



# **HISTORY**

## **BOOKS - FULL MARKS HISTORY (HINGLISH)**

### **PEASANTS, ZAMINDARS AND THE STATE**

**Ncert Textbook Questions Solved | Answer In 100  
150 Words**

1. What are the problems in using the Ain-i-Akbari as a source for reconstructing agrarian history ? How do historians deal with this situation ?



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2. To what extent is it possible to characterise agricultural production in the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries as subsistence agriculture ? Give reasons for your answer .





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3. Describe the role played by women in agricultural production .



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4. Discuss, with examples, the significance of monetary transactions during the period under consideration .



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5. Examine the evidence that suggests that land revenue was important for Mughal fiscal system .



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**Ncert Textbook Questions Solved | Write A Short Eassy About 250 300 Words On The Following**

1. To what extent do you think caste was a factor in influencing social and economic relations in agrrrarian society ?



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2. How were the lives of forest dwellers transformed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries ?



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3. Examine the role played by zamindars in Mughal India .



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4. Discuss, the ways in which panchayat and village headmen regulate rural society .



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## Ncert Textbook Questions Solved Iii Map Work

1. On an outling world map, mark the areas which had economic links with the Maghal Empire, and trace out possible routes of communication .

(a) (i) Babur's reign - 1530

(ii) Akbar's reign- 1605

(iii) Aurangzeb's reign - 1707

(b) Delhi , Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore,  
Goa.

(c) (i) Agra- The capital city of Maghal

Agra - The imperical capital of Maghal .



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**Additional Question Solved | Very Short Answer  
Type Questions**

1. Name any two sources which provide us information about agriculture in Mughal Period .



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2. What is the meaning of the term 'Toman' ?



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3. What was milkiyat ?



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4. Name any four means by which people belonging to the weaker sections of society could attain the status of zamindars.



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5. Why did the Mughal Emperor take special interest in encouraging agriculture. ?



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6. Who were the khud-kashta ?



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7. What do you know about pahi-kashta ?



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8. Zammdars were an exploitative class but their relations with the peasantry were based

on paternalism and patronage . Give reasons to support your answer.



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9. What were 'Jama' and 'Hasil' ?



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10. Name the four large territorial empires in Asia which managed to consolidate their

powers and resources during 16th and 17th centuries .



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**11.** Define the term 'Banduqchi'



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**12.** Mention the factors that accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture during 15th and 17th centuries .



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**13.** Define the meaning of the concept "Amir-i-azam" .



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**14.** Describe the two functions of the village Panchayat in the 16th century.



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15. What any two functions of Jati Panchayat.



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16. What do you mean by mires ?



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17. How were the village artisans compensated by the villagers for their services ? Write about any one .





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**18.** Which two changes were witnessed due to social factors in the life of the forest-dwellers ?



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**19.** What does the third part of the Ain,'Mulk Abadi' deal with ?



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20. Which crops were introduced to India in the 16th and 17th century ?

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21. What do the term 'Jaat' and 'Sawar' in mansabdari system mean ?

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22. How were the village headman selected ?

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**23.** What was the basic unit of agricultural society ?



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**24.** Describe Muzariyams.



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**25.** What was meant by the term jins-i-kamil ?



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26. Who were Paiks ?



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27. Who was Abul Fazl ?



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**Additional Question Solved li Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Why did Abu'l Fazi describe the land revenue as remuneration of sovereignty ?



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2. Explain Akbar's taxation policy .



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3. Describe the condition of an average peasant of north India during the seventeenth century .



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4. Why did women IN Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra record petitions to the vilage Panchayat seeking redress and justice ? Explain.



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5. How did the panchayat ensure that caste-system should be violated ?



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6. Describe the three factors that accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture during sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.



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7. Describe any three strength and any two limitations of the Ain-i-Akbari as an important document in the study of Mughal Period .



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8. How were the Panchayat formed during 16th and 17th centuries ?



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**9.** Describe the result of India's overseas trade under Mughsis.



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**10.** What is meant by the term jajmani system ? Give example.



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**11.** Discuss biases related to women in agrarian society I the 16th and 17th centuries.

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**12.** Discuss the villages in India that were known as little republics by the British.

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**Additional Question Solved Iii Long Answer Type Questions**



1. Why were the Jati Panchayats formed during the 16th and 17th centuries ? Explain their functions and authority .



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2. Discuss the merits and demerits of the Mansabdari system .



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3. Explain any two main constituents of Mughal social community.



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4. How was agriculture organised around two major seasonal cycles during the 16th and 17th centuries ? Was it only for subsistence or otherwise ? Explain .



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5. Discuss the role of irrigation and technology in agricultural production .



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6. What principles did the Mughal state follow while classifying lands in its territories ? How was revenue assessed ?



