Q.1)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

### Option a is incorrect. Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah

- He was the Founder of the Bahmani Sultanate who was an Afghan adventurer, who began his career as a general serving under the Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Nazir Uddin Ismail Shah, who had revolted against the Delhi Sultanate, stepped down in favour of Bahman Shah.
- However, according to the historian Ferishta, his original name was Hasan Gangu, as he had earlier served in the service of a brahmana named Gangu and he adopted the word 'Bahman Shah' as a tribute to his brahmana patron.

### Option b is incorrect. Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah

- He is Considered as the most remarkable figure in the Bahmani Sultanate and greatest of them all. He started the Bahmani expansion towards Berar by defeating the Gond Raja Narsing Rai. A huge amount of money, gold, and silver was paid to Firuz and a daughter of Rai was married to him.
- He invaded Vijayanagar with victories in c.1398 CE and c.1408 CE, but faced a defeat in c.1420 CE at the hands of Deva Raya I. He was well acquainted with the religious sciences (commentaries on the Quran, jurisprudence) and natural sciences too (such as botany, geometry, logic, etc.).

#### Option c is correct. Mahmud Gawan

- The **Bahmani kingdom reached the height** of its power and territorial **limits under** the able guidance of Mahmud Gawan. He was a **Persian merchant** who came to India (Deccan) at the age of 42 years and joined the services of Bahmani kingdom. He was granted the title of **Malik-ul- Tujjar**, i.e., 'Chief of the Merchants' by the Bahmani ruler Humayun Shah. The sudden death of Humayun led to the coronation of his minor son Nizam Shah and a regency council was set for the administration of which Mahmud Gawan was an important member. Slowly, due to his personal qualities, he was made **wazir** (the prime minister) and was given the title of '**Khwaju-i-Jahan**.'
- He was a learned person and possessed a great **knowledge of mathematics**. He not only controlled the kingdom in an efficient manner but also provided stability to it. Gawan carried out many internal administrative reforms and attempted to put an end to the strife in the nobility and to increase the control of Sultan over the nobles and provinces.
- He divided the kingdom into **eight tarafs** or provinces, each governed by a **tarafdar**. In order to curb the military power of the tarafdar, Gawan ordered that only one fort of each province was to be under the direct control of the provincial tarafdar. The remaining forts of the province were placed under a Qiladar or commander of the forts (who was appointed by the central Government). Allowances of the nobles were also reduced who shirked their responsibility.

### Option d is incorrect. Ahmah Shah Wali

- After the defeat of Firuz Shah in c.1420 CE, he was forced to abdicate in favour of his brother Ahmad Shah I who is called a saint (wali) on account of his association with the famous Sufi saint Gesu Daraz He continued the struggle for the domination of the south eastern sea board and in order to punish the ruler of Warangal for siding with the Vijayanagar in the previous battle,
- He invaded Warangal (c.1424–1425 CE), and defeated and killed its ruler and annexed most of its territories. After this, he turned his attention toward Malwa (c.1425–1435 CE), Gondwana, and the Konkan. He shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.

Q.2) Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

**Statement 1 is correct.** Krishna Deva Raya **advised kings to levy taxes from his people moderately**. In **his book on polity, he advised kings** that you should attend to the working of good with great care without neglecting anything that you see or hear.

Statement 2 is correct. Tax on marriage was collected and was sources of income to the government. The number and variety of tax-terms found in the epigraphical sources of the Vijayanagara rulers clearly show that every possible source was tapped to enhance the income from revenue. Besides land revenue, tributes and gifts from vassals and feudal chiefs, customs collected at the ports, tax on marriage, taxes on various professions were other sources of income to the government. Land revenue was fixed generally one sixth of the produce. The expenditure of the government includes personal expenses of king and the charities given by him and military expenditure.

Statement 3 is correct. During Vijayanagara time the rate varied according to the type of crops, soil, method of irrigation. According to an inscription, the rates of taxes were like 1/3rd of the produce of kuruvai (a type of rice) during winter, 1/4th of sesame, ragi, horsegram, etc. 1/6<sup>th</sup> of millet and other crops cultivated on dry land.

Q.3)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

**Option a is correct. Bukka Raya** assumed the title of "**Hinduraya Suratrana**", or sultan among Hindu kings. He was one of the five brothers who founded the empire of **Vijayanagar**. He used this extraordinary title in a royal inscription. It was a remarkable claim for adopting all at once the nomenclature of "Hindu" applied by foreigners to describe Indians in general. "Hinduraya Suratrana" was essentially employed in Vijayanagar, as it evidently appears also in a 1439 **inscription in Sadri**, Rajasthan.

Knowledge Base: **Chandagupta-II assumed the title of Vikramaditya** as during his period, the Gupta Empire achieved its zenith, art, architecture, and sculpture flourished, and the cultural development of ancient India reached its climax.

Q.4)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

**Statement 1 is correct. High-breed horses were procured from foreign traders.** The Vijayanagar rulers imported high quality horses from across the Arabian Sea from Arabia and other Gulf countries. The port of Malabar was the centre of this trade and trade in other luxury commodities. The Vijayanagar rulers always attempted to control the port of Malabar.

**Statement 2** is correct. The conflict between Vijayanagar Empire and the Bahmani kingdom lasted for many years. The dispute over Raichur Doab, i.e., the region between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra and also over the fertile areas of Krishna–Godavari delta led to this long-drawn conflict. In order to wage continuous wars, there was a need to keep a large army. The Vijayanagar army was very well-organized and efficient. It consisted of the cavalry, infantry, artillery, and elephants.

Statement 3 is correct. In lieu of their services soldiers were usually paid in cash (and not in kind).

Statement 4 is correct. One of the important characteristics of the Vijayanagar administration Was the amara- nayaka system. The top-grade officers of the army were known as Nayaks or Palaiyagars or Poligars. These officers were granted land (called amaram) in lieu of their service.

Q.5)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. The greatest of the Vijayanagar rulers, was also known as 'Abhinava Bhoja', 'Andhra Pitamah', 'Andhra Bhoja' (as he was great patron of literature and art). His imposing personality was accompanied by high intellectual quality. He was a great commander and an efficient administrator. He fought a series of war with the independent kingdoms (Deccan Sultanates) that came up on the ruins of the Bahmani kingdom. Mihir Bhoja of pratihara dynasty is known as adi varaha.

Statement 2 is correct. Krishnadeva Raya was a man of many talents and took keen interest in art, literature and architecture. He had keen interest in Teulgu and Sanskrit literature and wrote several works in these languages. His most famous work is Amukta Malyada, which is written in Telugu and describes the wedding of Vishnu and Andal. He wrote a drama in Sanskrit 'Jambavati Kalyanam' and maintained a personal diary written in Kannada 'Krishnadeva Raya Dinachari'. His other works include – Madalasa Charita, Rasamanjari and Satyavadu Parinaya.

#### Statement 3 is correct.

#### Eight eminent scholars of Telugu known as the 'Ashta diggajas' adorned his court:

- Allasani Peddanna (the greatest, who was also called Andhrakavita Pitamaga); his important works include Manucharitam and Harikathasaram.
- Tenali Ramakrishna, author of Panduranga Mahamatyam.
- Pingali Suranna, author of Garuda Puranam,
- Prabhavatee Pradyumnamu, Raghava Pandaveeyam
- And Kalapurnodayamu.

Q.6)

Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is correct.

- The Mahanavami Dibba is a beautiful stone platform located within the Royal Enclosure of Hampi. It was built during the Vijayanagara period by King Krishnadevaraya to commemorate his victory over Udaygiri. It was here where the King of Vijayanagar used to celebrate the festival of Dasara (Dussehra).
- The "mahanavami dibba" is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft to a height of 40 ft. There is evidence that it supported a wooden structure. The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings. Rituals associated with the structure probably coincided with Mahanavami (literally, the great ninth day) of the ten-day Hindu festival during the autumn months of September and October, known variously as Dusehra (northern India), Durga Puja (in Bengal) and Navaratri or Mahanavami (in peninsular India).
- The Vijayanagara kings displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty on this occasion. The ceremonies performed on the occasion included worship of the image, worship of the state horse, and the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals. Dances, wrestling matches, and processions of caparisoned horses, elephants and chariots and soldiers, as well as ritual presentations before the king and his guests by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings marked the occasion.
- These ceremonies were imbued with deep symbolic meanings. On the last day of the festival the king inspected his army and the armies of the nayakas in a grand ceremony in an open field. On this occasion the nayakas brought rich gifts for the king as well as the stipulated tribute.

Q.7)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

**Statement 1 is correct.** According to the accounts of the foreign travelers, the Vijayanagar kingdom was one of the wealthiest kingdoms of the world at that time. **Agriculture continued to be the chief** 

**occupation of the people**. The Vijayanagar rulers provided a stimulus to its further growth by providing irrigation facilities. New tanks were built and dams were constructed across the rivers like Tungabhadra. Nuniz refers to the excavation of canals.

Statement 2 is correct. The Vijayanagara Rulers issued *gold coins* called Varahas or Pagodas. (Varaha because the most common symbol was the Varaha-the boar incarnation of Vishnu) There were numerous industries and they were organized into guilds. Metal workers and other craftsmen flourished during this period. Diamond mines were located in Kurnool and Anantapur district. Vijayanagar was also a great centre of trade. The chief gold coin was the varaha but weights and measures varied from place to place. Inland, coastal, and overseas trade led to the general prosperity.

Statement 3 is correct. There were a number of seaports on the Malabar coast, the chief being Cannanore. Commercial contacts with Arabia, Persia, South Africa, and Portugal on the west and with Burma, the Malay peninsula and China on the east Flourished. The chief items of exports were cotton and silk clothes, spices, rice, iron, saltpeter, and sugar. The imports consisted of horses, pearls, copper, coral, mercury, China silk, and velvet clothes. The art of shipbuilding had also developed.

Q.8)

Ans) c

Exp)) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. There were constant conflicts between the Vijayanagar kingdom and the Bahmani Sultanate as their interests clashed in three separate and distinct areas:

- Over the control of the Raichur doab
- The Krishna-Godavari basin
- Over the Marathwada region

The battles between the Vijayanagar and the Bahamani states are perceived as Hindu–Muslim conflicts. However it is clear that the struggle was not due to any religious differences but for territorial and economic motives. These military conflicts resulted in wide spread devastation of the contested areas and the neighboring territories and a considerable loss of life and property. Continuous warfare exhausted the resources of both the states and weakened them.

Statement 2 is correct. The power of the Bahmani kingdom reached its peak under the rule of Muhammad Shah III (all due to the advice and services of Mahmud Gawan). It extended from the Arabian sea to the Bay of Bengal. On the west, it extended from Goa to Bombay. On the east, it extended from Kakinada to the mouth of the river Krishna. The history of Bahmani kingdom after this period is actually the record of the Achievements of Mahmud Gawan. However, after Muhammad shah III there was no efficient ruler and bahamani kingdom started disintegrating.

Statement 3 is correct. One of the most difficult problems faced by the Bahmani kingdom was strife among nobles. The nobles were divided into Deccanis (oldtimers) and Afaqis (new-comers). Despite of being an Afaqi, Gawan was liberal and wanted a compromise between the Afaqis and the Deccanis. But unfortunately, the petty strife could not be stopped and the Deccani nobles plotted against Gawan and induced the young Sultan to punish him with a death sentence and had him executed in c.1482 CE. Later, the Sultan regretted his hasty decision and buried his Prime Minister with honors. After Gawan's execution, the Bahmani kingdom began to disintegrate and the provincial governors declared their Independence.

Q.9)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct

**Statement 1 is correct.** Humayun succeeded Babur in December 1530 at the young age of 23. He had to grapple with a number of problems left behind by Babur. **The administration had not yet been consolidated, and the finances were precarious.** 

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** Trimurid legacy of partitioning is division of empire into the sons of emperor after his death.

Babur had counselled Humayun to deal kindly with his brothers, but had not favoured the partitioning of the infant Mughal empire, which would have been disastrous. Thus, there was no Timurid legacy of partitioning.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in the battle of Chausa, he didn't lose his empire. It was after a year in 1540 in the battle of Kannauj, Humayun lost it and became a prince without kingdom. Humayun took shelter at the court of the Iranian king, and with his help recaptured Qandhar and Kabul in 1545.

Q.10)

Ans) b

#### Exp) Option b is correct

Bijapur signed the treaty with the Mughals **during the reign of Shah Jahan in 1636.** During his reign treaty with Golconda was also signed. With these two treaties, the suzerainty of the Mughal emperor was now accepted over the length and breadth of the country.

Option 1 is incorrect. These are the provisions of treaty signed with Golconda (not Bijapur). According to the treaty signed between Golconda and Mughals, the ruler, Qutb Shah, agreed to include the name of Shah Jahan in the khutba and to exclude the name of the Iranian emperor from it.

Option 2 is correct. Under the treaty between Bijapur and Mughals Adil Shah, ruler of Bijapur, agreed to recognise Mughal suzerainty, to pay an indemnity of twenty lakhs of rupees, and not to interfere in the affairs of Golconda which was brought under Mughal protection. Any dispute between Bijapur and Golconda was, in the future, to be referred to the Mughal emperor for his arbitration.

**Option 3 is correct.** Under the treaty between Bijapur and Mughals the Adil Shah agreed to **cooperate** with the Mughals in reducing Shahji to submission and, if he agreed to join Bijapuri service, to depute him in the south, away from the Mughal frontier. In return for these, **territory** worth about 20 lakh huns (about eighty lakh rupees) annually **belonging to Ahmadnagar was ceded** to Bijapur.

Q.11)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

**Statement 1** is correct. Nayakas were **feudal lords** who **received the lands from the ruler**, distributed them to the tenants for cultivation. In turn the Nayaks collected land tax regularly from the tenants. The Nayaks had to **give fixed revenue to central government**. Rest of the amount was utilised by the Nayaks for administration, military and other charitable works.

**Statement 2 is correct.** According to the nayankara system, the maintenance of army was entrusted in the hands of Nayaks. Nayaks maintained a standing army. The army consisted of the traditional divisions of infantry, cavalry and Elephantry. They assisted the Vijayanagar rulers with army at the time of external threat.

**Statement 3 is correct.** Nayaks enjoyed **enormous powers to maintain law and order** in their territories. They **punished the criminals severely**. Separate force was utilised to deal with the criminals.

Q.12)

Ans) c

# Exp) Option c is correct.

The Vijayanagara kingdom was founded by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty in 1336.

**Statement 1 is correct.** Income from the manya (tax-free) villages was used to maintain the Brahmans, temples, and mathas.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Besides land-tax, many professional taxes also were imposed. These were on shopkeepers, farm-servants, shepherds, washermen, potters, shoemakers, musicians etc. There was also tax on property. Grazing and house taxes were also imposed.

**Statement 3 is correct** Villagers were also supposed to pay for the maintenance of the village officers. Besides, sthala dayam, marga dayam and manula dayam were three major transit dues.

Q.13)

Ans) d

### Exp) Option d is correct

**Option a is incorrect.** Bairam Khan remained at the helm of affairs of the empire for almost four

Years (1556-1560) and extended the empire (not lost). During the period, he kept the nobility fully under control. The danger to Kabul was averted, and the territories of the empire were extended from Kabul up to Jaunpur in the east, and Ajmer in the west. Gwaliyar was captured, and forces were sent to conquer Ranthambhor and Malwa.

Option b is incorrect. The nobility did not support Bairam Khan. On the contrary, he had offended many powerful persons while he held supreme power. They complained that Bairam Khan was a Shia, and that he was appointing his own supporters and Shias to high offices while neglecting the old nobles. These charges were not very serious in themselves because Bairam was known for his liberal religious views.

**Option c is incorrect. Annexation of Rajput states** gained prominence after Akbar took control and took the throne. It was **not the point of contention** between Bairam Khan and Akbar.

**Option d is correct.** There was **friction** between Bairam Khan and Akbar which made Akbar realise that he could not leave the affairs of the state in someone else's hands for any length of time. By this time **Akbar** also **wanted** to assume **full control**. He removed Bairam Khan. **Bairam Khan revolted and was defeated.** Akbar pardoned him and asked him to retire. He decided to go to Mecca for pilgrimage. He was killed by an Afghan near Ahmedabad. His son later on became an influential noble under Akbar and is famous as Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana.

Q.14)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct.

Correct chronological order is: Foundation of Bahamani kingdom. - Visit of Nicolo Conti, an Italian traveller - Death of Deva Raya-II - Battle of Bannihatti.

The **Bahmani kingdom** had come into existence in **1347**. Its founder was Alauddin Hasan, an Afghan adventurer. He is also known as Hasan Gangu.

**Nicolo Conti**, an Italian traveller **visited Vijayanagara in 1420**. He had left us a geographic account of it. He gave a vivid account of Vijayanagara empire. He said that 'The circumference of the city is sixty miles, its walls carried up to the mountains, and enclose the valleys at their foot.... In this city there are estimated to be ninety thousand men fit to bear arms. Their king is more powerful than all the other kings in India.

**Death of Deva Raya-II, an emperor of Vijayanagar empire in 1446**. Deva Raya II (1425–1446), is considered the greatest ruler of the dynasty, ascended the throne at Vijayanagara. In order to strengthen his army, he reorganized his army, incorporating in it many features of the armies of the Delhi Sultanate.

**Battle of Bannihatti in 1556**- This is also called the **battle of Talikota or the battle of Rakshasa-Tangadi**. It is generally considered to mark the end of the great age of Vijayanagara. In this war Deccan stats joined hand against their common enemy Ramaraya. They combined to inflict a crushing defeat on Vijayanagara at Bannihatti, near Talikota, in 1556.

Q.15)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

**Pair 1 is correct. Domingo Paes**, an Italian traveller had spent a number of years at **Krishna Deva's court**. According to him "Krishna Deva Raya is a great ruler and a man of much justice, but subject to sudden fits of rage". He spoke of his efficient administration and the prosperity of the empire.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Barbosa visited the court of Krishna Deva Raya. He spoke of his efficient administration and the prosperity of the empire under his sway. He says: 'The king allows such freedom that every man may come and go and live according to his own creed, without suffering any annoyance, and without enquiry whether he is a Christian, Jew, Moor or heathen.' Barbosa also pays tribute to Krishna Deva for the justice and equity prevailing in his empire.

Pair 3 is incorrect. Abdur Razzaq was a Persian traveller, visited Vijayanagara in the reign of Deva Raya II. He considered Vijayanagara to be one of the most splendid cities anywhere in the world which he had seen or heard of. He said that the kings of Vijayanagara were reputed to be very wealthy. Abdur Razzaq mentions the tradition that 'in the king's palace are several cell-like basins filled with bullion, forming one mass.'

Q.16)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct

**Statement 1 is incorrect.** Akbar brought the Deccan states within the Mughal empire through **aggressive diplomatic offensive** which he launched in 1591. He sent **embassies to all the Deccani states** 'inviting' them to accept Mughal suzerainty. Later when there was not much success, Akbar decided on a policy of aggression.

Statement 2 is incorrect. During the reign of Akbar, Ahmednagar, Berar were annexed and not Bijapur. Shah Jahan signed the treaty with Bijapur and later Aurangzeb annexed Bijapur through aggression. In 1595, the Mughal forces invaded Ahmednagar. After heavy losses on both sides, Chand Bibi ceded Berar to Mughals. Soon the Mughals also conquered Asirgarh and adjoining regions. During the reign of Akbar, Mughal territories in Deccan included Asirgarh, Burhanpur, Ahmedanagar and Berar. Khandesh was also incorporated to the Mughal empire in 1601 by akbar.

**Statement 3 is correct.** Initially Aurangzeb was not inclined to annex the Deccan states. From 1658 to 1668 the focus was to get hold of the territories of Kalyani, Bidar and Parenda from Bijapur. However, later in 1684–87, Aurangzeb followed the **policy of outright annexation** of the Deccan states. Aurangzeb **personally supervised the siege of Bijapur.** By 1687 both Bijapur and Golconda along with the territory of Karnataka were annexed in the Mughal empire.

Q.17)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct

**Statement 1 is correct -** A **pupil of Abul Fazl, Abdul Hamid Lahori is known as the author of the Badshah Nama**. The Badshah Nama is this official history in three volumes (*daftars*) of ten lunar years each. Lahori wrote the first and second *daftars* comprising the first two decades of the emperor's rule (1627-47); these volumes were later revised by Sadullah Khan, Shah Jahan's *wazir*. Infirmities of old age prevented Lahori from proceeding with the third decade which was then chronicled by the historian Waris.

Statement 2 is incorrect - The book was not commissioned by Jahangir. Emperor Shah Jahan, hearing talent of Abdul Hamid Lahori, commissioned him to write a history of his reign modelled on the Akbar Nama.

Statement 3 is incorrect - Only excerpts of the Badshah Nama have been translated into English to date; the text in its entirety still awaits translation. Edited versions of the Akbar Nama and Badshah Nama were first published by the Asiatic Society in the nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century the Akbar Nama was translated into English by Henry Beveridge after years of hard labour.

Q.18)

Ans) b

#### Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Shahjahan nominated Dara as his successor and raised his Mansab from 40000 to 70000. Aurangzeb revolted against it in a series of aggressions made Shahjahan to surrender.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Shahjahan was held captive and his daughter Jahanara used to look after him. After Shahjahan's death she was respected by Aurangzeb and was restored to the position of the first lady of the realm. But he imprisoned his brother Murad and sent him to Gwalior jail.

Statement 3 is correct: Battle of Samugarh was fought between Dara and Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb's army was battle hardened and well led against Dara's hastily recruited army. After this war Shahjahan was besieged in the fort of Agra.

Q.19)

Ans) b

#### Exp) Option b is correct

**Statement a is incorrect**: In 1575, Akbar established Ibadat Khana with the objective to ascertain the truth and to discover the Reality'. For this, **he invited religious leaders from across the world**, for example, Father Rudolf Aquaviva, was the leader of Jesuit Mission. Dastur Meherji Rana, was also invited as the religious head of the Zoroastrians from Nausari, Gujarat. Many others were also invited. So, there was participation of people from different religious communities.

**Statement b is correct:** In 1582, the discussions and debates in the Ibadat Khana were discontinued as it led to development of bitterness among different religions. For example, Badauni, a contemporary author, who did not like Akbar's inter-religious interests, accused him of forsaking Islam.

Statement c is incorrect: Although Akbar discontinued Ibadat Khana. However, he did not give up his idea and pursuit to know the Truth/reality.

**Statement d is incorrect**: Akbar acquired vast amount of knowledge when he associated and had discussion with the wise men from different parts of the country and the world. **As a result, he moved far away from orthodox beliefs**.

Q.20)

Ans) a

#### Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Marathas had issued licence to private person or individuals to mint currency as per the directions, norms and conditions of the government. The norms were as to maintain the purity

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of the metallic content, pay certain amount to the government and not to mint the coins which were not allowed to mint or contracted to somebody else.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Varat was an order issued by the king to various treasuries for payment. Chhatrapati Shivaji used to pay his officials like Sarnobats, Majumdars, Karkuns and other employees at various places by way of varat, which was ordered to the local treasuries.

It is also observed that the money or payment received through the varat was always delayed by one or two years. The person or party accepting the varat was fully aware about the modality of this payment.

Q.21)

Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is correct.

The Maratha Confederacy was a loose association of military leaders called Sardars, with revenue assignments and territories that they administered according to their wishes and system, while pooling their revenues and resources (like horses, military, etc) in shared interests against non-Maratha powers. Statement 1 is incorrect: It evolved post the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji (not under Shivaji), gradually, as the power of the office of Peshwa eclipsed that of the Maratha king himself. It especially gained its form under the Peshwaship of Balaji Vishwanath and Baji Rao I.

Statement 2 is correct: This system involved assignments of territories to military chiefs called Sardars. The Sardars had full rights, almost sovereign rights over their territories and became centres of almost parallel powers. They maintained their own army, paid by them and loyal to them. They collected and appropriated a majority of the revenues from the lands in their territories. They had their own administrative machinery and officials who helped them administer their territories, as per their own way.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Although the Maratha King's power and ability to keep these Sardars in check had greatly diminished, they still ruled in the name of the Maratha King at Satara. They recognized him as the ruler (Sardeshmukh) of all Deccan by paying a tribute from the revenues they collected from their territories - known as the Sardeshmukhi as well as 34% of the Chauth.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Although supposed to be equals in theory, in practice, these chiefs were not equal in power, with the Peshwa being the leader and most powerful in the beginning. By the end, the power of the Peshwa had diminished and each Sardar was taking decisions to maximize their powers and profits.

Knowledge Base:

Sardars were: Peshwas of Poona, Scindias of Gwalior, Holkars of Indore, Bhonsles of Nagpur and Gaekwads of Baroda.

Initially temporary, these rights were made hereditary by the families as they established their power. Initially the Peshwa was only the leader (Mukhya Pradhan), although after the death of Shahu, he virtually dislodged the King from his position as the sovereign head.

Q.22)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement a is incorrect: In the earlier parts of his reign, around 1747, Abdali used to raid North Western parts of the Mughal Empire to gather wealth for his fledgling and resource poor Afghan kingdom. However this was not the immediate reason for his invasion in 1759.

Statement b is correct: Abdali invaded India in 1759 to avenge the removal of his ally and appointee Najib-ud-Daula by Marathi Peshwa Raghunath Rao. When Abdali had invaded and captured Delhi for war booty in 1757, he had left Najib as the Mir Bakshi of Mughal Empire, so that he may control the weak Mughal Ruler Alamgir II and in reality act as Abdali's agent, in his interests. However, the Marathas

who were one of the top powers of India then, and also wished to control the Mughal Ruler, **removed Najib and went on to capture Punjab**. looking to expand their empire's boundaries by reducing Abdali's territory. These events brought **Abdali in conflict with the Marathas** who he sought to **defeat and uproot** these Marathas through his **invasion of 1759**.

Statement c is incorrect: Abdali had already managed to wrest the control of north western parts of Mughal Empire in return for stopping his frequent raids in the few years around 1752. Mughal Emperor Ahmad Shah handed over Punjab and Sindh to Abdali to appease him in 1752. So conquering north western parts of Mughal Empire was not his reason for invading India in 1759.

Statement d is incorrect: The Marathas never actually entered Abdali's Afghan kingdom to plunder and raid it. So this was not the reason for his invasion of India in 1759.

Q.23)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct

**Statement 1 is correct:** In 1580, a new system called the Dahsala/Bandobast system was introduced by Akbar. Also known as the Ain-i-Dahsala, it was developed by Raja Todarmal. Thus, Raja Todarmal is credited with the innovation of the Dahsala System.

Statement 2 is correct: Zabti system is the predecessor of Dahsala system which was started by Akbar. Under this a bamboo stick linked with iron rings was used to measure the sown area. Based on this system of measurement and assessment land revenue was collected..

**Statement 3 in correct**: Some of the land revenue systems prevailing during Mughal Period were Batai or Galla Baksh, Kankut and Nasaq. Ghalla Baksha was a land revenue system prevalent during Mughal period in areas such as the region of Thatta, parts of Kashmir and sarkar of Oandhar. According to this system the government took one-third of the total produce after the harvest as its share.

Nasaq was another land revenue system prevalent during Mughal period in areas such as Bengal, Berar and Kashmir. Under the Nasaq system, a general estimate of the expected yield of the standing crops was made and the state claimed one-third of the expected yield.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Under Dahsala system, average produce of different crops as well as the average prices prevailing over the last 10 years was calculated. The state share was kept at  $1/3^{rd}$  of produce, which to be paid in cash.

Q.24)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

**Statement 1** is correct. The bahamani kingdom under Mahmud Gawan was divided into eight provinces or tarafs. Each taraf was governed by a tarafdar. The salaries and obligations of each noble were fixed. The salary could be paid in cash or by assigning a jagir.

Statement 2 is correct. The nobles of the bahamani kingdom were heterogeneous consisting of both foreigners and natives. The nobles were divided into the long-established Deccanis and the new-comers who were foreigners (afaqis, also called gharibs). Mahmud Gawan was itself a foreigner.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** The administration under the Bahamani kingdom was **de-centralised** as tarafdars widely control the military and general administration. They had also the power of collecting revenues.

Q.25)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

**Statement 1 is correct.** The **political instability in Central Asia** and the constant defeat of Babur by Uzbeks under Shaibani Khan was one of **the reasons for the invasion** of India by Babur.

Some of immediate reasons for the defeat of Timurids (Babur) by the Uzbegs were:

- 1. the personal incompetence of the later Timurid Rulers;
- 2. their mutual rivalry;
- 3. the absence of any settled rule for succession, and
- 4. the lack of strong administration.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Babur was invited by **Daulat Khan Lodi** a rebel of the Lodhi dynasty to **overthrow** king Ibrahim Lodi in 1524. Invitations from **Rana Sanga** also encouraged Babur's ambitions to invade India. The unstable political situation in India after Sikandar Lodi's death convinced Babur of political discontentment and disorder in the Lodi Empire. The Rajput king of Mewar Rana Sanga was also asserting his authority against Ibrahim Lodi and was **trying to increase his area** of influence in north India.

Statement 3 is incorrect. There is no mention that Indian rulers were antagonistic against each other on religious grounds. The assumption that the political division of the regional states was only religious in nature. In Baburnama Babur says that Hindustan was governed by 'five Musalman rulers': the Lodi's, Gujarat, Malwa, Bahmani, and Bengal, and two 'pagans' (Rana Sanga of Mewar and Vijayanagar). Babur himself admits that many rais and ranas were obedient to Islam. Moreover, if we see the composition of the confederacy, there were many Muslim chieftains like Hasan Khan Mewati, Mahumud Khan Lodi, etc. who side with Rana Sanga against Babur. Thus, the theory of religious consideration does not seem to hold ground.

Q.26)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

**Pair 1 is correct.** Vijayanagara epigraphs refer to three categories of land tenure: Amara, Bhandaravada and Manya. Amara lands or villages, were **allotted to Samantas or vassals** who utilized the revenue to **maintain the armies** to be supplied to the king as and when needed.

**Pair 2 is incorrect.** Manya land or villages were **tax-free lands**. Income from the manya villages was used to maintain the **Brahmans**, **temples**, and **mathas**.

Pair 3 is incorrect. The Bhandaravada villages are crown villages, and a part of this revenue was utilized for the maintenance of forts.

Q.27)

Ans) d

#### Exp) Option d is correct.

The term, which Indo-Persian sources of the Mughal period most frequently used to denote a peasant, was raiyat (plural, riaya) or **muzarian**. In addition, the terms kisan or asami were also used. Sources of the seventeenth century refer to two kinds of peasants – khud-kashta and pahi-kashta. Khud-kashta were residents of the village in which they held their lands. Pahi-Kashta were non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands elsewhere on a contractual basis. People became pahi-kashta either out of choice, for example, when terms of revenue in a distant village were more favourable or out of compulsion, for example, forced by economic distress after a famine.

Q.28)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched - Marco Polo (1292-1294 AD): Marco Polo was a Foreign Envoy and Venetian traveler. In 1294 A.D. he visited South India. Marco Polo visited Rudramadevi's Kakatiya dynasty. He wrote about his experiences in his book 'The Book of Sir Marco Polo'. This book explains the economic history of India. He also visited Kerala in 13th century, and wrote an account on the Chola Empire.

Pair 2 is correctly matched - Ibn Batuta (1333-1347 AD): Ibn Batuta was a Morracan traveller, he wrote the book 'Rihla' (The Travelogue). In his book he explained the dynasty of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq and also the economic, social and geographical situation of his time.

Pair 3 is correctly matched - Abdur Razzaq (1442-1445 AD): Ambassador of Shahrukh of Timurid Dynasty. He came during the rule of Devaraya II of Vijaynagar Empire and is known for his description of Vijayanagar Empire.

Q.29)

Ans) c

### Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.

The Nayaka system was the system of civil servants. The king was considered the owner of the soil and thus distributed soil to his Nayakas. Each Nayakas was in-charge of a district. Nayaka enjoyed greater freedom in his district and there existed not a system of transfer from one district to another. It was a requirement that Nayakas maintain a sufficient number of troops for the king and serve them in his war. It was compulsory for Nayakas to pay fixed annual financial contribution to the imperial exchequer which in accordance to the chronicle of Naniz was generally half revenue.

Q.30)

Ans) b

#### Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Society was well-organized in the Vijayanagar Empire. Women were respected in the society. They were educated and were absorbed in government services. They were trained not only in fine arts like music, dance, painting, etc. but also in fighting, wrestling and weapons of war. Women, therefore, were employed as bodyguards as well. Many scholarly women were patronized by the court. It was the only empire in medieval India which employed women in the state service.

Q.31)

Ans) b

#### Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Muhammad I defeated the Vijayanagar kingdom and consequently Golconda was annexed to Bahamani kingdom.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Under Bahman Shah and his son Muhammad Shah, the administrative system was well organized. The kingdom was divided into four administrative units called 'tarafs' or provinces. These provinces were Daulatabad, Bidar, Berar, and Gulbarga.

Statement 3 is correct. Every province was under a tarafdar who was also called a subedar. Some land was converted into Khalisa land from the jurisdiction of the tarafdar. Khalisa land was that piece of land which was used to run expenses of the king and the royal household.

Q.32)

Ans) b

#### Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Mansab indicates the rank of its holder. Mansabdari was for both civil and military nobles. Almost whole nobility; bureaucracy and military held Mansabs.

Statement 2 is correct: Mughal Mansab was dual i.e. zat (personal ranks and pay status) and sawar (number of horsemen to maintain). Based on zat to sawar ratio there were 3 categories of Mansabs.

- 1. First Category-person who need to maintain as many sawars as his zat rank.
- 2. Second Category-sawars numbers are half or more than the zat rank.
- 3. Third Category-less than half sawar than the zat rank.

Statement 3 is correct: To ensure experienced and well mounted sawars are recruited nobles maintained chehra (a descriptive roll of the soldiers) and his horse was branded with imperial marks, this is known as dagh system.

Knowledge Base: Mansabdari was introduced by Akbar and every officer was assigned a mansab. The lowest Mansab was 10 and highest was 5000. Later the highest limit was raised to 7000 which was attained by Mirza Aziz Koka and Raja Man Singh. Mansab of above 7000 was usually assigned to the princes. There were few additions to this system like Duaspah Sih-aspah (sawar rank can be raised without raising zat rank) by Jahangir and Jama-Dami (monthly scale system) by Shahjahan.

### Q.33)

#### Ans) c

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect: Zamindar had hereditary right of collecting land revenue from his talluqa and his share could go up to 25 per cent in some areas. But he was not the owner of the land under his zamindari, peasants had their own hereditary rights on land and can't be dispossessed as long as they paid land revenue.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Under British rule, zamindars were restricted to only the job of collecting land revenue but still maintained armed militia for their own protection. Under Mughals, zamindars maintained armed forces of their own along with the job of revenue collection.

Knowledge Base: Zamindars had close ties with the peasants settled in their zamindari and had considerable local knowledge. Due to their closer ties with the peasants they not only set social standards but also provided capital and organization for settling new villages and increasing productivity. This close link was missing during the British rule which led to exploitation of farmers.

#### Q.34)

### Ans) c

Exp) Hundi was a letter of credit which was payable after a period of time at a discount. They sometime also included insurance which was charged at different rates.

Banjaras: were the special class of traders which were specialized in carrying bulk goods over a long distance. But it was cheaper to move goods through rivers. Boat traffic on waterways and coastal traffic was more developed than now.

Banjar: was the cultivable wasteland during medieval times. There was tradition that the one who brought the land under cultivation was considered as its owner.

### Q.35

#### Ans) b

Exp) Statement 1 is correct: Akbar had a tolerant religious policy and first step he took after coming to power was abolishing jizyah. He also abolished pilgrimage tax on bathing at holy places: Prayab, Banars etc and also banned practice of forceful conversion of prison of wars to Islam.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1575 Akbar started Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri. Initially it was open only for muslim scholars but in 1578 it was opened for other religions also. Akbar discontinued the debates in Ibadat Khana by 1582.

Statement 3 is correct: Jain saint oh Kathiawar, Hira Vijaya Suri spent a couple of year at Akbar's court. He was also in touch with Christian missionaries like Aquaviva and Monserrate who spent almost 3 years in his court.

Knowledge Base: Akbar was equally influenced by all religions and this lead to start of tauhid-i-ilahi. It did not had any scared book, scripture, priestly class, no place of worship etc except the initiation. Badayuni says the member had 4 grades of devotion: sacrifice of property, life, honour and religion. 'Din' was not applied to it till 80 years later. It virtually died with Akbar and it did not become popular, Birbal was the only Hindu follower.

#### Q.36)

### Ans) d

# Exp) Option d is correct.

Throughout history, the area of Panipat occupies a prominent place as a battlefield due to several factors that can be enumerated as follows:

Its proximity to Delhi made it easier for the Indian rulers to transport weapons, military and food supplies etc. to the battleground, and still keep the capital insulated from the conflict at hand. Option 1 is correct.

Papipat's surrounding region has a flat ground which was suitable for cavelry movement—the main mode.

Panipat's surrounding region has a flat ground which was suitable for cavalry movement—the main mode of warfare at the time. Option 2 is correct.

After the construction of the Grand Trunk Road by Sher Shah Suri (1540-45), Panipat was on this route. It became easier for conquerors to find their way there. Option 3 is correct.

The duration of monsoon rainfall in the region is short in comparison to other areas making it easier to fight. Option 4 is correct.

Panipat had a strategic location: One of the parties of the war generally came from the north/northwest through the Khyber Pass to get hold over Delhi, the political capital of northern India. To move a military through rough terrains—deserts of Rajasthan or the other northern areas infested with dense forests—was very risky and difficult.

On the other hand, the rulers at Delhi considered Panipat as a confrontable strategic ground and hence they preferred to take the fight there.

Expertise of the artisans/smiths of these regions in making warfare-related materials.

Knowledge Base:

Battles of Panipat:

The first Battle of Panipat in 1526 was between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi. The result of the battle laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire by ending the rule of the Delhi Sultanate.

The Second Battle of Panipat in 1556 was between Akbar and Hemu; it decided in favour of the continuation of the Mughal rule.

The Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali put an end to the Maratha ambition of ruling over India.

#### Q.37)

# Ans) b

#### Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Sher Shah paid great attention to improvement of trade and commerce. For this, he built many roads including restoration of Grand Trunk Road. Sarais were the fortified lodgings built for the travelers on every eight kilometers. Travellers received services suitable to their ranks.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Muqaddams were the village headmen. They were responsible for the administration of the villages. Sher Shah also made muqaddams and zamindars responsible for the safety of merchants on the roads.

Statement 3 is correct. Amils or munsifs were responsible for the collection of land revenues of the parganas. Parganas were comprised of a number of villages.

Pargana – Shiqdar (law and order), Amils (land revenues)

Above parganas were Shiq or Sarkar – Shiqdar-i-shiqdaran or faujdar (law and order), Munsif-i-munsifan (land revenues).

Sometimes a number of sarkars were grouped into Provinces.

Statement 4 is correct. Qasbas or market towns were developed around the sarais. This led to increase in trade and commerce.

Knowledge Base: Qazis were appointed at different places for justice. At the local level's village panchayats and zamindars dealt with civil and criminal cases.

### Q.38)

#### Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct.

Nad-gavundas or desa-gramakutas are hereditary revenue officers in the Deccan who discharged the same functions as the deshmukhas and deshpandes of later times in Maharashtra.

It is noteworthy to add that, almost all the officials were paid by giving them grants of rent- free land and it also led to the rise of hereditary revenue officers called nad-gavundas or desa-gramakutas. Later, they were addressed as deshmukhas and deshpandes in Maharashtra. The revenue assignments called bhoga or fief granted by the rules to his officers were temporary in theory and were liable to be resumed whenever the ruler wanted but this was rarely practised except in case of outright rebellion or disloyalty. Subsequently, with the rise of power of these hereditary officials, the village communities became weaker and subsequently the control and authority of the kings over these officials also diminished. Thus, the government became feudalised.

### Q.39)

#### Ans) a

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect: Although Aurangzeb was of orthodox view and was not interested in philosophical debates or in mysticism but he occasionally visited Sufi saints and did not debar his sons from dabbling in Sufism.

Statement 2 is correct: With belief that a coin can come under the foot and it can also be defiled while passing from hand to hand, Aurangzeb forbade the practice of kalma being inscribed on coins.

Statement 3 is correct: Muhtasibs were appointed in all the provinces whose job was to watch people to live their life in accordance to sharia. They oversee that wine and bhang is not being taken in public places and also regulate house of ill repute and and gambling dens.

Knowledge Base: Aurangzeb was regarded as 'zinda pir' and was considered as god fearing Muslim. He supported Hanafi school of Muslim law and issued a lot of secular decrees (zawabit) which supplemented shara. Zawabit-i-Alamgiri is the compendium of his decrees. Along with these he also forbade nauroz festival and singing in the court.

#### Q.40)

# Ans) d

#### Exp) Option d is correct.

When Shivaji conquered Javli in 1656, he became the undisputed leader of the Mavala region (the Highlands). People from this region were recruited by him as his foot soldiers and formed the core of his army. He did not recruit foreigners as he did not trust their loyalty to him. So these soldiers came to be known as Mavali soldiers and played a crucial role in Shivaji's campaign to win back the 23 forts, including

the important fort of Purandar, that Jai Singh had wrested from his control for the Mughals (under Aurangzeb).

Q.41)

Ans) a

#### Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. A large number of independent and semi-independent powers emerged with the decline of Mughal empire. Some of these states, such as Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad, may be characterised as 'succession states.' Others, such as the Maratha, Afghan, Jat and Punjab states were the product of rebellions by local chieftains, zamindars and peasants against Mughal authority. But none of these states succeeded in arresting the economic crisis which had set in during the seventeenth century. All of them remained basically rent-extracting states

Statement 2 is incorrect. The rulers of these states did not discriminate on religious grounds in public appointments, civil or military. Even the rebels against their authority did not pay much attention to the religion of the rulers.

Statement 3 is correct. The zamindars and jagirdars, number and political strength constantly increased. Thus their power increased. They continued to fight over the income from agriculture, while the condition of the peasantry continued to deteriorate.

Q.42)

Ans) b

#### Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Jahangir was the fourth Mughal Emperor ruled from 1605-1627. He was a great patron of art and literature. The Mughal paintings reached its zenith in the period of Jahangir. Jahangir was also a great scholar of Turki and Persian and had written his memories known as the Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Sometime around the early seventeenth century, the painter Abu Al Hasan depicted his patron, the Mughal emperor Jahangir, encountering his contemporary and rival the Safavid ruler Shah Abbas in a dream. Dasvanth was a Mughal dynasty painter in the service of Akbar.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Jharokha Darshan was a daily practice of addressing the public audience or darshan at the balcony or jharokha at the forts and palaces of the king. Jharokha darshan was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of imperial authority as part of popular faith.

Q.43

Ans) c

#### Exp) Option c is correct.

Option 1 is correct: The Maratha heartland consisted of the Western Ghats region. It had many naturally formed strategic niches where multiple easily defensible rock forts such as Raigarh, Sindhudurg, Pratapgarh, etc were created by the Maratha which were virtually impossible to conquer from the outside due to steep walls and narrow rock faces, etc. This helped the Marathas defend their territory and build their empire, while constantly raiding their enemies and weakening their empires.

Option 2 is incorrect: The main military strategy employed by the Marathas, which was both suited to their terrain, as well as superior to their rivals' strategies was guerilla warfare (not open field battles). This technique involved a small group of skilled combatants using military tactics including ambushes, sabotage, raids, petty warfare, hit-and-run tactics, and mobility, to fight a larger and less-mobile traditional military.

Option 3 is correct: Bhakti ideology and various Bhakti saints such as Eknath, Tukaram, Ramdas etc popular among the people filled people with ideas of devotion to God as well as motherland and king. It also united people by condemning caste and class differences.

Option 4 is correct: The typical and tough Maratha terrain was full of mountains, rain shadow areas, soils which were difficult to till and cultivate. This meant the Marathas had to work very hard to survive and prosper. So, they were ready to die and fight as hard as required to protect their resources and acquire new ones. This imparted them with the drive to work and fight hard to build and expand their empire. Knowledge Base: Some other causes of Maratha ascendancy:

- 1. Love for motherland and freedom
- Character of Marathas: laborious, freedom loving, proud, brave, wise, enterprising
- 3. United by distinct culture (Marathi language and literature)
- 4. Equitable society imparted unity and self respect to all members.
- 5. Unstable political conditions of neighbours like Deccani Sultanates and weakening Mughal Empire (especially post Aurangzeb).

#### Q.44

#### Ans) a

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect: After fighting Portugese, British were able to setup their first factory at Surat in 1612. This was confirmed by a farman of Jahangir which was obtained by Sir Thomas Roe in 1618. Statement 2 is correct: Dutch established their first factory at Masulipatam in 1606 after receiving a farman from the ruler of Golconda. They initially came for spice trade but after knowing the easy trade of Indian textile in South-East Asia they spread their operation from Masulipatam to Coromondal coast and made Pulicat as their base of operations.

#### Q.45)

#### Ans) b

#### Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Shivaji's success lay in his ability to mobilize the peasants in his area. It is generally argued that he discontinued jagirdari and zamindari and established direct contact with the peasants thus freeing them from exploitation.

Statement 2 is correct. The havaldar was the in charge of the keys of the fort. Forts found the prime place in Shivaji's scheme of military organisation. Shivaji build such a long chain of forts that not a single taluka or pargana left without a fort. No single officer was entrusted sole charge of a fort. Instead, in every fort there were -a havaldar, a sabnis and a sarnobat. The sabnis controlled the muster-roll and dealt with all government correspondences. The sarnobat was the in charge of the garrison.

Statement 3 is correct. In 1674 AD, Shivaji Maharaj was coronated at Raigad (Capital) and assumed the title of Chhatrapati Haindava Dharmodharak (Protector of Hinduism).

### Q.46)

#### Ans) d

#### Exp) Option d is correct.

Muhammad Shah I divided the kingdom into 8 provinces called Tarafs governed by Tarafdar. These tarafdars had extensive administrative and military powers. Tarfdar collected revenue from his province, organised the provincial army and appointed all civil and military officers of his province. Sometimes Tarafdars were appointed ministers of the king as well. They were in charge of military administration of the province and mobilized troops and appointed commanders who were in charge of garrisons and forts.

# Q.47)

### Ans) b

Exp) Pair1 is incorrectly matched: Mughal administration had an effective land revenue assessment system. Area which remained fallow for two to three years was chachar and if it remained fallow for more than that, banjar. These were assessed at a concessional rate.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Akbar was interested in improvement and extension of cultivation. For this he ordered amils to extend loans (taccavi) to peasants for seed, implements, animals, etc and recover them in easy installments.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Under nasaq system of revenue collection, kankut was the amount fixed that is to be paid by the village as a whole. Under nasaq, the revenue was paid based on what a farmer had been paying in the past.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched: Polaj is a type of land which remained under cultivation almost every year. When it remained uncultivated it was called as parati.

#### Q.48)

#### Ans) a

#### Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Under Shivaji administration deshmukhs were responsible for revenue collection acting as an intermediary between peasants and ruler. Shivaji totally curtailed the unlimited powers of the hereditary officials like- intermediaries, zamindars, deshmukhs, desais, kulkarnis, etc and appointed his own officials to visit and supervise the collection of revenue. They were asked to refrain from extracting more than their due share failing which severe punishments were given

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Marathas failed to develop any organised judicial department. At the village level, civil cases were heard by the village elders (panchayat) in patil's office or in the village temple. Criminal cases were decided by the patil. Hazir majalis was the highest court for civil and criminal cases. The sabhanaik (judge president) and mahprashniks (chief interrogator) gradually faded away under the pesbwas whose duty was to examine and cross-examine the plaintiffs.

Statement 3 is correct. The administration of Shivaji was divided into eight departments headed by ministers who are sometimes called Ashta Pradhan- Peshwa, Sari-Naubat, Majumdar, Waqai navis, Surnavis, Dabir, Nyayadhish, Pandit Rao. These offices were neither hereditary nor permanent. They held the office at the pleasure of the king. They were also frequently transferred.

#### Q.49)

#### Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is correct.

In Maratha Empire two types of taxes are collected- Sardeshmukhi and Chauth which forms major sources of income for the Marathas.

Statement 1 is correct. The Maratha king was recognized as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula. He possessed the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region. Sardeshmukhi means claim to one-tenth of standard land revenue imposed on entire population of the villages or town as a mark of their recognition of Maratha king as their Sardeshmukh (Chief Headman). Shivaji, the Maratha king started to collect it from alien territories.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Marathas claimed Chauth which is 1/4th of the total revenue that is collected from the neighbouring chieftains whose territories did not form part of their homeland.

Statement 3 is incorrect. At tapa level, Deshmukh or Desai was responsible for revenue collection. He was assisted by karkun (clerk).

The village headman (muqaddam, patil) was responsible for the collection of revenue. He was assisted by a Kulkarni who was a village accountant

Q.50)

### Ans) b

Exp) Statement 1 is incorrect: Qanungos were hereditary holders of land who provided the report on the actual produce, state of cultivation, local prices, etc. Karoris were appointed all over north India whose main purpose was to check the facts and figures provided by qanungos.

Statement 2 is correct: Under dashala average produce of different crops as well as the average prices prevailing over the last ten years were calculated. State's share was fixed at 1/3rd. Later separate assessment circles based on type of productivity.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Dahsala system was a further development over zabti system. Under zabti system a continuous land assessment was made based on which land revenue was fixed for lands based on frequency of cultivation and fertility.

Statement 4 is correct: Batai or ghalla-bakhshi was another form of revenue settlement under which produce was divided between the peasants and the state in a fixed proportion. Division was flexible and could be done after thrashing, or when it had been cut or while it was standing in the field.

Knowledge Base: Revenue administration under Akbar was well developed. Under the zabti system which was developed by Todar Mal area sown was carefully measured using bamboo linked with iron rings. Peasants were given remission if crop failed due to floods. They had freedom to choose between zabti and batai system. Nasaq was the third system under which amount was paid based on the basis of what they had been paying in the past.

Q.51)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

**Option a is incorrect:** This statement is not directly supported by the passage. While the passage mentions rising school and college enrolment, it does not explicitly discuss the quality of education. The focus is on the unemployment challenges faced by educated individuals, rather than the quality of education itself.

**Option b is correct:** This statement aligns with the passage because it recognizes that unemployment is influenced by the increasing education levels and aspirations of young Indians. The passage highlights that younger Indians face higher employment challenges and exhibit a greater willingness to wait for the right job. Therefore, this statement accurately reflects the author's intention.

**Option c is incorrect:** The passage does not provide any information about the availability or lack of labor-intensive industries. It primarily emphasizes the unemployment challenges faced by educated individuals, suggesting that rising education levels inflate these challenges. Therefore, this statement goes beyond the scope of the passage.

**Option d is incorrect:** The passage does not discuss the need for designing the education system to enable self-employment. While it acknowledges that unemployment challenges are greater for individuals with secondary or higher education, it does not propose specific solutions or recommendations for the education system. Therefore, this statement goes beyond the scope of the passage.

Q.52)

Ans) b

#### Exp) Option b is the correct answer

**Option a is incorrect:** It suggests that modern statesmen need to be well trained in scientific methods and philosophical thinking to gain a better perspective of their roles, responsibilities, and goals. While this may be a valid point, it does not directly align with the main message of the passage, which emphasizes the need for a force outside of science to coordinate and guide scientific pursuits and government

actions. The passage does not specifically address the qualifications of statesmen or suggest that they need to be trained in scientific methods.

**Option b is correct:** This Statement aligns with the passage's message that a force outside of science, such as philosophy, is necessary to guide and coordinate the actions of governments. The passage argues that without philosophy, government and science become aimless and lacking in perspective. option (b) is the best choice as it aligns most closely with the main message of the passage, emphasizing the importance of having a mixture of empirical statesmen and those grounded in learning and wisdom to guide governments, just as philosophy guides science.

**Option c is incorrect:** It suggests that it is desirable to have a system of education that focuses on training citizens in scientific methods and philosophical thinking from an early age. While education is important and the passage does mention the need for philosophy, this option focuses solely on the education system and does not capture the broader context of coordinating and guiding scientific pursuits and government actions.

**Option d is incorrect:** It proposes that all scientists should be philosophers as well to make their work goal-oriented, purposeful, and useful to society. While the passage emphasizes the need for philosophy in guiding scientific pursuits, it does not specifically state that all scientists need to be philosophers. The passage highlights the role of philosophy in coordinating scientific methods and purposes but does not necessarily imply that all scientists should be philosophers.

#### Q.53)

### Ans) d

#### Exp) Option d is the correct answer

In this case, we want to find the remainder when 2^192 is divided by 6. We can simplify the calculation by considering the remainders of smaller powers of 2 when divided by 6.

Let's calculate the remainders of smaller powers of 2 when divided by 6:

 $2^1 = 2$  (remainder 2)

 $2^2 = 4$  (remainder 4)

 $2^3 = 8$  (remainder 2)

 $2^4 = 16$  (remainder 4)

 $2^5 = 32$  (remainder 2)

 $2^6 = 64$  (remainder 4)

 $2^7 = 128$  (remainder 2)

 $2^8 = 256$  (remainder 4)

We can observe a pattern here. The remainder alternates between 2 and 4 as we increase the power of 2. Specifically, the remainder is 2 when the power is odd (1, 3, 5, etc.), and the remainder is 4 when the power is even (2, 4, 6, etc.).

Now, let's consider 2^192. Since 192 is an even number, the remainder will be 4.

Therefore, the remainder when 2^192 is divided by 6 is 4 (option d).

#### Q.54)

#### Ans) a

#### Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Let's analyze the given information step by step:

**Step1:**  $AB \times CD = DEF \text{ or } AB \times CD = D08$ 

Here, we are told that multiplying AB with CD results in a 3-digit number DEF. However, since we know that E = 0 and F = 8, we can conclude that the result is D08.

**Step2:** D08 + GHI = 975

It is mentioned that adding D08 to another 3-digit number GHI results in 975.

# 

Step3: Analyzing the digits:

We are given that E = 0 and F = 8. From the equation D08 + GHI = 975, we can deduce that I = 7 and H = 6 because all the digits (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I) are distinct.

**Step4:** D + G = 9

Since D and G are distinct digits and their sum is 9, there are two possibilities: D = 4 and G = 5 or D = 5 and G = 4.

**Step5:** Determining the remaining digits:

With the above deductions, the remaining three digits are 1, 2, and 3 because all digits must be distinct.

**Step6:** Now, let's calculate A + B + C:

Since A, B, and C could be either 1, 2, or 3, the sum of A + B + C is 1 + 2 + 3 = 6.

Therefore, the value of A + B + C is 6, which corresponds to option (a) 6.

Q.55)

Ans) d

#### Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Let's analyze the given statements and the conclusions:

From the first true statement, we know that either P or Q was selected for the job.

From the second false statement, we can conclude that at least one of R and S were not selected for the job.

From the third true statement, we know that at most two of R, S, and T were selected for the job. This means that either two or fewer of them were selected.

Now let's consider the conclusions:

**Conclusion 1:** Based on the information we have, we know that at most two of R, S, and T were selected. And One of P or Q is selected. Therefore, it is not possible for at least four candidates to be selected. Hence, conclusion 1 is false.

**Conclusion 2:** Based on the information we have, we cannot conclude whether S was selected or not. Hence, conclusion 2 is false.

Q.56)

Ans) a

#### Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1: There are exactly 15 small cubes with no paint on any face.

To determine the number of cubes with no paint on any face, we need to find the cubes that are located at the center of each face, i.e., not touching any painted face.

The number of small cubes along the length with no paint on any face = (Number of small cubes along the length) -2 = 7 - 2 = 5

The number of small cubes along the width with no paint on any face = (Number of small cubes along the width) -2 = 5 - 2 = 3

The number of small cubes along the height with no paint on any face = (Number of small cubes along the height) -2 = 3 - 2 = 1

So, the total number of small cubes with no paint on any face = (Number of small cubes along the length with no paint on any face) × (Number of small cubes along the width with no paint on any face) × (Number of small cubes along the height with no paint on any face)

Total number of small cubes with no paint on any face =  $5 \times 3 \times 1 = 15$ 

Therefore, statement 1 is correct.

Q.57)

Ans) d

### Exp) Option d is the correct answer

**Option a is incorrect:** While personal safety is mentioned in the passage as an important aspect, it is not explicitly stated as the ultimate goal of the state. The passage emphasizes freeing individuals from fear and enabling them to live and act with full security. Personal safety is a means to achieve the broader goal of liberty, but it is not the ultimate goal itself.

**Option b is incorrect:** The passage does mention enabling bodies and minds to function safely, indicating the importance of physical and mental well-being. However, this is also not explicitly stated as the ultimate goal of the state. It is a condition necessary for individuals to exercise their free reason and avoid negative emotions and unfair actions.

**Option c is incorrect:** While communal harmony and living without injury to oneself or one's neighbor are mentioned in the passage, they are not stated as the ultimate goal of the state. Rather, they are presented as outcomes of individuals living and acting with full security, exercising free reason, and avoiding negative behaviors. Communal harmony is a desirable result, but it is not explicitly mentioned as the ultimate goal itself.

**Option d is correct:** The passage clearly highlights that the end of the state is to enable individuals to live and act with full security, without fear, and to exercise free reason. The state aims to free individuals from fear, prevent them from wasting their strength in negative emotions and unfair actions, and ensure they can live without harming themselves or others. These ideas strongly align with the concept of liberty, which encompasses freedom from fear, the ability to exercise reason, and the absence of coercion or undue restraint.

Q.58)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

**Option a is incorrect-** While the passage emphasizes the importance of adaptation to climate change and the need for policy-driven approaches, it doesn't state that the responsibilities of adaptation and mitigation solely lie with the government. The passage acknowledges the challenges faced by farmers and highlights the need for their perception and participation in adaptation efforts. It suggests that adaptation is paramount, which implies the involvement of multiple stakeholders, including farmers, communities, and the government.

**Option b is incorrect-** The passage doesn't specifically mention climate change causing a change in government policies regarding land use patterns. It primarily focuses on the challenges faced by farmers and the importance of adaptation, perception, and policy-driven approaches. While changes in land use patterns may be a potential consideration in addressing climate change, the passage doesn't provide direct support for this statement.

**Option c is correct-** This option correctly reflects the main message of the passage. The passage emphasizes the importance of farmers' perception of the risks associated with climate change and how it influences their decisions regarding adaptation. It suggests that perception is a necessary prerequisite for adaptation, indicating that farmers' risk perceptions play a crucial role in motivating them to take adaptation decisions.

**Option d is incorrect-** The passage doesn't state that mitigation is not possible. It acknowledges the need for a fast mitigation response alongside adaptation efforts. The passage emphasizes the importance of adaptation and policy-driven approaches but doesn't negate the possibility or importance of mitigation. Therefore, this option goes beyond the scope of the passage and is not supported by the given information.

Q.59)

Ans) d

# