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Topic: **Mugal periods**

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Question 1 of 24

Q1: Question

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Which among the following ports was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during the Mughal period?

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69th BPSC Prelims Exam Official Paper (Held On: 30 Sept, 2023)

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Calicut

Surat

Cambay

Broach

Options:

A. Calicut

B. Surat

C. Cambay

D. Broach

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Surat.

Key Points

During the Mughal period in India, the port of Surat was referred to as "Babul Makka," which means the "Gate of Mecca."

This name was given to Surat due to its significance as a major port for trade and commerce, connecting India with the rest of the world, including the Middle East and Mecca.

Surat was a crucial departure point for pilgrims from different regions of India who embarked on their journey to Mecca by sea.

The port of Surat facilitated the movement of pilgrims, serving as a gateway to their religious journey.

It is familiar for its textiles and now, it is one of the main centres of "diamond cutting and polishing". It is an important seaport in the history of the world, during the medieval period.

The title "Babul Makka" highlights the religious and commercial importance of Surat during the Mughal Period.

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Question 2 of 24

Q2: Question

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Who was the first Mughal ruler who fought against the British?

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67th BPSC Prelims Set - D (Re-Exam) 30 Sept 2022 Official Paper

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Aurangzeb

Shah Jahan

Bahadur Shah Zafar

Jahangir

None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. Aurangzeb

B. Shah Jahan

C. Bahadur Shah Zafar

D. Jahangir

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Aurangzeb

Key Points

Aurangzeb was the first Mughal emperor conflicted with British in 1689.

The first conflict of a Mughal emperor with the British can be traced back to the Child's War.

The Child's War was a war which lasted from 1686 to 1690 between the English East India Company and the Mughal Empire of India.

-William Hedges was sent to Shaista Khan, the Mughal governor of Bengal, in 1682 by the English East India Company to obtain a firm: an imperial order that would grant routine trading rights to England in the Mughal empire.

Sir Josiah Child, the governor of the company in London, then interfered with the task of Hedges, causing the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb to break off the negotiations. The Child began a war with the Mughals after that.

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Question 3 of 24

Q3: Question

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During the time of which Mughal Emperor did Sir Thomas Roe come to India?

This question was previously asked in

67th BPSC Prelims Held on 8 May 2022 Official Question Paper

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Babur

Akbar

Jahangir
Shah Jahan
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

- A. Babur
- B. Akbar
- C. Jahangir
- D. Shah Jahan
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is Jahangir.

Key Points

On 18 September 1615, English diplomat Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the Surat port as the ambassador of the English King James I to Mughal Emperor Jahangir's court.

He stayed in the Mughal court for three years from 1615 to 1618.

The East India Company received the royal charter to trade with India from the British monarch Elizabeth I in 1600.

Their envoy William Hawkins had visited Jahangir in 1608.

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Question 4 of 24

Q4: Question

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During the Delhi Sultanate, the designation 'Muqaddam or Chaudhari' was used for

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68th BPSC Prelims (Held on 12 Feb 2023) (Set: B) - Official Paper

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village headman

revenue officials

village accountant

More than one of the above

None of the above

Options:

- A. village headman
- B. revenue officials
- C. village accountant
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is village headman.

Key Points

Provincial Government during Delhi Sultanate:

Iqtas, the provinces under the Delhi Sultanate were initially under the dominion of the nobles. Muqtis or Walis was the name given to the governors of the provinces who were responsible for maintaining law and order and collecting land revenue.

The provinces were further divided into Shiqs, which were under the control of the Shiqdar.

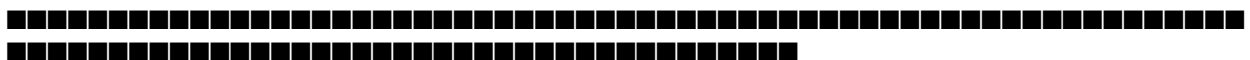
The Shiqs were further divided into Pargana, comprising a number of villages and was headed by the Amil.

The village remained the basic unit of administration and its headman was called Chaudhri or Muqaddam.

Patwari was the village accountant.

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Question 5 of 24

Q5: Question**Download Solution PDF**

Who among the following made an offer to Humayun that he would surrender Bihar and pay an annual tribute of 10 lakh dinars if he was allowed to retain Bengal?

