

PTin30 Days

DAY - 2: MEDIEVAL INDIA

Answer Booklet

1. The Sultan of the Sultanate of Delhi, who transferred his capital from Delhi to Agra, was:

- a) Khizr Khan
- b) Bahlul Lodi
- c) Sikandar Lodi
- d) Minhaj-us-Siraj

Answer: (C) It was Sultan Sikandar Lodi who transferred the capital from Delhi to Agra in the year 1506. The city of Agra was founded by him. He had financed the construction of the beautiful city of Agra in 1503.

2. The special feature of the financial system of Vijayanagar was:

- a) Land Tax
- b) Currency System
- c) Surplus Revenue
- d) Revenue from Seaports

Answer: (D)

3. Nastaliq was:

- a) A Persian script
- b) A Raga
- c) A cess levied by Mughal rulers
- d) A manual code of conduct of the Sufi saints

Answer: (A) It was a Persian script during the Mughal period.

4. Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, were composed by:

- a) Surdas
- b) Kabir
- c) Mira Bai
- d) Ras Khan

Answer: (D) Ras Khan (1558-1628 CE) was a Hindi poet who was both a Muslim and follower of Lord Krishna.

5. The Medieval India writer who refers to the discovery of America is:

- a) Amir Khusrau
- b) Abul Fazl
- c) Marco Polo
- d) Dara

Answer: (B)

6. Fawazil in the Sultanate period meant:

- a) Extra payment to nobles
- b) Revenue assigned in lieu of salary
- c) Excess amount to the exchequer by the Iqtadars
- d) Illegal exactions extracted from the peasants

Answer: (C) Fawazil was the balance between the income and expenditure of Iqtadars.

7. Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest canals in India was:

- a) Iltutmish
- b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- c) Sikandar Lodi
- d) Balban

Answer: (B)

8. The first writer to use Urdu as a medium of poetic expression was:

- a) Amir Khusrau
- b) Mirza Ghalib
- c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- d) Tansen

Answer: (A) Amir Khusrau (1253-1325 CE), a Persian poet was associated with the rulers of Delhi Sultanate. He composed

poetry in Arabic and Persian besides being the first writer to use Urdu as a medium of poetic expression.

9. The Sufi saint who maintained that devotional music was one way of coming close to God was:

- a) Muin-ud-Din Chisti
- b) Baba Farid
- c) Saiyyid Muhammad Gesudaraz
- d) Shah Alam Bukhari

Answer: (B)

10. Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- a) Jahangir: William Hawkins
- b) Sahajahan: Tranernier
- c) Aurangzeb: Manucci
- d) None of the above

Answer: (D)

11. 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 (1360-1470 CE) was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message.

12. Which of the following pair is/are correctly matched?

- a) Dewan-i-Bandagani: Feroz Tughlaq
- b) Diwan-i-Mustaqraj: Balban
- c) Diwan-i-amir-Kohi: Alaud-din-Khalji
- d) All of the above

Answer: (A) Diwan-i-Bandagani (Department of Slaves): Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Diwan-i-Mustaqraj (Department of Arrears): Ala-ud-Din Khalji

Diwan-i-Kohi (Department of Agriculture): Muhammad-bib-Tughlaq

Diwan-i-Arz (Military Department): Balban

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

- a) Calicut
- b) Broach
- c) Cambay
- d) Surat

Answer: (D)

14. Historian Barani refused to consider the state in India under Delhi Sultans was truly Islamic because:

- a) Majority of the population did not follow Islam
- b) Muslim theologists were often disregarded
- c) Sultan supplemented the Muslim law by framing his own regulations
- d) Religious freedom was accorded to non-Muslims

Answer: (C)

15. Battle of Dharmat was fought between:

- a) Muhammad Ghori and Jai Chand
- b) Babur and Afghans
- c) Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh
- d) Ahmad Shah Durrani and the Marathas

Answer: (C) The battle of Dharmat was fought between Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh in 1658 for the throne. Dara Shikoh was defeated by Aurangzeb.

