

**DELHI SULTANATE**

1. **Assertion (A)** : Muhammad bin Tughluq issued a new gold coin which was called Dinar by the Batutah.

**Reason (R)** : Muhammad bin Tughluq wanted to issue token currency in gold coins to promote trade with West Asian and North African countries. (2006)

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (c) **A is true but R is false.**
- (d) A is false but R is true.

**Exp:** Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was one of the most interesting personalities of Medieval Indian history. He ruled from 1324 to 1351 AD. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was interested in Persian poetry, mathematics, medicine, and astronomy and was also noted a philosopher. He was well-versed in the religious topics and fluent in both Arabic and Persian. From the beginning of his kingship, the countrymen had a huge expectation from him. He took some very bold and strong measures to reform the Sultani administration at the advent of his rule.

His rule is also significant for the introduction of token currency. He understood the importance of currency as a medium of commercial exchange and that is why he took keen interest to circulate gold and silver coins. The gold coin was introduced as Dinar. Tughlaq's silver coin was named Adl. However, it was difficult to maintain the supply of gold and silver coins on a large scale. So, Tughlaq replaced those coins and started the circulation of copper and brass coins as the token currency which had the same value of gold or silver coins in 1330-32 CE.

2. **Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the Afghan rulers to the throne of Delhi ?(2004)**

- (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

**Exp:**

Lodī dynasty, (1451–1526), last ruling family of the Delhi sultanate of India. The dynasty was of Afghan origin. The first Lodī ruler was Bahlūl Lodī (reigned 1451–89), the most powerful of the Punjab chiefs, who replaced the last king of the Sayyid dynasty in 1451. Bahlūl's second son, Sikandar (reigned 1489–1517), continued his father's expansion policy. He gained control of Bihar and founded the modern city of Agra on the site known as Sikandarabad.

Sikandar's eldest son, Ibrāhīm (reigned 1517–26), attempted to enhance the royal authority. His harshness built up discontent, however, which led the governor of the Punjab, Dawlat Khan Lodī, to invite the Mughal ruler of Kabul, Bābur, to invade India. Ibrāhīm was killed at the first battle of Panipat (April 21, 1526), whereupon the loose aristocratic confederacy of the Lodīs dissolved.

3. **Who was the last ruler of the Tughluq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate ?(2004)**

- (a) Firuz Shah Tughluq
- (b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq Shah II
- (c) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud**
- (d) NasratShah

**Exp:**

The Tughlaq dynasty would not survive much after Firoz Shah's death. The Malwa, Gujarat and Sharqi (Jaunpur) Kingdoms broke away from the Sultanate.

**Timur Invasion: (1398-99):** Timur, a Turk, invaded India in 1398 during the reign of Muhammad Shah Tughlaq, the last ruler of Tughlaq dynasty. His army mercilessly sacked and plundered Delhi. Timur returned to Central Asia, leaving a nominee to rule to Punjab which ended the Tughlaq dynasty.

4. **How did Sultan Qutb-ud-din Aibak die ?(2003)**

- (a) He was treacherously stabbed to death by one of his ambitious nobles.
- (b) He was killed in a battle with Taj-u-din Yildiz, the ruler of Ghazni who entered a context with him over the capture of Punjab.
- (c) He sustained injuries while besieging the fortress of Kalinjar in Bundelkhand and succumbed to it later.
- (d) He died after a fall from his horse while playing Chaugan.**

**Exp:**Qutubuddin Aibak was the Founder of Slave Dynasty (also Mamluk Dynasty, Ghulam Dynasty) in India. In 1206 Muhammad Ghuri died. Hearing the news of his death Qutubuddin Aibak declared himself king of Hindusthan and got Khutba read in his name. As the important rulers of this dynasty were slaves in some periods of their lives, the dynasty established by Qutubuddin is known as Slave dynasty or Ghulam Dynasty.

He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan (polo) at Lahore.

**5. The Historian Barani refused to consider the state in India under Delhi sultans as truly Islamic because (2002)**

- (a) the majority of the population did not follow Islam
- (b) the Muslim theologians were often disregarded
- (c) the Sultan supplemented the Muslim law by framing his own regulations**
- (d) religious freedom was accorded to non-Muslims

**Exp:**Ziauddin Barani enjoys a distinguished place among historians in the medieval times. Barani wrote several texts, e.g., Inayatnama-i-Ilahi, Hasaratnama, Fatwah-i-Jahandari, Tarikh- i-Firuz Shahi, etc.

