



UPPSC/PRE/T02/2026

**kredoZ IAS**

TEST – 02 (Medieval History)

TEST 02
Medieval History

Candidate Roll Number

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Question Booklet

Booklet Series

A**UPPSC 2026-27**

Time — 2 Hours

Full Marks – 200

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions**Important Instructions**

1. This question booklet contains a total of 150 questions. All questions carry equal marks. Attempt all the questions.
2. Before starting the examination, you should check this question booklet carefully and ensure that the booklet is complete and all the pages are properly printed. If you find any page missing or any defect in printing, you should get it replaced immediately from the invigilator with a complete booklet.
3. If there is any error in the question or an alternative is found to be incorrect, the question in English and Hindi versions shall be treated as valid.
4. You must write your roll number and other details at the designated place on the title page of this question booklet.
5. To mark your answers, use only the separate Optical Answer Sheet provided to you. On the Answer Sheet, you must write your name, roll number, question booklet series and other details at the specified places. If you do not do so, your answer sheet will not be evaluated.
6. You should darken / fill the circle corresponding to your roll number and question booklet series (A, B, C or D) with a black/blue ink ballpoint pen at the designated place on the answer sheet. If you do not fill the correct booklet series, or if more than one circle is darkened / filled, your answer sheet will not be evaluated.
7. Each question in this booklet has four alternatives given in English and Hindi. The five answer options are (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to choose only one correct answer and darken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet. If you feel that more than one option is correct, choose the most appropriate answer according to the question and darken only one circle. If more than one circle is darkened for a question, that answer will be treated as incorrect. Each question carries equal marks. In your answer sheet, mark only one circle for each question, using a black/blue ink ballpoint pen, and enter your answer carefully.
8. For each question, five circles (A), (B), (C) and (D) are provided in the answer sheet. To give your answer for each question, darken only one circle at the designated place with a black/blue ink ballpoint pen and write the corresponding answer in your answer booklet carefully. If you darken more than one circle for a question, that answer will be treated as incorrect. Use only a black/blue ink ballpoint pen for darkening the circles. Do not use any other pen or pencil.
9. Do not tear or remove any page from this question booklet. You will not be allowed to take this question booklet or the answer sheet outside the examination hall. After the completion of the examination, you must hand over your answer sheet to the invigilator. Thereafter, you may take this question booklet with you.
10. If you are found following any unfair means or involved in any misconduct during the examination, strict action will be taken against you as per the rules, which may include debarment from future examinations.

Hindi translation of the instructions is printed on the last page of this question booklet.**1 KREDOZ IAS ACADEMY** www.kredoZ.com Download App: **kredoZ – The learning App**

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1. 1. Consider the following pairs:

1. 'Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi' --- Ziauddin Barani
2. 'Futuhāt-i-Firoz Shahi' --- Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(self-authored)
3. 'Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi' --- Minhaj-us-Siraj

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one (b) All three
(c) Only two (d) None

2. With reference to Amir Khusrau, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) He introduced the Qawwali style at the court of Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) He was called 'Tuti-i-Hind' (Parrot of India)
- (c) 'Tughlaqnama' is considered his last work
- (d) He composed riddles (paheliyan) and mukriyan in Khari Boli

3. Ziauddin Barani's work 'Fatawa-i-Jahandari' is mainly related to which subject?

- (a) Sufi philosophy
- (b) Political theory and statecraft
- (c) Persian poetics
- (d) Astronomy

4. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Text) --- List-II (Author)

- A. 'Khazain-ul-Futuh' --- 1. Amir Khusrau
B. 'Tarikh-i-Yamini' (original Arabic work) --- 2. Al-Utbi
C. 'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri' --- 3. Minhaj-us-Siraj

- D. 'Chachnama' (Persian adaptation of the original Arabic 'Fathnama') --- 4. Ali Kufi

Codes:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
(b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
(c) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
(d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

5. Consider the following statements:

1. 'Khazain-ul-Futuh' describes the Deccan campaigns of Alauddin Khalji.
2. It is a historical work composed in prose, not in verse.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Neither 1 nor 2
- (c) Only 2
- (d) Both 1 and 2

6. Choose the correct statement regarding Minhaj-us-Siraj's 'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri':

- (a) It was completed during the reign of Iltutmish
- (b) It is mainly focused on the life of Genghis Khan
- (c) It was dedicated to Nasiruddin Mahmud
- (d) It describes only the history of Bengal

7. Which of the following texts is not the first authentic historical account written in Persian in India, but belongs to a later period?

- (a) Tarikh-i-Yamini (b) Kitab-ul-Hind
(c) Chachnama (d) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi (Barani)

8. '8. Which of the following statements is not correct about Ibn Battuta, the author of the travelogue 'Rehla'?

- (a) His work was originally written in Sanskrit
- (b) He was a native of Morocco (Morocco/North Africa)
- (c) He was sent to China as the Sultan's ambassador
- (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq appointed him the Qazi of Delhi

9. Consider the following pairs --- work and its main subject:

- 1. 'Nuh Sipihr' --- Amir Khusrau --- Nine chapters in praise of India
- 2. 'Qiran-us-Sadain' --- Amir Khusrau --- Deccan campaigns of Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- 3. 'Miftah-ul-Futuh' --- Amir Khusrau --- Victories of Jalaluddin Khalji

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) All three
- (c) Only two
- (d) None

10. Which statement is correct about Shams-i-Siraj Afif's 'Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi'?

- (a) It gives an account of the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (b) It is focused on the reign of Iltutmish
- (c) Its author wrote it in Sanskrit
- (d) It is a collection of entirely fictional stories

11. Consider the following statements:

1. Amir Khusrau's 'Hindavi' usages are considered an early link in the development of the Urdu language.

2. He also composed works on the synthesis of Indian and Iranian musical traditions.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both
- (c) Only 2
- (d) None

12. Which of the following texts provides the most detailed account of the Sultanate-period administrative structure --- especially the Iqta system?

- (a) Chachnama
- (b) Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
- (c) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi (Barani)
- (d) Kitab-ur-Rehla

13. Find the odd one out --- which of the following author-work pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Ziauddin Barani --- Tarikh-i-Daudi
- (b) Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi --- Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi
- (c) Abdullah --- Tarikh-i-Daudi
- (d) Ahmad Yadgar --- Tarikh-i-Salatin-i-Afghana

14. Which of the following pairs correctly shows Firoz Shah Tughlaq's autobiographical work and its main subject matter?

- (a) Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi --- Description of military victories only
- (b) Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi --- Self-account of administrative and religious policies
- (c) Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi --- Collection of Persian poetry
- (d) Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi --- Chronicle of the Deccan conquest

15. '15. Who was the author of the work 'Tarikh-i-Alai', and the period of which ruler does it describe?

- (a) Ziauddin Barani --- Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Ibn Battuta --- Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Minhaj-us-Siraj --- Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Amir Khusrau --- Alauddin Khalji

16. Consider the following statements:

1. In 'Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi' (Barani), Barani has given an account from Balban up to the early reign of Firoz Shah.

2. A critical attitude towards rulers is found to be lacking in Barani's work.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2
- (b) Only 1
- (c) Both
- (d) None

17. Which of the following medieval rulers is especially known for the patronage of Sanskrit texts (such as commissioning the sequels of the Rajatarangini and getting the Mahabharata

translated into Persian) and for the title 'Budshah', although he was not a subordinate ruler of the Delhi Sultanate but an independent contemporary Sultan?

- (a) Zain-ul-Abidin (Kashmir) (b) Qutbuddin Aibak
- (c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (d) Mubarak Shah Sayyid

18. Which of the following works can be called 'India's first encyclopaedia-like historical text', describing geography, society, religion and science?

- (a) Chachnama (b) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi
- (c) Kitab-ul-Hind (Alberuni) (d) Rehla

19. Match --- Sultanate-period historians and the characteristic of their language and style:

- A. Amir Khusrau --- 1. Use of Hindavi words in Persian
- B. Ziauddin Barani --- 2. Serious and critical prose style
- C. Ibn Battuta --- 3. Travelogue style (Arabic)
- D. Minhaj-us-Siraj --- 4. Genealogy-based chronicle style

Codes:

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- (d) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

20. Consider the following statements regarding the market control policy of Alauddin Khalji:

1. An officer called 'Shahna-i-Mandi' was appointed to supervise the market.

2. Grain prices were controlled only during drought and famine, not in normal times.

3. 'Diwan-i-Riyasat' was the supreme department related to price control. Which of the above are correct?

(a) Only 1 and 3

(b) Only 2 and 3

(c) Only 1 and 2

(d) 1, 2 and 3

21. 21. Which of the following taxes was not newly imposed or reorganised by Alauddin Khalji?

(a) Kharaj (land revenue, 50% of produce)

(b) Charai (tax on cattle) (c) Ghari (house tax)

(d) Reduction in the rate of Jizya

22. Choose the incorrect statement from the following about Jalaluddin Firoz Khalji:

(a) He was the founder of the Khalji dynasty

(b) His policy is considered relatively liberal and tolerant

(c) He obtained the throne by killing his predecessor, Kaiqubad of Balban's line

(d) He was killed by his nephew and son-in-law Alauddin

23. Arrange the campaigns of Malik Kafur in South India in the correct chronological order:

1. Devagiri (Yadava) 2. Warangal (Kakatiya)

3. Dwarasamudra (Hoysala)

4. Madurai

(Pandya)

Codes:

(a) 2-1-3-4

(b) 1-2-3-4

(c) 1-3-2-4

(d) 4-3-2-1

24. Consider the following pairs:

1. Diwan-i-Mustakhraj --- For the recovery of arrears of revenue

2. Diwan-i-Riyasat --- For military recruitment and organisation

3. Diwan-i-Wuquf --- For audit of expenditure accounts

How many of the above are correctly matched?