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68th BPSC Prelims (Held on 12 Feb 2023) (Set: B) - Official Paper

Download PDF**Attempt Online****View all BPSC Exam Papers >****Bahadur Shah****Sher Khan****Bairam Khan****More than one of the above****None of the above****Options:****A. Bahadur Shah****B. Sher Khan****C. Bairam Khan****D. More than one of the above****E. None of the above****■ Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is option 2.

Key Points

The absence of Humayun from Agra between 1535 and 1537 provided Sher Shah with a chance to increase his influence and status.

Sher Khan improved his standing and established himself as the undisputed ruler of Bihar.

It took Humayun six months to besiege Chunar after he marched against Sher Khan, despite his best attempts.

Sher Khan used deceit to take control of the formidable fort of Rohtas, where he safely left his family. He then entered Bengal and seized Gaur, the city's capital.

After seizing Gaur, Sher Khan offered Humayun Bengal in exchange for the submission of Bihar and payment of a 10 lakh dinar annual tribute. Humayun, however, declined the offer because Bengal was the land of wealth, rich in manufacturing, and a hub for international trade.

Additional Information**Battle of Chausa**

Around 1539 CE, Sher Khan defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa, close to Buxar, and took the name, Sher Shah. With the aid of a water carrier, Humayun managed to swim across the river and away from the battleground.

Battle of Bilgram.

In 1540, Sher Shah Suri and Humayun fought in the Battle of Bilgram. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram.

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Question 6 of 24

Q6: Question

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Consider the following statements : The arrival of Babur into India led to the

1. introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent
2. introduction of arch and dome in the region's architecture
3. establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region
4. introduction of cannons in warfare

Which of the above statements are correct?

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Only 1 and 2

1, 2 and 3

3 and 4

None of the above

Options:

- A.** Only 1 and 2
B. 1, 2 and 3
C. 3 and 4
D. None of the above

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is 3 and 4.

Key Points

Gunpowder was introduced into India much earlier than Babur's arrival, probably in the 13th century by the Mongols. So Statement 1 is incorrect.

By the 14th century, gunpowder weapons were widely used in India.

By the 14th century, gunpowder weapons were used in warfare. They were used in both warfare and hunting.

Gunpowder weapons also had a significant impact on Indian culture.

For example, the use of gunpowder weapons led to the development of new forms of Indian music and dance.

Mahmud Gawan (1411-1481) introduced the use of gunpowder in the war against the Vijayanagar kings in Belgaum. It was the first recorded use of gunpowder in the Deccan.

He also invited Persian chemists to teach his soldiers how to prepare and use gunpowder.

The arch and dome were also introduced into India much earlier than Babur's arrival, by the

Turks after the invasion of Muhammad Ghori. Thus Statement 2 is incorrect.

The Turks were skilled builders, and they brought with them new architectural techniques, including the arch and dome.

The arch is a curved structure that supports the weight of a building or bridge.

The dome is a hemispherical structure that can be used to create large, open spaces.

Babur was a Timurid ruler, and his arrival in India led to the establishment of the Mughal Empire, which was also a Timurid dynasty. Hence statement 3 is correct.

The Timurids were a dynasty of Turkic-Mongol rulers who ruled over Central Asia and Persia from the 14th to the 16th centuries.

They were descended from Timur (also known as Tamerlane), a brilliant military leader and conqueror.

In 1526, Babur, a Timurid ruler, invaded India and defeated the Delhi Sultanate.

He established the Mughal Empire, which was the first Islamic empire to rule over most of India.

The Mughals were skilled administrators and warriors, and they ruled India for over 200 years.

Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire in India, is credited with introducing cannons in warfare during the early 16th century. Hence statement 4 is correct.

Babur's introduction of cannons in warfare represented a technological advancement that had a profound impact on the dynamics of warfare in the Indian subcontinent.

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Question 7 of 24

Q7: Question

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Tabaqat-i-Akbari, which has been sometimes considered more reliable than Abul Fazl's Akbarnama, was written by

This question was previously asked in

68th BPSC Prelims (Held on 12 Feb 2023) (Set: B) - Official Paper

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Gulbadan Begum

Nizamuddin Ahmad

Abdul Hamid Lahori

More than one of the above

None of the above

Options:

- A. Gulbadan Begum
- B. Nizamuddin Ahmad
- C. Abdul Hamid Lahori
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Nizamuddin Ahmad.

Key Points

Tabaqat-i-Akbari:

Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din Ahmad Bakshi was a Muslim historian of late medieval India.

He was the son of Muhammad Muqim-i-Harawi.