Barani appreciates the value of history. To him, the purpose of history is to impart lessons by citing examples from the past. He was thus the pioneer of the didactic method in medieval history.

Barani taught that history would benefit the Sultans, wazirs and nobles and not the evil, the base and the low borns who has no use of history. He considered history to be used to proclaim the glory of Islam and strengthening the stateand sternly put down all heterodox movements.

Barani considered history to be twin brother of the science of hadis.

**6. With reference to medieval Indian rulers, which one of the following statements is correct ?(2002)**

- (a) Allauddin Khilji first set up a separate Ariz's department.
- (b) Balban introduced the branding system of horses of his military.
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his uncle to the Delhi throne.
- (d)Feroze Tughlaq set up a separate department of; slaves.**

**Exp:** Firuz Shah took great interest in increasing the number of his slaves. He issued instruction to the governors in different parts of the kingdom to send him slaves. Under him the number of slaves totaled one lakh eighty thousand out of which forty thousand been put in the service of the Sultan's palace. A separate officer with necessary staff was in charge of the slaves and a large sum of money was allocated for the expenses of this department. Slaves would also be posted in different provinces. Firuz Tughlaq made arrangements for the education and training of the slaves but the system was positively pernicious as the slaves like the ulemas began to interfere in the administration and eventually became at least one of main causes of the disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate.

7. **A:** Muhammad<sup>^</sup> bin Tughlaq left Delhi, and for two years lived in a camp called Sarga-dwari.

**R :** At that time, Delhi, was ravaged by a form of plague and many people died.

**(2002)**

**(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**

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

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**Exp:**Due to plague, so many people died in Delhi so that Muhammad Bin Tughlaq left Delhi and lived for camp called Swarge-Dwari for two years.

8. **The Mongols under Chengez Khan invaded India during the reign of (2001)**

(a) Balban

(b) Feroz Tughlaq

**(c) Iltutmish**

(d) Muhammad bin Tughluq

**Exp:** During the times of Iltutmish, the Mongols attacked under Chengez Khan. The Mongols were able to conquer the area around Indus River and crossed to invade Punjab. But fortunately their eyes were set at the west and they returned quickly from the Punjab towards Sind, Multan & Qabacha. Chengez Khan died in 1227. This was followed by an attack of Iltutmish on Western territories won by Mongols and placed Lahore and Multan under Delhi Sultanate.

9. **The shaded area in the given map shows the empire of (2001)**

a. Alauddin Khilji            (b) Mohammad Tughlaq

(c) **Shahjahan**    (d) Aurangzeb

10. **Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?(2001)**

**(a) Dewn-i-Bandaganj : Tughluq**

(b) Dewan-i-Mustakhraj : Balban

(c) Dewan-i-Kohi: Alauddin Khalji

(d) Dewan-i-Arz : Muhammad Tughluq

**Exp:** Diwan –i-Bandagani was the office which looked after the slaves. It was established by Feroz Tughlaq.

11. **The given map refers to the kingdom of**

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

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

(c) Aurangzeb at the time of capture of Hyderabad

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

**12. Consider the following events :(2000)**

1. Reign of Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanagar
2. Construction of Qutub Minar
3. Arrival of Portuguese in India
4. Death of Feroz Tughlaq

**The correct chronological sequence of these events is :**

- (a) **2,4,3,1**                      (b) 2,4, 1,3  
(b) 4,2,1,3                      (d) 4, 2, 3,1

**Exp:**Construction of Qutub Minar in AD 1201-1206; Death of Firoz Shah Tughlaq in AD 1388; Arrival of Portuguese (Vasco-da-gama) in 1498: and Reign of Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanagara was from 1505 to 1529.

