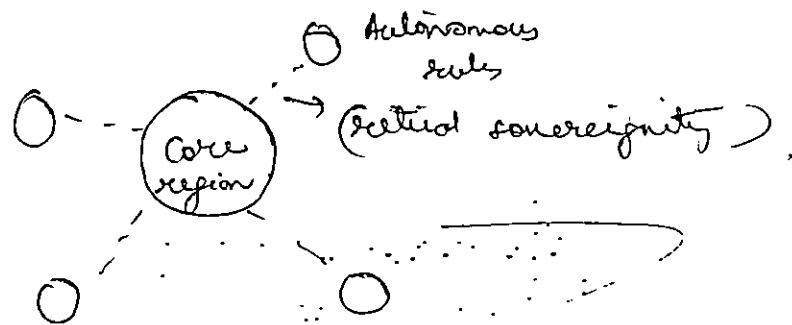
With considerable reading, following of above sources, following approaches are used:-

- (i)- Feudal polity - Proponent of this approach are DD Koshambari and R.S. Sharma. They give evidence of increasing land grants, decline of trade, closed economy and practice of extraction of surplus from peasants as evidence.

Remarks

This is also evident from decreasing
~~so~~ monetary anemia and reference of
decreasing towns in literature of the period.

(ii) - Regentary state :-

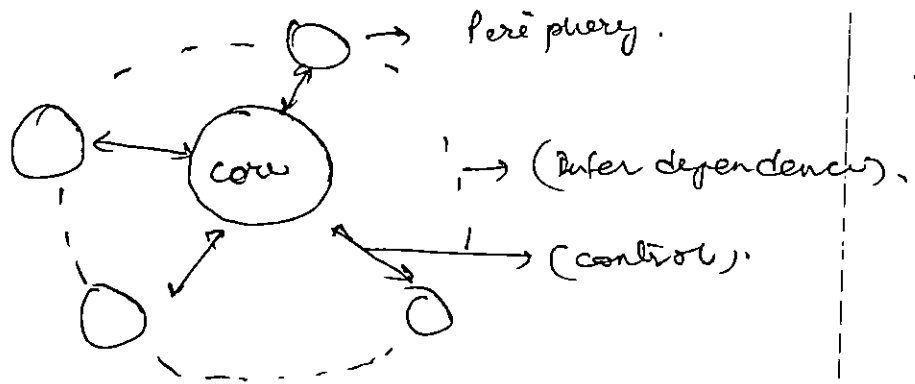


Burton Stein says that Early medieval
polity was regentary state, where
 rulers enjoyed absolute control over core
region but ritual sovereignty in peripheral
regions. He provides evidence in form
of Brahmanas autonomy in collecting taxes,
administering justice in periph area.

However, it is criticized on the
ground that, there are reference of
presence of state officials even in villages,
and Brahmanas were its agents of state

Remarks

(iii) - Integration policy -



Nationalist historians like H. C. Roychoudhary, N. Chakravarti says that early medieval was integration policy, where small autonomous rulers were linked together to the core. They offered tributes, provided military services, collected taxes etc for the state. However, they had a degree of autonomy.

But, this model fails to explain the presence of large number of small principalities that emerged during this period which were sovereign in their own regard. E.g. Parmaras, Chandellas, Tomars etc.

Therefore, none of the above approaches fit into pan-India picture. Though Friedrich

Remarks

Mention people such as
Herbas Mukhia
R. D. Chattopadhyay

12

feudalism has also been criticized recently by historians like Harbans Mukherjee - but it seems to best represent nature of Indian polity during Early Medieval.

Ans 1(b) - Colonial historians like V.A Smith, J.S. Mill (History of India) William Jones etc have branded Early Medieval age as Muslim period.

Arguments by colonial historians

• Firstly, they mark the decline of Kshatriya as the last 'Hindu ruler' and establishment of Sultans and later Mughals ^{rule} as by the Mughals as establishment of Muslim rule; just because rulers were Muslims.