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7. Gold and silver after circulating over every part of the world finally buried in India , which is sink of gold and silver . In the context of the statement of Bernier, explain India's foreign trade.



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**Additional Question Solved | Source Based Questions**

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

### Peasants on the move

This was a feature of agrarian society which struck a keen observer like Babur, the first Mughal emperor, forcefully enough for him to write about it in the Babur Nama, his memoirs:

In Hindustan hamlets and villages, towns indeed , are depopulate and set up in a moment ! It the people in a large town , one inhabited for years even, flee from it, they. Do it in such a way that not a sign or trace of

them remains in a day and a half. On the other hand, if they fix their eyes on a place to settle, they need not dig water courses because their crops are all rain-grown, and as the population of Hindustan is unlimited it swarms in. They make a tank or a well, they need not build houses or set up walls . . . khas-grass abounds, wood is unlimited, huts are made, and straight away there is a village or a town !

(i) Explain in brief any two aspects of rural life observed by Babur.

(ii) Who wrote Babur Nama ?

(iii) Write the period expressed in this excerpt .

(iv) Why did the people settling at new place not built their houses ?

(v) Name the two categories of rural peasant.

(vi) What has been described about the Hindustani hamlets and village in this excerpt ?



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**2.** Read the Passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Trad between the hill tribes and the plains, c.

1595 .

This is how Abu'l Fazl describes the transactions between the hill tribes and the plains in the suba of Awadh (part of present-day Uttar Pradesh):

From the northern mountains quantities of goods are carried on the backs of men, of stout ponies and of goats, such as gold, copper, lead, musk, tails of the kutas cow.

(teh yak), honey, chuk (an acid composed of orange juice and lemon boiled together), pomegranate seed, ginger, long pepper, majith (a plant producing a red dye) root, borax,



zedoary (a root resembling turmeric), wax, woollen stuffs, wooden ware, hawks, falcons , black falcons,merlins (a kind of bird), and other articles. In exchange they carry back white and coloured cloths amber, salt, asafoetida, ornaments, glass and earthen ware.

(i) Whose excerpt is this ? What is described in it ?

(ii) How was transaction carried over from mountains to plains ?

(iii) Which four items were exchanged between the people of plains and hilly areas ?

(iv) What do you know about Merlin and Kehruba ?



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**3.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Classification of lands under Akbar

The following is a listing of criteria of classification excerpted from the Ain:

The Emperor Akbar in his profound sagacity classified the lands and fixed a different

revenue to be paid by each. Polaj is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow. Parauti is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength. Chachar is land that has lain fallow for three or four years. Banjar is land uncultivated for five years and more. Of the first two kinds of land, there are three classes, good middling, and bad. They add together the produce of each sort, and the third of this represents the medium produce, one-third part of which is exacted as the Royal dues.

(i) From where this excerpt has been taken?

Who is the author of it

How was the land classified ?

(iii) Write any two characteristics of land revenue policy of Akbar.



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4. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Cash or kind ?

The Ain on land revenue collection :

Let him (the amil-guzar) not make it a practice of taking only in cash but also in kind. The latter is effected in several ways. First, kankut: in the Hindi language kan signifies grain, and kut, estimates . . . If any doubt arises, the crops should be cut and estimated in three lots, the good, the middling, and the inferior, and the hesitation removed. After,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, too the land taken be appraisement, givens a sufficiently accurate return. Secondly, batai, also called bhaoli, the crops are reaped and stacked and divided by agreement, in the presence of the parties, But in this case several intelligent

inspectors are required, otherwise, the evil-minded and false are given to deception. Thirdly khet-batai, when they divide the fields after they are sown. Fourthly, lang batai, after cutting the grain, they form it in heaps and divide it among themselves, and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.

(i) Write the name of any four land revenue system.

(ii) What was Kankut ?

(iii) Which system of land revenue is best and why ?

5. Read the following passage and answer the question that follow :

### Irrigating trees and fields

This is an excerpt from the Babur Name that describes the irrigation devices that emperor observed in northern India :

The greater part of Hindustan county is situated on leave land. Many tough its towns and cultivated lands are, it nowhere has running waters . . . For . . . water is not at all a necessity in cultivating crops and orchards.

Autumn crops grow by the downpour of the rains themselves , and strange it is that spring crops grow even when no rains fall. (However) to young trees water is made to flow by means of buckets or wheels . . . In Lahore, Dipalpur (both in present - day Pakistan) and those other parts, people water by means of a wheel . They make two circles of rope long enough to suit the depths of the well, fix strips of wood between them, and on these fasten pitchers. The ropes with the wood and attached pitchers are put over the wheel-well. At one end of the wheel-axle a second wheel is fixed ,



and close to it another on an upright axle. The last wheel the bullock turns, its teeth catch in the teeth of the second (wheel), and thus the wheel with the pitchers is turned. A trough is set where the water empties from the pitchers and from this the water is conveyed every where. In Agra, Chandwar, Bayana (all in present-day Uttar Pradesh) and those parts again, people water with a bucket . . . At the well-edge they set up a fork of wood, having a roller adjusted between the forks, tie a rope to a large bucket, put the rope over a roller and tie its other end to the bullock. One person

must drive the bullock, another empty the bucket.

