

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

T.B.C. : STS-K-TPT  
Serial No.:

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

**Subject : Test 10 – MEDIEVAL INDIA**  
**Answer Key**



**Time Allowed : Two Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 200**

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GOT IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.

**2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**

3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

4. This Test Booklet contains 100/80 items (questions).

Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises of four responses (answers). You will select the response

which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you

consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.

5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks

7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.

8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

**10. Penalty for wrong answers:**

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS

(i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one third** if the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.

(iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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1. Match the following terms associated with **Medieval India**:

List I	List II
A. <b>Ghuslkhana</b>	1. Land grants given for religious or charitable purposes
B. <b>Ibadatkhana</b>	2. Private chamber used by the emperor for confidential discussions
C. <b>Sayurghals</b>	3. Hall established for religious debates among scholars

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (a) A-2, B-3, C-1

Brief Explanation

Term Meaning

**Ghuslkhana** Private chamber of the Mughal emperor used for secret consultations and confidential discussions

**Ibadatkhana** House of Worship established by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri for religious debates among scholars

**Sayurghals (Suyurghal)** Tax-free land grants given for religious, charitable, or scholarly purposes

2. Consider the following pairs regarding Sufi orders (Silsilahs) and their characteristics:

Sufi Order	Key Feature
(A) Chishti	Emphasis on renunciation, simplicity, and public welfare
(B) Suhrawardi	Supported involvement in politics and worldly affairs
(C) Naqshbandi	Advocated Wahdat al-Wujud (Unity of Existence)
(D) Qadri	Emphasized mystical enlightenment through asceticism

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) A, B, and C only
- (c) A, B, and D only
- (d) A, B, C, and D

**Answer:** (a) A and B only

**Explanation:**

- **Pair A is correct** – The Chishti order emphasized simplicity, renunciation, and public service.
- **Pair B is correct** – The Suhrawardi order maintained ties with rulers and supported political involvement.
- **Pair C is incorrect** – The Naqshbandi order rejected *Wahdat al-Wujud* and instead upheld strict orthodoxy.
- **Pair D is incorrect** – The Qadri order emphasized *Wahdat al-Wujud*, not extreme asceticism.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the cultural and literary contributions during the Delhi Sultanate period:

1. **Amir Khusrau** introduced the musical style of **Qawwali** and invented instruments like the **Sitar and Tabla**.
2. **Zia-ud-Din Barani's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi** provides a detailed account of the **Tughlaq dynasty**.
3. **Fawaidul Fawaid**, written by **Amir Hasan Sijzi**, records the conversations of the **Sufi saint Nizamuddin Auliya**.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer:** (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – *Amir Khusrau* is credited with developing **Qawwali** and inventing the **Sitar and Tabla**.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – *Zia-ud-Din Barani* wrote the **Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi**, which offers insights into the **Tughlaq dynasty's rule**.

- **Statement 3 is correct** – *Amir Hasan Sijzi's Fawaidul Fawaid* documents the conversations and teachings of **Nizamuddin Auliya**.

**4. Consider the following statements regarding the Virashaiva Movement:**

1. The movement rejected **Vedic traditions, rituals, and social customs**.
2. The core ideas of the movement are expressed in the form of **Vachanas composed by saints**.
3. **Basavanna**, one of the key figures, was a strong proponent of **Brahmin supremacy**.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer:** (a) 1 and 2 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – The **Virashaiva Movement** rejected **Vedic traditions, caste hierarchy, and Brahmanical dominance**.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – The movement's core ideas are expressed in **Vachanas**, a form of simple and profound **devotional verse literature**.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect** – **Basavanna actively opposed Brahmin supremacy** and sought to establish an **egalitarian society**.

**5. Consider the following statements about military innovations and strategies in the Vijayanagara Empire:**

1. The Vijayanagara army recruited **Turkic archers** and introduced **Arabian horses** to improve cavalry strength.
2. The use of **gunpowder in warfare** was introduced during the reign of **Krishna Deva Raya**.
3. The **amara-nayaka system** required military chiefs to maintain their own troops and contribute to the empire's defense.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer:** (b) 1 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – The Vijayanagara Empire enhanced its cavalry by employing **Turkic archers** and purchasing **Arabian horses**.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect** – The introduction of **gunpowder in South Indian warfare** was credited to **Mahmud Gawan of the Bahmani Kingdom**, not Krishna Deva Raya.
- **Statement 3 is correct** – The **Amara-Nayaka system** was a crucial military and administrative structure, requiring military chiefs (**Nayaks**) to maintain their own troops.

**6. Consider the following statements regarding the Pandharpur Movement in Maharashtra:**

1. The movement was centered around the worship of **Lord Vitthala (Vithoba)** in **Pandharpur**.
2. The **Varkari sect** emerged from this movement, promoting the idea of **pilgrimage to Pandharpur**.
3. **Tukaram** and **Namadeva** were key figures associated with this movement.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer:** (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – The **Pandharpur Movement** revolved around the worship of **Vitthala (Vithoba)** in Pandharpur, Maharashtra.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – The **Varkari sect** emerged from this movement, emphasizing **devotion through pilgrimage to Pandharpur**.

- **Statement 3 is correct** – Saints like **Tukaram** and **Namadeva** were prominent figures in this movement.

**7. Consider the following statements about prominent Bhakti Saints and their social contributions:**

1. **Kabir** rejected both the authority of **Brahmanical Hinduism and orthodox Islam**.
2. **Ravidas** criticized caste discrimination and promoted the idea of **equality through devotion to God**.
3. **Guru Nanak** promoted the principles of **Langar (community kitchen)** to uphold social equality.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer:** (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – **Kabir** rejected both Brahmanical orthodoxy and Islamic rigidity, promoting a **formless God and condemning rituals**.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – **Ravidas** strongly criticized caste discrimination and emphasized **devotion as the path to liberation**.
- **Statement 3 is correct** – **Guru Nanak** institutionalized the **Langar system** to promote social equality and eliminate caste distinctions.

**8. Consider the following statements regarding Tulsidas and his contributions:**

1. **Tulsidas** composed the **Ramcharitmanas** in **Braj Bhasha** to make the Ramayana accessible to common people.
2. Tulsidas founded the **Sankatmochan Temple** dedicated to **Hanuman in Varanasi**.
3. Tulsidas is credited with initiating the **Ramlila tradition**, a dramatic performance of the Ramayana.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer:** (b) 2 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect** – Tulsidas wrote the **Ramcharitmanas** in **Awadhi**, not Braj Bhasha, to make the Ramayana accessible to the common people.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – Tulsidas founded the **Sankatmochan Temple** in Varanasi, dedicated to Hanuman.
- **Statement 3 is correct** – Tulsidas is credited with popularizing the **Ramlila tradition**, which dramatizes episodes from the Ramayana.

**9. Consider the following statements regarding the decline of the Delhi Sultanate:**

1. The **invasion of Timur in 1398** dealt a severe blow to the power and prestige of the Delhi Sultanate.
2. The rise of regional kingdoms like the **Vijayanagara Empire, Bahmani Sultanate, and Sultanate of Madurai** weakened the Sultanate's control over southern India.
3. The weakening of the **Iqta system** and increased corruption among **Muqtis** accelerated the decline of the Sultanate.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer:** (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – **Timur's invasion in 1398** devastated Delhi, leaving it politically weakened.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – The emergence of powerful regional states like the **Vijayanagara Empire, Bahmani Sultanate, and Sultanate of**

**Madurai** reduced the Sultanate's influence in southern India.

- **Statement 3 is correct** – The decline of the **Iqta system**, coupled with corruption among officials, led to administrative inefficiency and further destabilized the Sultanate.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the market reforms of Alauddin Khilji:

1. **Alauddin Khilji** established a department called **Diwan-i-Riyasat** to regulate the functioning of markets.
2. **Merchants were required to register themselves** and were supervised by a special officer called **Shahna-i-Mandi**.
3. The failure of these market reforms was largely due to **corruption among officials and lack of enforcement**.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer:** (a) 1 and 2 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – Alauddin Khilji created the **Diwan-i-Riyasat** to manage and regulate markets.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – The post of **Shahna-i-Mandi** was established to oversee merchants and ensure price control.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect** – Alauddin's strict vigilance and efficient enforcement made his **market reforms highly effective**.

11. Where is the famous Vijaya Vittala Temple, having its 56 carved pillars that emit musical notes, located?

- (a) Belur
- (b) Bhadrachalam
- (c) Hampi
- (d) Srirangam

**Answer**

**(c) Hampi**

**Brief Explanation**

The **Vijaya Vittala Temple** is located in **Hampi, Karnataka**, the capital of the **Vijayanagara Empire**. It is famous for its **musical pillars (Sare Gama pillars)** in the **Ranga Mantapa**.

12. 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

**Answer**

**(c) Ramananda**

**Brief Explanation**

**Ramananda (14th–15th century)** is considered the **first Bhakti saint to preach in the vernacular language (Hindi/early Hindavi)** instead of Sanskrit.

**Key Points**

Feature	Details
Tradition	<b>Vaishnava Bhakti</b>
Language used	<b>Early Hindi / Hindavi</b>
Objective	To make religious teachings <b>accessible to common people</b>
Social message	<b>Opposed rigid caste barriers</b>
Famous disciples	<b>Kabir, Ravidas, Sena, Pipa, Dhanna</b>

13. Consider the following pairs regarding prominent Delhi Sultanate rulers and their contributions:

Ruler	Contribution
(A) Iltutmish	Introduced the Arabic silver coin called <b>Tanka</b>
(B) Balban	Introduced the Persian festival of <b>Nauroz</b>
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq	Built <b>Tughlaqabad Fort</b>
(D) Firuz Shah Tughlaq	Established the department of <b>Diwan-i-Khairat</b>

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and D only

- (c) A, B, and D only  
 (d) A, B, C, and D

**Answer:** (c) A, B, and D only

**Explanation:**

- **Pair A is correct** – **Iltutmish** introduced the **Silver Tanka** and **Copper Jital** as standardized coins.
- **Pair B is correct** – **Balban** introduced the Persian festival **Nauroz** to emphasize royal grandeur.
- **Pair C is incorrect** – **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq**, not Muhammad bin Tughlaq, built the **Tughlaqabad Fort**.
- **Pair D is correct** – **Firuz Shah Tughlaq** established the **Diwan-i-Khairat**, a charitable institution to support the needy.