**13. The king was freed from his people and they form their king'. On whose death did Badauni comment thus? (1999)**

- (a) Balban  
(b) Allauddin Khilji  
(c) **Muhammad-bin-Tughluq**  
(d) Feroz Shah Tughlaq

**14. To which Lodi Sultan does the given map relate and what town does the site marked A on the map represent? (1999)**

- (a) Behlol Lodi, Jaunpur  
(b) Sikandar lodi, Aligarh  
(c) Ibrahim Lodi, Jaunpur  
(d) Ibrahim Lodi, Aligarh

**15.Fawazil in the Sultanate period meant**

- (a) Extra payment made to the nobles  
(b) Revenue assingedin lieu of salary  
(c) **Excess amount paid to the exchequer by the iqtadars**  
(d) Illegal exactions extracted from the peasants

**Exp:** In Sulnante period the excess amount was paid to the exchegures by Iqtatars was known as Fawazil.

16. **The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was** (1998)

- (a) Iltutmish                      (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
(c) **Feroz Shah Tughlaq**      (d) Sikandar Lodi

**Exp:** Firuz Tughlaq is specially credited with the construction of five irrigation canals. The longest and the most important of these was 150 miles long and connected Jamuna and the town of Hissar. One that connected Ghagra and Sutlej was 96 miles long. Two others connected Firuzabad with Ghagra, Firuzabad and Jamuna. The fifth canal connected Sirmur Hills with the town of Hansi.

17. **A** : At first the Turkish administration in India was essentially military.

**R:** The country was parcelled out as Iqtas among leading military leaders. (1998)

- (a) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**  
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A. A is true but R is false. A is false but R is true.

## INDO-ISLAMIC CULTURE

18. With reference to the religious history of medieval India, the Sufi mystics were known to pursue which of the following practices ?(2012)

1. Meditation and control of breath
2. Severe ascetic exercises in a lonely place
3. Recitation of holy songs to arouse a state of ecstasy in their audience

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

**Exp:** Shah Waliullah divides Sufism into four epochs. The first epoch with the prophet. The Sufis were ascetics. In the second epoch, Sufis lived in a state of continued meditation and contemplation. The last and fourth epoch coincides with India. Sufis of this period recited holy songs.

19. Among the following, who was not a proponent of bhakti cult ?(2010)

- (a) Nagarjuna                      (b) Tukaram  
(c) Tyagaraja                      (d) Vallabhacharya

**Exp:** Kakarla Tyagabrahmam (4 May 1767 – 6 January 1847) or Saint Tyagaraja, also known as Tyāgayya in Telugu, was one of the greatest composers of Carnatic music or Indian classical music. He was a prolific composer and highly influential in the development of the classical music tradition. Tyagaraja composed thousands of devotional compositions, most in Telugu and in praise of Lord Rama, many of which remain popular today. Of special mention are five of his compositions called the Pancharatna Kritis (English: "five gems"), which are often sung in programs in his honour.



20. **Bhakta Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal Emperor ?(2006)**

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

**Exp:**The period of Bhakta Tukaram is considered between 1608-1649

The period of Jahangir is 1605-1627 and the period of Shah Jahan is 1627-1657.

21. **Which one of the following sequences indicates the correct chronological order ?(2004)**

- (a) **Shankaracharya - Ramanuja - Chaitanya**  
(b) Ramanuja - Shankaracharya - Chaitanya  
(c) Ramanuja - Shankaracharya - Chaitanya  
(d) Ramanuja-Chaitanya-Shankaracharya  
(d) Shankaracharya - Chaitanya – Ramanuja

**Exp:**Shankaracharya(8<sup>th</sup> century AD)– Ramanuja(10<sup>th</sup> century AD)– Chaitanya(15<sup>th</sup> century AD).

22. **Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message ?(2002)**

- (a) Dadu (b) Kabir  
(c) **Ramananda** (d) Tulsidas

**Exp:** Ramananda was the first one to use Bhakthi Saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, which popularized his preaching among local people.

23. **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists : (2001)**

**LIST-I (BHAkti SAINT)**

- A. Namdev  
B. Kabir  
C. Ravidas  
D. Sena

**CODES:**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4
<b>(b)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	2	3	4	1

24. Which among the following ports was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during the Mughal Period ?(2001)

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

**Exp:** Surat was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during Mughal period because the pilgrimage to makka was made from here.