(i) What was the major criterion for selecting crops for sowing ?

(ii) Mention device used for lifting water from the wells. Which was the most suited to irrigate big field ?

(iii) List differences between irrigation devices observed by Babur and those used in Vijayanagara.



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## Previous Years Board Questions Solved

1. Explain why Ain-i Akbari remains important even today.



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2. Assess the role played by women in Mughal imperial .



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3. Mention two types of technologies that peasants used in agriculture in the 16th and 17th centuries.



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4. Explain any two functions of the jati panchayats in the 16th and 17th century.



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5. Name any two ways in which the village functions as the Jati panchayats.



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6. Explain the numerous roles of village artisans in the 16th and 17th centuries.



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7. Describe the result of India's overseas trade under Mughsis.



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8. Define the following terms: Chachar and Banjar.



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**9.** Why did Abu'l Fazi describe the land revenue as remuneration of sovereignty ?



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**10.** How did village panchayat use the funds available to it ?



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**11.** Mention two factors for enjoying social and economic privileges by the zamindars in Mughal India .



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**12.** Why were the forest-dwellers termed as Jungli ? Give any two reasons.



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**13.** Mention the factors that accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture during 16th and 17th centuries .



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**14.** How were village artisans compensated by the villages for their services ?



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**15.** How did the zamindars derive their power during the Mughal period ?



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**16.** Describe the functioning and authority of the village Panchayat during 16th and 17th century.



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**17.** Explain the importance and limitations of Ain-i-Akbari as a source of Akbar's reign.



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**18.** In spite of the limitations, the Ain-i-Akbari remains an extraordinary document of its time. Explain the statement.



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**19.** There was more to rural India than the sedentary in the context of Mughal Period .



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**20.** Explain the various sources to know about the rural society during the Mughal period. Explain the technology used by the peasants for the cultivation during the same period .



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21. Describe caste and rural of Maghal India. How did jati Panchayats wield considerable power in the rural society during Mughal period ? Classify.



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22. Explain the origin, consolidation and the role of zamindars in the villages . Were they an exploitative class ?



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**23.** Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

### Irrigating trees and fields

This is an excerpt from the Baburnama that describes the irrigation devices the emperor observed in Northern India : The greater part of Hindustan country is situated on level land. Many though its towns and cultivated lands are, it nowhere has running waters . . . For . . . Water is not at all a necessity in cultivating crops and orchards. Autumn crops grow by the downpour of the rains themselves , and

strange it is that spring crops grow even when no rains fall. (However) to young trees water is made to flow by means of buckets or wheels . . .

. In Lahore, Dipalpur (both in present-day Pakistan) and those other parts, people water by means of a wheel. They make two circles of rope long enough to suit the depths of the well, fix strips of wood between them, and on these fasten pitchers. The ropes with the wood and attached pitchers are put over the wheel-well. At one end of the wheelaxle a second wheel is fixed , and close to it another on an upright, axle. The last wheel the bullock

turns, its teeth catch in the teeth of the second (wheel), and thus the wheel with the pitchers is turned. A trough is set where the water empties from the pitchers and from this the water is conveyed everywhere. In Agra, Chandwar, Bayana (all in present-day Uttar Pradesh) and those parts again, people water with a bucket ... At the well-edge they set up a fork of wood, having a roller adjusted between the forks, tie a rope to a large bucket , put the rope over a roller, and tie its other end to the bullock. One person must drive the bullock, another empty the bucket.



1. Explain the irrigation technology as observed by the Emperor.
2. What was the necessity of irrigation ?
3. Explain any three factors which are responsible for the expansion of agriculture in India.



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**24.** Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The Ain on land revenue collection : Let him

(the amil-guzar) not make it a practice of taking only in cash but also in kind . The latter is effected in several ways. First, kankut: in the Hindi language kan signifies grain, and kut, estimates . . . If any doubts arise, the crops should be cut and estimated in three lots, the good, the middling and the inferior, and the hesitation should be removed. Often, too, the land taken by appraisement, gives a sufficiently accurate return. Secondly, batai, also called bhaoli , the crops are reaped and stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties. But in this case

several intelligent inspectors are required , otherwise the evil-minded and false are given to deception. Thirdly, khet-batai, when they divide the fields after they are sown. Fourthly, lang batai, after cutting the grain, they form it in heaps and divide it among themselves, and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.

1. Explain the kankut system of land revenue.
2. How was the land revenue assessed in the case of batai or bhaoli?
3. Do you think that the land revenue system of the Mughals was flexible ?



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