**14. Consider the following statements about the economic measures of the Delhi Sultanate:**

1. **Alauddin Khilji** implemented a strict **price control policy** to regulate the prices of essential commodities.
2. **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** introduced the concept of **Takkavi loans** to support peasant agriculture.
3. **Firuz Shah Tughlaq's Diwan-i-Amir-Kohi** was responsible for implementing welfare schemes for the peasantry.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer:** (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – **Alauddin Khilji** enforced strict market reforms, regulating prices of essential goods like **grain, cloth, and livestock**.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** introduced **Takkavi loans**, providing financial assistance to farmers for improved agriculture.
- **Statement 3 is correct** – **Firuz Shah Tughlaq's Diwan-i-Amir-Kohi** implemented irrigation projects and promoted **agricultural welfare**.

**15. Consider the following table regarding key battles and outcomes:**

Battle	Year	Outcome
(A) Battle of Talikota	1565	Defeat of Vijayanagara Empire
(B) Battle of Raichur	1520	Victory of Krishna Deva Raya over Ismail Adil Shah
(C) Battle of Kovilkonda	1510	Defeat of Bijapur Sultan Yusuf Adil Shah
(D) Battle of Diwani	1542	Vijayanagara forces defeated the Gajapati rulers

**Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) A and B only  
 (b) B and C only  
 (c) A, B, and C only  
 (d) B, C, and D only

**Answer:** (c) A, B, and C only

**Explanation:**

- **(A) Correct** – The **Battle of Talikota in 1565** resulted in the **defeat of Vijayanagara**.
- **(B) Correct** – The **Battle of Raichur in 1520** saw **Krishna Deva Raya defeating Ismail Adil Shah**.
- **(C) Correct** – The **Battle of Kovilkonda in 1510** resulted in the **defeat of Yusuf Adil Shah**.
- **(D) Incorrect** – The **Battle of Diwani was not fought in 1542 and was not related to Gajapati rulers; instead, it was linked to Krishna Deva Raya's campaigns in the Deccan**.

**16. Consider the following statements regarding the Vaishnava Bhakti Movement:**

1. The **Nalayira Divya Prabandham** is a collection of hymns composed by the **Alvar saints in Tamil**.
2. **Nathamuni** was responsible for compiling the **Nalayira Divya Prabandham**.
3. **Andal**, one of the prominent Alvar saints, is the **only female Alvar**.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only  
 (b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, and 3

**Answer:** (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – The **Nalayira Divya Prabandham** is a revered **Tamil text** that compiles hymns composed by the **Alvar saints**.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – **Nathamuni**, a Vaishnava acharya, compiled this text in the **10th century**.
- **Statement 3 is correct** – **Andal**, a female saint, is the **only female Alvar among the twelve Alvars**.

**17. Consider the following statements regarding the contributions of**

**Shankaradeva in Assam:**

1. **Shankaradeva** emphasized the concept of **Eka Sarana Nama Dharma**, which focused on complete surrender to one supreme deity.
2. He introduced the practice of **Sattriya dance** as part of the **Neo-Vaishnavite tradition**.
3. Shankaradeva's teachings formed the foundation for the **Mahapurushiya Dharma**.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, and 3

**Answer:** (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – **Shankaradeva** preached the doctrine of **Eka Sarana Nama Dharma**, advocating surrender to one supreme deity (**Krishna/Vishnu**).
- **Statement 2 is correct** – **Shankaradeva** introduced **Sattriya dance**, which later became an important part of **Assamese cultural and religious tradition**.
- **Statement 3 is correct** – His teachings formed the core of **Mahapurushiya Dharma**, emphasizing **devotion, equality, and reform within society**.

**18. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative reforms of Alauddin Khilji:**

1. He introduced the **Dagh System** to maintain proper records of branded horses in the army.
2. He established a department called **Diwan-i-Mustakhraj** to collect arrears of revenue.
3. He abolished the system of **Iqtas** and introduced a centralized revenue administration.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, and 3

**Answer:** (a) 1 and 2 only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – The **Dagh System** involved branding horses to ensure military discipline and prevent corruption in the army.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – The **Diwan-i-Mustakhraj** was established to ensure the efficient collection of revenue arrears.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect** – **Alauddin retained the Iqta system** but implemented strict supervision over Iqtadars to reduce corruption.

**19. Consider the following statements regarding Babur's military tactics and strategies:**

1. Babur introduced the **Tulghuma** system of warfare, which divided his army into the left, right, and centre for flexible combat strategy.
2. Babur's success in the First Battle of Panipat was largely due to his effective use of **Gunpowder and Artillery**.
3. The **Battle of Khanwa** was fought between Babur and **Rana Sanga**, where Babur declared the war as a **Jihad** to rally his soldiers.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, and 3

**Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Babur introduced the **Tulghuma** (Ottoman warfare tactic) which divided his forces into **left, right, and centre** wings, ensuring better flexibility in battle.
- **Statement 2** is correct – Babur’s use of **Gunpowder** and **Artillery** played a key role in defeating Ibrahim Lodhi in the **First Battle of Panipat (1526)**.
- **Statement 3** is correct – During the **Battle of Khanwa (1527)**, Babur declared the war as a **Jihad** to motivate his soldiers against **Rana Sanga**.

**20. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal architecture:**

1. The **Charbagh** style of garden layout, introduced by Babur, became a prominent feature in Mughal architecture.
  2. The **Taj Mahal** exhibits the Persian architectural concept of **Hasht-Bihisht**, characterized by a central dome surrounded by eight chambers.
1. The **Pishtaq** (large gateway) was first introduced in Indian architecture during Shah Jahan’s reign.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Babur introduced the **Charbagh** style, characterized by symmetrical four-part gardens divided by water channels.
- **Statement 2** is correct – The **Taj Mahal**, constructed by Shah Jahan, follows the Persian concept of **Hasht-Bihisht**, meaning “Eight Paradises.”
- **Statement 3** is incorrect – The **Pishtaq** (a prominent arched gateway) was first seen in **Humayun’s Tomb**, predating Shah Jahan’s reign.

21. Consider the following events:

1. Region of Krishna Deva of Vijayanagara
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

**Answer Key**

**Correct Answer: (a) 2, 4, 3, 1**

**Correct Chronological Order**

Event	Year (Approx.)
<b>Construction of Qutub Minar</b> (begun by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, completed by Iltutmish)	<b>c. 1199–1220</b>
<b>Death of Firoz Shah Tughlaq</b>	<b>1388</b>
<b>Arrival of the Portuguese in India</b> (Vasco da Gama at Calicut)	<b>1498</b>
<b>Reign of Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagara</b>	<b>1509–1529</b>

22. 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**

**Answer Key**

**Correct Answer: (a) Shankaracharya – Ramanuja – Chaitanya**

**Chronological Order**

Thinker / Saint	Period
<b>Adi Shankaracharya</b>	<b>c. 788–820 CE</b>
<b>Ramanujacharya</b>	<b>c. 1017–1137 CE</b>
<b>Chaitanya Mahaprabhu</b>	<b>1486–1533 CE</b>

**Correct Sequence**

**Shankaracharya → Ramanuja → Chaitanya**

23. Consider the following statements about the Vijayanagara Empire’s administration:

1. The Amara-Nayaka system was similar to the Iqtadari system of the Delhi Sultanate.

2. The term "Ayagars" referred to a group of village functionaries who took over the declining functions of village assemblies.
3. The title of 'Mandaleswara' was given to provincial governors.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3**

**Explanation:**

- The **Amara-Nayaka system** was indeed similar to the **Iqtadari system** of the Delhi Sultanate. Amara-Nayakas held land in return for military service.
- The term "**Ayagars**" referred to village functionaries who replaced the declining village assemblies.
- The '**Mandaleswara**' was the title for provincial governors, confirming their administrative significance.

24. Consider the following table regarding prominent literary works and their content:

Work	Author	Theme/Content
(A) Amuktamalyada	Krishna Deva Raya	On public administration and justice
(B) Dharmanathapurana	Jain Poet Madhura	Eulogy of Gomateshwar a of Shravanabelagola
(C) Harivilasam	Srinatha	Narrates stories from Mahabharata
(D) Manucharitra	Ganga Devi	History of the Delhi Sultanate

**Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) A, B, and C only
- (d) A, B, and D only

**Answer: (c) A, B, and C only**

**Explanation:**

- **(A) Correct** – *Amuktamalyada* by **Krishna Deva Raya** discusses **public administration and governance**.
- **(B) Correct** – *Dharmanathapurana* by **Jain poet Madhura** is a **eulogy of Gomateshwar**.
- **(C) Correct** – *Harivilasam* by **Srinatha** narrates **stories from the Mahabharata**.
- **(D) Incorrect** – *Manucharitra* was authored by **Allasani Peddana**, not **Ganga Devi**.

25. Consider the following statements regarding the cultural aspects of the Vijayanagara Empire:

1. The Vijayanagara rulers promoted both Shaivism and Vaishnavism with equal patronage.
2. The Virupaksha temple at Hampi was the family deity shrine of the Vijayanagara rulers.
3. The famous Tiruvengalanatha temple, now known as the Achyutaraya temple, was built during Krishna Deva Raya's reign.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Vijayanagara rulers supported both **Shaivism** and **Vaishnavism**.
- **Statement 2** is correct – The **Virupaksha Temple** (Pampapati Temple) was the **family deity shrine** of Vijayanagara rulers.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect – The **Tiruvengalanatha temple** (Achyutaraya temple) was built during **Achyuta Deva Raya's** reign, not Krishna Deva Raya's reign.

26. Consider the following statements regarding foreign travelers in South India:

1. Ibn Battuta visited the Kakatiya kingdom during the reign of Prataparudra II.
2. Abdur Razzak praised the wealth and grandeur of the Vijayanagara Empire.

3. Fernao Nuniz documented the Battle of Talikota and its impact on the Vijayanagara Empire.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is incorrect – **Ibn Battuta** visited the **Kakatiya Kingdom** during **Rudrama Devi's** reign, not Prataparudra II.
- **Statement 2** is correct – **Abdur Razzak** praised the **prosperity and grandeur** of the Vijayanagara Empire under **Deva Raya II**.
- **Statement 3** is correct – **Fernao Nuniz** documented the aftermath of the **Battle of Talikota** and the devastation of Vijayanagara.

