(1). The Mughal school of painting formed the spinal column of different schools of Indian miniature art. Which one of the following painting styles was not affected by Mughal painting?

(a): Pahari

(b): Rajasthani

(c): Kangra

(d): Kalighata

Correct Answer: d

Solution: It does not quite belong to the temper of Mughal painting which was aristocratic, celebrated imperial promp and circumstances.

(2). Who among the following were famous jurists of medieval India?

(a): Vijnanesvara

(b): Hemadri

(c): Rajasekhara

(d): Jimutavahana Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Rajsekhara was a sanskrit poet and dramatist.

(3). Which one of the following monuments has a dome which is said to be one of the largest in the world?

(a): Tomb of Sher Shah, Sasaram

(b): Jama Masjid, Delhi

(c): Tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, Delhi

(d): Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur

Correct Answer: d

Solution: It is the Moussoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah Sur of Bijapur. This is the second largest dome in the world.

(4). Ashtapradhan was a council of ministers:

(a): in the Gupta administration

(b): in the Chola administration

(c): in the Vijayanagar administration

(d): in the Maratha administration

Correct Answer: d

Solution: It was constituted by Shivaji in Maratha administration.

(5). Consider the map given below: The route indicated in the map was followed, during the course of his military exploits, by:

(a): Chandragupta II

(b): Harshavardhana

(c): Rajendra Chola

(d): Malik Kafur

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Alauddin Khalji sent Malik Kafur (popularly known as Hazar Dinari) for southern expedition and he reached up to Kanyakumari.

(6). The term 'Apabhramsa' was used in medieval Sanskrit texts to denote:

(a): outcastes among the Rajputs

(b): deviations from V edic rituals

(c): early forms of some of the modern Indian language

(d): non-Sanskrit verse metres

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Before the rise of modern language, Apabhrams was the most vibrant language of colloquial and literary works in north India.

(7). Nastaliq was:

(a): a persian script used in medieval India

(b): a raga composed by Tansen

(c): a cess levied by the Mughal rulers

(d): a manual of code of conduct for the Ulemas

Correct Answer: a

Solution: It was a persian script during Mughal period.

(8). The sufi saint who maintained that devotional music was one way of coming close to God was;

(a): Muin-ud-din Chisti

(b): Baba Farid

(c): Saiyid Muhammad Gesudaraz

(d): Shah Alam Bukhari

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Shaikh Muin-ud-din Chishti , was a saint of Chishti Silsilah , introduced in India by Shaikh Muin-ud-din Sijzi (1236 A.D.) Wahd-tul-wajud (unity of the phenomenal world) by Sama and Mehfil , which is recitation of the names of God, was a prominent feature of the silsilah , underlined by Muin-ud-din Chishti.

(9). Mughal painting reached its zenith under:

(a): Humayun

(b): Akbar

(c): Jahangir

(d): Shahjahan

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Jahangir was the Mughal Emperor from 1605–1627.

(10). In medieval India, Mansabdari system was introduced for:

(a): making recruitment to the army [1996]

(b): facilitating revenue collection

(c): ensuring religious harmony

(d): effecting clean administration

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Mansabdari system was introduced in 1595–96, was a combined status showing a noble’s civil and military capacity .

(11). Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

(a): Guru Amar Das-Miri and Piri [1996]

(b): Guru Arjun Dev-Adi Granth

(c): Guru Ram Das-Dal Khalsa

(d): Guru Gobind Singh- Manji

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Guru Hargobind–Miri and Piri; Guru Gobind Singh – Dal Khalsa

(12). Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, were composed by :

(a): Bihari

(b): Surdas [1996]

(c): Raskhan

(d): Kabir

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Raskhan (approx. 1558–1628) was a Hindi poet who was both a Muslim and follower of Lord Krishna.

(13). After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of :

(a): Tute-Hind

(b): Kaisr-I-Hind

(c): Zil-I-Ilahi

(d): Din-I-Ilahi

Correct Answer: c

Solution: The Persian court model influenced balban's conception of Kingship. He took up the title of Zil-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God).

(14). Head of the military department under the recognised central machinery of administration during Akbar's reign was:

(a): Diwan

(b): Mir Bakshi [1997]

(c): Mir Saman

(d): Bakshi

Correct Answer: b

Solution: He was the head of the military and intelligence department. He was not the Commander-in-Chief but was the paymaster-general. All intelligence officers (bands) and news-reporters (W aqia-navis) reported to him.

(15). Assertion (A): The sponsor and the most prominent figure of the Chisti order of Sufis in India is Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti. Reason (R): The Chisti order takes its name from a village Chisti in Ajmer. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

(a): Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A

(b): Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c): A is true but R is false

(d): A is false but R is true

Correct Answer: c

Solution: The Chishti order is a Sufi order within the mystic branches of Islam which was founded in Chisht, a small town near Herat, Afghanistan about 930 CE. The order was founded by Abu Ishaq Shami (“the Syrian”). The most famous of the Chishti saints is Moinuddin Chishti popularly known as Gharib Nawaz meaning “Benefactor of the Poor” who settled in Ajmer, India.

(16). Which one of the following pairs of composers in different languages and their works on the Mahabharata theme is correctly matched?

(a): Sarladasa-Bengali

(b): Kasirama-Oriya

(c): Tikkana-Marathi

(d): Pampa-Kannada 2 Medieval History A 16

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Pampa was a Kannada poet whose works reflected his philosophical beliefs. Vikramarjuna Vijaya, also known as Pampa Bharata, is a Kannada version of the Mahabharata of V yasa.

(17). The medieval Indian writer who refers to the discovery of America is :

(a): Malik Muhammad Jayasi

(b): Amir Khusrau

(c): Raskhan

(d): Abul Fazl

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Abu Fazl refers to the discovery of America.

(18). The member of Shivaji's Ashtapradhan who looked after foreign affairs was:

(a): Peshwa

(b): Sachiv

(c): Pandit Rao

(d): Sumant

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Sachiv was the minister in charge of royal corres- pondence. Pandit Rao – religious matter. Sumant worked as foreign Minister.

(19). The loss of Qandhar was a big blow to the Mughal empire from the view point of :

(a): natural resources

(b): buffer territory

(c): communication

(d): strategic stronghold

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Shah Jahan recovered Kandhar in 1638 from the Iranians but lost it again in 1649 despite three campaigns. The loss of Kandhar was a big blow as it was a strategic stronghold.

(20). Fawazil in the Sultanate period meant:

(a): extra payment to the nobles

(b): revenue assigned in lieu of salary

(c): excess amount paid to the exchequer by the Iqtadars

(d): illegal exactions extracted from the peasants

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Fawazil was balance between the income and expenditure of Iqta-holders.

(21). Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was:

(a): Iltutmish

(b): Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

(c): Firoz Shah Tughlaq

(d): Sikandar Lodi

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Firoz Shah Tughlaq built and repaired a large number of canals.

(22). Assertion (A): At first the Turkish administration in India was essentially military . Reason (R): The country was parcelled out as 'Iqtas' among leading military leaders.

(a): Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A

(b): Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

(c): A is true but R is false

(d): A is false but R is true

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Iqta is that part of land granted by the sultan to its military chiefs for maintenance of troopers. The land was taken back when the Iqtadars were not in a position to maintain the army .

(23). Assertion (A): During the reign of Shahjahan, Dara Sikoh was sent on expedition to Balkha, Badakhshan and Qandahar. Reason (R): The expedition sent by Shahjahan to the Middle-East was a marvellous success.

(a): Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A

(b): Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

(c): A is true but R is false

(d): A is false but R is true

Correct Answer: c

Solution: R is incorrect as this expedition failed miserably .

(24). Consider the following statements: Ahadis were those troopers who:

1. offered their services singly

2. did not attach themselves to any chief

3. had the emperor as their immediate colonel

4. attached themselves to Mirzas

Of these statements:

(a): 1, 3 and 4 are correct

(b): 1, 2 and 3 are correct

(c): 2 and 3 are correct

(d): 1 and 4 are correct

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Ahadis were the gentlemen troopers who were recruited individually and were under the command of a separate mansabdar or officer, and had a diwan and a bakshi of their own. They were considered very efficient and loyal troops and were paid high salaries.

(25). Consider the following:

1. Tughlaqabad fort

2. Lodi Garden

3. Qutab Minar

4. Fatehpur Sikri

The correct chronological order in which they were built is :

(a): 3, 1, 4, 2

(b): 3, 1, 2, 4

(c): 1, 3, 2, 4

(d): 1, 3, 4, 2

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching across 6.5 km, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321, which was later abandoned in 1327. Fatehpur Sikri is a city and a municipal board in Agra district in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It was constructed by Mughal Emperor Akbar beginning in 1570, in honour of Sufi saint Shaikh Salim Chisti. Qutab Minar – 1206 –1236; Lodi Garden – 1451 – 1526.

(26). Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LIST - I | LIST - II |
| A. 1556 | 1. Battle of Haldi Ghati |
| B. 1600 | 2. Nadir Shah's capture of Delhi |
| C. 1686 | 3. Death of Shivaji |
| D. 1739 | 4. Grant of Charter to East India Company |
|  | 5. Accession of Akbar |

Codes:

(a): A - 3; B - 4; C - 2; D - 1

(b): A - 5; B - 4; C - 3; D - 2

(c): A - 5; B - 2; C - 1; D - 4

(d): A - 1; B - 5; C - 3; D - 2

Correct Answer: b

Solution: The Battle of Haldighati was fought between the Mughal Empire and the forces of Mewar on June 21, 1576 at Haldighati in Rajasthan, India. It was a decisive victory for the Mughal Emperor Jalal ud-Din Muhammad Akbar’s general Raja Man Singh against the Maharana Pratap Singh of Mewar. Akbar was 14 years old when he was crowned at Kalanaur in 1556.

(27). In the given map, the shaded part represents Akbar's empire at a certain juncture, A stands for an independent country and 'B' marks the site of city . Which one of the following alternative gives all correct information?

(a): Akbar in 1557 : (A) Gokunda, (B) Lahore

(b): Akbar in 1557 : (A) Khandesh, (B) Multan

(c): Akbar in 1605: (A) Gondwana, (B) Multan

(d): Akbar in 1605: (A) Gondwana, (B) Lahore

Correct Answer: d

Solution: The shaded part represents Akbar’s territory at the time of his death in 1605. A – Gondwana; B – Lahore

(28). The first writer to use Urdu as the medium of poetic expression was:

(a): Amir Khusrau

(b): Mirza Ghalib

(c): Bahadur Shah Zafar

(d): Faiz

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Amir Khusrau (1253 –1325 CE), a Persian poet was associated with the rulers of Delhi Sultanate. He composed poetry in Arabic and Persian besides being the first writer to use Urdu as a medium of poetic expression.

(29). To which Lodi Sultan does the given map relate and what town does the site marked. A represent A on the map represent?

(a): Bahlol Lodi - Jaunpur

(b): Sikandar Lodi - Aligarh

(c): Ibrahim Lodi - Jaunpur

(d): Ibrahim Lodi - Aligarh

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Bahlol Lodi defeated Hussain Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur in 1479.

(30). Assertion (A): During the time of Akbar, for every ten cavalrymen, the mansabdars had to maintain twenty horses. Reason (R): Horses had to be rested while on march and replacements' were necessary in times of war.

(a): Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A

(b): Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

(c): A is true but R is false

(d): A is false but R is true Medieval History A 17

Correct Answer: d

Solution: A is incorrect as Du aspa Sih aspa system was introduced by Jahangir (not Akbar). So answer is d.

(31). One consistent feature found in the history of southern India was the growth of small regional kingdoms rather than large empires because of :

(a): absence of minerals like iron

(b): too many divisions in the social structure

(c): absence of vast areas of fertile land

(d): scarcity of manpower

Correct Answer: c

Solution: One consistent feature found in the history of southern India was the growth of small regional kingdoms rather than large empires because of absence of vast areas of fertile land.

(32). 'The king was freed from his people and they from their king'. On whose death did Badauni comment thus?

(a): Balban

(b): Ala-ud-din Khalji

(c): Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

(d): Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Muhammad Bin Tughlaq died in 1351 CE. He was succeeded by his cousin Firoz Tughlaq.

(33). Consider the following statements: The striking feature of the Jama Masjid in Kashmir completed by Zain-ul-Abdin include(s):

1. turret

2. similarity with Buddhist pagodas

3. Persian style

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a): 1 alone

(b): 1, 2 and 3

(c): 2 and 3

(d): 1 and 3

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Jama Masjid is a mosque in Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, India. The Jama Masjid of Srinagar is situated at Nowhatta, in the middle of the old city . It was built by Sultan Sikandar in 1400 AD. Later, the son of Sultan Sikandar, Zain-ul-Abidin had the mosque extended.