25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :

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

CODES:				
	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4
<b>(b)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	3	2	4	1

26. The first writer to use Urdu as the medium of poetic expression was (1999)

- (a) AmirKhusro (b) Mirza Ghalib  
(c) Bahadur Shah Zafar (d)Fiz

27. Consider the following statements : (1999)

**The striking feature of the Jama Masjid in Kashmir, completed by Zain-ul-Abidin, include (s)**

1. Turret
2. Similarity with Buddhist pagodas
3. Persian style

**Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct ?**

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

**Exp:**Jama Masjid in Kashmir is situated at Srinagar. It was started by Sultan Sikandar shah and completed by Zim-ul-Abidin

28. Consider the following :(1998)

1. Tughlaqabad Fort
2. Lodi Garden
3. Qutub 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

**Exp: Qutb Minar,** (also spelled Qutub Minar) at 73 metres, is world's tallest rubble masonry minaret. Qutb Minar, along with the ancient and medieval monuments surrounding it, form the Qutb complex, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The tower is located in the Mehrauli area of Delhi, India. In 1200 AD, Qutb al-Din Aibak, founder of the Delhi Sultanate, started construction of the Qutb Minar. In 1220, Aibak's successor and son-in-law Iltutmish added three storeys to the tower. In 1369, lightning struck the top storey, destroying it completely. So, Firoz Shah Tughlaq carried out restoration work replacing the damaged storey with two new storeys every year, made of red sandstone and white marble.

**Tughlaqabad Fort** is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching over 6 km, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321, as he established the third historic city of Delhi, which was later abandoned in 1327.

**Lodhi Gardens** is a city park situated in New Delhi, India. Spread over 90 acres (360,000 m<sup>2</sup>), it contains, Mohammed Shah's Tomb, Tomb of Sikandar Lodi, Shisha Gumbad and Bara Gumbad, architectural works of the 15th century by Lodhis- who ruled parts of northern India and Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of modern-day Pakistan, from 1451 to 1526. The site is now protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

**Fatehpur Sikri**, is a city in the Agra District of Uttar Pradesh, India. The city was founded in 1569 by the Mughal Emperor Akbar, and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585, when it was abandoned. After his military victories over Chittor and Ranthambore, Akbar decided to shift his capital from Agra to a new location 23 miles (37 km) west south-west , to honour the Sufi saint Salim Chishti.

## THE MUGHALS

### 29. Consider the following;

**The arrival of Babur into India led to the**

1. introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent.
2. introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture.
3. establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region

**Select the correct answer using the code given below,**

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

**Exp:** The use of gunpowder is already prevalent in Indian subcontinent but he used first time in his battles.

- Introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture was sultanate period
- Establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region

### 30. Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was (2014)

- (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

**Exp:** Ibadat Khana was the hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions

### 31. In medieval India, the designations 'Mahattara' and 'Pattakila' were used for (2014)

- (a) military officers  
(b) village headmen  
(c) specialists in Vedic rituals  
(d) chiefs of craft guilds

**Exp:**in Medieval inscriptions, village officials are generally to as Mahattara and the village head men were referred as Pattakila or Pate.

32. **During the time of which Mughal Emperor did the English East India Company establish its first factory in India ?(2008)**

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

**Exp:**                                (1605-1627)                      Jahangir was a son of Akbar, come to the throne after Akbar's death in 1605. He is known for his strict administration of justice. In AD 1608, Captain William Hawkins, a representative of the East India Company came to Jahangir's court. Though initially resisted , he later on granted permission to the English to establish a trading post at Surat. The English also established factories at Madras Masulipatnam and Calcutta.

**33. In Indian history, who was Abdul Hamid Lahori? (2006)**

- (a) An important military commander during Akbar's reign
- (b) An official historian of the reign of Shah Jahan**
- (c) An important noble and confidant of Aurangzeb
- (d) A chronicler and poet during the reign of Muhammad Shah

**Exp:** Abdul Hamid Lahori was the official historian of the time of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Abdul Hamid Lahori is best known for his work called Padshahnamah . Padshahnama is an authoritative account of the reign of Shah Jahan.

**34. Alam Khan who invited Babur to invade India was (2003)**

- (a) an uncle of Ibrahim Lodi and a pretender to the throne of Delhi**
- (b) a cousin of Ibrahim Lodi who was ill-treated and expelled from the country
- (c) the father of Dilawar Khan to whom cruel treatment was meted out by Ibrahim Lodi
- (d) a high official in Punjab province who was very much discontented with Ibrahim Lodi's treatment to his tribe.

**Exp:** an uncle of Ibrahim Lodi and a pretender to the throne of Delhi

**35. A : Emperor Akbar marched towards Afghanistan in 1581 with a huge army.**

**R: He was on his way to reclaim his ancestral country of Ferghana in Central Asia. (2003)**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.**
- (d) A is false but R is true.

**Exp:** Emperor Akbar marched towards Afkhanistan in 1581 so that he could create a safety value to his empire. He has no intention to reclaim his ancestral country of Ferghana in Central Asia.