(a) Only two

(b) Only one

(c) All three

(d) None

25. Choose the correct statement with reference to the land revenue policy of Alauddin Khalji:

(a) He abolished Kharaj and imposed only Jizya

(b) He granted permanent land ownership to all Iqtadars

(c) He completely transferred the responsibility of revenue collection to local zamindars

(d) He introduced a system of revenue assessment based on measurement (paimaish)

26. Which of the following Mongol invasions did not take place during the reign of Alauddin Khalji?

(a) Invasion of Qadar Khan (1298)

(b) Direct invasion by Genghis Khan

(c) Invasion of Targhi (1303)

(d) Invasion of Outlugh Khwaja (1299)

27. Consider the following statements:

1. After conquering Chittor, Alauddin Khalji renamed it 'Khizrabad'.

2. This conquest is associated with the story of Padmini, whose historical source is Malik Muhammad Jayasi's 'Padmavat' (a later work), not the contemporary historian Barani.

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) Both

(b) Only 1

(c) Only 2

(d) None

28. Which statement is not correct with reference to Mubarak Shah Khalji (Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah)?

(a) He declared himself Caliph

(b) He showed leniency in revenue rates

(c) He was killed by his favourite slave Khusrau Khan

(d) After him, Nasiruddin Khusrau Shah ruled for a short period

29. Which of the following is not related to Alauddin Khalji's organisation of a "standing army" (paid directly from the treasury)?

(a) Payment of cash salaries

(b) The practice of branding (daag) horses

(c) Recording the descriptive roll (huliya/chehra) of soldiers

(d) Allotment of land to soldiers in the form of Iqta

30. Consider the following pairs ---

Khalji ruler and his major construction/monument work:

1. Alauddin Khalji --- Alai Darwaza

2. Jalaluddin Khalji --- Founding of the city of Siri

3. Jalaluddin Khalji --- Jalalabad (Kilokhri) residence

How many of these are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

31. Choose the incorrect statement:

(a) The Khalji dynasty is considered to be not of Turkish origin, but of mixed Afghan-Turkish origin

(b) Some historians view the Khalji revolution as 'the end of Turkish feudalism and the rise of a mixed aristocracy'

(c) The Khalji dynasty ended with the killing of Nasiruddin Khusrau Shah, after which the Tughlaq dynasty was established

(d) The last ruler of the Khalji dynasty was Kayumars

32. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to Alauddin Khalji's conquest of Gujarat (1299)?

(a) This campaign was led by Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan

(b) Raja Karna (Karnadeva Vaghela) was defeated

(c) All of the above are correct

(d) Malik Kafur was acquired as a slave during this very campaign

33. Consider the following pairs ---

Ruler of the Bahmani Sultanate and achievement:

1. Alauddin Bahman Shah --- Founder of the dynasty (1358)

2. Muhammad Shah I --- War against Vijayanagara, Ashta-Pradhan council of ministers

3. Firoz Shah Bahmani --- Interest in astronomy and medicine, polyglot

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

34. Choose the incorrect statement regarding the administrative reforms of Mahmud Gawan:

- (a) He divided the Bahmani kingdom into more provinces (tarafs) instead of eight
(b) He systematised revenue assessment by getting the land measured
(c) He was killed on the orders of Muhammad Shah III
(d) He completely ended the differences between the Deccani and Afaqi nobles

35. Who were the founders of the Sangama dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire, and which Sufi/religious teacher is believed to have guided them?

- (a) Devaraya II --- Ramanujacharya
(b) Harihara and Bukka --- Vidyaranya (Madhavacharya)
(c) Krishnadeva Raya --- Vallabhacharya
(d) Vira Narasimha --- Vedanta Desika

36. Consider the following statements:

1. After the defeat of Vijayanagara in the Battle of Talikota (1565), the capital Hampi was completely destroyed.
2. This battle was fought by a joint confederacy of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golconda and Bidar.
3. At the time of this battle, the ruler of Vijayanagara was Sadashiva Raya, while real power

was in the hands of Rama Raya. Which of the above are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) Only 1 and 3

37. Which of the following pairs of the Sultans of Malwa and their famous construction works is not correctly matched?

- (a) Hoshang Shah --- Jami Masjid of Mandu and his tomb
(b) Dilawar Khan Ghorī --- Real founder of the Malwa Sultanate
(c) Baz Bahadur --- Association with Rupmati Mahal (love story with Rupmati)
(d) Mahmud Khalji I --- Construction of Jahaz Mahal (generally credited to Ghiyasuddin Khalji)

38. Match with reference to the Gujarat Sultanate:

- A. Zafar Khan (Muzaffar Shah I) --- 1. Founder of the dynasty
B. Ahmad Shah I --- 2. Founding of Ahmedabad
C. Mahmud Begada --- 3. Conquest of Diu and Champaner, conflict with the Portuguese
D. Bahadur Shah (Gujarat) --- 4. Conflict with Humayun, conquest of Chittor

Codes:

- (a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 (b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
(c) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4 (d) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

39. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur?

- (a) Founded by Malik Sarwar, a former slave/noble of Firoz Shah Tughlaq

(b) During the time of Ibrahim Shah Sharqi, Jaunpur was called 'Shiraz-i-Hind'

(c) The Atala Masjid of Jaunpur is an example of the Sharqi architectural style

(d) The final annexation of the Jaunpur kingdom took place during the time of Akbar

40. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched --- Shahmiri/independent rulers of Kashmir and their characteristic:

(a) Shah Mir --- Founder of Muslim rule in Kashmir

(b) Zain-ul-Abidin --- A fanatical ruler who compulsorily enforced policies like Jizya and a ban on cow slaughter

(c) Zain-ul-Abidin --- Patron of scholars, got Sanskrit texts translated into Persian, tolerant ruler

(d) Sikandar Butshikan --- Notorious for the destruction of temples, fanatical policy

41. Choose the correct statement with reference to the independent Sultans of Bengal:

(a) The Ilyas Shahi dynasty was founded by Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah

(b) During the time of Alauddin Husain Shah, founder of the Husain Shahi dynasty, Bengal witnessed literary prosperity, and Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was his contemporary

(c) Bengal was called 'Bulghakpur' (land of rebels)

(d) All of the above are correct

42. Consider the following statements:

1. Rana Kumbha of Mewar built the 'Kirti Stambh' to commemorate his victory over the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat.

2. The Battle of Khanwa between Rana Sanga and Babur took place in 1527 AD, in which Rana Sanga was defeated.

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) Both (b) Only 1

(c) Only 2 (d) None

43. Which of the following is not a post-Bahmani 'Shahi' kingdom of the Deccan?

(a) Adil Shahi (Bijapur)

(b) Faruqi dynasty (Malwa)

(c) Qutb Shahi (Golconda)

(d) Nizam Shahi (Ahmadnagar)

44. Consider the following pairs --- Deccani Shahi kingdom and capital:

1. Nizam Shahi --- Ahmadnagar

2. Adil Shahi --- Bijapur

3. Qutb Shahi --- Golconda (originally shifted from Warangal)

4. Barid Shahi --- Gulbarga

How many of these are correctly matched?

(a) Three

(b) All four

(c) Two

(d) None

45. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to the administrative system of Vijayanagara?

- (a) Under the 'Nayaka system', military chiefs had control over land
- (b) In Vijayanagara, the land revenue rate always remained limited to a fixed one-third of the produce and never changed
- (c) A large part of the revenue was obtained from irrigation tax and trade duties
- (d) The Ayagar system was related to village administration

46. Choose the correct statement with reference to the battles of Chausa (1539) and Kannauj/Bilgram (1540):

- (a) Humayun was defeated in the Battle of Chausa, in which his life was saved in the river Ganga by a bhishti (water-carrier) named Nizam
- (b) Humayun won a decisive victory in the Battle of Kannauj
- (c) Sher Shah was defeated in both battles
- (d) The Battle of Chausa took place due to the betrayal of Humayun's brother Kamran

47. Identify the incorrect statement with reference to the currency system of Sher Shah Suri:

- (a) He introduced a silver coin called 'Rupiya' (about 178 grains)
- (b) Sher Shah was the first to introduce gold coinage in India
- (c) His coinage system was adopted by the Mughals

- (d) He introduced a copper coin called 'Dam'

48. Consider the following pairs:

- 1. Sadak-i-Azam (Grand Trunk Road) --- From Delhi to Madras --- Reconstruction/extension by Sher Shah
- 2. Establishment of Sarais --- For travellers, including separate arrangements for both Hindus and Muslims
- 3. Dak-chauki system --- For rapid exchange of information

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Only two
- (b) All three
- (c) Only one
- (d) None

49. Choose the correct statement regarding the land revenue system of Sher Shah:

- (a) Revenue was fixed on the basis of measurement of land (jarib)
- (b) The system of 'Patta' (title deed) and 'Qabuliyat' (deed of acceptance) was introduced for the ryot
- (c) All of the above are correct
- (d) The revenue rate was generally fixed at one-third of the produce

50. Choose the incorrect statement --- with reference to Humayun:

- (a) He founded a city called Dinpanah in Delhi
- (b) He died by falling from the stairs of the Agra Fort

(c) He regained control of Delhi in 1555 AD by defeating Sikandar Suri

(d) During his exile, he received shelter from Shah Tahmasp, the Safavid ruler of Iran

51. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the military system of Sher Shah Suri?