27. Consider the following statements about **Razia Sultan's** reign:

1 Razia Sultan defied the **Turkan-i-Chahalgani** (the group of 40 nobles) and attempted to establish her independent authority.

2 Razia frequently adopted the title **"Sultan"** in official coins and inscriptions to assert her legitimacy.

3 Minhaj-i-Siraj described her reign as an ideal example of gender equality in medieval India.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Razia faced opposition from the **Turkan-i-Chahalgani**, who resisted her efforts to establish independent authority.
- **Statement 2** is correct – Razia frequently referred to herself as **"Sultan"** on coins and inscriptions, breaking traditional gender norms.

- **Statement 3** is incorrect – **Minhaj-i-Siraj** criticized her rule, believing it was unnatural for a woman to govern.

28. Consider the following statements regarding the architectural developments under the Tughlaq dynasty:

1. Tughlaq architecture emphasized strength over decoration, with features like **batter walls** for structural stability.

2. **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** was the first Delhi Sultan to employ the **Pietra Dura** technique in his buildings.

3. The Tughlaq rulers are known for introducing the **double-dome** structure in Indian architecture.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Tughlaq architecture emphasized **strength over decoration**, using **batter walls** (sloping walls) for added stability.
- **Statement 2** is incorrect – The **Pietra Dura** technique (inlay of precious stones) was introduced by the **Mughals**, not the Tughlaq dynasty.
- **Statement 3** is correct – The Tughlaqs pioneered the **double-dome** structure to reduce the inner dome's height while maintaining grandeur.

29. With reference to the administrative structure of the Delhi Sultanate, consider the following pairs:

Office	Function
(A) Diwan-i-Wizarat	Responsible for finance and revenue
(B) Diwan-i-Arz	Managed the army and military organization
(C) Diwan-i-Insha	Managed correspondence and royal orders
(D) Diwan-i-Mustakhraj	Collected taxes from nobles and officials

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) A, B, and C only
- (d) A, B, C, and D

**Answer:** (d) A, B, C, and D

**Explanation:**

- **Pair A is correct** – The **Diwan-i-Wizarat** functioned as the **finance ministry**, handling revenue administration.
- **Pair B is correct** – The **Diwan-i-Arz** oversaw the **military organization and army maintenance**.
- **Pair C is correct** – The **Diwan-i-Insha** handled **official correspondence and royal orders**.
- **Pair D is correct** – The **Diwan-i-Mustakhraj** was responsible for **collecting revenue arrears**.

**30. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal administration:**

1. Akbar introduced the **Mansabdari system** to rank officials based on **Zat** and **Sawar**.
2. Under Jahangir, the **Du-Aspa-Sih-Aspa** system was introduced, allowing select Mansabdars to maintain a double set of cavalymen.
3. Aurangzeb introduced the **Mashrut** rank, which temporarily increased the **Sawar** rank during campaigns.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer:** (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Akbar introduced the **Mansabdari system**, where **Zat** indicated rank/salary and **Sawar** indicated the number of horsemen a Mansabdar had to maintain.
- **Statement 2** is correct – The **Du-Aspa-Sih-Aspa** system, introduced by Jahangir

allowed Mansabdars to increase cavalry strength without affecting their **Zat** rank.

- **Statement 3** is correct – **Aurangzeb** introduced the **Mashrut** rank, which temporarily increased a Mansabdar's **Sawar** rank for military campaigns.

**31. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal literary and cultural developments:**

1. **Abul Fazl**, a court historian, authored the *Akbarnama* and *Ain-i-Akbari*, chronicling Akbar's reign.
2. **Fazl's brother, Faizi**, was a renowned Persian poet and Akbar's court poet.
3. **Dara Shikoh's** work *Majma-ul-Bahrain* sought to establish a synthesis between Sufi and Bhakti traditions.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer:** (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – **Abul Fazl** wrote the *Akbarnama* (a biography of Akbar) and the *Ain-i-Akbari*, which documented Akbar's administration.
- **Statement 2** is correct – **Faizi**, Abul Fazl's brother, was a Persian poet known for translating Sanskrit texts into Persian.
- **Statement 3** is correct – **Dara Shikoh's** *Majma-ul-Bahrain* (The Meeting of Two Oceans) aimed to create harmony between **Islamic Sufism** and **Hindu Bhakti**.

**32. Consider the following statements regarding the Mughal revenue administration:**

1. The **Zabt system** was implemented mainly in areas with continuous agricultural productivity and predictable crop patterns.
2. Under the **Kankut system**, revenue was assessed by estimating the average yield of crops through visual inspection.
3. The **Nasq system** fixed a standard revenue demand for each village, irrespective of fluctuations in crop productivity.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – The **Zabt system**, introduced by **Akbar**, was applied in regions with stable crop patterns, such as parts of northern and western India.
- **Statement 2** is correct – The **Kankut system** assessed land revenue by visually estimating the crop yield.
- **Statement 3** is correct – The **Nasq system** fixed a predetermined revenue rate per village, simplifying tax collection but ignoring seasonal variations.

**33. Consider the following statements regarding Babur's invasions in India:**

1. Babur defeated **Ibrahim Lodhi** in the **First Battle of Panipat** in 1526.
2. The **Battle of Khanwa** was fought to suppress the rising influence of the **Rajput Confederacy** led by Rana Pratap.
3. Babur's victory in the **Battle of Ghaghra** consolidated Mughal control over Bihar and Bengal.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Babur defeated **Ibrahim Lodhi** in the **First Battle of Panipat (1526)**, marking the foundation of Mughal rule in India.
- **Statement 2** is incorrect – The **Battle of Khanwa** (1527) was fought against **Rana Sanga**, not Rana Pratap.
- **Statement 3** is correct – Babur's victory in the **Battle of Ghaghra** (1529) consolidated Mughal control over **Bihar and Bengal**.

34. 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

**Answer Key**

**Correct Answer: (b) 3, 1, 2, 4**

**Correct Sequence**

**Qutub Minar → Tughlaqabad Fort → Lodi Garden → Fatehpur Sikri**

35. 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.**

**Answer Key**

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

**Explanation of Options**

<b>Option</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
<b>(a) Alauddin Khalji first set up a separate Ariz's department</b>	Incorrect. The <b>Diwan-i-Ariz (military department)</b> existed earlier; it was well organized under <b>Balban</b> and later strengthened by <b>Alauddin Khalji</b> .
<b>(b) Balban introduced the branding of horses in his military</b>	Incorrect. The <b>branding of horses (Dagh system)</b> and <b>descriptive rolls of soldiers (Chehra)</b> were introduced by <b>Alauddin Khalji</b> , not Balban.
<b>(c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his uncle to the military</b>	Incorrect. <b>Muhammad bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his cousin Firoz Shah Tughlaq</b> , not by his uncle.

<b>Option</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
<b>(d) Firoz Tughlaq set up a separate department of slaves</b>	<b>Correct.</b> Firoz Shah Tughlaq established the <b>Diwan-i-Bandagan</b> , a department to manage a large number of royal slaves.

✔ Therefore, the correct answer is (d).

36. With reference to the land classification system during the Delhi Sultanate, consider the following pairs:

Land Type	Description
<b>Iqta Land</b>	Privately owned land where revenue was paid directly to the Sultan.
<b>Khalisa Land</b>	Land under direct state control; revenue went to the royal treasury.
<b>Inam Land</b>	Land assigned to nobles for military and administrative services.
<b>Waqf Land</b>	Land donated for religious and charitable purposes.

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3, and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 4 only

**Answer: (b) 2 and 4 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Iqta Land — Incorrect:** Iqta land was assigned to nobles and military officers for administrative duties and revenue collection, not private ownership.
- **Khalisa Land — Correct:** Khalisa land was directly controlled by the Sultan, and its revenue supported state expenses.
- **Inam Land — Incorrect:** Inam land was tax-free land granted as charity or reward to religious leaders or scholars, not military officers.
- **Waqf Land — Correct:** Waqf land was dedicated for religious and charitable purposes such as mosques, shrines, and madrassas.

37. **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

**Answer Key**

**Correct Answer: (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq**

**Explanation**

**Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351–1388 CE)** is credited with constructing the **largest canal irrigation network during the Delhi Sultanate**. He promoted agriculture by building several canals to bring water from rivers to dry regions.

**Major Canals Built**

- **Yamuna** → **Hansi canal**
- **Sutlej** → **Ghaggar canal**
- **Yamuna** → **Firozabad canal**
- **Ghaggar** → **Firozabad canal**

**Significance**

- Expanded **irrigation and agricultural productivity**.
- Helped stabilize **state revenue** by increasing cultivation.
- Reflected his broader policy of **public works and welfare**, which also included **roads, gardens, sarais, and hospitals**.

38. **The Portuguese played a significant role in the Vijayanagara Empire's trade and military alliances. Which of the following events occurred during Krishna Deva Raya's reign?**

1. **Albuquerque** sought permission to build a **fort at Bhatkal**.
2. **Duarte Barbosa** and **Domingo Paes** visited India during his reign.
3. The **Battle of Raichur** against the **Adil Shahis** involved **Portuguese firearms support**.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Albuquerque** did request permission to build a fort at **Bhatkal** during **Krishna Deva Raya's** reign.
- **Duarte Barbosa** and **Domingo Paes** visited during Krishna Deva Raya's reign, providing detailed accounts of **Vijayanagara**.
- The **Battle of Raichur (1520)** involved advanced artillery tactics, but **Portuguese firearm support is not recorded as part of this battle**.

39. Consider the following table regarding famous works and their authors:

Work	Author	Language
(A) Amuktamalyada	Krishnadeva Raya	Telugu
(B) Manucharitam	Allasani Peddanna	Sanskrit
(C) Madura Vijayam	Gangadevi	Tamil
(D) Panduranga Mahatmyam	Tenali Ramakrishna	Telugu

**Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) A and B only
- (b) A and D only
- (c) A, C, and D only
- (d) B, C, and D only

**Answer: (b) A and D only**

**Explanation:**

- **(A) Correct** – *Amuktamalyada* by **Krishna Deva Raya** is written in **Telugu**.
- **(B) Incorrect** – *Manucharitam* by **Allasani Peddanna** is in **Telugu**, not Sanskrit.
- **(C) Incorrect** – *Madura Vijayam* by **Gangadevi** is written in **Sanskrit**, not Tamil.
- **(D) Correct** – *Panduranga Mahatmyam* by **Tenali Ramakrishna** is written in **Telugu**.

40. **Consider the following statements regarding Vijayanagara architecture:**

1. The Raya Gopurams were prominent entrance gateways found in temples like those at Thiruvannamalai and Chidambaram.
2. The Mahanavami Dibba was a high platform used for royal ceremonies and celebrations.
3. The Lotus Mahal served as the primary residence of the Vijayanagara kings.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – The **Raya Gopurams** were grand entrance towers, famously seen in **Thiruvannamalai** and **Chidambaram**.
- **Statement 2** is correct – The **Mahanavami Dibba** was a ceremonial platform where grand processions, dances, and rituals took place.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect – The **Lotus Mahal** was a **pleasure pavilion** for royal women, not the king's residence.

41. Consider the following table regarding Bhakti Saints and their key contributions:

Bhakti Saint	Key Contribution	Religious Focus
(A) Chaitanya	Popularized Gaudiya Vaishnavism	Devotion to Krishna
(B) Mirabai	Composed devotional songs dedicated to Krishna	Nirguna Bhakti
(C) Tulsidas	Authored <i>Ramcharitmanas</i> in Awadhi language	Rama Bhakti
(D) Kabir	Emphasized Nirguna Bhakti and rejected rituals	Devotion to Allah

**Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and D only
- (c) A, C, and D only
- (d) A, C, and B only

**Answer: (c) A, C, and D only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement A** is correct – **Chaitanya** was a key proponent of **Gaudiya Vaishnavism** focused on Krishna devotion.
- **Statement B** is incorrect – **Mirabai** followed the **Saguna Bhakti** tradition, not **Nirguna**.
- **Statement C** is correct – **Tulsidas** wrote **Ramcharitmanas** in Awadhi, focusing on **Rama Bhakti**.
- **Statement D** is correct – **Kabir** rejected rituals and advocated **Nirguna Bhakti** with devotion to a formless God.

42. Consider the following pairs regarding the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra:

Bhakti Saint	Work/Contribution
(A) Jnaneshwar	<i>Bhavartha Dipika (Jnaneshwari)</i> – Commentary on the Bhagavad Gita
(B) Namadeva	Promoted Nirguna Bhakti and composed hymns in Marathi
(C) Tukaram	Popularized the 'Abhanga' devotional songs
(D) Ramdas	Founded the Dharakari sect and constructed a temple dedicated to Krishna

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and D only
- (c) A, B, and C only
- (d) A, B, C, and D

**Answer: (c) A, B, and C only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement A is correct** – **Jnaneshwar** authored *Bhavartha Dipika*, also known as **Jnaneshwari**, a commentary on the **Bhagavad Gita**.
- **Statement B is correct** – **Namadeva** promoted **Nirguna Bhakti** and composed devotional hymns in **Marathi**.

- **Statement C is correct** – **Tukaram** popularized the **Abhanga** form of devotional songs.
- **Statement D is incorrect** – **Ramdas** was associated with **Rama Bhakti**, not Krishna. He was the spiritual guide of **Shivaji** and did not establish the **Dharakari sect**.

43. Consider the following statements regarding the Lingayat Movement:

1. The Lingayats rejected temple worship and ritualistic practices.
2. Lingayats discouraged practices like child marriage and widow remarriage.
3. Lingayats believe that the devotee, after death, is united with Shiva and does not return to the world.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – The **Lingayat Movement** rejected temple worship, idol worship, and ritualistic practices.
- **Statement 2** is incorrect – The **Lingayats** encouraged widow remarriage and opposed child marriage, which was contrary to traditional customs.
- **Statement 3** is correct – The Lingayats believe that the soul merges with **Shiva** after death, without reincarnation.

44. Consider the following statements regarding the succession practices in the Delhi Sultanate:

1. The principle of **primogeniture** (eldest son inheriting the throne) was strictly followed.
2. The practice of **Chahalgani** (Council of Forty) played a significant role in determining succession during the Slave dynasty.
3. Rulers like **Balban** emphasized the divine right theory to strengthen the legitimacy of their rule.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is incorrect – The Delhi Sultanate did **not follow primogeniture**; succession often resulted from military strength or political alliances.
- **Statement 2** is correct – The **Chahalgani** (Council of Forty), created by **Iltutmish**, influenced succession decisions during the Slave dynasty.
- **Statement 3** is correct – **Balban** claimed kingship was divinely sanctioned to assert his authority.

**45. Consider the following statements regarding Muhammad bin Tughlaq's experiments:**

1. His plan to shift the capital to Daulatabad failed due to lack of water supply and forced migration.
2. His introduction of token currency failed because of inadequate security measures and widespread forgery.
3. His attempt to conquer Khurasan and Iraq was successful but drained the treasury.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Muhammad bin Tughlaq's capital shift to **Daulatabad** resulted in hardship for citizens due to poor planning and lack of infrastructure.
- **Statement 2** is correct – His **token currency** system failed because forged coins flooded the market.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect – Muhammad bin Tughlaq's Khurasan campaign was

**abandoned** due to financial constraints and domestic unrest.

**46. Which one of the following Mughal rulers banned the practice of Sati and legalized the remarriage of widows?**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer: (a) Akbar**

**Explanation:**

- **Akbar** took progressive social measures, including banning **Sati**, promoting **widow remarriage**, and discouraging child marriage.

**47. With reference to Mughal architecture, which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?**

Monument	Builder
(a) Itmad-ud-Daula's Tomb	Jahangir
(b) Red Fort	Aurangzeb
(c) Bibi ka Maqbara	Shah Jahan
(d) Moti Masjid (Delhi)	Aurangzeb

**Answer: (d) Moti Masjid (Delhi) – Aurangzeb**

**Explanation:**

- **Itmad-ud-Daula's Tomb** was built by **Nur Jahan (not Jahangir)** for her father.
- The **Red Fort** was built by **Shah Jahan**, not Aurangzeb.
- **Bibi ka Maqbara** was built by **Aurangzeb**, not Shah Jahan, as a tribute to his wife.
- The **Moti Masjid (Delhi)** was constructed by **Aurangzeb**.

**48. Consider the following pairs regarding ceremonial practices in Medieval India:**

Practice	Introduced By	Meaning/Significance
(A) Sijda	Balban	Prostrating before the Sultan as a mark of submission
(B) Paibos	Balban	Kissing the ruler's feet to demonstrate loyalty
(C) Zaminbos	Iltutmish	Bowing and kissing the ground before the ruler

(D) Char Taslim	Akbar	Bowing four times with folded hands as a dignified greeting
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**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- (a) A and B only
- (b) A, B, and D only
- (c) A, B, and C only
- (d) A, B, C, and D

**Answer: (b) A, B, and D only**

**Explanation:**

- **Pair A is correct** – **Sijda** was introduced by **Balban** to assert the Sultan's divine authority through complete prostration.
- **Pair B is correct** – **Paibos** was also introduced by **Balban**, requiring nobles to **kiss the ruler's feet** as a mark of submission.
- **Pair C is incorrect** – **Zaminbos** was **not introduced by Iltutmish**; it was a practice seen during the later **Delhi Sultanate** period where nobles kissed the ground before the Sultan.
- **Pair D is correct** – **Akbar** introduced **Char Taslim** as a respectful alternative to **Sijda** and **Paibos**, requiring nobles to bow four times with folded hands.

49. 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

**Answer Key**

**Correct Answer: (b) A – 3; B – 2; C – 4; D – 1**

**Correct Matching**

Bhakti Saint	Profession
<b>Namdev</b>	Tailor
<b>Kabir</b>	Weaver
<b>Ravidas</b>	Cobbler
<b>Sena</b>	Barber

50. **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

**Answer Key**

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

**Brief Explanation**

The **Ibadat Khana (House of Worship)** was established by **Emperor Akbar in 1575 at Fatehpur Sikri**. It served as a **discussion hall where scholars and theologians from different religions**—including **Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, and Zoroastrians**—debated philosophical and religious ideas. These debates influenced Akbar's policy of **religious tolerance and the development of Din-i-Ilahi**.

51. **Which of the following correctly matches the traveler with the respective Vijayanagara ruler they visited?**

- (a) Ibn Battuta – Deva Raya II
- (b) Nicolo De Conti – Krishna Deva Raya
- (c) Abdur Razzak – Deva Raya II
- (d) Fernao Nuniz – Deva Raya I

**Answer: (c) Abdur Razzak – Deva Raya II**

**Explanation:**

- **Ibn Battuta** visited during **Harihara I's reign** (not Deva Raya II).
- **Nicolo De Conti** visited during **Deva Raya I's reign** (not Krishna Deva Raya).
- **Abdur Razzak**, a Persian traveler, visited Vijayanagara during **Deva Raya II's reign**.
- **Fernao Nuniz** visited during the reign of **Achyuta Deva Raya** (not Deva Raya I).

52. Consider the following table regarding travelers and their observations:

Traveler	Region Visited	Ruler During Visit
(A) Ibn Battuta	Kakatiya Kingdom	Rudrama Devi
(B) Abdur Razak	Vijayanagara	Deva Raya II
(C) Nicolo De Conti	Vijayanagara	Deva Raya I
(D) Fernao Nuniz	Vijayanagara	Krishna Deva Raya

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) B, C, and D only
- (d) A, B, and C only

**Answer: (b) B and C only**

**Explanation:**

- (A) Incorrect – **Ibn Battuta** visited during the reign of **Harihara I**, not Rudrama Devi.
- (B) Correct – **Abdur Razzak** visited during **Deva Raya II's** reign.
- (C) Correct – **Nicolo De Conti** visited Vijayanagara during **Deva Raya I's** reign.
- (D) Incorrect – **Fernao Nuniz** visited during **Achyuta Deva Raya's** reign, not Krishna Deva Raya.

53. Consider the following table regarding the cultural practices in the Vijayanagara Empire:

Practice	Description	Prevalence
(A) Devadasi system	Women dedicated to temple service	Common across Vijayanagara
(B) Sati	Voluntary self-immolation of widows	Rare in Vijayanagara society
(C) Sahagamana	Practice of wives immolating themselves with husbands	Honored tradition
(D) Child marriage	Custom of marrying off	Completely abolished

	children at a young age	
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Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) A and C only
- (c) A, B, and C only
- (d) B, C, and D only

**Answer: (b) A and C only**

**Explanation:**

- **(A) Correct** – The **Devadasi system** was common during the Vijayanagara period.
- **(B) Incorrect** – While **Sati** was practiced, it was **not rare** in Vijayanagara society.
- **(C) Correct** – **Sahagamana** was indeed an honored practice in Vijayanagara culture.
- **(D) Incorrect** – **Child marriage** was prevalent, not abolished.

54. Consider the following statements about Sikh Gurus and their contributions:

1. Guru Nanak founded Sikhism and composed the *Guru Granth Sahib*.
2. Guru Arjan Dev compiled the *Adi Granth* and established the city of Amritsar.
3. Guru Gobind Singh initiated the Khalsa and declared the *Guru Granth Sahib* as the eternal guru.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is incorrect – While **Guru Nanak** founded **Sikhism**, it was **Guru Arjan Dev** who compiled the **Guru Granth Sahib** (then called *Adi Granth*).
- **Statement 2** is correct – **Guru Arjan Dev** compiled the **Adi Granth** and laid the foundation for **Amritsar**.
- **Statement 3** is correct – **Guru Gobind Singh** initiated the **Khalsa** in 1699 and declared the **Guru Granth Sahib** as the **eternal Guru**.

**55. Consider the following statements about Sufi Silsilahs in India:**

1. The **Chishti** order emphasized simplicity, humility, and public welfare.
2. The **Naqshbandi** order was strictly orthodox, discouraged music, and opposed Akbar's liberal policies.
3. The **Qadri** order focused on the philosophy of *Wahdat al-Wujud* (Unity of Being).

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – The **Chishti** order emphasized **humility, public welfare,** and the **Langar system.**
- **Statement 2** is correct – The **Naqshbandi** order was conservative, opposed the liberal policies of Akbar, and discouraged Sufi practices like Sama (music).
- **Statement 3** is correct – The **Qadri** order emphasized the mystical doctrine of **Wahdat al-Wujud,** promoting the idea that **God and creation are one.**

**56. Consider the following statements regarding the economic policies of the Delhi Sultanate:**

1. **Alauddin Khilji** introduced the **Dagh** and **Chehra** system to ensure better control over military resources.
2. **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** implemented a system of forced taxation during a famine in the Doab region, which resulted in widespread discontent.
3. **Firuz Shah Tughlaq** reduced taxation on peasants and abolished several unjust taxes to promote agricultural prosperity.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – **Alauddin Khilji** introduced the **Dagh System** (branding horses) and the **Chehra System** (recording soldiers' identity) to prevent corruption in the army.
- **Statement 2** is correct – **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** imposed excessive taxation in the **Doab region** during a famine, leading to economic distress.
- **Statement 3** is correct – **Firuz Shah Tughlaq** abolished 28 taxes that were deemed unjust and focused on improving irrigation systems to support agriculture.

**57. Which of the following Mughal gardens is located in Kashmir and is known for its terraced layout with cascading fountains?**

- (a) Shalimar Bagh
- (b) Nishat Bagh
- (c) Mehtab Bagh
- (d) Roshanara Bagh

**Answer: (b) Nishat Bagh**

**Explanation:**

- The **Nishat Bagh** in **Kashmir** is a famous Mughal garden known for its terraced structure and stunning fountains.
- **Shalimar Bagh** is also in Kashmir but is distinct for its pavilion structures.

**58. What is Nastaliq?**

**(a) It is a calligraphic style with long horizontal strokes.**

(b) It was a form of record-keeping in Mughal court.

(c) It was a form of tax paid by the Hindus during Mughal period.

(d) It was a style of dome-making during Mughal period.

**Answer : (a) It is a calligraphic style with long horizontal strokes.**

59. **With reference to the Mughal land classification system, consider the following statements:**

1. **Polaj** was the most fertile land and was cultivated annually without requiring a fallow period.
2. **Parauti** land was left fallow for 3–4 years to regain fertility.
3. **Banjar** referred to uncultivable wasteland that had been fallow for over five years.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** → **Correct: Polaj** was fertile land that was cultivated regularly and taxed the most.
- **Statement 2** → **Incorrect: Parauti** land was left fallow for **1–2 years**, not 3–4 years.
- **Statement 3** → **Correct: Banjar** referred to **uncultivable wasteland** that had been fallow for over five years and required significant effort to restore.

60. **Consider the following regarding the economic practices of the Vijayanagara Empire:**

1. The 'Athavane' department managed land revenue.
2. 'Kopeki' was a silver coin introduced during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya.
3. Black pepper was one of the major export commodities.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- The '**Athavane**' department was indeed responsible for managing land revenue.

- '**Kopeki**' was a smaller denomination of **Varahab (gold pagoda)**, not introduced by Krishna Deva Raya specifically.
- **Black pepper** was a prominent export commodity from the Vijayanagara Empire.

61. Consider the following table regarding architectural features of the Vijayanagara Empire:

Structure/Feature	Significance	Location
(A) Mahanavami Dibba	Audience Hall for royal meetings	Royal Centre, Hampi
(B) Kamalapuram Tank	Water reservoir for irrigation	Hampi
(C) Raya Gopuram	Elaborate gateway structure	Chidambaram and Thiruvannamalai
(D) Queen's Bath	Private bathing complex for royal women	Sacred Centre, Hampi

**Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) A, B, and C only
- (d) A, B, and D only

**Answer: (c) A, B, and C only**

**Explanation:**

- **(A) Correct** – The **Mahanavami Dibba** was an important structure used during festivals and ceremonies.
- **(B) Correct** – The **Kamalapuram Tank** was built for water conservation in **Hampi**.
- **(C) Correct** – The **Raya Gopurams** at **Chidambaram** and **Thiruvannamalai** are notable **Vijayanagara-style gateways**.
- **(D) Incorrect** – The **Queen's Bath** is located in the **Royal Centre**, not the Sacred Centre.

62. Consider the following pairs of Bhakti Saints and their associated philosophies:

Bhakti Saint	Philosophy
(A) Ramanuja	Vishishtadvaita (Qualified Monism)
(B) Madhvacharya	Dvaita (Dualism)
(C) Vallabhacharya	Shuddhadvaita (Pure Monism)
(D) Basavanna	Advaita (Non-dualism)

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) A, B, and C only
- (d) A, B, C, and D

**Answer: (c) A, B, and C only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement A is correct** – Ramanuja advocated **Vishishtadvaita (Qualified Monism)**, combining **Bhakti with Vedantic philosophy**.
- **Statement B is correct** – **Madhvacharya** propounded **Dvaita (Dualism)**, emphasizing the eternal distinction between **God and soul**.
- **Statement C is correct** – **Vallabhacharya** proposed **Shuddhadvaita**, a form of monism centered on **Krishna Bhakti**.
- **Statement D is incorrect** – **Basavanna** belonged to the **Virashaiva/Lingayat tradition**, which rejected **Advaita concepts**.

63. Consider the following statements about Vallabhacharya and the Pushti Marg tradition:

1. Vallabhacharya propounded the *Shuddhadvaita* philosophy, emphasizing the oneness of the soul and Brahman.
2. The Pushti Marg tradition focuses on devotion to Krishna in his child form.
3. Vallabhacharya's followers believe in renunciation and monastic discipline as essential for spiritual growth.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only

- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – **Vallabhacharya** formulated the **Shuddhadvaita (Pure Monism)** philosophy, emphasizing the **oneness of the soul and Brahman**.
- **Statement 2** is correct – The **Pushti Marg** tradition, founded by Vallabhacharya, emphasizes devotion to **Krishna in his child form (Bala Krishna)**.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect – The **Pushti Marg** tradition does **not emphasize renunciation** or monastic discipline; it encourages spiritual growth through **grace and devotion** while living a worldly life.

64. Consider the following statements regarding Firuz Shah Tughlaq's reign:

1. Firuz Shah Tughlaq is credited with constructing the **Firoz Shah Kotla** in Delhi.
2. He patronized the translation of **Sanskrit texts into Persian**, promoting cross-cultural knowledge.
3. He imposed the **Jizya tax** on Brahmins, breaking earlier Islamic traditions of exempting them.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – **Firuz Shah Tughlaq** constructed the **Firoz Shah Kotla**, a fortified palace complex in Delhi.
- **Statement 2** is correct – Firuz Shah promoted learning and ordered the **translation of Sanskrit texts into Persian**, including works on astronomy and medicine.
- **Statement 3** is correct – Firuz Shah was the **first Delhi Sultan** to impose **Jizya** on Brahmins, reversing earlier practices that had exempted them.

65. Consider the following statements regarding the decline of the Mughal Empire:

- The rise of **regional powers** like the Marathas, Sikhs, and Jats weakened Mughal control over provinces.
- The Mughal army's dependence on the **Jagirdari system** resulted in corruption and poor military discipline.
- The **Treaty of Purandar (1665)** between Shivaji and Aurangzeb marked the final defeat of the Marathas during Aurangzeb's reign.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- Statement 1** is correct – The rise of regional powers like the **Marathas, Sikhs, and Jats** significantly eroded Mughal dominance.
- Statement 2** is correct – The **Jagirdari system** led to corruption and inefficiency as officers frequently misappropriated revenue.
- Statement 3** is incorrect – The **Treaty of Purandar (1665)** was between **Shivaji and Jai Singh I** (under Aurangzeb's orders), but it was not the **final defeat** of the Marathas. Shivaji later regained control and successfully resisted Mughal dominance.

66. Consider the following pairs:

Author/Artists Mughal Emperor

- Abul Fazl - Akbar
- Abdul Hamid Lahori - Humayun
- Abdus Samad - Shah Jahan

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

**(a) 1 only**

- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Pair	Analysis
<b>1. Abul Fazl – Akbar</b>	<b>Correct.</b> Abul Fazl was the court historian of <b>Akbar</b> and

	wrote <b>Akbarnama</b> and <b>Ain-i-Akbari</b> .
<b>2. Abdul Hamid Lahori – Humayun</b>	<b>Incorrect.</b> Abdul Hamid Lahori was the court historian of <b>Shah Jahan</b> , author of <b>Padshahnama</b> .
<b>3. Abdus Samad – Shah Jahan</b>	<b>Incorrect.</b> <b>Abdus Samad</b> was a <b>Persian painter in Humayun and Akbar's court</b> , associated with the <b>Mughal miniature painting tradition</b> , not Shah Jahan.

67. The Battle of Talikota (Rakkasa-Tangadi) marked a turning point in South Indian history. Which of the following statements is/are true about the battle?

- The Vijayanagara forces were led by Aliya Rama Raya.
- The confederacy of Deccan Sultanates included Bijapur, Golconda, Bidar, and Ahmadnagar.
- Penugonda became the capital of Vijayanagara after the battle.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3**

**Explanation:**

- Aliya Rama Raya** led the Vijayanagara forces in the **Battle of Talikota (1565)**.
- The **Deccan Sultanates**—Bijapur, Golconda, Bidar, and Ahmadnagar—formed a confederacy to defeat Vijayanagara.
- After the battle, **Penugonda** became the new capital as Hampi was devastated.

68. Consider the following table regarding prominent Vijayanagara rulers and their achievements:

Ruler	Achievement	Title/Recognition
(A) Harihar a I	Defeated Muhammad Shah of Bahmani Kingdom	'Maharajadhiraja'

(B) Krishna Deva Raya	Constructed Vittalaswamy and Hazara Rama temples	'Yavanarajya Sthapanacharya'
(C) Deva Raya II	Recruited Muslim horsemen and improved cavalry	'Gajabetegara' (Hunter of Elephants)
(D) Achyut a Deva Raya	Patronized Telugu poet Kavisarvabhau ma	'Andhra Pitamaha'

**Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) C and D only
- (d) A, B, and C only

**Answer: (b) B and C only**

**Explanation:**

- **(A) Incorrect** – **Harihara I** did not defeat **Muhammad Shah**; it was **Bukka I** who faced and defeated Muhammad Shah.
- **(B) Correct** – **Krishna Deva Raya** constructed these temples and took the title '**Yavanarajya Sthapanacharya**'.
- **(C) Correct** – **Deva Raya II** modernized the Vijayanagara army and earned the title '**Gajabetegara**'.
- **(D) Incorrect** – The title '**Andhra Pitamaha**' was given to **Allasani Peddana**, not **Achyuta Deva Raya**.

**69. the following statements regarding the contributions of Guru Nanak:**

1. Guru Nanak advocated the concept of *Sangat*, a community gathering for spiritual guidance.
2. He rejected idol worship and caste discrimination, promoting equality among all individuals.
3. Before his death, Guru Nanak declared his son as his spiritual successor.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Guru Nanak introduced the idea of **Sangat**, promoting collective worship and social equality.
- **Statement 2** is correct – Guru Nanak actively opposed **idol worship**, caste discrimination, and promoted the unity of mankind.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect – Instead of appointing his son, Guru Nanak appointed **Lehna**, who became **Guru Angad**, as his spiritual successor.

**70. Consider the following pairs regarding Bhakti saints and their disciples:**

Bhakti Saint    Famous Disciple

- (A) Ramananda      Kabir
- (B) Vallabhacharya    Surdas
- (C) Chaitanya      Haridas
- (D) Guru Nanak      Banda Bahadur

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) A, B, and C only
- (d) A, B, C, and D

**Answer: (c) A, B, and C only**

**Explanation:**

- **Pair A** is correct – **Kabir** was a prominent disciple of **Ramananda**.
- **Pair B** is correct – **Surdas**, a Krishna devotee, was a follower of **Vallabhacharya**.
- **Pair C** is correct – **Haridas** was a disciple of **Chaitanya** and contributed to the spread of **Krishna Bhakti**.
- **Pair D** is incorrect – **Banda Bahadur** was a disciple of **Guru Gobind Singh**, not **Guru Nanak**.

**71. Consider the following statements about the Mongol invasions during the Delhi Sultanate period:**

1. The Mongols first invaded India during the reign of **Iluttmish**, but he successfully repelled them by refusing to provide refuge to Jalal-ud-din Mangburni.
2. **Alauddin Khilji** constructed a network of forts and stationed large armies along the northwestern frontier to prevent Mongol invasions.

3. **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** decisively defeated the Mongols at the Battle of **Delhi (1327)**, securing peace for the region.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – During **Iltutmish's reign**, he refused to provide asylum to **Jalal-ud-din Mangburni**, thus preventing a Mongol invasion.
- **Statement 2** is correct – **Alauddin Khilji** constructed forts, strengthened border security and maintained a well trained army to counter Mongol threats.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect – **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** never fought a Mongol invasion in 1327. The Mongol threat had subsided after Alauddin's defensive strategies.

72. **Consider the following statements regarding Firuz Shah Tughlaq's reign:**

1. Firuz Shah Tughlaq introduced the **Iqtadari system** to decentralize administration.
2. He is credited with establishing **Diwan-i-Bundagan**, a department for the welfare of slaves.
3. Firuz Shah's decision to impose **Jizya** on Brahmins was the first instance of such a tax in Delhi Sultanate history.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is incorrect – The **Iqtadari system** was introduced by **Iltutmish**, not Firuz Shah Tughlaq.
- **Statement 2** is correct – Firuz Shah created the **Diwan-i-Bundagan**, a unique department dedicated to the welfare of slaves.

- **Statement 3** is correct – Firuz Shah Tughlaq was the **first Sultan to impose Jizya on Brahmins**, breaking the earlier tradition of exemption.

73. **With reference to Mughal trade and commerce, consider the following statements:**

1. The port of **Surat** emerged as a major trading hub during Shah Jahan's reign, connecting India to West Asia and Europe.
2. The **Jagir system** encouraged the development of urban markets and trade networks.
3. **Madad-i-Mash** was a system of revenue-free land grants awarded to scholars and religious figures.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – The port of **Surat** flourished during **Shah Jahan's reign** as a major commercial hub for trade with West Asia and Europe.
- **Statement 2** is incorrect – The **Jagir system** was primarily linked to land revenue assignments and had **limited influence on trade development**.
- **Statement 3** is correct – The **Madad-i-Mash** system granted **revenue-free land** to scholars, saints, and religious leaders.

74. Mongols under Chengiz Khan invaded India during the reign of :

- (a) Balban
- (b) Firoz Tughlaq
- (c) **Iltutmish**
- (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

**Answer Key**

**Correct Answer: (c) Iltutmish**

**Explanation**

- **Chengiz Khan (Genghis Khan)** invaded the **north-western frontier of India around 1221 CE** while pursuing the **Khwarazmian ruler Jalal-ud-din Mangburni**.

- At that time, the **Delhi Sultanate was ruled by Iltutmish (1211–1236 CE)**.
- Jalal-ud-din sought refuge in India, but **Iltutmish diplomatically refused to support him**, thereby avoiding a direct Mongol invasion of the Delhi Sultanate.

75. 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

**Answer Key**

**Correct Answer: (c) Bahlol Khan Lodi – Sikandar Shah – Ibrahim Lodi**

**Chronological Order of Lodi Rulers**

Ruler	Reign
<b>Bahlol Khan Lodi</b>	<b>1451 – 1489</b>
<b>Sikandar Lodi (Sikandar Shah)</b>	<b>1489 – 1517</b>
<b>Ibrahim Lodi</b>	<b>1517 – 1526</b>

**Explanation**

- **Bahlol Lodi** founded the **Lodi dynasty** and established Afghan rule in Delhi.
- He was succeeded by his son **Sikandar Lodi**, who strengthened administration and founded **Agra**.
- **Ibrahim Lodi**, the last ruler of the dynasty, was defeated by **Babur in the First Battle of Panipat (1526)**, which marked the beginning of the **Mughal Empire in India**.

76. Consider the following table regarding key travelers and their observations:

Traveler	Observation	Period/Time
(A) Marco Polo	Described Kakatiya Kingdom's trade prosperity	Reign of Rudrama Devi
(B) Duarte Barbosa	Described Vijayanagara as a thriving city	Reign of Krishna Deva Raya
(C) Domingo Paes	Described the Mahanavami festival at Hampi	Reign of Achyuta Deva Raya
(D) Afanasi Nikitin	Wrote about Bahmani Kingdom's trade practices	Reign of Muhammad Shah III

**Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) A and B only  
 (b) B and C only  
 (c) A, B, and D only  
 (d) A, B, and C only

**Answer: (c) A, B, and D only**

**Explanation:**

- (A) Correct – **Marco Polo** visited the **Kakatiya Kingdom** during **Rudrama Devi's** reign.
- (B) Correct – **Duarte Barbosa** described Vijayanagara's trade flourishing under **Krishna Deva Raya**.
- (C) Incorrect – **Domingo Paes** visited during **Krishna Deva Raya's** reign, not Achyuta Deva Raya.
- (D) Correct – **Afanasi Nikitin** wrote about the **Bahmani Kingdom's** trade practices under **Muhammad Shah III**.

77. Consider the following statements about **Muhammad bin Tughlaq's** experiments:

1. He shifted the capital from Delhi to Devagiri (renamed Daulatabad) to control the Deccan region better.
2. His introduction of token currency was inspired by the Mongol practice under Kublai Khan.
3. His plan to conquer Khurasan and Iraq was successfully executed, strengthening Delhi Sultanate's influence.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted the capital from **Delhi to Devagiri** to establish a strategic base but failed due to poor planning.
- **Statement 2** is correct – His **token currency** experiment was indeed inspired by the Mongol ruler **Kublai Khan**, but its failure in India was due to counterfeit currency circulation.

- **Statement 3** is incorrect – His plan to conquer **Khurasan and Iraq** failed due to financial strain and internal rebellion.

**78. Consider the following statements regarding the military reforms of Balban:**

1. Balban adopted the policy of **Blood and Iron** to suppress rebellions and maintain strict control over the nobility.
2. He implemented the practice of **Sijda** (prostration before the Sultan) and **Paibos** (kissing the Sultan's feet) to emphasize royal supremacy.
3. Balban strengthened the spy system by appointing **Barids** and **Munhiyans** to monitor the activities of nobles.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Balban's policy of **Blood and Iron** focused on eliminating rebels, crushing bandits, and enforcing strict discipline.
- **Statement 2** is correct – Balban introduced the Persian practices of **Sijda** and **Paibos** to elevate the Sultan's authority.
- **Statement 3** is correct – Balban maintained a strict **spy system** by appointing **Barids** (intelligence officers) and **Munhiyans** (secret agents).