**36. The battle of Dharmat was fought between: (2003)**

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

**Exp:** Dara Shikoh was the brother of Aurangzeb and they fought against each other for Delhi's throne. The battle of Dharmat was fought in 1658 between them in which Aurangzeb defeated Dara Shikoh.

**37. The motive behind Shahjahan's Balkh campaign was to (2002)**

- (a) secure a friendly ruler in Balkh and Badakhshan which bordered Kabul**
- (b) conquer Samarkand and Farghana, the Mughal homelands
- (c) fix the Mughal frontier on the 'scientific line' the Amu Daria
- (d) expand the Mughal Empire beyond the subcontinent

**Exp:** The motive behind Shah Jahan's Balkh and Badakhshan campaign was to remove the Persian representative and secure a friendly ruler in Balkh and Badakhshan, which bordered Kabul.

**38. A : The Battle of Khanwa was certainly more decisive and significant than the First Battle of Panipat.**

**R : Rana Sanga, the Rajput hero, was certainly a more formidable adversary than Ibrahim Lodi. (2001)**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.



**Exp:**Rana Sanga was mere formidable and more brave than Ibrahim Lodi as he had once defeated Ibrahim Lodi, so battle of Khanwa was certainly more significant and decisive than first battle of Panipat.

**39. A : During the time of Akbar for every ten cavalrymen, the mansabdars had to maintain twenty horses.**

**R : Horses had to be rested while on march and replacements were necessary in times of war. (1999)**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

**Exp:** In order to give horses rest during the war it was necessary for the Mansabdar to maintain 20 horses for the cavalryman . As long as this system was followed the Mughal's horse Army remained very strong.

**40. In the given map the shaded part represents Akbar's empire at a certain juncture. 'A' stands for an independent country and 'B' marks the site of a city. Which one of the following alternative gives all correct informations? (1998)**

- (a) Akbar in 1557 :A. Golkunda B. Lahore
- (b) Akbar in 1557 :A. Khandesh B. Multan
- (c) Akbar in 1605 :A. Gondwana B. Multan
- (d) Akbar in 1605 :A. Gondwana B. Lahore**

**41. Consider the following statements :**

Ahadis were those troopers who

1. Offered their services singly
2. Did not attach themselves to any chief
3. Had the emperor as their immediate colonel
4. Attached themselves to Mirzas

Of these statements: 1, 2, and 4 are correct 1, 2 and 3 are correct 2 and 3 are correct 1 and 4 are correct

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

	LIST I		LIST II
A	1556	1.	BATTLEOF HALDI GHATI
B	1600	2.	NADIR SHAH'S CAPTURE OF DELHI
C	1986	3.	DEATH OF SHIVAJI
D	1739	4.	GRANT OF CHARTER TO EAST INDIA COMPANY
		5.	ACCESSION OF AKBAR

CODES:

- |            | A        | B        | C        | D        |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a)        | 3        | 4        | 2        | 1        |
| <b>(b)</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>2</b> |
| (c)        | 5        | 2        | 1        | 4        |
| (d)        | 1        | 5        | 3        | 2        |

**43. A: During the reign of Shahjahan, Dara Shikoh was sent on expedition to Balkh, Badakhshan and Qandahar.**

**R : The expedition sent by Shahjahan to the Middle-East was a marvellous success. (1998)**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.**

**Exp:** During the reign of Shah Jahan , Prince Murad was sent on expedition to Balk, Badakhshan and Qandhar.

**44. The loss of Qandhar was a big blow to the Mughal empire from the viewpoint of: (1998)**

- (a) Natural resources
- (b) Buffer territory
- (c) Communication
- (d) Strategic stronghold**

## MARATHAS

**45. A : Marathas emerged as the strongest native power in India after the decline of Mughal empire.**

**R : Marathas were the first to have a clear concept of a united Indian nation.**

(2003)

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.**
- (d) A is false but R is true.

**Exp:** Marathas rose on the spoils of Mughal decline. Aurangzeb's religious policy coupled with growth of Maharashtra dharma grew as a power enough to dominate the political scene. But their feudal division was not a true approach to United India's concept.

46. Who among the following streamlined the Maratha administration after Sambhaji ?(2000)

- (a) Raja Ram                      (b) **Balaji Viswanath**  
(c) Gangu Bai                      (d) Nanaji Deshmukh

**Exp:**Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath who had an efficient knowledge of both military and finance streamlined the Maratha administration after Sambhaji.