Secondly, They highlight that Sultans and Mughals ruled as per Shariat and Islamic law. Even Sultans even sought investiture from Caliphate to seek legitimacy.

Remarks

Thirdly, they emphasise role of Ulema in polity. Example:- Ferozshah Tuglaq appointed Ulema to high post in administration and was influenced by them. Even, Mughals afforded them titles of Sadr, to administer justice.

Finally, reference is given of destruction of temples, and conversions of people to Islam to highlight that medieval rulers were on an Islamic mission to propagate Islam.

criticism

All the above arguments are based on selective and biased reading of historical sources.

Firstly, despite sultans and Mughals, India was also ruled by Rajputs, Marathas, Buddhist rulers like Palas and rulers like Vijaynagar Kingdom.

Secondly, Shariat was never followed in practice. Even staunch rulers like Feroz Tuglaq imposed taxes like Ghadai,

Remarks

Uharai, Brigatani tax etc on per need of state, which were ~~to~~ against shariat.

Mostly ~~seels~~ side of Uharas were inversely proportional to strength of ruler.

Eg:- Ash-ud-Din Iltutmish, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, Akbar, etc ~~etc~~ kept Uharas at a safe distance from polity. ~~which~~

Lastly, rulers were completely Indianized when they settled in India. ~~Mughals~~

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq celebrated festival of

Holi, Khemayun seized help of Rajputs

against his Muslim rulers. Akbar gave

a policy of Sulh-I-kul and even

strict rulers like Aurangzeb gave religious grants to temples at Govindpur and Varanasi.

So, they were not in a religious mission

but political mission.

Discuss the Concept of-

{ Dar-ul-Harb
Dar-ul-Islam }

Remarks

Some more points
could be discussed

Therefore, colonial historians have a malafide intention of giving religious colour of medieval polity. This period should be observed on the basis of each ruler and his ideology without bias ^{in favour} against any religion.

Ans 2(c) - Medieval history sources include biographies of rulers like Tarikh-i-Ferozshahi, by Barni, books by Kasir Nizami, and biographies of muslims like Alkhar Nama, Muzak-i-Jahangiri, Akbari etc. In south India references include, books like Amuktamalaya by Vijaynagar ^{these sources give} ruler, etc.

These sources provide history of rulers, society and economy of the period. They polity women in great light and highlight their role in polity, economy, culture etc.

Razia Sultana became the first muslim lady ruler to rule over India. Similarly, Amoghvarsha, Laugthi ruled Pasthakuli kingdom.

Remarks

During Mughal rule, source highlighted the role of Nur Jahan as an invincible and street ruler.

Even in educational field, Eulbadan Begum wrote Humayunnama, A Ganga Devi, daughter of Bukka wrote literature in Kannada.

In cultural aspect, experience of Humayun's tomb built by Hamida Banu Begum is portrayed. Another, Qutub Ud Daula's tomb was built by Nur Jahan.

6 But these were limited to rueling class only. Other sources and careful reading pro depict that condition of women by despicable deplorable. They were not allowed to enter into politics. Effact Razia Sultan had to face opposition from nobles. Education was limited to rueling class. Common women were not allowed to read religion texts like vedas. So they suffered from evil like Sati, child marriage, lack of property rights etc. Their role in economy was limited to household chores and petty works like spinning, weaving etc. Therefore, there was clear gender prejudice against them.

Remarks → "They are gendered" is not discussed properly

→ Some more examples must be used.

3. (a) Discuss the social base of the economic life in early medieval south India. (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that the reasons lying behind the defeat of Rajputas against Turks were more social than political? (20 Marks)
- (c) Allauddin Khilji's market and revenue reforms were not revolutionary in nature. Comment (15 Marks)

Ans (a) - For ~~better~~ understanding of Early medieval South India, various historians have provided different interpretations, interpretations like Peasant State, corporate State, feudal state, etc.

However, the actual picture is much more nuanced, and can be better analysed by separating rural and urban economy.