Nizamuddin Ahmad wrote the book Tabaqat-i-Akbari which is a general history of Muslim rule in India coming down to the year of its composition.

He belonged to a very respectable family and his forefathers served the ancestors of Akbar.

He himself was appointed to the post of Mir Bakshi during the reign of Akbar.

After consulting some significant texts of Persian about the Mughals, he wrote this book.

It contains the events which took place between A.D. 1193 to 1594.

It also throws light on some such events of Akbar's childhood that have not been mentioned in Akbarnama by Abul Fazl.

As the author breathed his last in the year 1594, hence the events after that have not been included in this book.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari of Nizamuddin is a comprehensive work and runs into three volumes like that of Akbarnama of Abul Fazl.

Additional Information

Author Book

Abdul Hamid Lahori Padshahnama

Abul Fazal Akbarnama

Gulbadan Begum Humayun-Nama

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Question 8 of 24

Q8: Question

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Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis made devotional religion popular in

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[Northern India](#)

[Southern India](#)

[Eastern India](#)

[Western India](#)

Options:

- A. Northern India
- B. Southern India
- C. Eastern India
- D. Western India

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Northern India.

Key Points

Nathpanthis

Nathpanthis, also known as the Nath Sampradaya, is a religious and philosophical tradition in India that is associated with the worship of Lord Shiva.

This tradition is often considered a sect within Hinduism and has a rich history that dates back many centuries. The term "Nath" is derived from the Sanskrit word "natha," which means "lord" or "master."

The Nathpanthis emphasize the importance of a guru (spiritual teacher) in guiding the disciple on their spiritual journey.

The tradition places a strong emphasis on yoga, meditation, and various ascetic practices as a means to attain spiritual realization and union with the divine.

The tradition employs various symbols and iconography related to Lord Shiva, such as the trident (trishul), the snake, and the sacred ash (vibhuti), as part of their religious practices.

One of the most well-known figures associated with the Nath tradition is Gorakhnath, who is believed to be an important historical figure and guru.

Siddhas:

The term "Siddhas" refers to accomplished or enlightened beings in various Indian religious and spiritual traditions, including Hinduism and Jainism.

The word "Siddha" is derived from the Sanskrit language and means "one who is perfected" or "one who has attained spiritual realization."

Siddhas are often associated with extraordinary powers and deep spiritual insight.

In Hinduism, Siddhas are considered to be individuals who have reached a high level of spiritual realization and have gained mastery over their physical and mental faculties.

Yogis:

Yogis are individuals who practice yoga, a spiritual and physical discipline that originated in ancient India.

Yoga is a holistic system that encompasses various techniques and practices aimed at achieving physical, mental, and spiritual well-being.

Yogis, or practitioners of yoga, are often associated with a variety of physical postures (asanas), breathing exercises (pranayama), meditation, and ethical principles that guide their way of life.

Yogis can range from beginners to advanced practitioners, and they may follow various paths of yoga, such as Hatha, Vinyasa, Ashtanga, Kundalini, and many others.

Some yogis incorporate yoga into their daily routines as a means of maintaining overall well-being, while others may dedicate their lives to the pursuit of deeper spiritual insights and self-discovery through the practice of yoga.

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Question 9 of 24

Q9: Question

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An effective Coriolis force results from

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solar system

earth rotation

interior of the earth

Colorado and Gulf Streams

None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. solar system

B. earth rotation

C. interior of the earth

D. Colorado and Gulf Streams

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is option 2.

Key Points

Coriolis force:

The rotation of the earth about its axis affects the direction of the wind and this force is called the Coriolis force.

It is directly proportional to the angle of latitude.

It deflects the wind to the left direction in the southern hemisphere and the right direction in the northern hemisphere.

Coriolis force deflects surface currents At an angle of about 45 degrees to the wind to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and left in the Southern Hemisphere.

It is maximum at the poles and is absent at the equator.

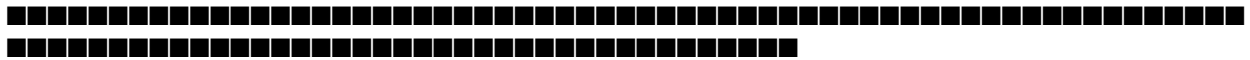
The force acts perpendicular to the pressure gradient force.

The Coriolis force is zero at the equator and the wind blows perpendicular to the isobars.

Major surface ocean currents in the open ocean, however, are set in motion by the wind, which drags on the surface of the water as it blows. The winds pull surface water with them, creating currents. As these currents flow westward, the Coriolis effect, a force that results from the rotation of the Earth, deflects them.

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Question 10 of 24

Q10: Question

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Who was appointed Deputy Diwan of Murshidabad by Robert Clive after the Allahabad Treaty?

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45th BPSC Prelims (Held in 2002) Official paper

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Mohd. Raza Khan

Shitab Rai

Rai Durlabh

Syed Ghulam Hussain

Options:

A. Mohd. Raza Khan

B. Shitab Rai

C. Rai Durlabh

D. Syed Ghulam Hussain

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Mohd. Raza Khan.

Key Points

Treaty of Allahabad-

The treaty of Allahabad took place in 1765.

The Treaty of Allahabad was an outcome of the Battle of Buxar in 1764 fought between the combined forces of the Mughal emperor, Nawab of Awadh and Bengal, and the British East India Company (EIC).

After the victory in the Battle of Buxar in 1764, Robert Clive signed two separate treaties, one with Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Oudh), and one with Shah Alam-II (Mughal Emperor) at Allahabad.

The Mughal Emperor signed away the right to collect taxes (Diwani rights) from Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the British.

In return, the company had to pay the emperor an annual sum of Rs 26 Lakhs and Rs 53 Lakhs for 'Nizamat' expenses.

Robert Clive made Shuja-Ud-Daulah surrender Allahabad and Kara to Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor).

At that time, the Company was neither interested in taking responsibility for tax revenue collection nor it was capable to do so. Therefore, the company appointed two Diwans-Mohammad Raza Khan for Bengal and Raja Shitab Rai for Bihar.

Important Points

Robert Clive-

Major-General Robert Clive was the first British Governor of the Bengal Presidency.

Clive began as a writer for the East India Company (EIC) which established the military and political supremacy of the EIC by securing a decisive victory at the Battle of Plassey(1757) in Bengal.

Robert Clive was the Governor of Bengal from 1757-60 and from 1765-67.

Robert Clive started a 'Society of Trade' in 1765 but it was later abolished.

Robert Clive Introduce Dual System where the company was the Diwan and the Nawab held the Nizamat.
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Question 11 of 24

Q11: Question

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In which of the following battles are the main opponents not correctly stated?

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Battle of Haldighati - Maharana Pratap and Akbar

First Battle of Panipat - Babur and Ibrahim Lodi

Second Battle of Panipat - Tipu Sultan and Marathas

More than one of the above

None of the above

Options:

- A. Battle of Haldighati - Maharana Pratap and Akbar
- B. First Battle of Panipat - Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
- C. Second Battle of Panipat - Tipu Sultan and Marathas
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is option 3.

Key Points

Battle of Haldighati:

The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between the armies of the Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap, and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber. Hence, option 1 is correct.

Although the battle ended in defeat for the forces of Mewar, Maharana Pratap escaped continuing his valiant resistance against the Mughal Empire.

With Maharana Pratap able to make a successful escape, the battle failed to break the deadlock between the two powers.

The Mughals' focus shifted to other parts of the empire after 1579, which allowed Rana Pratap to recover much of the lost territory in the western parts of his kingdom.

First Battle of Panipat:

The First Battle of Panipat was fought between the forces of Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi. Hence, option 2 is correct.

The Battle was fought on April 21, 1526.

The First Battle of Panipat resulted in the death of Ibrahim Lodi and also the end of the Lodi Dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate in India.

Also, with the end of the Sultanate, Mughal rule began in India.

The use of guns by the troops of Babur helped them claim victory in the battle.

Second Battle of Panipat:

The Second Battle of Panipat took place on 5 November 1556, between the emperor of north India, Hemu, and the forces of the Mughal emperor Akbar. Hence, option 3 is correct.

Hemu took possession of Delhi and claimed royal status, proclaiming himself Vikramaditya.

Meanwhile, Akbar, having heard of the news of his father's demise and the events at Tughlakabad, marched forth with his army along with his guardian Bairam Khan.

Hemu was captured hours after the battle concluded and brought to the Mughal camp.

Near-death and unconscious, Bairam Khan took the action of executing Hemu.

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Question 12 of 24

Q12: Question

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Which city served as the capital of the ancient kingdom of Magadha during the early Vedic period?

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Rajagriha

Campa

Vaishali

Pataliputra

Options:

A. Rajagriha

B. Campa

C. Vaishali

D. Pataliputra

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Rajagriha.

Key Points

The capital of Magadha was Girivraj (modern Rajgir, Bihar). This city was surrounded by rings of mountains and was, therefore, difficult to lay siege.
The capital of Magadha was shifted from Rajagriha to Pataliputra by King Udayin.

Additional Information

In Ancient history, in the 6th century BC, North Indian provinces were divided into seven kingdoms out of which Avanti, Kosla, Vatsa, and Magadha.
Among which Magadha rose as an emerging power defeating other surrounding provinces.
Also, Magadha was a good centre for trade and fertile land.
The first dynasty ruled over Magadha was the Haryanaka Dynasty whose prominent rulers were Bimbisara and Ajatshatru.
Bimbisara made Rajagriha as the capital.
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Question 13 of 24

Q13: Question

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Ain-i-Akbari was written by

This question was previously asked in

67th BPSC Prelims Held on 8 May 2022 Official Question Paper

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Abdul Qadir

Akbar

Khwaja Nizamuddin

Abul Fazl

None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

A. Abdul Qadir

B. Akbar

C. Khwaja Nizamuddin

D. Abul Fazl

E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Abul Fazl.

Key Points

Ain-i-Akbari was authored by Akbar's court historian Abu'l Fazl.

It is a 16th-century document and written in the Persian language.

This text meticulously recorded the arrangements made by the state-
to ensure cultivation,

to enable the collection of revenue by the agencies of the state,

to regulate the relationship between the state and rural magnates, the zamindars.

The central purpose of the Ain-i-Akbari was to present a vision of Akbar's empire where social harmony was provided by a strong ruling class.

The account of the Ain-i-Akbari can be supplemented by descriptions contained in sources available from regions away from the Mughal capital.

These sources include detailed revenue records from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Additional Information

The Akbar Nama is divided into three books:-

The first book dealt with Akbar's ancestors.

The second recorded the events of Akbar's reign.

Ain-i Akbari is the third book.

The Akbar Nama was translated into English by Henry Beveridge in the early twentieth century.

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Question 15 of 24

Q15: Question

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European paintings were introduced in the court of?

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Humayun

Akbar

Jahangir

Shah Jahan

None of the above/ More than one of the above

Options:

- A.** Humayun
B. Akbar
C. Jahangir
D. Shah Jahan
E. None of the above/ More than one of the above

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is Akbar.

Key Points

European paintings were introduced in the court of Akbar, the third Mughal emperor. It was introduced by the Portuguese priests who visited his court in the 16th century. Akbar was a great patron of the arts and was interested in learning about different cultures. He was fascinated by European paintings and commissioned several artists to paint in the European style.

This led to a fusion of Mughal and European artistic styles in the paintings of that time. Some of the most famous Mughal paintings that were influenced by European art include the "Diwan-i-Am" (Hall of Public Audience) at Fatehpur Sikri and the "Razamnama" (Book of Kings). These paintings depict Mughal emperors and nobles in a realistic style, which was a departure from the traditional Mughal style of painting, which was more stylized and decorative.

The introduction of European paintings in the Mughal court had a significant impact on the development of Mughal art.

It led to a new style of painting that was more realistic and naturalistic.

This style of painting continued to be popular in the Mughal court for several centuries.

Additional Information

Humayun (1530 AD-1540 AD and 1555 AD-1556 AD):

His sister, Gulbadan Begum wrote his biography Humayunama.

He built Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital.

Jahangir (1605 AD-1627 AD):

In 1608 AD, Captain William Hawkins, a representative of the East India Company, came to Jahangir's court.

Sir Thomas Roe, an ambassador of King James I of England, also came to his court. Jahangir granted permission to the English to establish a trading port at Surat.

Pieta Valle, famous traveller came during his reign.

He wrote his memories Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian.

Shahjahan (1628 AD-1658 AD):

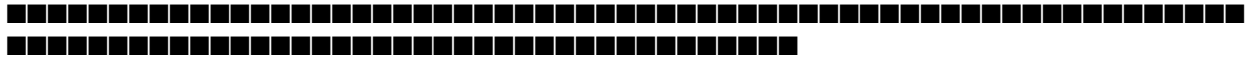
His real name was Khurram. He was the youngest prince to be appointed as governor of Deccan at the age of 15.

Two French travellers Bernier and Tavernier and the Italian traveller Nicolo Manucci visited during his reign.

The Red Fort, Jama Masjid and Taj Mahal are some of the magnificent structures built during his reign.