47. The member of Shivaji's Asthpradhana who looked after foreign affairs was (1998)

- (a) Peshwa                      (b) Sachiv  
(c) Pandit Rao                      (d) **Sumant**

## VIJAY NAGAR & BAHMANI

48. Where is the famous Virupaksha temple located ?(2009)

- (a) Bhadrachalam                      (b) Chidambaram  
(c) **Hampi**                      (d) Srikalahasti

**Exp:** Virupaksha temple is located at Hampi. It was built by Krishna Deva Roy .

49. Where is the famous Vijaya Vittala temple having its 56 carved pillars emitting musical notes located ?(2007)

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

**Exp:**The Vittala Temple or Vitthala Temple in Hampi is an ancient monument that is well-known for its exceptional architecture and unmatched craftsmanship. It is

considered to be one of the largest and the most famous structure in Hampi. The temple is located in the north eastern part of Hampi, near the banks of the Tungabhadra River.

The Vittala temple is built in the Dravidian style of architecture. It has traits and features that are characteristic of typical south Indian temple architecture. Its elaborate and artistic carvings and magnificent architecture is unmatched by any other structure found in Hampi.

It is believed that the main shrine of the temple originally had one enclosed Mantapa. An open Mantapa was added to it in the year 1554 A.D.

50. **When Raja Wodeyar founded the Kingdom of Mysore, who was the ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire ? (2006)**
- (a) Sadasiva                      (b) Tirumala  
(c) Rangall                      (d) **Venkata II**

**Exp:** When Raja wodeyar founded the kingdom of Mysore, Venkata II was the ruler of the vijayanagara empire.

51. **Consider the following statements " (2004)**

1. Narasimha Saluva ended the Sangama dynasty and seized the throne for himself and started the Saluva dynasty.
2. Vira Narasimha deposed the last Saluva ruler and seized the throne for himself.
3. Vira Narasimha was succeeded by his younger brother, Krishnadeva Raya
4. Krishnadeva Raya was succeeded by his half-brother, Achyuta Raya

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

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

**Exp:** Narasimha Saluva ended the Sangam dynasty by dethroning Virpaksh II of sangam dynasty. This incident is known as the ‘first capture’ . Narasimha was an able and just ruler.

**52. How did the dynasty of Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar come to an end ?(2004)**

- (a) **Ahmadnagar was annexed into Mughal empire and Husain Shah was consigned to life imprisonment.**
- (b) Mughal troops destroyed Daulatabad fort and killed Nizam-ul Mulk of Ahmadnagar
- (c) Fateh Khan usurped the throne (2003) from Nizam-ul Mulk
- (d) Malik Ambar was defeated in a battle with Mughals in 1631 and the entire royal family was killed by the Mughal troops

**Exp:** Ahmadanagar was annexed in 1633. Mahabat khan stormed the fort of Daulatabad. Nizam Shah was captured and sent for life imprisonment on Gwalior.

**53. Consider the following statements :**

1. Kitab-I-Nauras, a collection of songs in praise of Hindu deities and Muslim saints, was written by Ibrahim Adil Shah II
2. Amir Khurau was the originator in India of the early form of the musical style known Qawali.

**Which of the statements is are correct ?**

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

**Exp:** Amir Khusrao is credited with invention of sitar and tabla and rags such as *aiman , ghota, sanam*

54. **A :** Saluva Narsimha put an end to the old dynasty and assumed the royal title.

**R:** He wanted to save the kingdom from further degeneration and disintegration.

(2003)

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

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

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

**Exp:** After Devaraya II the empire was in a confusion and its successors neglected the affairs of the state and Saluva Narsimha usurped the throne.





TIMES IAS ACADEMY

MISCELLANEOUS

1. After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of: (1997)

- (a) Tute-i-Hind      (b) Kaisr-i-Hind  
(c) **Zil-i-Ilahi**      (d) Din-i-Ilahi

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

2. The head of the military department under the recognised central machinery of administration during Akbar's reign was (1997)

- (a) Diwan      (b) **MirBakshi**  
(c) Mir Saman      (d) Bakshi

**Exp:** Mir Bakshi was the head of Military department under the recognized central machinery of Administration in Akbar's period. He was also responsible to see the work of royal family and to arrange proper supply of necessities for haram.

3 "They are people of yellow complexion, oblique eyes, high cheek bones, sparse hair and medium height," The reference here is to : (1997)

- (a) Nordic Aryans      (b) Austrics  
(c) Negroids      (d) **Mongoloids**

**Exp:** Mangoloids community live in the Northern East and Southern West Asia. They are of American origin. They have yellowish face. Less and Strait hair and medium height. Their eyes are also not open fully.

- 4 Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R): 1997

Assertion (A) : The sponsor and the most prominent figure of the Chisti order of Sufis in India is Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti.

Reason (R): The Chisti order takes its name from a village Chisti in Ajmer. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the followings is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A  
(c) A is true but R is false  
(d) A is false but R is true
5. Which one of the following scripts of ancient India was written from right to left? 1997
- a) Brahmi (b) Nandnagari  
(c) Sharada (d) **Kharoshti.**

**Exp:** The Kharosthi script, also spelled Kharoshthi or Kharoṣṭhī, is an ancient script used in ancient Gandhara (primarily modern-day Afghanistan and Pakistan) to write the Gandhari Prakrit and Sanskrit. It was popular in Central Asia as well. An abugida, it was in use from the middle of the 3rd century BCE until it died out in its homeland around the 3rd century CE. It was also in use in Bactria, the Kushan Empire, Sogdia and along the Silk Road, where there is some evidence it may have survived until the 7th century in the remote way stations of Khotan and Niya. Kharosthi is encoded in the Unicode range U+10A00–U+10A5F, from version 4.1.0.

Kharosthi is mostly written right to left (type A), but some inscriptions (type B) already show the left to right direction that was to become universal for the later South Asian scripts.

6. The medieval Indian writer who refers to the discovery of America is: (1997)

- (a) Malik Muhammand Jayasi
- (b) AmirKhusrau
- (c) Raskhan
- (d) AbulFazl**

**Exp:** Abul Fazl Mamuri was a historian of the Mughal Empire during Aurangzeb's reign and author of Tarkikh-i-Aurengzeb, Tarikh-i-Abul Fazl Mamuri and co-author of Shahjahannama.

7. The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama is mentioned in the 1997

- (a) Chhandogyopanishad (b) Mundakopanishad
- (c) Kathopanishad** (d) Kenopanishad

**Exp:** The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama is mentioned in Kathopanishad. Through this dialogue Nachiketa tried to know the privy of death from the Yama.

8. Milindapanho is in the form of a dialogue between King Menander and the Buddhist monk: 1997

- (a) Nagasena (b) Nagarjuna
- (c) Nagabhatta** (d) Kumarilabhatta

**Exp:** Nāgasena was a Sarvastivadan Buddhist sage born in Kashmir and lived around 150 BCE. His answers to questions about Buddhism posed by Menander I (Pali: Milinda), the Indo-Greek king of northwestern India (modern Pakistan), are recorded in the Milinda Pañha and the Sanskrit Nāgasenabhikṣusūtra

9. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer: (1997)

List I

List II

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| A Moplah revolt | 1. Kerala |
| B Pabna revolt  | 2. Bihar  |
| C Eka Movement  | 3. Bengal |

D Birsa Munda revolt

4. Awadh

**CODES:**

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

**Exp:** Moplah Revolt took place in Malabar area in 1921 and Pavana revolt took place in Bengal in the decades of 1860-70, while Eka movement took place in 1921 in Avadh, Birsa Munda revolt took place in Bihar in 1899.

10. Which one of the following edicts mentions the personal name of Asoka? (1997)

- (a) Kalsi                      (b) Rummindei  
(c) Special Kalinga Edict    (d) Maski

**Exp:** Maski is a village and an archaeological site in the Lingasugur taluk of Raichur district of the state of Karnataka, India. It lies on the bank of the Maski river which is a tributary of the Tungabhadra. Maski derives its name from Mahasangha or Masangi. The site came into prominence with the discovery of a minor rock edict of Emperor Ashoka by C. Beadon in 1915. It was the first edict of Emperor Ashoka that contained the name Ashoka in it instead of the earlier edicts that referred him as Devanampiyepiyadasi. This edict was important to conclude that many edicts found earlier in the Indian sub-continent in the name of Devanampiyepiyadasi, all belonged to Emperor Ashoka.