(a) He reintroduced the practice of recording the descriptive roll (chehra) of soldiers and branding horses --- which was inspired by Alauddin Khalji

(b) He adopted a cash salary system for the standing army

(c) He formally established the Mansabdari system, which predates Akbar

(d) He got military forts (such as Rohtasgarh) built/strengthened

52. In which of the following battles did Humayun defeat Bahadur Shah (Gujarat)?

(a) Battle of Mandsaur (1535) (b) Battle of Chausa

(c) Battle of Kannauj (d) Battle of Ghaghra

53. Choose the correct statement regarding the judicial system of Sher Shah:

(a) He appointed Qazis only in the capital, not in the provinces

(b) He tried to administer justice with a secular outlook, irrespective of who the offender was

(c) He compulsorily encouraged the practice of Sati

(d) He applied only Islamic Sharia law in the judicial system and did not recognise local customs

54. Consider the following statements:

1. Sher Shah died in a gunpowder explosion during the siege of Kalinjar fort.

2. His son Islam Shah Suri (Jalal Khan) became his successor.

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2

(c) None (d) Both

55. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Battle of Ghaghra (1529):

(a) This battle was fought between Babur and the combined Afghan-Bengal army

(b) Babur was victorious in it

(c) All of the above are correct

(d) This was Babur's last major battle in India

56. Who was the author of the work/biography of Humayun called 'Humayun-nama', and in which language was it written?

(a) Hamida Banu Begum --- Turkish

(b) Gulbadan Begum --- Persian

(c) Gulbadan Begum --- Turkish

(d) Hamida Banu Begum --- Persian

57. Choose the correct statement regarding the administrative divisions of the Sher Shah Suri empire:

(a) All of the above are correct

(b) Officers like Shiqdar-i-Shiqdaran and Munsif-i-Munsifan were appointed in each Sarkar

(c) Officers like Shiqdar, Amil, Fotedar and Karkun worked at the Pargana level

(d) The empire was divided into 47 Sarkars, which were further divided into Parganas

58. Choose the incorrect statement from the following regarding Din-i-Ilahi:

- (a) It is also called 'Tauhid-i-Ilahi'
- (b) For membership, there was a symbolic practice of cutting off one's head and offering it to the Emperor
- (c) Birbal was one of the few Hindu followers of this sect
- (d) Abul Fazl was a prominent opponent and critic of this sect

59. Consider the following statements with reference to the Mansabdari system:

- 1. The 'Zat' rank determined the personal status and salary of the Mansabdar.
- 2. The 'Sawar' rank indicated the number of cavalymen to be maintained by him.
- 3. The Do-aspa Sih-aspa system came into practice during Jahangir's period, not Akbar's period.

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 2
- (d) Only 1 and 3

60. Match with reference to Akbar's Rajput policy:

- A. Amber (Jaipur) --- 1. Bharmal --- First Rajput state to establish matrimonial relations
- B. Marwar (Jodhpur) --- 2. Udai Singh/Chandrasen --- Initial resistance, later compromise

C. Mewar --- 3. Maharana Pratap --- Continuous resistance, did not accept subordination

D. Bikaner --- 4. Rai Singh --- Matrimonial and military cooperation

Codes:

- (a) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (b) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
- (c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (d) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

61. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding Akbar's land revenue system 'Dahsala'?

- (a) It was developed by Todar Mal
- (b) In this, revenue was fixed on the basis of the average produce and prices of the past 10 years
- (c) It is considered a refined form of the 'Zabti system'
- (d) This system was implemented uniformly and simultaneously in all regions of the empire, without any regional variation

62. Choose the correct statement regarding the Ibadat Khana:

- (a) It was established at Fatehpur Sikri around 1575 AD
- (b) Initially, only Sunni Ulema were allowed entry into it
- (c) Later, Hindus, Jains, Parsis and Christian missionaries were also included in it

(d) All of the above are correct

63. With reference to 'Mulla Do-Piyaza' (a popular satirical character associated with Akbar's court), which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) This nickname is found in folk tales associated with Akbar's court
- (b) It is listed among the Navaratnas in Abul Fazl's 'Ain-i-Akbari'
- (c) This character is often shown as a co-character in folk tales related to Birbal
- (d) There is no authentic courtly mention of this name in historical records

64. According to the provincial system described in the Ain-i-Akbari, into how many Subas in total was Akbar's empire divided (by the end of his reign)?

- (a) 12
- (b) 22
- (c) 18
- (d) 15

65. Consider the following statements:

1. In 1580 AD, Akbar issued the 'Mahzarnama' (Ibadatnama) declaring himself the final arbiter in religious disputes.
2. This document was prepared by Shaikh Mubarak.
3. Its objective was to give Akbar complete Caliph-like religious authority, not merely the right to decide in disputed matters.

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 2
- (d) Only 1 and 3

66. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched among Akbar's Navaratnas?

- (a) Abul Fazl --- Court historian, author of 'Akbarnama' and 'Ain-i-Akbari'
- (b) Faizi --- Poet, brother of Abul Fazl
- (c) Tansen --- Musician, associated with the Gwalior Gharana
- (d) Todar Mal --- Religious teacher, founder of Din-i-Ilahi

67. Choose the correct statement regarding Akbar's North-West frontier policy:

- (a) He suppressed the Roshaniya movement (led by Bayazid Ansari)
- (b) A state of conflict with the Safavid dynasty continued over Kandahar
- (c) He strengthened the security shield by establishing control over Kabul and Kandahar
- (d) All of the above are correct

68. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the abolition of Jizya and the pilgrimage tax by Akbar?

- (a) Both taxes were abolished together in 1556 AD
- (b) The pilgrimage tax was abolished in 1563 AD and Jizya in 1564 AD
- (c) Jizya was never abolished during Akbar's reign
- (d) These taxes were abolished by Aurangzeb, not Akbar

69. Apart from Akbar's title 'Shahenshah-i-Akbar', what is the most appropriate meaning

of his religious-philosophical outlook 'Sulh-i-Kul'?

- (a) Complete universal peace and tolerance among all religions
- (b) Unity among different sects within Islam only
- (c) Peace treaty after military victory
- (d) Peaceful settlement of revenue disputes

70. Which of the following events took place first during Akbar's reign?

- (a) Establishment of Din-i-Ilahi (around 1582)
- (b) Second Battle of Panipat (1556)
- (c) Issuing of the Mahzarnama (1579)
- (d) Founding of Fatehpur Sikri (1571)

71. Consider the following pairs --- Akbar's conquest and year:

- 1. Conquest of Chittor --- 1567
- 2. Conquest of Ranthambore --- 1569
- 3. Conquest of Gujarat --- 1572-73
- 4. Conquest of Bengal (Daud Khan Karrani defeated) --- 1576

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Three
- (b) All four
- (c) Two
- (d) None

72. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the 'Tulughma' war strategy, which was also used in Akbar's army?

- (a) It was a Turko-Mongol war method of encircling by dividing the army into right, left, centre and reserve fronts

- (b) It was originally used by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat and was also adopted by later Mughal rulers
- (c) It was a strategy of keeping the artillery in the centre and the cavalry in swift-moving wings
- (d) All of the above are correct

73. Choose the correct statement regarding the post of 'Wakil' in the Mughal central administration:

- (a) It was originally the highest post equivalent to Prime Minister, but in the later period of Akbar it often remained merely a formal/honorary post
- (b) The Diwan (Wazir) became the real chief officer of revenue and finance
- (c) The Mir Bakhshi was the head of the military department and the records of Mansabdars
- (d) All of the above are correct

74. Consider the following pairs --- Mughal central department and function:

- 1. Diwan-i-Ala --- Finance and revenue
- 2. Mir Bakhshi --- Military accounts, recommendation of mansab and jagir
- 3. Sadr-us-Sudur --- Religious and charitable matters, Madad-i-Maash grants
- 4. Muhtasib --- Chief officer for provincial land revenue collection

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Three
- (b) All four
- (c) Two
- (d) None

75. Choose the correct statement regarding the relationship between the 'Subedar' (Nazim)

and the 'Diwan' in the Mughal provincial administration:

- (a) The Diwan was appointed by the Subedar himself
- (b) The Diwan worked as a subordinate of the Subedar
- (c) The Subedar was limited only to judicial functions
- (d) Both posts were independently responsible to the centre, so that centralisation of power could be prevented

76. Consider the following statements with reference to the Jagirdari system:

- 1. A Jagir was basically a right to collect revenue, not permanent ownership of land.
- 2. 'Watan Jagir' was generally given in the ancestral areas of Rajput Mansabdars and was not transferable.
- 3. 'Tankhwah Jagir' was transferred from time to time.

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) Only 2 and 3
- (d) Only 1 and 3

77. Which of the following pairs of land revenue assessment method and its characteristic is not correctly matched?

- (a) Zabti (Jarib) --- Based on measurement, refined by Todar Mal
- (b) Nasaq --- Estimate based on the average production of previous years

- (c) Kankut --- Assessment based on estimated yield before harvesting
- (d) Ghallabakhshi (Batai) --- Cash payment compulsory, no provision for sharing of produce

78. Choose the correct statement with reference to the post of 'Qazi-ul-Quzat' in the Mughal judicial system:

- (a) He was the highest judicial officer of the empire
- (b) Qazi-i-Suba was appointed at the provincial level and Qazi-i-Pargana at the pargana level
- (c) This post was often conferred on one and the same person jointly with the post of Sadr-us-Sudur
- (d) All of the above are correct

79. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the 'Mahwar' system in the Mansabdari system?