(34). Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a): Jahangir : William Hawkins

(b): Akbar : Sir Thomas Roe

(c): Shahjahan : Travernier

(d): Aurangzeb : Manucci

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Sir Thomas Roe also visited the court of Jahangir. He was an ambassador of James – I, king of England. Tavernier’s account covers the reign of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.HINTS & SOLUTIONS EBD\_8342 A23

(35). Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LIST - I | LIST - II |
| A. Land allotted to | 1. Jagirdari System big feudal landlords |
| B. Land allotted to | 2. Ryotwari System revenue farmers of rent collectors |
| C. Land allotted to each | 3. Mahalwari peasant with the right System to sublet, mortgage transfer, gift or sell |
| D. Revenue settlements | 4. Zamindari System made at village level |

Codes:

(a): A - 1; B - 3; C - 2; D - 4

(b): A - 1; B - 4; C - 2; D - 3

(c): A - 3; B - 4; C - 1; D - 2

(d): A - 2; B - 1; C - 3; D - 4

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Under the Mahalwari system, revenue, settlement was to be made by village or estates with the landlords. In the Ryotwari system, a direct settlement was made between the government and the ryot (cultivator). In the Zamindari system, land is allotted to revenue farmers of Zamindars (rent collectors).

(36). Who among the following streamlined the Maratha administration after Sambhaji ?

(a): Raja Ram

(b): Balaji Vishwanath

(c): Ganga Bai

(d): Nanaji Deshmukh

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Best answer is Balaji Vishwanath. As Sambhaji (1680-89) were succeeded by Rajaram, Shivaji II, Tarabai and Shahu ji. Balaji Vishwanath played a crucial role in the final victory of Shahu by winning over almost all the Maratha sardars to the side of Shahu.

(37). The given map refers to the kingdom of :

(a): Akbar at the time of capture of Khandesh in 1601

(b): Akbar at the time of his death in 1605

(c): Aurangzeb at the time of capture of Hyderabad

(d): Aurangzeb at the time of his death in 1707

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Khandesh was ancient name of the north-western region of Maharashtra. Asirgarh was an important fort in Khandesh. In 1601, Mughal emperor Akbar annexed the Khandesh sultanate and Burhanpur became the capital of Khandesh Subah of the Mughal empire. The shaded portion in given map indicates Khandesh during Akbar.

(38). Consider the following events:

1. Reign of Krishna Deva of Vijaynagara

2. Construction of Qutab Minar

3. Arrival of Portuguese in India

4. Death of Firoz Tughlaq

Correct chronological sequence of these events is :

(a): 2, 4, 3, 1

(b): 2, 4, 1, 3

(c): 4, 2, 1, 3

(d): 4, 2, 3, 1

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Reign of Krishna Deva of Vijaynagara – (1509 – 30); Construction of Qutab Minar (1206 – 1210); Arrival of Portugese in India (1498); Death of Firoz Tughlaq (1388).

(39). Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LIST - I | LIST - II |
| A. Iqta | 1. Marathas |
| B. Jagir | 2. Delhi Sultans |
| C. Amaram | 3. Mughals |
| D. Mokasa | 4. Vijayanagara |

Codes:

(a): A - 3; B - 2; C - 1; D - 4

(b): A - 2; B - 3; C - 4; D - 1

(c): A - 2; B - 3; C - 1; D - 4

(d): A - 3; B - 2; C - 4; D - 1

Correct Answer: b

Solution: These are the land grants given during the period of different dynasties.

(40). Which one of the following Muslim rulers was hailed as the 'Jagadguru' by his Muslim subject because of his belief in secularism?

(a): Hussain Shah

(b): Zain-ul-Abidin

(c): Ibrahim Adil Shah

(d): Mahmud II

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Ibrahim Adil Shah II (1556 – 1627), of the Adil Shahi dynasty , was the king of Bijapur Sultanate.

(41). In which one of the following cities is the Lingaraja Temple located?

(a): Bhubaneswar

(b): Bijapur

(c): Kolkata

(d): Shravananbelagola

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Lingaraja Temple was constructed by Yayati Kesari, ruler of Orissa. It is located in Bhubaneshwar.

(42). Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LIST - I (Bhakti Saint) | LIST - II (Profession) |
| A. Namdev | 1. Barber |
| B. Kabir | 2. Weaver |
| C. Ravidas | 3. Tailor |
| D. Sena | 4. Cobbler |

Codes:

(a): A - 2; B - 3; C - 1; D - 4

(b): A - 3; B - 2; C - 4; D - 1

(c): A - 3; B - 2; C - 1; D - 4

(d): A - 2; B - 3; C - 4; D - 1

Correct Answer: b

Solution: These Bhakti saints were disciples of Saint Ramananda.

(43). Mongols under Chengiz Khan invaded India during the reign of :

(a): Balban

(b): Firoz Tughlaq

(c): Iltutmish

(d): Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Mongols under Chengiz Khan (died in 1227) invaded India during the reign of Iltutmish (1211-36) but did not enter deep in India as Iltutmish refused to give shelter to the Persian king, Khwarizm Shah, whom Chengiz Khan was chasing.

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

(a): Calicut

(b): Broach

(c): Cambay

(d): Surat

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Surat was called Gate of Makka because the pilgrimage to Makka started from Surat.

(45). Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

(a): Dewan-i-Bandagani - Tughlaq

(b): Dewan-i-Mustakhraj - Balban

(c): Dewan-i-Kohi - Alauddin Khilji

(d): Dewan-i-Arz - Muhammad Tughlaq

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Dewan-i-Bandagani (Department of Slaves) was constituted by Firoz Tughlaq; Dewan-i-Mustakhraj (Dept of Arrears) – Alauddin Khalji; Dewan-i-Kohi (Dept of Agriculture) – Muhammad Bin Tughlaq; Dewan-i-Arz (Dept of Military) - Balban.

(46). The following item consist of two statements. One labelled the 'Assertion A' and the other as 'Reason R' . You are to examine these two statements carefully and decide if the 'Assertion A' and the 'Reason R' are individually true and if so, whether the 'Reason R' is the correct explanation of the given 'Assertion A'. Mark your Answer-Sheet accordingly. Assertion (A): Battle of Khanua was certainly more decisive and significant than the First Battle of Panipat Reason (R): Rana Sanga, the Rajput hero, was certainly a more formidable adversary than Ibrahim Lodi. Codes:

(a): Both A and R are individually true but R is the correct explanation of A

(b): Both A and R are individually true but R is not a correct explanation of A

(c): A is true but R is false

(d): A is false but R is true

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Battle of Khanua (1527, Rana Sanga was defeated by Babar); First Battle of Panipat (1526, Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated by Babur). Rana Sangha once defeated Ibrahim Lodhi so R explains A.

(47). Bay of Bengal The shaded area in the above map shows the empire of :

(a): Alauddin Khalji

(b): Mohammad Tughlaq

(c): Shahjahan

(d): Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Shah Jahan assumed the Mughal throne on 24 January 1628 in Agra, a few days after the death of Jahangir. He inherited a vast and rich empire; and at mid-century this was perhaps the greatest empire in the world, exhibiting a degree of centralized control rarely matched before. Shah Jahan expanded his empire in all directions: he annexed the Rajput kingdoms of Baglana and Bundelkhand to the west, and in 1635 he captured the kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda in the Deccan.

(48). Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message?

(a): Dadu

(b): Kabir

(c): Ramananda

(d): Tulsidas

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Ramananda (1360-1470) was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message.

(49). With reference to medieval Indian rulers, which one of the following statement is correct?

(a): Alauddin Khalji first set up a separate ariz's department.

(b): Balban introduced the branding of horses in his military .

(c): Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his uncle to the military .

(d): Firoz Tughlaq set up a separate department of slaves.

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Firoz Tughlaq set up a separate department of slaves known as 'Diwan-i-Bandagan'. Mohd Bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his cousin (not uncle) Firoz Tughlaq. Alauddin Khalji introduced the branding system of horses in his military.

(50). The motive behind Shah Jahan's Balkh campaign was to:

(a): secure a friendly ruler in Balkh and Badakshan which bordered Kabul

(b): conquer Samarqand and Farghana, the Mughal homelands

(c): fix the Mughal frontier on the 'scientific line', the Amu Daria

(d): expand the Mughal Empire beyond the sub-continent

Correct Answer: a

Solution: The motive behind Shah Jahan's Balkh and Badakshan campaign in central Asia was to secure the defence of North- West India. That's why the statement a is correct.

(51). The following item consist of two statements, one labelled as "Assertion A" and the other as "Reason R". You are to examine these two statements carefully and decide if "Assertion A" and "Reason R" are individually true and if so, whether the "Reason R" is the correct explanation for the given Assertion A". Select your answers to these items using the codes given below and mark your Answer Sheet accordingly. Assertion (A): Muhammad Bin Tughlaq left Delhi, and for two years lived in a camp called Swarga-Dwari. Reason (R): At that time, Delhi was ravaged by plague and many people died. Codes:

(a): Both A and R are individually true but R is the correct explanation of A

(b): Both A and R are individually true but R is not a correct explanation of A

(c): A is true but R is false

(d): A is false but R is true

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Like Allauddin Khalji, Muhammad bin Tughlaq also tried to bring changes in the agrarian set up. Some historians point out that he made an over assessment because of which many peasants fled the region. But the states share remained half. A severe famine in this period worsened the situation. Muhammad bin Tughlaq tried to provide relief to those affected and made efforts to improve and extend cultivation. The sultan left Delhi and rendered in a camp called swargadwari near kanauj. He also set up a separate department called diwan-i amir-i kohi whose function was to extend cultivation by providing loans.

(52). Historian Barani refused to consider the state in India under Delhi Sultans as truly Islamic because:

(a): majority of the population did not follow Islam

(b): muslim theologists were often disregarded

(c): Sultan supplemented the Muslim law by framing his own regulations

(d): religious freedom was accorded to non-muslims

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Zia-ud-din-Barani was a contemporary of Muhammad Tughlaq and Firoz Tughlaq. He enjoyed the patronage of both the sultans. He composed Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi and Fatwa-i-Jahandari.

(53). With reference to Suffism in Indian history , consider the following statements:

1. Sheikh Ahmad Sarhandi was a contemporary of Ibrahim Lodi

2. Sheikh Nasiruddin Chirag-I-Dehlavi was a disciple of Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya

3. Aurangzeb was a contemporary of Sheikh Salim Chisti

4. Qadiri order of Sufis was first introduced in India by

Sheikh Niamutullah and Makhdum Muhammad Jilani Which of these statements are correct?

(a): 1 and 2

(b): 1 and 3

(c): 2 and 3

(d): 2 and 4 DIRECTIONS (Qs. 54-57) : The following item consist of two statements: one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below:

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Sheikh Ahmad Sarhandi of Naqshbandi order was a contemporary of Akbar and Jahangir. The Qadiri order of Sufis was first introduced in India by Sheikh Nizamatullah (He died in 1430 AD) and Makhdum (or Nasiruddin) Muhammad Jilani (died in 1517).

(54). The following item consist of two statements: one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below: Assertion (A): Emperor Akbar marched towards Afghanistan in 1581 with a huge army. Reason (R): He was on his way to reclaim his ancestral country of Ferghana in Central Asia. Codes:

(a): Both A and R are individually true but R is the correct explanation of A

(b): Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c): A is true but R is false

(d): A is false but R is true

Correct Answer: c

Solution: A is correct as Akbar marched towards Afghanistan in 1581 to conquer Kabul to expand his kingdom. R is incorrect as he had no intention to reclaim his ancestral country of Ferghana.

(55). The following item consist of two statements: one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below: Assertion (A): Shah Alam II spent the initial years as an emperor far away from his capital. Reason (R): There was always a lurking danger of foreign invasion from the north-west frontier. Codes:

(a): Both A and R are individually true but R is the correct explanation of A

(b): Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c): A is true but R is false

(d): A is false but R is true

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Shah Alam II spent the initial years as an emperor away from his capital due to the fear of Najib Khan Rohilla who became very powerful in Delhi and not due to foreign invasions.

(56). The following item consist of two statements: one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below: Assertion (A): Saluva Narasimha put an end to the old dynasty and assumed the royal title. Reason (R) : He wanted to save the kingdom from further degeneration and disintegration. Codes:

(a): Both A and R are individually true but R is the correct explanation of A

(b): Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c): A is true but R is false

(d): A is false but R is true

Correct Answer: c

Solution: He assumed the royal title not to save the kingdom but due to his greed for power.

(57). The following item consist of two statements: one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below: Assertion (A) : Marathas emerged as the strongest native power in India after the decline of Mughal empire. Reason (R) : Marathas were the first to have a clear concept of a united Indian nation. Codes:

(a): Both A and R are individually true but R is the correct explanation of A

(b): Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c): A is true but R is false

(d): A is false but R is true

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Marathas never had the concept of a United Indian Nation. They are generally criticized for this reason.

(58). Alam Khan, one of those who invited Babur to invade India was:

(a): an uncle of Ibrahim Lodi and a pretender to the throne of Delhi

(b): a cousin of Ibrahim Lodi who was ill-treated and expelled from the country

(c): the father of Dilawar Khan to whom cruel treatment was meted out by Ibrahim Lodi

(d): a high official in Punjab province who was discontented with Ibrahim Lodi's treatment to his tribe

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Alam Khan along with Daulat Khan Lodi invited Babur to India. In the first battle of Panipat in 1526, Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur.

(59). Battle of Dharmat was fought between:

(a): Muhammad Ghori and Jai Chand

(b): Babur and Afghans

(c): Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh

(d): Ahmad Shah Durrani and the Marathas

Correct Answer: c

Solution: The battle of Dharmat was fought between Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh in 1658 for Shahjahan's throne. Dara Shikoh was defeated by Aurangzeb.

(60). How did the Mughal Emperor Jahandarshah's reign, come to an early end?

(a): He was deposed by his Wazir

(b): He died due to a slip while climbing down the steps

(c): He was defeated by his nephew in a battle

(d): He died of sickness due to drinking

Correct Answer: c

Solution: He was defeated by his nephew, Farrukh Siyyar with the help of Sayyid Brothers.

(61). Consider the following statements:

1. Kitab-i-Nauras, a collection of songs in praise of Hindu deities and Muslim saints, was written by Ibrahim Adil Shah II

2. Amir Khusrau was the originator in India of the early

from of the musical style known as Qawali Which of these statements is/are correct?

(a): Only 1

(b): Only 2

(c): Both 1 and 2

(d): Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Ibrahim Adil Shah II was ruler of Bijapur and wrote Kitab-i-Nauras. Amir Khusrau is popularly known as 'Father of Qawali' in India.

(62). How did Sultan Qutb-ud-din Aibak die?

(a): He was treacherously stabbed to death by one of his ambitious nobles

(b): He was killed in a battle with Taj-u-din Yildiz, the ruler of Ghazni who entered into a contest with him over the capture of Punjab

(c): He sustained injuries while besieging the fortress of Kalinjar in Bundelkhand and succumbed to them later

(d): He died after a fall from his horse while playing Chaugan

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Qutbud-din Aibak died after a fall from his horse while playing chaugan (polo) in 1210. He was succeeded by Aram Shah. Qutbud-din Aibak was the founder of first independent Turkish kingdom in Northern India in 1206.

(63). Which one of the following sequences indicates the correct chronological order?

(a): Shankaracharya-Ramanuja-Chaitanya

(b): Ramanuja-Shankaracharya-Chaitanya

(c): Ramanuja-Chaitanya-Shankaracharya

(d): Shankaracharya-Chaitanya-Ramanuja

Correct Answer: a

Solution: The correct chronological order is Shankaracharya (9th Century CE) - Ramanuja (1017-1137 CE) - Chaitanya (1486- 1533 CE)

(64). Consider the following statements:

1. Narasimha Saluva ended the Sangama dynasty and seized the throne for himself and started the Saluva dyn a st y.

2. Vira Narasimha deposed the last Saluva ruler and seized the throne for himself.

3. Vira Narasimha was succeeded by his younger brother, Krishnadeva Raya.

4. Krishnadeva Raya was succeeded by his half brother,

Achyuta Raya. Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a): 1, 2 and 3

(b): 2, 3 and 4 [2004]

(c): 1 and 4

(d): 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Sangama dynasty was founded by Harihara-I. Saluva dynasty was founded by Narasimha Saluva by defeating Dev Rayua-II of Sangama dynasty . Taluva dynasty was founded by Vira Narasimha and was succeeded by KD Raya and Achyuta Raya.

(65). Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?

(a): Firoz Shah Tughlaq

(b): Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq Shah II

(c): Nasir-ud-din Mahmud

(d): Nasrat Shah

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq founded Tughlaq dynasty in 1320 AD (CE). Nasiruddin Mahmud was the last ruler of Tughlaq dynasty (1395-1412 AD). A24

(66). How did the dynasty of Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar come to an end?

(a): Ahmadnagar was annexed into Mughal empire and Hussain Shah was given life imprisonment

(b): Mughal troops destroyed Daulatabad fort and killed Nizam-ul Mulk of Ahmadnagar

(c): Fateh Khan usurped the throne from Nizam-ul-Mulk

(d): Malik Ambar was defeated in a battle with Mughals in 1631 and the entire royal family was killed by the Mughal troops

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Ahmadnagar was founded by Malik Ahmad of Nizam Shahi dynasty in 1490. It was annexed by Shahjahan in 1633 into the Mughal Empire.

(67). Consider the following statements about Sikh Gurus:

1. Banda Bahadur was appointed as the military leader of the Sikhs by Guru Tegh Bahadur.

2. Guru Arjun Dev became the Sikh Guru after Guru Ram Das.

3. Guru Arjun Dev gave to Sikhs their own script Guru

Mukhi. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a): 1 only

(b): 2 and 3

(c): 1 and 3

(d): 1 and 2

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Banda Bahadur was appointed as the military leader of the Sikhs by Guru Gobind Singh and not Guru Tegh Bahadur.

(68). The initial design and construction of which massive temple took place during the reign of Suryavarman II?

(a): Sri Mariamman Temple

(b): Angkor Vat Temple

(c): Batu Caves Temple

(d): Kamakhya Temple

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Angkorvat temple is the first Hindu temple, dedicated to the god Vishnu. Buddhist temple was built during the reign of Suryavarman II. It is the world's largest religious building.

(69). When Raja Wodeyar founded the kingdom of Mysore, who was the ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire?

(a): Sadasiva

(b): Tirumala

(c): Ranga II

(d): V enkata II

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Indigenous chieftains from Karnataka rose to become the founders of a dynasty after a series of internal bickerings with other local chieftains. Vijaya and Krishna, two brothers were responsible for the establishment of this small feudatory state of Vijayanagara Empire. Vijaya ascended the throne under the assumed name of Y aduraja in 1399 A.D. To begin with, this was a very small state containing only parts of Mysore district. Mysore was the capital city .

(70). In the year 1613, where was the English East India Company given permission to set up a factory (trading post)?

(a): Bangalore

(b): Madras

(c): Masulipattam

(d): Surat

Correct Answer: d

Solution: In 1612 Sir Thomas Roe visited to Mughal Emperor Jahangir to arrange for a commercial treaty that would give the company exclusive rights to reside and build factories in Surat and other areas. In return, the company offered to provide the Emperor with goods and rarities from the European market. Jahangir accepted the proposal and the company created trading posts in Surat (where a factory was built in 1613), Madras (1639), Bombay (1668), and Calcutta (1690).

(71). Assertion (A): Muhammad bin Tughlaq issued a new gold coin which was called Dinar by Ibn Batutah. Reason (R): Muhammad bin Tughlaq wanted to issue token currency in gold coins to promote trade with West Asian and North African countries.

(a): Both A are R are true but R is the correct explanation of A

(b): Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

(c): A is true but R is false

(d): A is false but R is true

Correct Answer: c

Solution: A is correct but R is wrong as he issued bronze coins as the token currency which was a great fiasco.

(72). Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the Afghan rulers to the throne of Delhi?

(a): Sikandar Shah-Ibrahim Lodi-Bahlol Khan Lodi

(b): Sikandar Shah-Bahlol Khan Lodi-Ibrahim Lodi

(c): Bahlol Khan Lodi-Sikandar Shah-Ibrahim Lodi

(d): Bahlol Khan Lodi-Ibrahim Lodi-Sikandar Shah

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Bahlol (1451–1489); Sikandar (1489–1517); Ibrahim (1517–1526)

(73). Bhakta Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal emperor?

(a): Babar

(b): Akbar

(c): Jahangir

(d): Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Best answer is c as Tukaram (1608–1650) was a Marathi Bhakti poet and a devotee of Lord Krishna. Time period of Jahangir was 1605-1627.

(74). In Indian history , who was Abdul Hamid Lahori?

(a): An important military commander during Akbar reign.

(b): An official historian of the reign of Shahjahan.

(c): An important noble and confidant of Aurangzeb.

(d): A chronicler and poet during the reign of Muhammad Shah.

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Abdul Hamid Lahori (d. 1654) was a traveller during the period of Shahjahan who later became a court historian of Shahjahan. He wrote the book Padshah Nama also referred as Badshah nama, about the reign of Shahjahan.

(75). Where is the famous Vijaya Vittala temple having its 56 carved pillars emitting musical notes located?

(a): Belur

(b): Bhadrachalam [2007]

(c): Hampi

(d): Srirangam

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Vijaya Vittala temple is located at Hampi, the capital of Vijayanagar kingdom during the reign of Krishnadev Raya.

(76). During the time of which Mughal Emperor did the English East India Company establish its first factory in India?

(a): Akbar

(b): Jahangir [2008]

(c): Shahjahan

(d): Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: b

Solution: William Hawkins visited the court of Jahangir and received a farman which allowed East India Company to set up their first factory at Surat in 1613.

(77). Where is the famous Virupaksha temple located?

(a): Bhadrachalam

(b): Chidambaram

(c): Hampi

(d): Srikalahasti

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Oldest temple in Hampi (Pattadkal) located on southern bank of river Tungabhadra. It is now a World Heritage site. It was built by Lokamahadevi, the Queen of Vikaramaditya II (A.D.733-745) in about A.D.740 to commemorate her husband’s victory over the Pallavas of Kanchipuram.

(78). Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LIST - I (Famous temple) | LIST - II (State) |
| A. Vidyashankara temple | 1. Andhra Pradesh |
| B. Rajarani temple | 2. Karnataka |
| C. Kandariya Mahadeo | 3. Madhya Pradesh temple |
| D. Bhimesvara temple | 4. Orissa |

Codes:

(a): A - 2; B - 4; C - 3; D - 1

(b): A - 2; B - 3; C - 4; D - 1

(c): A - 1; B - 4; C - 3; D - 2

(d): A - 1; B - 3; C - 4; D - 2

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Bhimeshwar (Kakinada); Kandariya Mahadeo (Khajuraho); Rajarani temple (Bhubneshvar); Vidyashankara Temple (Sringeri).

(79). With whose permission did the English set up their first factory in Surat?

(a): Akbar

(b): Jahangir

(c): Shahjahan

(d): Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: b

Solution: James-I William Hawkins sent to the court of Jahangir and Jahangir provided the farman which allowed East India Co. to set up a factory at Surat in 1613.

(80). Among the following, who was not a proponent of Bhakti cult ?

(a): Nagarjuna

(b): Tukaram

(c): Tyagaraja

(d): V allabhacharya

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Nagarjuna was an early philosopher and was the founder of the Madhyamika philosophy.

(81). Why did Buddhism start declining in India in the early medieval times ?

1. Buddha was by that time considered as one of the incarnations of Vishnu and thus became a part of V aishnavism.

2. Invading tribes from Central Asia till the time of last Gupta king adopted Hinduism and persecuted Buddhists.

3. Kings of Gupta dynasty were strongly opposed to

Buddhism. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a): 1 only

(b): 1 and 3 only

(c): 2 and 3 only

(d): 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: a

Solution: Buddha was considered 9th incarnation of Vishnu. No tribe from Central Asia persecuted Buddhists. Gupta dynasty did not oppose Buddhism. However, they did not give them patronage.

(82). With reference to Dhrupad, one of the major traditions of India that has been kept alive for centuries, which of the following statements are correct?

1. Dhrupad originated and developed in the Rajput kingdoms during the Mughal period.

2. Dhrupad is primarily a devotional and spiritual music.

3. Dhrupad Alap uses Sanskrit syllables from Mantras.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a): 1 and 2 only

(b): 2 and 3 only

(c): 1, 2 and 3

(d): None of the above is correct

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Dhrupad is primarily a spiritual and devotional music and it uses Sanskrit syllables from mantras.

(83). With reference to the religious history of medieval India, the Sufi mystics were known to pursue which of the following practices?

1. Meditation and control of breath

2. Severe ascetic exercises in a lonely place

3. Recitation of holy songs to arouse a state of ecstasy

in their audience Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a): 1 and 2 only

(b): 2 and 3 only

(c): 3 only

(d): 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: d

Solution: All statements are correct, hence the option (d) is correct.

(84). Consider the following Bhakti Saints:

1. Dadu Dayal

2. Guru Nanak

3. Tyagaraja

Who among the above was/were preaching when the Lodi dynasty fell and Babur took over?

(a): 1 and 3

(b): 2 only

(c): 2 and 3

(d): 1 and 2

Correct Answer: b

Solution: Guru Nanak Dev was born in 1469. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1526. When Babur took over and established the Mughal dynasty, Nanak was travelling to different parts of India and preaching Sikhism. Babur once met Guru Nanak during one of his travel.

(85). Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was

(a): the mosque for the use of Royal Family

(b): Akbar's private prayer chamber

(c): the hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions

(d): the room in which the nobles belonging to different religions gathered to discuss religious affairs

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was the hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions on every Thursday to debate on religious issues raised by Akbar.

(86). In medieval India, the designations 'Mahattara' and 'Pattakila' were used for

(a): military officers

(b): village headmen

(c): specialists in V edic rituals

(d): chiefs of craft guilds

Correct Answer: b

Solution: In medieval India, the designations ‘Mahattara’ and ‘Pattakila’ were used for village headmen.

(87). Consider the following pairs: Medieval Indian State Present Region

1. Champaka : Central India

2. Durgara : Jammu

3. Kuluta : Malabar

Which of the above pairs is / are correctly matched?

(a): 1 and 2

(b): 2 only

(c): 1 and 3

(d): 1 and 3 Only

Correct Answer: b

Solution: States such as Champaka (Chamba), Durgara (Jammu), Trigarta (Jalandhar), Kuluta (Kulu), Kumaon and Garhwal managed to remain outside the main areas of conflict in the northern plains.

(88). Consider the following: The arrival of Babur into India led to the

1. introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent

2. introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture

3. establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a): 1 and 2 only

(b): 3 only

(c): 1 and 3 only

(d): 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: b

Solution: In the fourteenth and fifteenth century gun powder was used for military purpose in India and even artillery in its rudimentary form was known. The Babur's first real expedition took place in India in 1519 when he captured Bhera. The Delhi Sultanate's greatest contribution to Indian fine arts was the introduction of Islamic architectural features, including true domes and arches, and the integration of Indian and Islamic styles of architecture. The Timurid dynasty was a Sunni Muslim dynasty . Members of the Timurid dynasty were strongly influenced by the Persian culture and had established two well-known empires in history, namely the Timurid Empire (1370-1507) in Persia and Central Asia and the Mughal Empire (1526-1857) in the Indian subcontinent.

(89). Who of the following founded a new city on the south bank of a tributary to river Krishna and undertook to rule his new kingdom as the agent of a deity to whom all the land south of the river Krishna was supposed to belong?

(a): Amoghavarsha I

(b): Ballala II

(c): Harihara I

(d): Prataparudra II

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Vijayanagara or "city of victory" was the name of both a city and an empire. The empire was founded in the fourteenth century. In its heyday it stretched from the river Krishna in the north to the extreme south of the peninsula, (Krishna-Tungabhadra doab). It was founded by Harihara 1 and Bukka, in 1336.

(90). Banjaras during the medieval period of Indian history were generally

(a): agriculturists

(b): warriors

(c): weavers

(d): traders

Correct Answer: d

Solution: In India, Banjara people were transporters of goods from one place to another and the goods they transported included salt, grains, firewood and cattle.Thus, Banjaras were trader-nomads. Ref: Class 7 NCERT Page 94-95.

(91). Who of the following had first deciphered the edicts of Emperor Ashoka?

(a): Georg Buehler

(b): James Prinsep

(c): Max Muller

(d): William Jones

Correct Answer: b

Solution: In 1837, British archeologist and historian James Prinsep decoded the edicts of emperor Ashoka. Prinsep’s inscription proved to be a series of edicts issued by a king calling himself “Beloved-of-the-Gods, King Piyadasi.” Ref: Std 12th NCERT, Themes in India History, Part-I, Page 28-29

(92). With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements :

1. The concept of Bodhisattva is central to Hinayana sect of Buddhism.

2. Bodhisattva is a compassionate one on his way to enlightenment.

3. Bodhisattva delays achieving his own salvation to

help all sentient beings on their path to it. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a): 1 only

(b): 2 and 3 only

(c): 2 only

(d): 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: b

Solution: The concept of Bodhisattva is central to the Mahayana doctrines of Buddhism. The term ‘bodhisattva’ literally means ‘one who has enlightenment as his/her essence’. A bodhisattva is a being who is destined for enlightenment rather than one who has gained it already . A bodhisattva is also normally thought of as consciously working towards enlightenment: you can’t call someone a bodhisattva just because they might be enlightened in the future if they haven’t started making an effort yet. For this reason, the earliest use of the term ‘bodhisattva’ refers to Siddhartha Gautama before he gained enlightenment, and also in his previous lives. Thus, Boddhisattva is central to Mahayan sect of Buddhism. Hence first statement is wrong. While 2nd and 3rd are correct. EBD\_8342 A25 Ref : As per Std 12th NCERT, Themes in India History, Part-I, Page 103.

(93). What is/are common to the two historical places known as Ajanta and Mahabalipuram?

1. Both were built in the same period.

2. Both belong to the same religious denomination.

3. Both have rock-cut monuments.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a): 1 and 2 only

(b): 3 only

(c): 1 and 3 only

(d): None of the statements given above is correct Medieval History A 21

Correct Answer: b

Solution: First and second statements are wrong because Ajanta (Buddhist caves) was built from 2nd Century BCE to 5th Century CE, while Mahabalipuram (Hindu temple) was built during 7-8th Centuries by Pallava Kings. Third statement is correct- both are rock cut monuments. Ref: Class-11 NCERT, Page 83.

(94). With reference to the economic history of medieval India, the term Araghatta' refers to

(a): bonded labour

(b): land grants made to military officers

(c): waterwheel used in the irrigation of land

(d): wastel and converted to cultivated land

Correct Answer: c

Solution: The Persian wheel is a mechanical water lifting device operated usually by draught animals like bullocks, buffaloes or camels. It is used to lift water from water sources typically open wells. In Sanskrit the word Araghatta has been used in the ancient texts to describe the Persian Wheel. The ‘ara-ghatta’ comes from the combination of the words ‘ara’ meaning spoke and ‘ghatta’ meaning pot. Ref: 7thStd NCERT, Our Past II, Page 6-7. It discusses about the invention of water-wheel irrigation, known in Persian as “Agrahatta”.

(95). With reference to the cultural history of India, the memorizing of chronicles, dynastic histories and Epic tales was the profession of who of the following?

(a): Shramana

(b): Parivraaj [2016-I]

(c): Agrahaarika

(d): Maagadha

Correct Answer: d

Solution: The Maagadha and the suutas were associated with memorizing of chronicles, dynastic histories and Epic tales.

(96). Consider the following pairs: Famousplace Region

1. Bodhgaya Baghelkhand

2. Khajuraho Bundelkhand

3. Shirdi Vidarbha

4. Nasik(Nashik) Malwa

5. Tirupati Rayalaseema

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a): 1, 2 and 4

(b): 2, 3, 4 and 5

(c): 2 and 5 only

(d): 1, 3, 4 and 5

Correct Answer: c

Solution: Khajuraho is located in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. Tirupati is located in Rayalaseema region.

(97). With reference to the cultural history of medieval India, consider the following statements :

1. Siddhas (Sittars) of Tamil region were monotheistic and condemned idolatry.

2. Lingayats of Kannada region questioned the theory

of rebirth and rejected the caste hierarchy. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a): 1 only

(b): 2 only

(c): Both 1 and 2

(d): Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: c

Solution: (i) Siddhas means the refined monotheistic creed existed. Sittar implies an expert in occultism, alchemy and so on with magic or superstitious powers. (ii) The lingayats believed that on death the devotee will be reunited with Shiva and not return to this world. Therefore instead of cremating the body , they ceremonially bury their dead. (iii) They criticised the caste system and questioned belief in the theory of rebirth. (iv) Certain practices were encouraged by the lingayats such as post-puberty marriages and widow remarriage. Knowledge of the Virashaiva tradition has been derived from vachanas (sayings) composed in Kannada by those who had joined Ref: Std 12th NCERT, Themes in India History, Part-II, Page 148

(98). Regarding the taxation system of Krishna Deva, the ruler of Vijayanagar, consider the following statements:

1. The tax rate on land was fixed depending on the quality of the land.

2. Private owners of workshops paid an industries tax.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a): 1 only

(b): 2 only

(c): Both 1 and 2

(d): Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: c

Solution: (i) In reign of Krishna Deva, land revenue was the main source of income of the government. To assess the proper revenue entire land was classified into four parts: the wet land, the dry land, the orchards and the woods. The government also levied other taxes like the grazing tax, the customs duty, tax on gardening and industries taxes on manufacture of various articles. (ii) From the travelogue written by Persianenvoy Abdur Razzaqin the court of Vijaynagar, we find both statements are correct.