**11. In Mahayana Buddhism, the Bodhisatya Avlokitesvar was also known as-**

- a. Vajrapani
- b. Manjusri
- c. **Padmapani**
- d. Maitreya

**Exp:** IN the Mahayana fraction of Buddhism, the other name of Bodhisatava Avalokiteswar was Padmapani. The worship of Padmapani was in practice till the 7<sup>th</sup> century.

**12. The silver coins issued by the Guptas were called: (1997)**

- (a) **rupaka**
- (b) karshapana
- (c) dinara
- (d) pana

**Exp:** The silver coins issued by Gupta rulers were called 'Rupka' while the gold coins issued by them were called 'dinara' .these coins have been mostly found in Benbgal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and as well as in Odisha.

**13.Nastaliq was:**

- (a) **a Persian script used in medieval India** (1996)
- (b) a rage composed by Tansen
- (c) a cess levied by the Mughal rulers
- (d) a manual of code of conduct for the Ulemas.

**Exp:**Nasta'liq is one of the main calligraphic hands used in writing the Persian script, and traditionally the predominant style in Persian calligraphy. It was developed in Iran in the 14th and 15th centuries. It is sometimes used to write Arabic-language text (where it is known as Ta'liq[citation needed] or Persian and is mainly used for titles and headings), but its use has always been more popular in the Persian, Turkic and Urdu sphere of influence. Nasta'liq has extensively been (and still is) practised in

Iran, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan and other countries for written poetry and as a form of art.

**14. Who among the following is known for his work on medicine during the Gupta period? (1996)**

- (a) Saumilla                      (b) Sudraka  
(c) Shaunaka                      (d) **Susrutha**

**Exp:** Sushruta, or Suśruta was an ancient Indian physician, known as the main author of the treatise The Compendium of Suśruta (Sanskrit: Suśruta-saṃhitā) (ca. 600 BCE). The Mahabharata, an ancient Indian epic text, represents him as a son of Rishi Vishvamitra, which coincides with the present recension of Sushruta Samhita. Kunjalal Bhisagratna opined that it is safe to assume that Sushruta was of the clan of Vishvamitra

**15. Which on the following sculptures invariably used green schist as the medium? (1996)**

- (a) Maurya sculptures  
(b) Mathura sculptures  
(c) Bharhut sculptures  
(d) **Gandhara sculptures**

**Exp:** The Gandhara sculptures has invariably used green Schist as the medium Mathura sculptures has also used the green schist.

**16. The sufi saint who maintained that devotional music was one way of coming close to God was: (1996)**

- (a) Muin-ud-din Chishti



(b) **Baba Farid**

(c) Saiyid Muhammad Gesudaraz

(d) Shah Alam Bukhari

**17. Mughal painting reached its zenith under :**

(a) Humayun (b) Akbar

(c) **Jahangir** (d) Shahjahan

**Exp:** During the Jahangir period Mughal painting reached its zenith because in his court there were many famous painters like Visandas, Manohar, Nadir, etc. Jahangir also took interest in painting, and was able to know the person who made it.

**18. The term 'apabhramsa' was used in medieval Sanskrit texts to denote (1996)**

(a) outcastes among the Rajputs

(b) deviations from Vedic rituals

(c) **early forms of some of the modern Indian languages**

(d) non-Sanskrit verse metres

**19. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer : (1996)**

**List I**

A Misakhadatta

B Varahamihira

C Charaka

D Brahmagupta

**List II**

1. Medicine

2. Drama

3. Astronomy

4. Mathematics

**CODES:**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2

(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
(d)	3	4	1	2

20. Which one of the following was a Satva sect in ancient India? (1996)

- (a) Ajivika
- (b) Mattamayura**
- (c) Mayamata
- (d) Isan Sivaguru Deva-paddhati

21. Which one of the following pairs are correctly matched? (1996)

- (a) Guru Amar Das      Miri and Piari
- (b) Guru Arjun Dev      Adi Granth
- (c) Guru Ram Das      Dal Khalsa**
- (d) Guru Gobind Singh Manji

22. Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, was composed by: (1996)

- (a) Bihari      (b) Surdas
- (c) Raskhan      (d) Kabir**

ANSWERS KEY

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(d)	4.	(c)	5.	(d)
6	(d)	7.	(c)	8.	a)	9.	(a)	10	(d)

1	(c)	12.	(a)	13.	(a)	14	(d)	15	(d)
1	(b)	17.	(c)	18.	(c)	19	(c)	20	(b)

TIMES IAS ACADEMY