[QUESTION\_HEADING]: 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? [1995]

(a) Pahari

[QUESTION\_HEADING]: 2. Who among the following were famous jurists of medieval  
India? [1995]

(a) Vijnanesvara

[QUESTION\_HEADING]: 3. Which one of the following monuments has a dome which  
is said to be one of the largest in the world? [1995]

(d) Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur

[QUESTION\_HEADING]: 4. Ashtapradhan was a council of ministers:  
[1995]  
(a) in the Gupta administration  
(b) in the Chola administration  
(c) in the Vijayanagar administration  
(d) in the Maratha administration  
  
5. Consider the map given below:  
[1995]  
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  
  
6. The term 'Apabhramsa' was used in medieval Sanskrit texts  
to denote: [1996]  
(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  
  
7. Nastaliq was:  
[1996]  
(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  
  
8. The sufi saint who maintained that devotional music was  
one way of coming close to God was; [1996]  
(a) Muin-ud-din Chisti  
(b) Baba Farid  
(c) Saiyid Muhammad Gesudaraz  
(d) Shah Alam Bukhari  
  
9. Mughal painting reached its zenith under:  
[1996]  
(a) Humayun (b) Akbar  
(c) Jahangir (d) Shahjahan  
  
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  
  
11. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?  
(a) Guru Amar Dasâ€“Miri and Piri [1996]  
(b) Guru Arjun Devâ€“Adi Granth  
(c) Guru Ram Dasâ€“Dal Khalsa  
(d) Guru Gobind Singhâ€“ Manji  
  
12. Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, were composed by :  
(a) Bihari (b) Surdas [1996]  
(c) Raskhan (d) Kabir  
  
13. After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand  
title of : [1997]  
(a) Tute-Hind (b) Kaisr-I-Hind  
(c) Zil-I-Ilahi (d) Din-I-Ilahi  
  
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  
  
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? [1997]

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

[QUESTION\_HEADING]: 16. Which one of the following pairs of composers in different  
languages and their works on the Mahabharata theme is  
correctly matched? [1997]

(a) Sarladasaâ€“Bengali

[QUESTION\_HEADING]: 17. The medieval Indian writer who refers to the discovery of  
America is : [1997]  
(a) Malik Muhammad Jayasi  
(b) Amir Khusrau  
(c) Raskhan  
(d) Abul Fazl  
  
18. The member of Shivaji's Ashtapradhan who looked after  
foreign affairs was: [1998]  
(a) Peshwa (b) Sachiv  
(c) Pandit Rao (d) Sumant  
  
19. The loss of Qandhar was a big blow to the Mughal empire  
from the view point of : [1998]  
(a) natural resources (b) buffer territory  
(c) communication (d) strategic stronghold  
  
20. Fawazil in the Sultanate period meant:  
[1998]  
(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  
  
21. Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest  
network of canals in India was: [1998]  
(a) Iltutmish  
(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
(c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq  
(d) Sikandar Lodi  
  
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. [1998]  
(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  
  
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. [1998]  
(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  
  
24. Consider the following statements:  
[1998]  
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  
  
25. Consider the following:  
[1998]  
  
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  
  
26. Match List-I with List-IIand select the correct answer using  
the codes given below the lists:[1998]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 AkbarCodes:  
(a) A â€“ 3; B â€“ 4; C â€“ 2; D â€“ 1  
(b) A â€“ 5; B â€“ 4; C â€“ 3; D â€“ 2  
(c) A â€“ 5; B â€“ 2; C â€“ 1; D â€“ 4  
(d) A â€“ 1; B â€“ 5; C â€“ 3; D â€“ 2  
  
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? [1998]

(a) Akbar in 1557 :