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Question 16 of 24

Q16: Question

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The Maithili language was started to develop during the reign of which of the following?

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69th BPSC Prelims Exam Official Paper (Held On: 30 Sept, 2023)

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[Chero dynasty](#)

[Oiniwar dynasty](#)

[Karnat dynasty](#)

[Pithipatis](#)

Options:

- A. Chero dynasty
- B. Oiniwar dynasty
- C. Karnat dynasty
- D. Pithipatis

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Karnat dynasty.

Key Points

Maithili language started to develop during the reign of the Karnat dynasty, which dates back to the 14th century (around 1327 AD).

The Karnat dynasty was established after the fall of Pala rule, disappearance of Buddhism, and patronage of Maithili under Harisimhadeva (1226–1324).

The Senas of Makawanpur also played a major role in the development of Maithili language.

Nath Thakur became the first Maithil ruler in 1325, following the collapse of the Karnat dynasty in 1324.

Maithili was included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution as a recognized Indian language in 2003, which allows it to be used in education, government, and other official contexts in India.

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Question 17 of 24

Q17: Question

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The Muslim ruler whose empire was regarded as a part of Dar-ul-Islam was

This question was previously asked in

67th BPSC Prelims Set - D (Re-Exam) 30 Sept 2022 Official Paper

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Razia
Iltutmish
Nasir-ud-Din
Balban
None of the above/More than one of the above

Options:

- A. Razia
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Nasir-ud-Din
- D. Balban
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Iltutmish.

Key Points

For Muslims, the concepts Dar al-Islam (Abode of Islam) and Dar al-Harb (Abode of War) serve most generally to differentiate Muslim spaces from non-Muslim spaces. Dar al-Islam designates a territory where Muslims are free to practice their religion, though this often implies the implementation of Islamic law, whereas Dar al-Harb represents those lands ruled by non-believers.

Since the latter are not subject to Islamic governance, it was deemed incumbent upon Muslim rulers – specifically the Rashidun and Umayyad Caliphs who often continued the expansion begun by the Prophet Mohammad – to extend the Dar al-Islam vis-à-vis jihad.

It is important to note that the objective of this jihad was not to forcibly convert non-believers to Islam, but to extend the jurisdiction of Islamic government, i.e. Dar al-Islam (Encyclopedia of Islam and the Muslim World, entry: Dar al-Harb).

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Question 18 of 24

Q18: Question

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Which of the following Five-Year Plans was focussed on Human Resource Development?

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68th BPSC Prelims (Held on 12 Feb 2023) (Set: B) - Official Paper

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Fifth

First

Third
More than one of the above
None of the above

Options:

- A. Fifth
- B. First
- C. Third
- D. More than one of the above
- E. None of the above

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is None of the above.

Key Points

The 8th Five-Year Plan recognized human development as the core of all developmental efforts. The Eighth Five-Year Plan was launched on 1st April 1992. The Plan Document was approved by the National Development Council in its forty-fourth meeting held in May 1992. The Fifth Five-Year Plan laid stress on employment, poverty alleviation (Garibi Hatao), and justice. The plan also focused on self-reliance in agricultural production and defense. Seventh Five-Year Plan was to establish growth in areas of increasing economic productivity, production of food grains, and generating employment through "Social Justice". Ninth Five Year Plan India is to prioritize the agricultural sector and emphasize rural development. to generate adequate employment opportunities and promote poverty reduction. The current 5-year Plan is the 12th 5-year plan.

Additional Information
Fifth Five year plan:

The Fifth Five-Year Plan of India (1974–1979) was formulated by the Indira Gandhi government. It focused on agriculture, poverty alleviation, employment generation and Human Resource Development. The plan also aimed to reduce social and economic inequality between different sections of society.

Employment Generation:

One of the most important objectives of the Fifth Five-Year Plan was to create employment opportunities. It was estimated that about 50 lakh new jobs would be generated during the plan period.

Poverty Alleviation:

Another objective of the plan was to alleviate poverty and increase economic growth. The target set for poverty alleviation was to bring down the number of people below the poverty line to 22 per cent by the end of the plan period.

Population Control:

The Fifth Five-Year Plan is also aimed at population control measures. The target set for population control was to reduce the population growth rate to about two per

cent per annum.