(99). With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following statements :(Pre 18 Set-D)

1. White marble was used in making Buland Darwaza and Khankah at Fatehpur Sikri.

2. Red sandstone and marble were used in making Ilara

Imambara and Rumi Darwaza at Lucknow. Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a): 1 only

(b): 2 only

(c): Both 1 and 2

(d): Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: d

Solution: ICSE Class 9 textbook Page 150 says Buland Darwaza constructed in red and yellow standstones with white marble inlay in the span of the arches. Other random google books reveal that Khankah too contains white marbles. So, statement#1 ought to be right. Second statement is wrong. “Rumi Darwaza, Bara Imambara, Chhatar Manzil are monuments are fragile in terms of structural strength (because) The common material used for raising most of the monuments in Lucknow was brick and plaster, says TimesofIndia . So, accordingly answer should have been “a” but UPSC has kept ‘d’ as the official answer.

(100). The well-known painting "Bani Thani" belongs to the

(a): Bundi school

(b): Jaipur school

(c): Kangra school

(d): Kishangarh school

Correct Answer: d

Solution: Paintings at Kishangarh is associated with the most romantic legends - Sawant Singh and his beloved Bani Thani. and of the intertwining of lives and myths, romanceand bhakti. It is sometimes argued that the women in 'bani thani' is said to resemble the character of Radha.

(101). With reference to Mughal India, what is/are the difference/ differences between Jagirdar and Zamindar?

1. Jagirdars were holders of land assignments in lieu of judicial and police duties, whereas Zamindars were holders of revenue rights without obligation to perform any duty other than revenue collection.

2. Land assignments to Jagirdars were hereditary and

revenue rights of Zamindars were not hereditary. Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a): 1 only

(b): 2 only

(c): Both 1 and 2

(d): Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: d

Solution: • Two classes shared power of the State with Mughal emperor: zamindars and the nobles. The zamindars were hereditary owners of their lands who enjoyed certain privileges on hereditary basis. They occupied an important place in the empire because they helped in the collection of revenue and in local administration, for which they maintained soldiers. • The nobility comprised people who were either assigned large jagirs / Mansabs or appointed Subahdars. Thus, both 1 and 2 are wrong

(102). Consider the following statements:

1. In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'.

2. The Iqta system of Sultans of Delhi was an ancient indigenous institution.

3. The office of' Mir Bakshi' came into existence during

the reign of Khalji Sultans of Delhi. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a): 1 only

(b): 1 and 2 only

(c): 3 only

(d): 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: a

Solution: • The first stage of Iqta system started in 1206. The system started with the assignment of different regions as iqtas (territorial areas or units whose revenues were assigned to officials in lieu of salaries) to military commanders, out of whose revenues they could maintain themselves and their troops as well. So, it means Iqta started in 1206 itself and it was not an ancient indigenous Indian institution. #2 is wrong. b and d eliminated. • Mughal Central Administration: Mir Bakshi was Head of the military department. So, #3 is wrong. We are left with answer a:1 only .

(103). Consider the following statements :

1. Saint Nimbarka was a contemporary of Akbar.

2. Saint Kabir was greatly influenced by Shaikh Ahmad

Sirhindi. Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a): 1 only

(b): 2 only

(c): Both 1 and 2

(d): Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: d

Solution: • In the 13th century, Nimbarka and V allabhacharya were also other preachers of V aishnavite Bhakti in the Telangana region. Akbar was 15th Century, so unlikely to be contemporaries. #1 is wrong. • "Naqshbandi school degraded Sufism to the status of a handmaid of orthodox Islam. Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi (1563- 1624) became the leading spokesman of this school after Akbar's death. His teachings were not confined to the reform of Islam; he advocated a crusade against the Hindus." So, it's unlikely that Kabir would be 'greatly influenced' by such hardcore radical element. #2 is wrong. Besides, Kabir Das timeline is (1398 or 1440-1518) so he was long dead before Sirhindi was even born.

(104). With reference to the Mian Tansen, which one of the following statement is not correct

(a): Tansen was the title given to him by Emperor Akbar.

(b): Tansen composed Dhrupads on Hindu god and goddesses.

(c): Tansen composed songs on his patrons.

(d): Tansen invented many Ragas.

Correct Answer: a

Solution: • Tansen invented the night raga Darbari Kanhra, morning raga Mian Ki Todi, mid-day raga, Mian ki Sarang, seasonal raga Mian ki Malhar. So #d is right, therefore eliminated, because we've to find wrong statement. • He composed many dhrupads on Ganesha, Shiva, Parvati and Rama. He also composed songs on his patrons. So b and c also eliminated. • Tansen was the title given to him by Raja Vikramjit of Gwalior. So, a is wrong, and therefore it's the answer.

(105). Who among the following Mughal Emperors Shifted emphasis from illustrated manuscripts to album and individual portrait?

(a): Humayun

(b): Akbar

(c): Jahangir

(d): Shah Jahan

Correct Answer: c

Solution: • Under Akbar, painting appears to have been confined only to manuscript illustration. So b is wrong. Portrait reached great heights during Jahangir's reign. The portrait were painted with great care of details and finesse of drawing and modeling.

(106). With reference to the history of India, consider the following pairs:

1. Aurang: In-charge of treasury of the State

2. Banian: Indian agent of the East India Company

3. Mirasidar: Designated revenue payer to the State

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a): 1 and 2 only

(b): 2 and 3 only

(c): 3 only

(d): 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: b

Solution: • Aurang- Persian term for Warehouse (given in NCERT class 8- Our Past- II, also covered in the Youtube Lecture). So, #1 is wrong, In both of this option (b & c) pair#3 (Mirasidar) isis common so we have to accept it as correct. Everything boils down to whether second statement is correct or not. • Banian- Agent of East India Company, term used for Bania (trader) So, #2 is correct– so the answer should be “”b”. • Just to crosscheck the validity of third statement: • Mirasidar- Designated revenue payer to the State