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

- a) Sadasiva

- b) Tirumala
- c) Ranga II
- d) Venkata II

Answer: (D)

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

- a) Babur
- b) Akbar
- c) Jahangir
- d) Aurangzeb

Answer: (C) Tukaram (1608-1650) was a Marathi bhakti poet and a devotee of Lord Krishna. Time period of Jahangir was (1605-1627).

18. In Indian history, who was Abdul Hamid Lahori?

- a) An important military commander during the Akbar reign
- b) An official historian of the reign of Shahjahan
- c) An important noble and confidant of Aurangzeb
- d) A chronicler and poet during the reign of Muhammad shah

Answer: (B) Abdul Hamid Lahori (1654) was a traveller during the period of Shah Jahan who later became a court historian of Shah Jahan. He wrote the book Padshahnama also referred as Badshahnama, about the reign of Shahjahan.

19. Where is the famous Vijaya Vittala temple having its 56 carved pillar emitting musical notes located?

- a) Belur
- b) Bhadracholam
- c) Hampi
- d) Srirangam

Answer: (C)

20. During the time of which Mughal emperor did the English East India company establish its first factory in India?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Aurangzeb

Answer: (B)

21. Where is the famous Virupaksha temple located?

- a) Bhadracholam
- b) Chidambaram
- c) Hampi
- d) Srikalahasthi

Answer: (C)

22. With whose permission did the English set up their factory in Surat?

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

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

23. 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: (C)

24. In Medieval India, the designations Mahattara and Pattakila were used for:

- Military officers
- Village headmen
- Specialists in Vedic rituals
- Chiefs of craft guilds

Answer: (B)

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

- Amoghavarsha I
- Bahhala II
- Harihara I
- Prataparudra II

Answer: (C)

26. His enterprises and novel experiments ended in miserable failures because they were all far of their time. This description is about:

- Raziya Sultan
- Ala-ud-Din Khalji
- Muhammad -bin-Tughlaq
- Firoz Tughlaq

Answer: (C)

27. Under Delhi Sultanate which of the following land was under the direct control of the Sultan and the revenues collected were spent for the maintenance of royal court and royal households?

- Iqta Land
- Khalisa land
- Inam land
- None

Answer: (B) Iqta land: land assigned to officials as Iqtas instead of payment for their services. Inam Land: land assigned or granted to religious leaders or religious

institutions. Khalisa land: land direct controlled by the Sultans

28. The land was divided into four categories during reign of Akbar. Which of the following was land cultivated once in two years?

- Polaj
- Parauti
- Chachar
- Banjar

Answer: (B) Akbar made some experiments in the land revenue administration with the help of Raja Todar Mal. The land revenue system of Akbar was called Zabti or Bandobast system. It was further improved by Raja Todar Mal. It was known as Dahsala System which was completed in 1580. By this system, Todar Mal introduced a uniform system of land measurement. This revenue was fixed on the average yield of land assessed on the basis of past ten years. The land was also divided into four categories as follows:

- Polaj: Cultivated every year
- Parauti: Once in two year
- Chachar: once in three or four years
- Banjar: Once in five or more years

29. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding Mansabadari system during the reign of Akbar?

- Akbar introduced the Mansabadari system in his administration
- Under this system every officer was assigned a rank
- The ranks were divided into two – Zat and Sawar
- Princes of royal blood were not given any mansab to prevent dissension

Answer: (D) Under the Mansabadari system every officer was assigned a rank (Mansab). The lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 5000 for the nobles. Princes of

royal blood received even higher ranks. Zat means personal and it fixed the personal status of a person. Sawar rank indicated the number of cavalymen of a person who was required to maintain. Every sawar had to maintain at least two horses. The mansab rank was not hereditary. All appointments and promotions as well as dismissals were directly made by the emperor.

30. Which of the following pair is not correct regarding Sher Shah's administration?

- a) Diwan-i-Rasalat: Navy Minister
- b) Diwan-i-Ariz: In charge of Army
- c) Diwan-i-Wazarat: In Charge of Revenue
- d) Diwan-i-Insha: Minister for Communications

Answer: (A) Diwan-i-Rasalat was Foreign Minister.

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