Important Points

Plan Aim

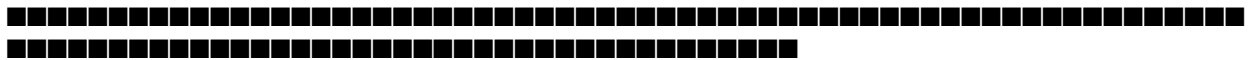
First FYP The First Five Year Plan laid the thrust of economic development in India.

Second FYP The Second Five year Plan stressed rapid industrialisation and the public sector.

Third FYP The focus was on agriculture and improvement in the production of wheat.

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Question 19 of 24

Q19: Question

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Which one of the following Mughal Emperors gave an important 'Farman' to the English for facilitating their trade in India?

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[Bahadur Shah I](#)

[Farrukhsiyar](#)

[Shah Alam II](#)

[Bahadur Shah II](#)

Options:

A. Bahadur Shah I

B. Farrukhsiyar

C. Shah Alam II

D. Bahadur Shah II

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Farrukhsiyar.

Key Points

Bahadur Shah I (1707-1712)

Offered high Mansab to Guru Gobind Singh.

Reversed some policies of Aurangzeb.

Released Maratha Prince Shahu Ji from Mughal captivity.

Adopted a tolerant attitude towards Hindus.

Also made peace with Rajputs, Jats, and Bundelas.

Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719)

British physician William Hamilton cured him, and as a token of gratitude, he gave Royal Farman in 1717. Hence, option 2 is correct.

He came to power with the support of the Sayyid Brothers.

During his tenure, Sikh leader Banda Bahadur was executed.

He also abolished the Pilgrimage tax.

Shah Alam II (1759-1806)

He came to power with the support of Sadashiv Rao.

During his reign two important battles were fought:

The third battle of Panipat (1761).

Battle of Buxar (1764).

Bahadur Shah II (1837-1857)

Mughal rule came to an end on 1st November 1858 with the declaration of Queen Victoria.

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[illegible]

None of the above / More than one of the above

E. None of the above / More than one of the above

[illegible]

Question 21 of 24

Q21: Question

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Relative Poverty refers to

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[bankruptcy](#)

[trade cycles](#)

[minimum needs of life](#)

[economic inequalities](#)

Options:

A. bankruptcy

B. trade cycles

C. minimum needs of life

D. economic inequalities

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is economic inequalities.

Key Points

Relative Poverty

Relative poverty is a type of poverty in which households receive 50% less than average household incomes, so they do have some money but still not enough money to afford anything above the basics.

This type of poverty is changeable depending on the economic growth of the country.

Relative poverty is sometimes described as "relative deprivation" because the people falling under this category are not living in total poverty, but they are not enjoying the same standard of life as everyone else in the country.

Thus, relative poverty represents economic inequalities among the people in a country.

Additional Information

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy is a legal proceeding involving a person or business that is unable to repay its outstanding debts.

Bankruptcy offers an individual or business a chance to start fresh by forgiving debts that simply cannot be paid while giving creditors a chance to obtain some measure of repayment based on the individual's or business's assets available for liquidation.

Trade Cycles

A trade cycle refers to fluctuations in economic activities especially in employment, output and income, prices, profits, etc.

According to Keynes, "A trade cycle is composed of periods of good trade characterized by rising prices and low unemployment percentages altering with periods of bad trade characterized by falling prices and high unemployment percentages.

Important Points

Types of Poverty

Sl.No. Type of Poverty Meaning

1. Absolute Poverty Found mostly in developing nations where there is a scarcity of basic necessities such as food, clothing and shelter.

2.

Relative

Poverty

The situation in which people lack the minimum amount of income needed in order to maintain the average standard of living in the society in which they live and grow.

3.

Situational

Poverty

This poverty is temporary and is caused due to sudden loss or crisis. E.g. natural disasters, divorce, death of the breadwinner or health problems.

4.

Generational

Poverty

It is prevalent in families where at least two generations have been born and brought up in poverty.

5.

Rural

Poverty

It is prevalent in rural areas with a population below 50000. It occurs due to a lack of job opportunities, less access to services, poor education and less support for disabilities.

6.

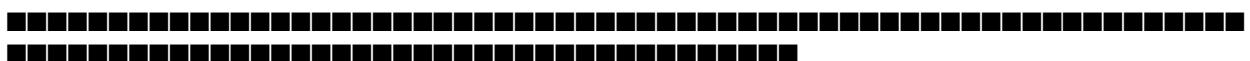
Urban

Poverty

Urban poverty is prevalent in metropolitan areas with a population of at least 50000 people. Thus it occurs due to overcrowding.