- (a) In this, the Mansabdar received his salary in cash on a monthly basis directly from the royal treasury
- (b) It is synonymous with the jagir-based payment system
- (c) It was applicable only to members of the royal family
- (d) This system was completely abolished after Aurangzeb

80. Choose the correct statement with reference to 'Ahadi' in the Mughal military administration:

- (a) They were the lowest-level unpaid soldiers of the Mughal army

(b) They were special, elite and highly paid soldiers working directly under the Emperor, who were not placed under any Mansabdar

(c) This post was related only to the artillery

(d) This was a term used for foreign mercenary soldiers

81. Consider the following pairs --- Mughal coinage system:

1. Mohur --- Gold coin

2. Rupiya --- Silver coin (adopted from the tradition of Sher Shah)

3. Dam --- Copper coin

4. 4. Jital --- Main exchange currency of the Mughal period (a small coin also prevalent during the Delhi Sultanate period)

How many of the above are correctly matched?

(a) Two

(b) All four

(c) Three

(d) None

82. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Mughal-period post of 'Karori':

(a) He was the officer appointed by Akbar who was in charge of an area responsible for annual revenue collection of one crore dams

(b) It was only a military post

(c) This post was created for the first time by Aurangzeb

(d) It was a purely religious post

83. Which of the following statements is correct about the 'Khalisa land' of the Mughal Empire?

(a) It was land permanently reserved for the payment of soldiers' salaries

(b) This land was given only as donations to religious institutions

(c) It was land directly under the royal treasury, whose revenue was received directly by the centre and not by any Jagirdar

(d) This land was only for the personal use of the royal family

84. Consider the following pairs --- Mughal revenue terminology:

1. Madad-i-Maash --- Land grants to scholars, religious teachers and the needy

2. Inam --- Land allotment given temporarily only to soldiers for war service

3. Wajh-i-Mahiana --- Monthly allowance/salary

How many of these are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) All three

(c) None

(d) Only two

85. Choose the incorrect statement regarding the post of 'Faujdar' in the Mughal Empire:

(a) He was a military-administrative officer appointed to maintain law, order and peace at the Sarkar (district-equivalent unit) level

(b) The post of Faujdar was created only in Aurangzeb's period and did not exist before that

(c) He also assisted the Amil in revenue collection

(d) Suppression of rebellions and security of roads were also included in his duties

86. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to 'Peshkash' (Nazrana)?

(a) It was an amount given as a gift to the Mughal Emperor by subordinate rulers/zamindars

- (b) It was a synonym for regular land revenue
- (c) It was a penalty collected only from conquered territories
- (d) It was part of the salary of Mansabdars

87. Choose the correct statement regarding Mughal-period trade and customs administration:

- (a) The post of 'Shahbandar' was responsible for collecting customs duties and regulating trade at ports
- (b) The 'Daroga-i-Dak-Chauki' was the head of the postal and intelligence system
- (c) Internal transit duty (Rahdari) was also levied on salt and other goods
- (d) All of the above are correct

88. Consider the following statements:

1. Jahangir's autobiography 'Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri' was written by himself in Persian.
2. After the 17th year of his reign, he handed over this work to his courtier Mutamad Khan, for health reasons.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both
- (c) Only 2
- (d) None

89. Consider the following pairs --- Mughal ruler and major treaty/event:

1. Jahangir --- Marriage to Nur Jahan (1611)
2. Shah Jahan --- Construction of the Taj Mahal (in memory of Mumtaz Mahal)
3. Aurangzeb --- Permanent cordial relations with the Rajputs, never any military conflict

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Only two
- (b) All three
- (c) Only one
- (d) None

90. Choose the correct statement with reference to Shah Jahan's war of succession (1657-58):

- (a) In the Battle of Dharmat, Aurangzeb and Murad jointly defeated Jaswant Singh
- (b) All of the above are correct
- (c) Ultimately, Aurangzeb also imprisoned and got his brother Murad killed
- (d) Dara Shikoh was defeated in the Battle of Samugarh

91. Which of the following statements is incorrect with reference to Aurangzeb's religious policy?

- (a) He completely banned music and painting at the court, and these arts came to a total end during this period
- (b) He also provided protection to some Hindu temples through grants/farmans; it is not entirely untrue that his policy was one-sided
- (c) He reimposed Jizya in 1679 AD
- (d) He also ordered the demolition of some Hindu temples, especially in cases linked to political-strategic reasons

92. Consider the following pairs --- Foreign travellers associated with the Mughal court and their period:

1. Sir Thomas Roe --- Jahangir's period
2. François Bernier --- Shah Jahan/Aurangzeb's period
3. Niccolao Manucci --- Aurangzeb's period
4. Ralph Fitch --- Jahangir's period

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two (b) All four
(c) Three (d) None

93. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan?

- (a) Mumtaz Mahal died at Burhanpur while giving birth to her 14th child
- (b) Her original name was Arjumand Banu Begum
- (c) The construction of the Taj Mahal is believed to have been completed in about 22 years
- (d) Ustad Ahmad Lahori is unanimously the only authentic name as the chief architect; no other name is disputed among historians

94. Consider the following statements:

1. Shah Jahan shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi and founded 'Shahjahanabad'.
2. The Red Fort and the Jama Masjid are the main constructions of this Shahjahanabad project.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
(b) Both

(c) Only 2

(d) None

95. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the 'Takht-i-Taus' (Peacock Throne)?

- (a) Nadir Shah took it to Iran during his invasion in 1739 AD
- (b) There is a popular belief that the famous Kohinoor diamond was studded in it
- (c) It was built during the period of Shah Jahan
- (d) All of the above are correct

96. Which of the following is related to the North-East (Assam) campaign during Aurangzeb's period, in which the Mughal army ultimately had to face defeat?

- (a) Campaign against the Ahom kingdom under the leadership of Mir Jumla and Ram Singh
- (b) Battle of Saraighat (1671), in which the Ahom general Lachit Borphukan defeated the Mughals
- (c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
- (d) This campaign took place only during Shah Jahan's period, not during Aurangzeb's period

97. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the 'Chain of Justice' (Zanjir-i-Adl) during Jahangir's period?

- (a) It was used only for revenue collection
- (b) It was purely a military instrument
- (c) It was established by Akbar, not Jahangir
- (d) It was a chain with golden bells installed from the Agra Fort to the bank of the Yamuna, so that a person deprived of justice could reach the Emperor directly

**98. Which of the following pairs is mismatched -
-- Mughal ruler and the major rebellion
associated with him:**

- (a) Jahangir --- Rebellion of Khusrau
- (b) Akbar --- Rebellion of Islam Shah Suri, son of Sher Shah
- (c) Aurangzeb --- Jat rebellion (led by Gokula), Satnami rebellion, conflict with Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (d) Shah Jahan --- Rebellion of Khan Jahan Lodi

99. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Babur's autobiography 'Baburnama' was originally written in the Chagatai Turkish language.
- 2. Its Persian translation was done by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana during Akbar's period.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) None
- (d) Both

100. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to the First Battle of Panipat (1526)?

- (a) In it, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi
- (b) Babur used artillery and the Tulughma war strategy in this battle
- (c) This battle was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga
- (d) After this battle, the Delhi Sultanate ended and the Mughal Empire was established

101. Match with reference to Shivaji's administrative structure 'Ashtapradhan':

- A. Peshwa --- 1. Head of general administration

B. Sar-i-Naubat (Senapati) --- 2. Head of the military department

C. Nyayadhish --- 3. Judicial matters

D. Panditrao --- 4. Religious and charitable matters

Codes:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (c) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- (d) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

102. Choose the correct statement regarding 'Chauth' and 'Sardeshmukhi' in Shivaji's revenue system:

- (a) Chauth was a tax collected as protection money from the territories of other states, generally 1/4 of the revenue
- (b) Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% tax, collected on the basis of the claim of being the hereditary head of the Maratha regions
- (c) Both these taxes were mainly collected from the Mughal-controlled and other areas of the Deccan
- (d) All of the above are correct

103. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the coronation of Shivaji (1674, Raigad)?

- (a) It was performed by Pandit Gaga Bhatt according to Vedic rites
- (b) After this, Shivaji assumed the title of 'Chhatrapati'

(c) A second coronation was also performed according to Tantric rites, so that all sections could be satisfied

(d) All of the above are correct

104. Consider the following pairs --- Peshwa and major event:

1. Balaji Vishwanath --- Making the post of Peshwa hereditary and the real centre of power
2. Baji Rao I --- Maratha expansion in North India, concept of 'Hindu Pad Padshahi'
3. Balaji Baji Rao (Nanasaheb) --- Peshwa at the time of the Third Battle of Panipat (1761)
4. Madhavrao I --- The Peshwa who first made the post of Peshwa hereditary and the real centre of power

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two (b) Three
(c) All four (d) None

105. Choose the incorrect statement regarding the Third Battle of Panipat (1761):

- (a) The Marathas suffered a decisive defeat in this battle, due to which their dominance in North India ended completely and permanently forever
- (b) The Maratha army was led by Sadashivrao Bhau
- (c) It was fought between Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Maratha Confederacy
- (d) Vishwasrao (son of the Peshwa) was also killed in this battle

106. Match with reference to the major houses of the Maratha Confederacy and their regions:

A. Scindia --- 1. Gwalior

B. Holkar --- 2. Indore

C. Gaekwad --- 3. Baroda

D. Bhonsle --- 4. Nagpur

Codes:

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4 (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
(c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (d) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

107. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to Shivaji's military system?