In rural economy, agriculture was the primary occupation. Agriculture was carried out by the class of Vellalas who had grouped into bodies called Nattars. They acted as advisors to state in granting land & grants, collecting revenue, etc.

Further, corporate groups of Brahmanas played an important role in economy of south India. They helped in expansion of agriculture, and maintained temples which itself was an

Remarks

Economic Centre -

The economy was feudal in the sense that village was self-subsistent and there was practice of tenants and non-kinship cultivation, promoted by Brahmanas.

In the urban areas, trade and commerce flourished. Corporate bodies of like Aivayale, manigramam, etc acted as traders, & moneylenders.. Further, corporate bodies of artisans like hegdes, and gaudes also existed which helped in flourishing ~~the~~ crafts.

Therefore, different class were employed in various occupations. However, the unique feature was their grouping into corporate bodies for better liason and bargain with the state.

- Could not comprehend the 8 points
- In what way social categories were mixed with economic class in South

Remarks

India

Ans 3(b) :- The defeat of Rajputs in Battle of Tarrain in the hands of Turk was not just due to politico - military weakness but also due to socio-economic backwardness.

Politico - Military Reasons

Rajputs were great warriors but they never had standing army and depended on feudal chieftains, while Turks had a long standing army which had central command.

Secondly, Rajputs ^{rulers} suffered from mutual suspicion. Eg:- Prithviraj Chauhan got feeble support from fellow rulers like Jaichand while there was solidarity among Turks.

Turks out-powered Rajputs in military technology with use of Iron Iron stirrups, good horses, Persian bows etc.

Finally, Rajputs politics was marked with grandeur and pomp and show. They carried a huge band of servant, family members etc.

Remarks

women seduced their ~~man~~ ~~man's~~ nobility during war.

However, such weakness could have been overcome but these were worsened because of social prejudices.

Social Reason

(i) Society was marked with caste rigidity which didn't allow recruitment of soldiers from different castes.

(ii) Caste rigidity also prevented a sense of bonding among soldiers while tools were denied and dined & and ate together.

(iii) Rajput religion was marked with superstitions like tantricism, spells, cerams etc while tools were enited by ghazi spirit and religious solidarity.

(iv) While the Rajputs carried their family to war fields but deregiation of women in their society could not lead to their use in war as

Remarks → Clan based system
→ Ego of Rajputs
→ I-hess.

warriors or aids. Thus, they became a liability.

(vi) - Lastly, the presence of feudal society, which was mostly subsistent, eroded their material base and they lacked resources to conduct a long ranged war.

9

Thus, there were obvious political weaknesses of Rajputs but they were further exacerbated by social backwardness and rigidity leading to their defeat by Turks.

Ans 3(c) - Alau-ud-din Khilji introduced reforms like regulated market where goods were stored and sold as per fixed price and on fixed quota basis.

His revenue reforms included introduction of marshabati system of land measurement and tax as per yield.

Both of them have been hailed as.

Remarks

revolutionary for the time. But a close observation shows they had no inherent defects as well.

His market reforms were forcibly imposed upon the peasants, traders and craftsmen. Peasants were forced to sell their crop at fixed price which reduced their profits. Artisans were also forced to produce as per quota demands in market and sell at regulated price.

Traders were to only take 10% profit on products. Further, they had to face suppression regression of state official like Sehans - E. Mandi. Therefore, when Ahmedabad's regin ended it was discontinued as the benefits was only to state and consumer.

Remarks

Similarly, his revenue reforms were faulty and neither innovative. Farmers who had more infertile land ended up paying more taxes than required because of extrapolation of produce from best land.

Secondly, this idea of measurement was already prevalent in ancient period. Reference of bigha, biswa etc mentioned in text: this measurement was faulty which was later modified by Gikendari who was Gaz-I. Gikendari.

Thus, Akbar's revenue reforms were not revolutionary in the sense that they were either ended or modified to cause maximum benefit to all occupations.