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Question 22 of 24

Q22: Question

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Mughal painting reached its zenith under-

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BPSC 65th Combined Competitive Exam Official paper

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Jahangir

Humayun

Shahjahan

Akbar

Babur

Options:

A. Jahangir

B. Humayun

C. Shahjahan

D. Akbar

E. Babur

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is Jahangir.

Important Points

The origin of the Mughal style is was a result of the synthesis of the original Indian style of painting and the Safavid school of Persian painting. Mughal paintings were a unique blend of Indian, Persian, and Islamic styles.

Jahangir had a deep interest in painting art and under him, Mughal painting achieved its zenith. During Jahangir, the Persian and Indian style of painting was fully synthesized.

The Indian painting became free from foreign influence during his reign.

He was a keen naturalist and his preference was for paintings of hunting scenes, birds, and flowers.

He continued the tradition of portraiture.

Abul Hasan, Mansur, Bishan Das, Goverdhan, Balchand, Daulat, Mukhlis, Bhim and Inayat were the famous painters in the court of Jahangir.

Additional Information

Ustad Mansur:

He was a court artist of Jahangir, who specialized in depicting plants and animals.

He is best known for two paintings one of which was a Siberian crane and another was of a Bengal Florican.

He is also remembered for a famous painting on Dodo, the now-extinct Bird.

Bishandas:

Bishandas was praised by the emperor as “unrivaled in the art of portraiture”.

In 1613, Bishandas was sent on a diplomatic mission to Persia, to paint the Shah's portrait.

He resided there for seven years and returned happily with an elephant as a gift.

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Question 23 of 24

Q23: Question

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Which treaty was signed after the Battle of Buxar?

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The Treaty of Allahabad

The Treaty of Sugauli

The Treaty of Bassein

The Treaty of Salbai

Options:

- A. The Treaty of Allahabad**
B. The Treaty of Sugauli
C. The Treaty of Bassein
D. The Treaty of Salbai

■ **Answer & Detailed Solution:**

The correct answer is The Treaty of Allahabad.

Key Points

The important outcome of the Battle of Buxar was the Treaty of Allahabad signed on 16 August 1765 between Lord Clive and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, who had submitted to the British in the battle. As per this treaty:

Mughal Emperor granted Fiscal Rights (Diwani) or right to administer the territory and collect taxes to the East India Company at Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Thus, the British became the masters of fate of the people of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa and now they would collect the revenue.

In lieu of this Right, the Company gave an annual tribute of 26 Lakh Rupees to the Mughals

The districts of Kora and Allahabad were returned to Mughal Emperor.

Awadh was returned to Shuja-ud-Daulah but Allahabad and Kora was taken from him.

The Nawab of Awadh paid 53 Lakhs rupees of war indemnity to the British.

Thus Clive, in person settled the fate of almost half of the Northern India.

The fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa and the territorial jurisdiction of the

Northern Circars is called the Dual System of Government

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Question 24 of 24

Q24: Question

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How many latitudes are there on the globe drawn at 1 degree interval?

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180

178

179

None of the above

Options:

A. 180

B. 178

C. 179

D. None of the above

■ Answer & Detailed Solution:

The correct answer is 179.

Key Points

If parallels of latitude are drawn at an interval of one degree, there will be 89 parallels in the northern and the southern hemispheres each. The total number of parallels thus drawn, including the equator, will be 179

A latitude line is a line a measure the north-south position of the position relative to the north and south poles.

The value of the equator is 0° and the latitude of the poles are 90°N and 90°S

The equator is at the exact center between the poles and is the 0^th latitude line.

Tropics- The area between the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn that passes through the Equator is called the Tropics.

Meridians-are imaginary lines running parallel from North to South and drawn from East to West.

Longitudes- are basically the Degrees of the meridian. Together these are called the Longitude of Meridian. The degrees range from 180 degrees East to 0 degrees/ Prime Meridian to 180 degrees West.

Additional Information

Latitudes- imaginary lines drawn parallelly from East to West running from North to South are called Latitudes. There are seven Important Latitudes that one must remember-

The 0 Degree or the Equator.

The $23\frac{1}{2}$ Degree North and $23\frac{1}{2}$ Degree South are called the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, respectively.

The $66\frac{1}{2}$ Degree North and South is called the Arctic and Antarctic circle, respectively.

The 90 Degree North and South are called the North pole and South pole, respectively.

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