- (a) Ganimi Kava (guerrilla warfare method) was extensively used
- (b) The network of forts (such as Raigad, Sinhagad, Pratapgad) had strategic importance
- (c) He formed a strong navy, which was important for controlling the maritime activities of the Siddis and the English-Portuguese
- (d) All of the above are correct

108. Identify the correct chronological order with reference to the relations between Shivaji and Aurangzeb:

1. Shivaji's house arrest at Agra and escape
2. Treaty of Purandar (with Jai Singh)
3. Coronation of Shivaji
4. Expansion of independent military campaigns in South India

Codes:

- (a) 2-1-4-3 (b) 1-2-3-4
(c) 2-1-3-4 (d) 1-3-2-4

109. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the posts of 'Deshmukh' and 'Deshpande' in the Maratha administration?

- (a) The Deshmukh was a hereditary officer associated with land revenue administration and law and order at the pargana level
- (b) These posts were inherited from the administrative tradition of the pre-Maratha Deccan
- (c) The Deshpande was related to accounts and the maintenance of records
- (d) All of the above are correct

110. Which of the following treaties ended the First Anglo-Maratha War?

- (a) Treaty of Poona (1817) (b) Treaty of Bassein (1802)
- (c) Treaty of Purandar (1776) (d) Treaty of Salbai (1782)

111. Consider the following statements:

1. Raghunathrao seeking help from the English (Bombay Government) became the direct cause of the First Anglo-Maratha War.
2. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) was signed between Peshwa Baji Rao II and the English, which exposed the internal division of the Maratha Confederacy.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- (c) Both (d) None

112. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to Shivaji's religious policy?

- (a) His policy was completely bigoted and anti-Muslim, in which no Muslim officer was given any place
- (b) He also gave place to Muslim soldiers and officers in his army
- (c) He gave grants to temples and Brahmins
- (d) He had given clear instructions to soldiers to respect women and religious places

113. Choose the correct statement on the basis of the chronological relationship between the Second and Third Anglo-Maratha Wars:

- (a) The Third War took place before the Second
- (b) Both wars took place simultaneously, in the same year
- (c) Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05) --- mainly against Scindia and Bhonsle; Third (1817-18) --- final defeat of Peshwa Baji Rao II and abolition of the post of Peshwa
- (d) These two wars have no connection with the decline of the Maratha Empire

114. Consider the following pairs --- Sufi Silsila and its main centre in India:

1. Chishti Silsila --- Ajmer (Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti), Delhi (Nizamuddin Auliya)
2. Suhrawardi Silsila --- Multan and Uch (Bahauddin Zakariya)
3. Naqshbandi Silsila --- Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi was its original founder, and it also originated in India itself
4. Qadiri Silsila --- Association with Dara Shikoh (Mian Mir)

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Three (b) All four
- (c) Two (d) None

115. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to the difference between the Chishti and Suhrawardi Silsilas?

- (a) Chishti saints generally preferred to stay away from state grants and proximity to power
- (b) Suhrawardi saints did not hesitate to accept state posts and grants
- (c) In the Chishti Silsila, importance was given to Sama (devotion through music)
- (d) There was no notable difference in the policy and lifestyle of the two Silsilas; both remained equally attached to royal power

116. Choose the correct statement with reference to Kabir:

- (a) He is considered a disciple of Ramananda
- (b) His sayings are compiled in the 'Bijak'
- (c) He criticised the religious rituals of both Hindus and Muslims
- (d) All of the above are correct

117. Which of the following devotees/saints is not related to the Nirguna Bhakti tradition, but is associated with the Saguna tradition?

- (a) Tulsidas
- (b) Raidas
- (c) Kabir
- (d) Dadu Dayal

118. Match --- Bhakti saint and his main region/tradition:

- A. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu --- 1. Bengal, Krishna-bhakti, Gaudiya Vaishnava sect
- B. Vallabhacharya --- 2. Pushtimarg, Krishna-bhakti
- C. Namdev --- 3. Maharashtra, Warkari tradition
- D. Sankardev --- 4. Assam, Neo-Vaishnavite movement

Codes:

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (c) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- (d) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

119. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Guru Nanak was born at Talwandi (Nankana Sahib).
- 2. He started the tradition of 'Langar' (community meal), which was against caste discrimination.
- 3. Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of Sikhism, founded the Khalsa Panth in 1699 AD. Which of the above are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) Only 1 and 3

120. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to Sankardev's 'Neo-Vaishnavite movement' (Assam)?

- (a) It was against idol worship and based on monotheistic Krishna-bhakti

(b) A dramatic tradition called 'Bhaona' was used for propagation

(c) 'Namghars' (community prayer halls) were established in it

(d) All of the above are correct

121. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to a Sufi saint and his work/characteristic?

(a) Baba Farid --- Compositions in the Punjabi language, also compiled in the Guru Granth Sahib

(b) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi --- Title 'Mujaddid-i-Alf-i-Sani', orthodox reform movement

(c) Nizamuddin Auliya --- Title 'Mahbub-i-Ilahi', contemporary of 22 Sultans of Delhi (according to a saying)

(d) Moinuddin Chishti --- Originally a resident of Baghdad, never came to India

122. By what name is the Bhakti tradition of Maharashtra associated with saints like Eknath, Tukaram and Namdev known, and which temple was its main centre?

(a) Nath tradition --- Gorakhnath Temple, Gorakhpur

(b) Mahanubhav tradition --- Trimbakeshwar Temple

(c) Warkari tradition --- Vithoba Temple, Pandharpur

(d) Das tradition --- Panchavati, Nashik

123. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the religious-philosophical contribution of Dara Shikoh?

(a) He got the Upanishads translated into Persian under the name 'Sirr-i-Akbar'

(b) In the text named 'Majma-ul-Bahrain' (Confluence of the Two Seas), he discussed the similarities between Hindu and Muslim mysticism

(c) He was inclined towards the Qadiri Sufi Silsila (Mian Mir and Mulla Shah Badakhshi)

(d) All of the above are correct

124. Which of the following saints/devotees is mainly associated with the Bhakti tradition of Gujarat?

(a) Narsinh Mehta

(b) Mirabai

(c) Both (a) and (b) are notable in the Bhakti tradition of Gujarat/Rajasthan

(d) Neither of the two; both of them are associated with South India

125. Which of the following statements is most appropriate with reference to the social impact of the Bhakti movement?

(a) It promoted the idea of devotional equality, although the social caste structure as a whole remained intact

(b) It completely and permanently abolished the caste system

(c) It had no impact in the social sphere

(d) It was a movement limited only to the upper class

126. Choose the correct statement with reference to the Sufi 'Khanqah' system:

(a) It was the residence and teaching centre of Sufi saints, where followers and travellers could stay

- (b) 'Sama' gatherings were also organised here
- (d) Some Khanqahs also received 'Suyurghal'/grants from the state (especially in the Suhrawardi tradition)
- (c) All of the above are correct

127. 127. Identify the correct chronological order with reference to the development of the Mughal painting style:

1. Humayun giving shelter at his court to the Iranian painters Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad
2. Collective illustration work on the 'Hamzanama' during Akbar's period
3. Excellence in portraiture and nature painting during Jahangir's period
4. Predominance of architectural depiction and court scenes during Shah Jahan's period

Codes:

- (a) 1-2-3-4 (b) 2-1-3-4
- (c) 1-3-2-4 (d) 4-3-2-1

128. Which of the following painters is especially associated with the court of Jahangir and was famous for the minute depiction of birds and natural scenes?

- (a) Abul Hasan (Nadir-uz-Zaman) (b) Basawan
- (c) Daswanth (d) Ustad Mansur

129. Consider the following pairs --- Mughal musician and his association:

1. Tansen --- Court singer of Akbar, associated with the Gwalior Gharana, original name Ramtanu Pandey (according to belief)

2. Baiju Bawra --- Musician of Akbar's court authentically listed in the Ain-i-Akbari
3. Sadarang and Adarang --- Pioneers of Khayal singing associated with the court of Muhammad Shah Rangila

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one (b) All three
- (c) Only two (d) None

130. Among the 36 prominent musicians mentioned in Akbar's Ain-i-Akbari, who is considered the musician counted among the 'Navaratnas'?

- (a) Roshan Ara Begum
- (b) Baiju Bawra
- (c) Sadarang
- (d) Tansen

131. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to European influence on Mughal painting?

- (a) Painting of the Akbar-Jahangir period was influenced by European paintings and engravings brought by Jesuit missionaries
- (c) This influence was also reflected in the three-dimensional effect (perspective) and light-and-shade technique
- (d) As a result of this influence, elements like the 'halo' began to appear in the portraits of Mughal rulers
- (b) All of the above are correct

132. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to 'Ragamala' paintings?

(a) This tradition was limited only to the Mughal court and had no prevalence in the Rajput-Pahari styles

(b) In these, Indian classical ragas were depicted in personified form through poetic scenes

(c) In these, the mood of seasons and particular times was also expressed in the paintings

(d) This tradition is considered a major genre of Indian miniature painting

133. Consider the following pairs --- Pre-Mughal/contemporary painting styles:

1. Deccani style --- Associated with the Bijapur-Golconda courts, mixed Persian-Turkish-Indian influence

2. Rajasthani (Rajput) style --- Including sub-styles such as Mewar, Bundi, Kishangarh, etc.

3. Pahari style --- Associated with the Mewar-Bundi region, having no connection with the Himalayan states

How many of these are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) All three

(c) None

(d) Only two

134. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to the characteristics of Shah Jahan-period painting?

(a) During this period, formality and courtly splendour were displayed in paintings through greater use of gold and precious colours

(b) Depicting the glory of the ruler in court assemblies and works like the 'Shahjahannama' was a major theme

(c) During this period, painting completely abandoned the realistic (Naturalistic) style and adopted a purely Abstract form

(d) The tradition of portraiture developed further from Jahangir's period, but with more static and formal poses

135. Which of the following instruments/music styles is considered especially associated with the Mughal-period court music tradition?

(a) The credit for the development of the sitar and tabla is (traditionally) given to Amir Khusrau, although the development of their modern form is believed to have taken place in later centuries

(b) Courtly use of instruments like the rabab and sarangi

(c) Royal patronage of the Dhrupad singing style

(d) All of the above are correct

136. Which of the following statements is the most balanced and accurate with reference to Aurangzeb's music policy?

(a) He encouraged only painting instead of music

(b) He banned music in the empire completely, at every level, without any exception

(c) He limited/ended the formal patronage of court music, but according to popular belief he himself was interested in playing the veena --- which shows a contradictory aspect

(d) No authentic historical mention of music is found during his reign

137. Which of the following painters is counted among the main directors of the 'Hamzanama' project at Akbar's court?

- (a) Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad
- (b) Ustad Mansur
- (c) Farrukh Beg
- (d) Bichitr

138. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the Mughal-period 'Taswir Khana' (painting studio/art workshop)?

- (a) It was an organised workshop run under royal patronage, where many painters worked collectively on a single text
- (b) Different artists were often appointed in it for sketching, colouring and final finishing
- (c) Its greatest expansion and activity was seen during Akbar's reign
- (d) All of the above are correct

139. Consider the following pairs --- Mughal-period Persian texts and their authors:

1. Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari --- Abul Fazl
2. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh --- Abdul Qadir Badauni
3. Tabaqat-i-Akbari --- Abul Fazl
4. Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri --- Jahangir (himself)

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two
- (b) All four
- (c) Three
- (d) None

140. Choose the correct statement with reference to Abdul Qadir Badauni's 'Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh':

- (a) It is a secret history text written from a critical perspective on Akbar's religious policies
- (b) It contains a strong criticism of Din-i-Ilahi and the policy of Sulh-i-Kul
- (c) It was not publicly published/circulated during Akbar's lifetime
- (d) All of the above are correct

141. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to 'Padmavat' (Malik Muhammad Jayasi)?

- (a) It is a text of the Sufi Premakhyan tradition (romantic narrative poetry) composed in the Awadhi language
- (b) It is believed to have been composed around the reign of Sher Shah Suri
- (c) In it, the story of Ratansen-Padmavati-Alauddin Khalji is presented in an allegorical/symbolic style
- (d) All of the above are correct

142. Consider the following pairs --- Bhakti-period/Mughal-period Hindi litterateur and work:

1. Tulsidas --- Ramcharitmanas (Awadhi)
2. Surdas --- Sursagar (Braj Bhasha)
3. Rahim (Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana) --- Composed both Sursagar and Dohavali
4. Malik Muhammad Jayasi --- Padmavat (Awadhi)

How many of these are correctly matched?

- (a) Two
- (b) All four

(c) None

(d) Three

143. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the literary contribution of Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana?

(a) He is counted among Akbar's Navaratnas and he got the Baburnama translated into Persian

(b) He himself was also a skilled general and statesman

(c) His dohas are famous for practical wisdom and simplicity

(d) All of the above are correct

144. Which of the following Persian texts is related to the chronicle of Aurangzeb's reign, called 'Alamgirnama', and who was its author?

(a) Nizamuddin Ahmad Bakhshi

(b) Abul Fazl

(c) Khafi Khan

(d) Mirza Muhammad Kazim

145. 145. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to Khafi Khan's work 'Muntakhab-ul-Lubab'?

(a) It is a history text with an independent perspective, composed after Aurangzeb's death during the period of Muhammad Shah

(b) It also contains a critical review of Aurangzeb's policies

(c) It is considered an important later link in the tradition of Mughal historiography

(d) All of the above are correct

146. Which of the following litterateurs is associated with the poetic tradition of the 'Ritikal', famous for romantic (shringarik) and ornamentation-dominated poetry influenced by the Mughal court environment?

(a) Kabir

(b) Keshavdas

(c) Guru Nanak

(d) Eknath

147. Consider the following pairs --- Sanskrit scholar and association with the Mughal court:

1. Mahesh Thakkur --- Founder of a family of astrologers/scholars associated with Akbar's court

2. Jagannath Panditraj --- Sanskrit poet-scholar associated with Akbar's court (author of 'Rasagangadhara')

How many of the above are correctly matched?

(a) None

(b) Both

(c) Only one

(d) Cannot be determined

148. Which of the following statements is not correct with reference to the Persian translation work of Sanskrit texts during the Mughal period?

(a) On Akbar's orders, the Mahabharata was translated into Persian under the name 'Razmnama'

(b) The Ramayana was also translated into Persian during Akbar's period

(c) This translation work was carried out under a department called the 'Maktabkhana'

(d) This translation work began only during Aurangzeb's period, not during Akbar's period

149. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the historical importance of Gulbadan Begum's work 'Humayun-nama'?

(a) It presents a rare female perspective on the internal/family lifestyle of the Mughal royal family

(b) It is composed in Persian prose

(c) It is believed to have been written on Akbar's orders, for the purpose of compiling material for the 'Akbarnama'

(d) All of the above are correct

150. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched with reference to Mughal-period literature and its language characteristic?

(a) Akbarnama --- Persian, ornate prose style

(b) Ramcharitmanas --- Awadhi, Doha-Chaupai style

(c) Padmavat --- Braj Bhasha, based purely on Krishna-bhakti

(d) Sursagar --- Braj Bhasha, based on Krishna-bhakti

उत्तरAnswers

1. Answer: C

Solution: The first two pairs are correct; the third is mismatched --- the actual author of 'Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi' is Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi, not Minhaj-us-Siraj (who is the author of 'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri').

2. Answer: A

Solution: Amir Khusrau died in 1325 AD, while Muhammad bin Tughlaq ascended the throne in

1325 itself; the credit for the Qawwali tradition is linked to him through the Khanqah of Nizamuddin Auliya, not the Tughlaq court.

3. Answer: B

Solution: 'Fatawa-i-Jahandari' is Barani's text on political theory and the ideal system of governance, not historiography.

4. Answer: A

Solution: All four pairs are verified from authentic sources --- Al-Utbi composed 'Tarikh-i-Yamini' in the original Arabic (its Persian translation was done later by Jurbadhqani, which is not the subject of this question), while Ali Kufi presented the Persian adaptation of the Arabic 'Fathnama-i-Sindh' under the name 'Chachnama'; the remaining options are merely a reshuffling of these.

5. Answer: D

Solution: Both statements are factually correct --
- 'Khazain-ul-Futuh' is a prose work and describes the Deccan campaigns.

6. Answer: C

Solution: 'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri' was dedicated to Nasiruddin Mahmud; it was completed in the period after Iltutmish.

7. Answer: D

Solution: 'Kitab-ul-Hind' (Alberuni) belongs to the period of Mahmud of Ghazni and is considered the oldest; Barani's work is a later work of the 14th century.

8. Answer: A

Solution: Ibn Battuta's work was written in Arabic, not Sanskrit --- the remaining three statements are factually correct.

9. Answer: C

Solution: The first and third are correct; in the second the subject matter is incorrect --- 'Qiran-us-Sadain' actually describes the meeting of

Bughra Khan and Kaiqubad, not the Deccan campaign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq (this text was composed long before the Firoz Shah period).

10. Answer: A

Solution: Shams-i-Siraj Afif gave a detailed account of the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

11. Answer: B

Solution: Both statements are correct --- Khusrau is famous for both Hindavi usage and the synthesis of Indian-Iranian music.

12. Answer: C

Solution: Barani's 'Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi' provides the most detailed administrative account of the Iqta system.

13. Answer: A

Solution: Ziauddin Barani's famous work is 'Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi', not 'Tarikh-i-Daudi' --- the actual author of this work is Abdullah, as correctly shown in option (c).

14. Answer: B

Solution: 'Futuh-i-Firoz Shahi' is Firoz Shah's own work, containing a self-account of administrative and religious policies, not limited only to military victories.

15. Answer: D

Solution: 'Tarikh-i-Alai' is a work of Amir Khusrau, which describes the victories of Alauddin Khalji.

16. Answer: B

Solution: Barani has also been critical in his accounts, especially with reference to Muhammad bin Tughlaq; hence statement 2 is incorrect.

17. Answer: A

Solution: Zain-ul-Abidin (reign c. 1420-70) was an independent Sultan of Kashmir, famous for patronising Sanskrit scholars, commissioning the sequels of the Rajatarangini and getting the Mahabharata/Rajatarangini translated into Persian; the other three rulers of the Delhi Sultanate were not especially known for patronage of Sanskrit.

18. Answer: C

Solution: Alberuni's 'Kitab-ul-Hind' is considered an encyclopaedic work covering all subjects --- geography, society, religion and science.

19. Answer: D

Solution: All four pairs show the well-established characteristics of the historians in terms of language and style.

20. Answer: A

Solution: Price control was a permanent policy, not limited only to famines; hence statement 2 is incorrect.

21. Answer: D

Solution: Alauddin did not reduce the rate of Jizya; rather, he made the tax system stricter.

22. Answer: C

Solution: Jalaluddin did not kill Kaiqubad; Kaiqubad was killed by other conspirators during the short reign of his son Kayumars, after which Jalaluddin came to power.

23. Answer: B

Solution: Malik Kafur's southern campaign took place in the order of Devagiri (1308), Warangal (1310), Dwarasamudra (1311) and Madurai (1311).

24. Answer: A

Solution: Solution: The first and third are correct; the second is mismatched --- 'Diwan-i-Riyasat' was actually the department related to the market and price control, not military recruitment (this was the function of the 'Diwan-i-Arz').

25. Answer: D

Solution: Alauddin introduced the system of fixing revenue on the basis of measurement (paimaish) of land, which became the basis for later rulers.

26. Answer: B

Solution: There was no direct invasion of India by Genghis Khan; he only chased Jalaluddin Mangbarani up to the bank of the Indus (Iltutmish period).

27. Answer: A

Solution: Both statements are correct --- the change of name and 'Padmavat' being a later/poetic source are both historically accepted facts.

28. Answer: B

Solution: Mubarak Shah's policies were generally not as harsh as Alauddin's, but the sources describe him as undisciplined and pleasure-loving, not especially known for a 'liberal revenue policy'; hence this statement is factually incorrect/misleading.

29. Answer: D

Solution: Allotment of land to the army in the form of Iqta was an early Sultanate tradition; Alauddin instead created a standing army based on cash salaries.

30. Answer: B

Solution: The first and third are correct; the second is incorrect --- the city of Siri was founded by Alauddin Khalji, not Jalaluddin.

31. Answer: D

Solution: The last ruler of the Khalji dynasty was Nasiruddin Khusrau Shah, not Kayumars (Kayumars was the last ruler of Balban's line).

32. Answer: C

Solution: All three facts of the conquest of Gujarat (leadership, defeat of Karnadeva, acquisition of Malik Kafur) are historically correct.

33. Answer: B

Solution: The second and third are correct; in the first the year is incorrect --- the Bahmani dynasty was founded in 1347 AD, not 1358.

34. Answer: D

Solution: Mahmud Gawan could not control the Deccani-Afaqi conflict; this very conflict ultimately became the cause of his murder and the disintegration of the Bahmani kingdom.

35. Answer: B

Solution: Harihara and Bukka founded Vijayanagara in 1336 AD under the guidance of Vidyananya (Madhavacharya).

36. Answer: C

Solution: Solution: All three statements are true -- although Hampi suffered widespread destruction, the facts related to the war alliance and power structure are correct.

37. Answer: D

Solution: The construction of the Jahaz Mahal is considered to be mainly associated with Ghiyasuddin Khalji (son of Mahmud Khalji I), not Mahmud Khalji I.

38. Answer: B

Solution: All four pairs authentically match the history of the Gujarat Sultanate.

39. Answer: D

Solution: The Sharqi kingdom of Jaunpur was annexed to the Delhi Sultanate by Bahlol Lodi in 1479 AD, not during Akbar's period.

40. Answer: B

Solution: Zain-ul-Abidin was called 'Budshah' and is famous as a tolerant ruler, not a fanatic (this characteristic belonged to Sikandar Butshikan).

41. Answer: D

Solution: All three statements are verified facts from the history of the independent Sultanate of Bengal.

42. Answer: A

Solution: Both statements are correct --- the construction of the Kirti Stambh and the Battle of Khanwa (1527) are both historically proven.

43. Answer: B

Solution: The Faruqi dynasty was related to Khandesh (Burhanpur), not Malwa; and it is not traditionally counted among the five successor 'Shahi' kingdoms of the Bahmanis.

44. Answer: A

Solution: The first three are correct; the fourth is incorrect --- the capital of the Barid Shahis was Bidar; Gulbarga was the early capital of the original Bahmani Sultanate, not of the Barid Shahis.

45. Answer: B

Solution: In Vijayanagara, the revenue rate varied according to time and region (in some places up to half of the produce), not a fixed one-third.

46. Answer: A

Solution: Humayun was defeated in the Battle of Chausa (1539), and the story of his life being saved by the bhishti Nizam is famous.

47. Answer: B

Solution: Gold coinage had been prevalent in India since ancient times (Kushanas, Guptas, etc.); Sher Shah did not introduce it.

48. Answer: A

Solution: The second and third are correct; in the first the route description is incorrect --- the Sadak-i-Azam actually extended from Sonargaon (Bengal) to Sindh; the Delhi-Madras route is historically misleading.

49. Answer: C

Solution: Solution: All three elements of Sher Shah's land revenue system (jarib, patta-qabuliyat, one-third rate) are historically correct.

50. Answer: B

Solution: Humayun died due to falling from the stairs of Dinpanah (Sher Mandal library) in Delhi, not in Agra.

51. Answer: C

Solution: The Mansabdari system was formally established by Akbar; Sher Shah's military system can be considered its predecessor form, but giving the credit for its 'formal establishment' to Sher Shah would be wrong.

52. Answer: A

Solution: Humayun defeated Bahadur Shah (Gujarat) in the Battle of Mandsaur (1535).

53. Answer: B

Solution: Sher Shah's judicial system is considered secular and impartial, irrespective of who the offender was.

54. Answer: D

Solution: Both statements are true --- death due to a gunpowder explosion at Kalinjar and the succession of Islam Shah Suri are both historical facts.

55. Answer: C

Solution: All the facts related to the Battle of Ghaghra (parties, victory, last major battle) are correct.

56. Answer: B

Solution: 'Humayun-nama' was composed in Persian by Humayun's sister Gulbadan Begum.

57. Answer: A

Solution: All the facts related to Sher Shah's administrative divisions (47 Sarkars, officer structure) are correct.

58. Answer: D

Solution: Abul Fazl was a supporter of this sect and a close associate of Akbar, not an opponent; Badauni was prominent among the opponents.

59. Answer: A

Solution: All three statements are correct --- the Zat-Sawar rank system and the development of the Do-aspa Sih-aspa system in Jahangir's period are well-established facts.

60. Answer: C

Solution: All four Rajput states and their responses to Akbar's policy are correctly matched.

61. Answer: D

Solution: This system was implemented mainly in those provinces where accurate measurement of land was possible; it was not implemented uniformly and simultaneously in all parts of the empire (elsewhere other methods like Nasaq and Ghallabakhshi also remained prevalent).

62. Answer: C

Solution: Solution: All the facts related to the Ibadat Khana (year of establishment, initial limitation, later expansion) are correct.

63. Answer: B

Solution: 'Mulla Do-Piyaza' is not mentioned in the Navaratna list of the Ain-i-Akbari; he is mainly a character of folk tales, whose historicity is not authentically proven.

64. Answer: D

Solution: According to the Ain-i-Akbari, by the end of Akbar's reign the empire was divided into 15 Subas.

65. Answer: C

Solution: The Mahzarnama made Akbar the final arbiter only on disputed/contentious questions among the conflicting opinions of the Ulema; it did not grant him complete Caliph-like authority; hence statement 3 is incorrect.

66. Answer: D

Solution: Todar Mal was an expert in revenue administration, not a religious teacher; the founder of Din-i-Ilahi was Akbar himself.

67. Answer: A

Solution: All the facts related to Akbar's North-West frontier policy (control of Kabul-Kandahar, suppression of the Roshanias, conflict with the Safavids) are correct.

68. Answer: B

Solution: The pilgrimage tax was abolished in 1563 and Jizya in 1564 --- this happened in two phases, not together.

69. Answer: A

Solution: 'Sulh-i-Kul' was the principle of Akbar's policy of universal peace and tolerance towards all religions.

70. Answer: B

Solution: The Second Battle of Panipat (1556) took place immediately after Akbar's accession, which precedes all the other events.

71. Answer: A

Solution: The last three are correct; in the first the year is incorrect --- the conquest of Chittor took place in 1568 AD, not 1567.

72. Answer: D

Solution: All the facts related to the Tulughma strategy (division of fronts, use by Babur, artillery strategy) are correct.

73. Answer: C

Solution: All three statements related to the Wakil, Diwan and Mir Bakhshi reflect the well-established structure of the Mughal central administration.

74. Answer: A

Solution: The first three are correct; the actual function of the Muhtasib was to ensure moral order and the observance of Islamic rules in the market, not revenue collection (which was the function of the Amil/Karori).

75. Answer: D

Solution: The Subedar and the Diwan remained independently responsible to the centre, so that there was no concentration of provincial power.

76. Answer: B

Solution: All three statements correctly depict the well-established form of the Jagirdari system.

77. Answer: D

Solution: In Ghallabakhshi/Batai, the actual produce was physically divided between the state and the peasant; it was not a cash payment system.

78. Answer: B

Solution: All the facts related to the Qazi-ul-Quzat (highest post, provincial-pargana structure, post combined with the Sadr) are correct.

79. Answer: A

Solution: In the Mahwar system, the Mansabdar received a cash salary directly from the royal treasury on a monthly basis, instead of a jagir.

80. Answer: B

Solution: The Ahadis were special and highly paid soldiers working directly under the Emperor, not under any Mansabdar.

81. Answer: C

Solution: The Jital was mainly a small copper coin of the Delhi Sultanate period (especially Iltutmish); calling it the 'main exchange currency' of the Mughal period is wrong, hence pair 4 is not correctly matched.

82. Answer: A

Solution: The Karori was the officer appointed by Akbar who was in charge of an area responsible for annual revenue collection of one crore dams.

83. Answer: C

Solution: Khalisa land was directly under the royal treasury; its revenue was received directly by the centre, not by any Jagirdar.

84. Answer: D

Solution: The first and third are correct; the description of 'Inam' is incorrect --- it was often a

hereditary land grant, not merely a temporary allotment to soldiers.

85. Answer: B

Solution: The post of Faujdar existed from Akbar's period itself; it is not a creation of Aurangzeb's period.

86. Answer: A

Solution: Peshkash was an amount given as a gift to the Emperor by subordinate rulers/zamindars, distinct from regular revenue.

87. Answer: D

Solution: All the facts related to the Shahbandar, Daroga-i-Dak-Chauki and Rahdari reflect the well-established structure of Mughal trade administration.