→ Discuss about failing of these reforms

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION-B

4. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following: (10×5=50)
- Critically examine the foreign relation of the Chola ruler and its impacts during the early medieval period.
 - Pallava architecture could be said a transformation from cave architecture to free standing architecture. Comment.
 - How far do you agree that up to certain extent that the Islam and Sufi movement in India had influence in Bhakti movement?
 - Albiruni had written his book Kitab-ul-Hind with a scientific approach. Examine.
 - What is Bernier writing about the difference between India and Europe?

Ans 4(a)- Chola ruler ~~was~~ had ~~an~~ a good foreign relation with countries of Southeast and kingdom like Srivijaya of Cambodia. This was because Cholas ~~had~~ could provide centralized administration, developed a strong navy and promoted trade and commerce.

therefore, though the intent was economical but it had cultural impacts as well.

Economical Relations

- (i) Chola ruler Raja Raja Chola led expedition to Sri Lanka to ~~set~~ clear trade routes.

Import :- Precious stones, gems, timber.

Export - Spices, cotton etc

Remarks

(i) Trade relation with South East Asia flourished especially with Srivijaya kingdom.

Imports - Tin, timber, ~~also~~ minerals

Exports - Cotton, spices, luxury items.

Chola rulers even led expedition to Malay Peninsula on request of corporate bodies.

Cultural relations: Impact.

(i) These relations helped increased trade and boosted the economy during the period.

(ii) - It helped spread Indian culture to these areas. Eg:- Angkor Wat temple at Cambodia.

is built in Drauidian style, Bhassa Indonesia has many sanskrit words.

(iii) - Social impacts include increased role of traders and their upward mobility in the society.

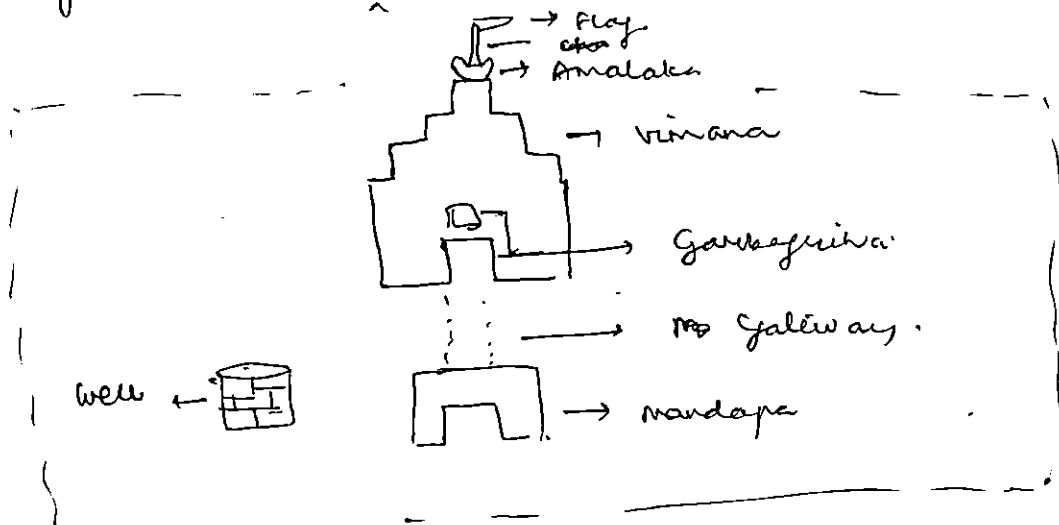
Thus, foreign relations of Cholas had economic, culture and social aspects.

Hinduism in S. E Asia

Remarks

Ans 4(b). Initially, Pallavas built rock cut architecture in form of chaityas and viharas. earliest architecture is found in Kaveri, were simple caves with small rooms, and pillars with minimum decoration. Gradually, refined rock cut architecture is seen in Mahabalipuram in form of Rathas temple, Panchapandava mandapa etc. These temples didn't use any brick or mortar but were attached to caves or rocks.

However, ~~the~~ during the later phase, free standing architecture in form of Dravidian style developed ^{with features} as seen below :-



Earliest evidence of such temples are found in Shore temple, Mahabalipuram. ~~The~~

Remarks

Over a period of time brahmin architecture evolved into during Cholas and Vijayanagar rulers with temple becoming more massive and widespread.

Don't begin for this is about to

Ans 4(c) - Aligarh school of historians say that Bhakti movement took its origin to establishment of Islamic rule in India and its subsequent political, economic and social impact.

A However, this argument can be regarded as Bhakti movement was indigenous but it absorbed from Sufism and Islam.

Following were the influence:

(i) Monothelism :- Bhakti saints like Kabir, Guru Nanak emphasized on it.

(ii) Against Idol worship :- saint like Kabir, Ramananda were influenced by this. How

(iii) Egalitarianism :- Bhakti saints regarded all

Remarks → few points missed

→ See the Mod. Hindi

caste distinctions and believed that every one is equal before god.

(iv) - Idea of submission to god - This was seen in practice of meerabai, chaitanya mahaprabhu etc.

However, this is not a blanket statement. Bhakti movements varied in regional scale. Eg:- Chaitanya believed in Idol worship and supported caste system. Not all saints were monotheistic either. Thus, to an extent Islam and Sufism imposed Bhakti but certain indigenous traditions continued.

Ans 4 (b). Alberuni's Kitab-ul-Hind is a marked as a master piece of historiographical text.

It provides details about Early medieval polity, society and culture of India. But, its remarkable feature is its scientific approach.

(i) - chronology - Book has been written with utmost care of dates and chronology.

Remarks

(ii) ~~the~~ Division of subjects - Kitab ul-Hind provides a separate description for society, science, culture etc of the period.

(iii) Reference of sources - All details are marked by reference to relevant sources.

Eg:- He lights the lens of ~~Kalibar~~ Barabhar in describing early medical rules, and sources in describing religion.

(iv) - Constructive criticism - Kitab-ul-Hind admires the relevant things like scientific knowledge of India in past while also criticizes it stagnant society. Thus, there is no question of favour or bias.

These, evidences portray that Kitab-ul-Hind by Alberuni was in no way less than modern present day text which are written in a scientific approach.

Comparative Study

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

5. (a) Krishna Deva Raya was a ruler with very good understanding and taste of literature and architecture. Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that under the patronage of Mughals '*insha*' literature reached the apex of development in India? (15 Marks)
- (c) Rulers use architecture as a means to represent their rule and demonstrate their power over the subject population. Discuss the above given statement with special reference to Mughal India. (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

6. (a) It was the institutional failure which led to decline of Mughal Empire. Critically analyse. (20 Marks)
- (b) What kind of relationship was there between state and religion in the first half of the 17th century? (15 Marks)
- (c) Draw a sketch on the tradition of rainwater harvesting and water management in early medieval and medieval India and the contribution of rulers to it. (15 Marks)

Ans 6(a) Decline of Mughal Empire has been a subject of intense research and debate. Various scholars have provided different causes for its decline, out of which failure of Mansabdari system and Jagirdari crisis is highlighted as most important reasons.

Q Discussion on institutional failure

Prof. Satish Chandra is a proponent of this view. He says that Mughal rule was never a completely centralized rule but was depended on 'patron-client' relation with chieftains and nobles. ^{They} ~~These~~ were accommodated into the Mughal rule through Mansabdari system as Jagirdars. This failure of called 'Jagirdari crisis' led to decline of Mughal rule.

Remarks

Jagirdari crisis began during the reign of Shah Jahan when 'partial ranks' were accorded to Mansabdars due to difference between jama and hasil. But this was increased during Aurangzeb's reign in following ways:

(i) - ^{Aurangzeb} Aurangzeb's conquest of Deccan and his invasion of peccani nobles induced heterogeneity in Jagirdars which led to mutual suspicion.

(ii) - Aurangzeb also brought new land under landless, which led to jagirdars fighting for better kan jagirs.

(iii) - He provided jagirdars with faujdar powers which made them powerful against weak rulers.

(iv) - Failure to frequently transfer jagirdars led to local nexus as seen in Kenya regions.

(v) - Further, ^{as} later Mughals tried to exercise central control, they could not involve the chieftains into the system leading to

Remarks

If you could have written it

in debate format, could be better.

institutional failures which caused decline of Mughal rule.

However, there were other reasons as well:-

(i) - Agrarian crisis due to exploitation by Zamindars, and adoption of Zaradari system. * & this view is supported by Drfam Habib

(ii) - Religious fanaticism - By Jadunath Sarkar who says that Aurangzeb's religious policy ~~for~~ eroded social base of Mughals.

(iii) - Shireen Motawi sight economical reasons like decline of ~~silver~~ value of silver and reduced scope of trade etc

(iv) - Lack of scientific developments - E.g. Jehangir refused to learn art of printing etc led to British to conquer Delhi.

(v) - Role of Marathas and Successor States - especially during later Mughals as these

Remarks

erodes the strength of myhrd rule.
and finally, weak rulers like Rakhaden
Shah Jahan could not control these
factors.

Thus, Meghal decline was due to
number of seasons which were inter-
dependent out of which institutional failure
 is the most important, as even weak
 rulers like Irbongri could rule due to
strong institutions during his time.

Ans 6(b)- During initial years of 17th century, Akbar followed his policy of sulh-i-kul (i.e. universal tolerance). ~~for~~ He took upon himself the authority of Mughal and declared himself Imam-i-Adil (viz. just priest). This reduced the role of Ulemas in interfering in state policy.

→ N. probier unterschiede

→ for better understanding consider L
Sachin Chaudhary

Remarks

~~The~~ Religious leaders and Ulemas were only restricted to delivering of justice, granting of lands for madarsas etc. They were appointed as Sadr - I - Riyasat.

During Jehangir's rule, this policy continued. He tried to keep Ulemas out of politics. However, from Ash-Tahan's reign, the role of Shariat and Ulema increased.

Ash-Tahan restricted construction of new temples and reimposed Jaziya as per Shariat. However, he was still aware of diversity among his subjects.

~~the~~ During reign of Aurangzeb in the later to 17th century, state and religion got mixed. He ordered abolition of all taxes except allowed under Shariat.

He appointed Ulemas back of royal courts and allowed Subahwardi ~~sans~~ Sanis to influence state decisions. Further, he appointed.

Remarks

special officers called Muhtasibs to ensure ^{anti-}religious practices are restricted in his state. However, Aurangzeb's policy was influenced by the need of situation and circumstances.

Thus, during 17th century, the relation between ruler and religion varied as per need of situation and person ideology of the ruler as discussed above.

Ans 6(c)- Early medicine

(i) - Roach's tools techniques like Arghatta, Ghatiganta were used to store water and extract them.

(ii) - Reference of canals being dig by ruler to ensure water reached to fields for agriculture

(iii) - ~~however~~, water-resistant crops

Remarks

like jowar, bajra, ragi etc were grown in dry land areas to conserve water.

Medieval period

(i) - During Sultanate, superior irrigation techniques were provided and taxes like Drainage tax was used to limit their use.

(ii) - They also built step wells, (baolis) for rainwater harvesting during times of need.

(iii) - Firuz Taglog built number of canals to take water deficit areas with riverine places.

(iv) - During Mughals, Akbar Akbar, introduced system of Zabt or Dabala and proper land measurement of land to ensure that crops are taxed as per their productivity. This ensured excessive water usage is stopped and crop suitable for agro-climatic condition.

Remarks

in gown.

(4) - Apart from these, owners of A like
Agrochem, Chandellas etc also built ~~but~~
vay, (eg Rani ki Beoli) etc to store water

See the M.L. Hint

Remarks