79. Consider the following pairs regarding famous travelers and their observations during the Delhi Sultanate period:

Traveller	Observation
(A) Ibn Battuta	Described the postal system in Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign
(B) Al-Biruni	Criticized the social stratification of Indian society
(C) Marco Polo	Recorded details of the Deccan and South Indian trade
(D) Seydi Ali Reis	Described the political structure of the Lodi dynasty

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- (a) A and B only
- (b) A, B, and C only
- (c) A and D only
- (d) B, C, and D only

**Answer: (b) A, B, and C only**

**Explanation:**

- **Pair A is correct** – **Ibn Battuta** visited India during **Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign** and documented the **efficient postal system**.
- **Pair B is correct** – **Al-Biruni**, in his work *Kitab-ul-Hind*, criticized the **caste system and social hierarchies** in India.
- **Pair C is correct** – **Marco Polo** recorded detailed observations on **South Indian trade and coastal commerce**.
- **Pair D is incorrect** – **Seydi Ali Reis** wrote about **Mughal and Ottoman connections**, not the **Lodi dynasty**.

80. Bhakta Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal emperor?

- (a) Babar
- (b) Akbar
- (c) **Jahangir**
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Answer Key**

**Correct Answer: (c) Jahangir**

**Explanation**

- **Tukaram (c. 1608–1649 CE)** was a prominent **Bhakti saint of Maharashtra**, associated with the **Varkari tradition** and famous for his **Abhanga devotional poetry dedicated to Vithoba (Vitthala)**.
- During most of Tukaram's lifetime, the Mughal emperor ruling India was **Jahangir (1605–1627 CE)**.

**Timeline Reference**

**Personality Period**

**Tukaram** c. 1608–1649  
**Jahangir** 1605–1627

81. Consider the following table regarding economic practices and trade:

Economic Feature	Description	Region/Period
(A) Ghasdana	Tax for grazing animals on agricultural land	Maratha Empire
(B) Kudira Chettis	Horse traders involved in foreign trade	Vijayanagara Empire
(C) Kuttigari	Lease system of cultivation	Bahmani Kingdom
(D) Tar	Gold coin with a value equivalent to a Varaha	Vijayanagara Empire

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) A, B, and C only
- (c) B and C only
- (d) A, B, and D only

**Answer: (b) A, B, and C only**

**Explanation:**

- **(A) Correct** – Ghasdana was a tax imposed for grazing animals in the **Maratha Empire**.
- **(B) Correct** – Kudira Chettis were horse traders active in **Vijayanagara's foreign trade**.
- **(C) Correct** – Kuttigari was a **lease system of cultivation** in the **Bahmani Kingdom**.
- **(D) Incorrect** – Tar was a **silver coin**, not a gold coin.

82. Consider the following statements regarding the Bhakti Movement in Tamil Nadu:

1. The Nayanars were devotees of Lord Vishnu, while the Alvars were devoted to Lord Shiva.
2. The text *Thirumurai* compiled by Nambi Andar Nambi is considered the core of Shaiva canon.
3. Appar, a prominent Nayanar, was a former Jain before converting to Shaivism.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only

- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect** – The Nayanars were Shaiva saints, and the Alvars were Vaishnavite saints.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – The text *Thirumurai* compiled by Nambi Andar Nambi is regarded as the core of the Shaiva canon.
- **Statement 3 is correct** – Appar (formerly known as Darmasena) was a Jain who converted to Shaivism under the influence of his sister.

83. Consider the following statements regarding Shankara's Advaita Philosophy:

1. Shankara believed that the world is a temporary illusion caused by *Maya*.
2. He advocated the concept of **Nirguna Brahman** — a formless and attribute-less God.
3. He emphasized Karma Yoga as the primary path to salvation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – Shankara's Advaita philosophy considers the world an **illusion (Maya)**, with **Brahman** as the only ultimate reality.
- **Statement 2 is correct** – Shankara emphasized **Nirguna Brahman**, a **formless and attribute-less God**.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect** – Shankara advocated the **Path of Knowledge (Jnana Yoga)** rather than **Karma Yoga** as the means to attain **Moksha**.

84. Consider the following pairs regarding key Bhakti texts and their authors:

Text	Author
(A) <i>Bhavartha Dipika</i>	Jnaneshwar
(B) <i>Gita Bhashya</i>	Ramanuja
(C) <i>Dasabodha</i>	Ramdas
(D) <i>Sursagar</i>	Tulsidas

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) A, B, and C only
- (d) A, B, C, and D

**Answer: (c) A, B, and C only**

**Explanation:**

- **Pair A is correct** – *Bhavartha Dipika* (also called **Jnaneshwari**) was authored by **Jnaneshwar** as a commentary on the **Bhagavad Gita**.
- **Pair B is correct** – **Ramanuja** wrote the *Gita Bhashya*, a commentary on the **Bhagavad Gita** based on **Vishishtadvaita philosophy**.
- **Pair C is correct** – **Ramdas**, the spiritual guru of **Shivaji**, authored the *Dasabodha*.
- **Pair D is incorrect** – *Sursagar* was authored by **Surdas**, not **Tulsidas**.

85. Consider the following statements regarding the Iqta system in the Delhi Sultanate:

1. The **Iqta system** was introduced by **Iltutmish** as a method of land revenue collection and military administration.
2. Under this system, **Muqtis** were appointed to collect revenue and maintain law and order in their territories.
3. The revenue collected by the Muqtis was entirely their personal income, which they could retain without accountability to the Sultan.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – **Iltutmish** institutionalized the **Iqta system** to streamline revenue collection and maintain a powerful military.
- **Statement 2** is correct – **Muqtis** were appointed to administer Iqtas, collect taxes, and maintain law and order.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect – The revenue collected by the Muqtis was **not their personal income**. They were accountable to the Sultan and required to submit the surplus revenue to the central treasury.

86. Consider the following pairs regarding Mughal officers and their respective roles:

Officer	Role/Function
(A) Mir Bakshi	Head of the military and responsible for reviewing Mansabdars
(B) Sadr-us-Sudur	Chief judge and head of religious endowments (waqf)
(C) Khan-i-Saman	Managed the royal household and court rituals
(D) Wakil	In charge of taxation and revenue collection

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) A, B, and C only
- (c) B, C, and D only
- (d) A, B, C, and D

**Answer: (b) A, B, and C only**

**Explanation:**

- **Pair A is correct** – The **Mir Bakshi** was the head of the military and reviewed the records of **Mansabdars**.
- **Pair B is correct** – The **Sadr-us-Sudur** was the **chief qazi** and managed religious affairs and **waqf**.
- **Pair C is correct** – The **Khan-i-Saman** was in charge of the **royal household and ceremonial practices**.
- **Pair D is incorrect** – The **Wazir** (not Wakil) was responsible for **revenue collection**.

87. Consider the following pairs regarding Mughal-era texts and their authors:

Text	Author
(A) <i>Tuzuk-i-Baburi</i>	Babur
(B) <i>Muntakhab-ul-Lubab</i>	Abul Fazl
(C) <i>Padshahnama</i>	Abdul Hamid Lahori
(D) <i>Tabqat-i-Akbari</i>	Nizamuddin Ahmad

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) A, C, and D only
- (d) A, B, C, and D

**Answer: (c) A, C, and D only**

**Explanation:**

- **Pair A is correct** – The *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* (Baburnama) was written by **Babur** in the **Chagatai Turkish language**.
- **Pair B is incorrect** – *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab* was written by **Khafi Khan**, not **Abul Fazl**.
- **Pair C is correct** – The *Padshahnama*, a biography of **Shah Jahan**, was written by **Abdul Hamid Lahori**.
- **Pair D is correct** – The *Tabqat-i-Akbari*, a historical text on **Akbar's reign**, was written by **Nizamuddin Ahmad**.

88. Consider the following table regarding prominent rulers and their contributions:

Ruler	Contribution	Title/Recognition
(A) Bukka I	Constructed a dam across the Tungabhadra River	'Rajaparameswara'
(B) Harihar II	Conquered Addanki and Srisailam from the Reddies of Kondavidu	'Maharajadhiraja'
(C) Narasa Nayaka	Usurped power and placed Immadi Narasimha	'Guardian of the Southern Sea'

	on the throne	
(D) Tirumala Raya	Moved the capital to Penugonda after the Battle of Talikota	'Andhra Bhoja'

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and D only
- (c) A, B, and C only
- (d) B, C, and D only

**Answer: (a) A and B only**

**Explanation:**

- **(A) Correct** – **Bukka I** constructed a dam across the **Tungabhadra River**.
- **(B) Correct** – **Harihara II** conquered **Addanki and Srisailam** from the **Reddies of Kondavidu**.
- **(C) Incorrect** – **Narasa Nayaka** did place **Immadi Narasimha** on the throne, but he was **never called 'Guardian of the Southern Sea'**. This title was given to **Lakkanna Dandesha** under **Deva Raya II**.
- **(D) Incorrect** – **Tirumala Raya** moved the capital to **Penugonda**, but the title **'Andhra Bhoja'** was associated with **Krishnadevaraya**, not Tirumala Raya.

89. Consider the following statements about the economic system of the Vijayanagara Empire:

1. The Vijayanagara rulers encouraged the import of horses from **Arabia and Persia**.
2. The currency called **'Varahab'** was a **silver coin** widely circulated in the empire.
3. **Diamond mines** located in **Kurnool and Anantapur** significantly boosted the empire's wealth.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct** – The Vijayanagara rulers imported quality **horses from Arabia and Persia** for military strength.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect** – The **Varahab** was a **gold coin**, not a silver coin.
- **Statement 3 is correct** – **Kurnool and Anantapur** were prominent **diamond mining regions** contributing to the empire's wealth.

90. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal foreign relations and diplomacy:

1. Akbar sent diplomatic envoys to the **Safavid Empire** to strengthen ties with Persia.
2. The **Jesuit Mission** led by **Rudolf Acquaviva** visited Akbar's court to promote Christianity.
3. Aurangzeb maintained peaceful relations with the **Marathas** and avoided conflict to stabilize the Deccan.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Akbar maintained diplomatic ties with the **Safavid Empire** to strengthen his position in Central Asia.
- **Statement 2** is correct – The **Jesuit Mission** led by **Rudolf Acquaviva** visited Akbar's court at **Fatehpur Sikri** in 1580.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect – Aurangzeb's aggressive **Deccan campaigns** created prolonged conflict with the **Marathas**, destabilizing the Mughal Empire.

91. Match the following listed taxes imposed by Firoz Shah Tughlaq:

Tax Purpose

- A. Sharb 1. Imposed on 10% of produce
- B. Kharaj 2. 20% spoils of war
- C. Zakat 3. Alms for Muslims
- D. Khams 4. Irrigation tax

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A B C D

(a) 2 3 4 1

(b) 4 2 1 3

(c) 2 4 3 1

**(d) 4 1 3 2**

**Answer Key**

**Correct Answer: (d) 4 1 3 2**

**Explanation**

- **Sharb (Sharab)** – A tax on **irrigation water**, introduced by **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** to support canal irrigation.
- **Kharaj** – A **land revenue tax** on agricultural produce (often around **1/10 or a share of produce** depending on assessment).
- **Zakat** – An **Islamic religious tax** collected as **charity from Muslims**.
- **Khams** – **One-fifth (20%) of the spoils of war** collected by the state according to Islamic law.

Thus the sequence is:

**A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2 → Option (d).**

92. Consider the following statements regarding the Mughal taxation system:

1. Akbar introduced the **Dahsala system**, which calculated revenue based on the average produce of the last ten years.
2. Under the Dahsala system, one-third of the average produce was fixed as the state's share, payable in cash or kind.
3. The **Zabt system**, implemented by Shah Jahan, ensured that only cash payments were accepted from peasants to stabilize the economy.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – The **Dahsala system**, introduced by **Akbar** and developed by his revenue minister **Raja Todar Mal**, calculated revenue based on the average yield of the previous ten years.
- **Statement 2** is correct – The Dahsala system fixed **one-third** of the average produce as the state's share.

- **Statement 3** is incorrect – The **Zabt system** (also introduced by Akbar) permitted payment in both **cash** and **kind**, not solely cash.

93. Consider the following pairs regarding prominent Mughal battles and their outcomes:

Battle	Result
(A) Battle of Chausa	Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun
(B) Battle of Talikota	Mughal forces defeated the Vijayanagara Empire
(C) Battle of Haldighati	Akbar's forces defeated Rana Pratap Singh
(D) Battle of Samugarh	Aurangzeb defeated Dara Shikoh

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) A and C only
- (b) A, C, and D only
- (c) B and D only
- (d) A, B, and D only

**Answer: (b) A, C, and D only**

**Explanation:**

- **Pair A is correct** – In the **Battle of Chausa (1539)**, **Sher Shah Suri** decisively defeated **Humayun**.
- **Pair B is incorrect** – The **Battle of Talikota (1565)** was not a Mughal conflict; it was fought between the **combined Deccan Sultanates and the Vijayanagara Empire**.
- **Pair C is correct** – In the **Battle of Haldighati (1576)**, **Akbar's general Man Singh** defeated **Rana Pratap Singh**.
- **Pair D is correct** – In the **Battle of Samugarh (1658)**, **Aurangzeb** emerged victorious over **Dara Shikoh**.

94. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal diplomatic relations:

1. Akbar maintained friendly diplomatic ties with the **Safavid Empire** to secure control over Kandahar.
2. Jahangir allowed the establishment of the **East India Company's first factory** at Surat in 1613.
3. Aurangzeb maintained peaceful relations with the **Ottoman Empire** to secure trade privileges in the Persian Gulf.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Akbar maintained diplomatic ties with the **Safavid Empire** to counter rising threats in the northwest and secure control over **Kandahar**.
- **Statement 2** is correct – In **1613**, Jahangir allowed the **East India Company** to establish a trading factory at **Surat**.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect – Aurangzeb's relations with the **Ottoman Empire** were strained, and there were no significant trade privileges extended to Mughal merchants in the Persian Gulf during his reign.

95. Consider the following statements regarding Akbar's religious policies:

1. Akbar introduced the **Din-i-Ilahi**, a syncretic faith combining elements of various religions.
2. He abolished the **Jizya** tax imposed on non-Muslims to promote social harmony.
3. The **Ibadat Khana** was established by Akbar at **Fatehpur Sikri** as a forum for religious discussions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Akbar's **Din-i-Ilahi** blended elements of Islam, Hinduism, Jainism, and Christianity.
- **Statement 2** is correct – Akbar abolished the **Jizya** tax in 1564 to promote religious inclusiveness.
- **Statement 3** is correct – Akbar's **Ibadat Khana** at **Fatehpur Sikri** hosted discussions among scholars of different faiths.

96. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal policies towards regional powers:

1. Akbar adopted a **policy of matrimonial alliances** to secure ties with Rajput rulers.
2. Jahangir faced strong resistance from **Rana Amar Singh** of Mewar, which eventually ended in a treaty favoring the Mughals.
3. Aurangzeb's annexation of **Golconda** and **Bijapur** strengthened Mughal control in the Deccan but strained the empire's resources.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Akbar's **matrimonial alliances** with Rajput princesses secured loyalty from powerful Rajput clans.
- **Statement 2** is correct – Jahangir successfully ended hostilities with **Rana Amar Singh** of Mewar by granting him favorable terms in a peace treaty.
- **Statement 3** is correct – Aurangzeb's annexation of **Golconda** and **Bijapur** expanded Mughal territory but exhausted imperial resources.

97. Consider the following pairs regarding Delhi Sultanate rulers and their architectural contributions:

**Ruler — Architectural Contribution**

- (A) Qutbuddin Aibak — Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque  
(B) Alauddin Khilji — Alai Darwaza and Siri Fort  
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq — Tughlaqabad Fort and Hauz-i-Shamsi  
(D) Firuz Shah Tughlaq — Hauz Khas and Firoz Shah Kotla

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) A, B, and D only
- (c) B, C, and D only
- (d) A, B, C, and D

**Answer: (b) A, B, and D only**

**Explanation:**

- **Pair A is correct** – Qutbuddin Aibak began the construction of the **Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque** in Delhi.
- **Pair B is correct** – Alauddin Khilji built the **Alai Darwaza** and constructed the fortified city of **Siri**.
- **Pair C is incorrect** – Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, not Muhammad bin Tughlaq, constructed the **Tughlaqabad Fort**. The **Hauz-i-Shamsi** was built by **Iltutmish**.
- **Pair D is correct** – Firuz Shah Tughlaq built the **Hauz Khas** and established the **Firoz Shah Ko**

98. Consider the following statements regarding the teachings of Kabir:

1. Kabir criticized both the rituals of Hinduism and the orthodoxy of Islam.
2. He preached in a unique language known as *Sant Bhasha*, blending elements of Hindi, Urdu, and Persian.
3. Kabir's works are compiled in the *Kabir Granthavali*, *Bijak*, and the *Adi Granth Sahib*.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Answer: (d) 1, 2, and 3**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1** is correct – Kabir condemned both **Hindu rituals** and **Islamic orthodoxy**, promoting a formless God (Nirguna Bhakti).
- **Statement 2** is correct – Kabir's poems were composed in **Sant Bhasha**, a blend of **Hindi, Urdu, and Persian**, making his teachings accessible to diverse communities.
- **Statement 3** is correct – His works are preserved in texts like the **Kabir Granthavali**, **Bijak**, and the **Adi Granth Sahib** (Sikh scripture).

99. **With reference to the classification of cavalry troops in the Mughal Empire as described by Abul Fazl, consider the following statements:**

1. **Ahadis** were the elite personal cavalry of the emperor and served under a separate commandant.
2. **Barwardi** soldiers were employed mainly as armed police to assist in revenue collection and maintaining order.
3. **Dakhili** cavalry were troops whose horses were branded but who were not attached to any Mansabdar.
4. **Kumakis** were the permanent personal contingents of the emperor.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only  
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer**

**(b) 1, 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation**

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** **Ahadis** were the **elite personal cavalry of the Mughal emperor**, considered the pick of the Mughal soldiery. They were placed under a **separate commandant** and served directly under imperial authority.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** **Barwardi soldiers** were skilled troops who could not maintain high-quality horses due to poverty. They were therefore often employed as **armed police**, helping in **rent collection and maintaining law and order**.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** **Dakhili cavalry** consisted of soldiers whose **horses were branded (Dagh system)** but were **not attached to any Mansabdar**. They could be temporarily assigned to Mansabdars who lacked their own contingents.
- **Statement 4 – Incorrect:** **Kumakis** were **auxiliary troops temporarily attached to Mansabdars during wartime**, not permanent imperial cavalry.

100. **With reference to the sources of revenue of the Mughal Empire, consider the following statements:**

1. **Zakat** was collected only from Muslims at the rate of **1/40 of their property**, and the revenue was primarily used for religious and charitable purposes for Muslims.
2. During the reign of **Aurangzeb**, Muslims were permanently exempted from customs duties on imports and exports.
3. The Mughal State exercised monopoly over resources such as **the Salt Range in Punjab and Sambhar Lake in Rajputana**.
4. Revenue obtained from **mines, treasure-troves, and war booty** was known as **Khums**, of which the State claimed one-fifth.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only  
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer**

**(b) 1, 3 and 4 only**

**Explanation**

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** **Zakat** was a **religious tax levied only on Muslims** at the rate of **1/40 (2.5%) of their property**. Poor Muslims were exempted. The revenue was used for **religious and charitable purposes for the Muslim community**.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:** **Aurangzeb initially exempted Muslims** from customs duties in **1667**, but later **reimposed the duty** when he found that Muslims were abusing the exemption by assisting Hindus in trade.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** The Mughal State maintained **monopoly control over certain strategic resources**, including the **Salt Range in Punjab** and **Sambhar Lake in Rajputana**, and the revenue from these sources went directly to the imperial treasury.
- **Statement 4 – Correct:** **Khums** referred to the **state share (one-fifth)** of income derived from **war booty, mines, and treasure troves**, reflecting Islamic fiscal practice adopted in the Mughal administration.