88. Answer: B

Solution: Solution: Both statements are correct --
- Jahangir wrote the Tuzuk himself and later, for health reasons, handed over this work to Mutamad Khan.

89. Answer: A

Solution: The first two are correct; the third is incorrect --- Aurangzeb had a prolonged military conflict with the Rajputs, including Marwar-Mewar, especially after the death of Jaswant Singh, not permanent cordial relations.

90. Answer: B

Solution: All the facts related to the war of succession (Dharmat, Samugarh, killing of Murad) are correct.

91. Answer: A

Solution: Although Aurangzeb reduced court patronage, painting and music did not come to a 'total end'; they continued in provincial courts and at a private level, hence this statement is exaggerated/incorrect.

92. Answer: C

Solution: The first three are correct; Ralph Fitch actually came to India during Akbar's reign (1580s), not during Jahangir's period.

93. Answer: D

Solution: There have been differences of opinion among historians regarding the chief architect of the Taj Mahal (Ustad Ahmad Lahori is the most accepted name, but it cannot be called 'unanimously the only undisputed' one).

94. Answer: B

Solution: Both statements are correct --- the founding of Shahjahanabad and the construction of the Red Fort-Jama Masjid in it are historical facts.

95. Answer: A

Solution: All the facts related to the Takht-i-Taus (construction, being taken away by Nadir Shah, the belief about the Kohinoor) are correct.

96. Answer: C

Solution: Both statements are correct --- the campaign of Mir Jumla/Ram Singh and the defeat of the Mughals by Lachit Borphukan at Saraighat are both historical facts.

97. Answer: D

Solution: The Zanjir-i-Adl was established by Jahangir, so that people deprived of justice could reach the Emperor directly.

98. Answer: B

Solution: Islam Shah Suri was not a rebel contemporary of Akbar; he was himself a ruler of the Sur dynasty before Akbar, hence this pair is fictitious/mismatched.

99. Answer: D

Solution: Both statements are correct --- the Baburnama was originally written in Chagatai Turkish and its Persian translation was done by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana.

100. Answer: C

Solution: Solution: The First Battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi; the battle between Babur and Rana Sanga took place at Khanwa (1527).

101. Answer: A

Solution: All four posts of the Ashtapradhan and their functions are correctly matched.

102. Answer: D

Solution: All the facts related to Chauth, Sardeshmukhi and their areas of collection are correct.

103. Answer: C

Solution: All the facts related to the coronation (Gaga Bhatt, title of Chhatrapati, second Tantric coronation) are correct.

104. Answer: B

Solution: The first three are correct; the fourth has a factual confusion --- the credit for making the post of Peshwa hereditary goes to Balaji Vishwanath; Madhavrao I is famous for restoring the unity of the Maratha Confederacy after Panipat.

105. Answer: A

Solution: The defeat at Panipat was a major blow, but Maratha power did not 'end completely forever'; under the leadership of Madhavrao I the Maratha Confederacy regained power.

106. Answer: C

Solution: All four Maratha houses and their regions are correctly matched.

107. Answer: A

Solution: All the facts related to Shivaji's military system (navy, Ganimi Kava, fort network) are correct.

108. Answer: C

Solution: Correct order --- Treaty of Purandar (1665) → House arrest/escape at Agra (1666) →

Coronation (1674) → Southern expansion (later years).

109. Answer: B

Solution: All the facts related to the Deshmukh-Deshpande are correct, which were inherited from the pre-Maratha Deccani administrative tradition.

110. Answer: D

Solution: The Treaty of Salbai (1782) formally ended the First Anglo-Maratha War.

111. Answer: C

Solution: Both statements are correct --- Raghunathrao's plea for help and the Treaty of Bassein are both evidence of the internal division of the Maratha Confederacy.

112. Answer: A

Solution: Shivaji also gave place to Muslim soldiers and officers in his army; hence calling his policy completely bigoted is incorrect.

113. Answer: C

Solution: The description and chronology related to the Second (1803-05) and Third (1817-18) Anglo-Maratha Wars are correct.

114. Answer: A

Solution: Solution: The first, second and fourth are correct; the third has a confusion --- the Naqshbandi Silsila originally came to India from Central Asia; Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi was not its original founder, but rather its prominent

propagator-reformer in India (Mujaddid-i-Alf-i-Sani).

115. Answer: D

Solution: There was a clear difference in the policy of the Chishti and Suhrawardi Silsilas towards royal power; denying this is incorrect.

116. Answer: C

Solution: All the facts related to Kabir (disciple of Ramananda, Bijak, criticism of rituals) are correct.

117. Answer: A

Solution: Tulsidas is a representative of the Saguna Rama-bhakti tradition; the other three are associated with the Nirguna tradition.

118. Answer: D

Solution: All four Bhakti saints and their traditions are correctly matched.

119. Answer: C

Solution: All three statements are well-established historical facts about Guru Nanak and the Sikh tradition.

120. Answer: A

Solution: All the facts related to Sankardev's Neo-Vaishnavite movement (Namghar, monotheism, Bhaona) are correct.

121. Answer: D

Solution: Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti came to India and settled in Ajmer, where his dargah is located; he is considered to be originally associated with

the Sistan/Iran region, not Baghdad, and he certainly came to India.

122. Answer: C

Solution: Eknath-Tukaram-Namdev are associated with the 'Warkari tradition', whose centre is the Vithoba Temple of Pandharpur.

123. Answer: D

Solution: All the philosophical contributions of Dara Shikoh (Sirr-i-Akbar, Majma-ul-Bahrain, Qadiri inclination) are correct.

124. Answer: B

Solution: Narsinh Mehta is a representative of the Bhakti tradition of Gujarat and Mirabai of Rajasthan; both are notable.

125. Answer: A

Solution: The Bhakti movement spread the idea of social equality, but the caste structure as a whole remained --- this is the balanced assessment of historians.

126. Answer: C

Solution: All the facts related to the Khanqah system (residence-teaching centre, Sama gatherings, state grants) are correct.

127. Answer: A

Solution: Solution: The development of Mughal painting took place in the chronological order of Humayun → Akbar → Jahangir → Shah Jahan.

128. Answer: D

Solution: Ustad Mansur is considered the finest painter of birds and nature associated with Jahangir's court.

129. Answer: C

Solution: The first and third are correct; the second is misleading --- Baiju Bawra is mainly a character of folk tales/legend, and there is no verified mention of him in the authentic list of 36 musicians in the Ain-i-Akbari.

130. Answer: D

Solution: Tansen was the only musician counted among Akbar's Navaratnas.

131. Answer: B

Solution: All the facts related to European influence (missionary influence, halo element, three-dimensional technique) are correct.

132. Answer: A

Solution: The Ragamala painting tradition was not limited to the Mughal court; it was also extremely popular and widely prevalent in the Rajput, Pahari and Deccani styles.

133. Answer: D

Solution: The first two are correct; the third has a confusion --- the Pahari style was actually associated with Himalayan hill states like Basohli and Kangra, not with Mewar-Bundi (which are centres of the Rajasthani style).

134. Answer: C

Solution: Shah Jahan-period Mughal painting remained in the realistic style itself and did not turn towards the abstract style; this option is factually incorrect.

135. Answer: A

Solution: All the facts related to the Mughal-period musical instrument tradition are correct.

136. Answer: C

Solution: Aurangzeb limited court music, but the belief that he himself was interested in playing the veena shows the contradictory aspect of this policy --- this is the most balanced statement.

137. Answer: A

Solution: Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad were the chief directing painters of the Hamzanama project.

138. Answer: D

Solution: All the facts related to the Taswir Khana (organised workshop, divided work, expansion in Akbar's period) are correct.

139. Answer: C

Solution: The first, second and fourth are correct; in the third the author is incorrect --- the actual author of 'Tabaqat-i-Akbari' is Nizamuddin Ahmad Bakhshi, not Abul Fazl.

140. Answer: B

Solution: All the facts related to Badauni's work (critical secret text, criticism of Din-i-Ilahi, remaining unpublished) are correct.

141. Answer: C

Solution: All the facts related to Padmavat (Awadhi language, composition of the Sher Shah period, allegorical style) are correct.

142. Answer: D

Solution: The first, second and fourth are correct; the third has a confusion --- 'Sursagar' is a work of Surdas, not Rahim; Rahim's own identity is through the Dohavali and Barvai Nayika Bhed.

143. Answer: B

Solution: All the facts related to Rahim (Navaratna, Baburnama translation, general, dohas) are correct.

144. Answer: D

Solution: 'Alamgirnama' gives an account of the early years of Aurangzeb's reign (about the first 10 years), whose author was Mirza Muhammad Kazim; Khafi Khan's work is 'Muntakhab-ul-Lubab', which gives a later and more detailed account.

145. Answer: C

Solution: All the facts related to Khafi Khan's work (later independent perspective, critical review, important link) are correct.

146. Answer: B

Solution: Keshavdas is considered the chief representative of the Ritikal poetic tradition dominated by romance (shringar) and ornamentation (alankar).

147. Answer: C

Solution: The first is correct; the second has a chronological confusion --- Jagannath Panditraj was actually associated with the court of Shah Jahan, not Akbar.

148. Answer: D

Solution: This translation work began and was mainly completed during Akbar's period itself, not during Aurangzeb's period (who is better known for the opposite trend).

149. Answer: B

Solution: All the facts related to Gulbadan Begum's work (female perspective, Persian prose, compilation for the Akbarnama) are correct.

150. Answer: C

Solution: 'Padmavat' is a Sufi romantic narrative (premakhyan) composed in the Awadhi language, not Krishna-bhakti poetry composed in Braj Bhasha; this pair is factually mismatched.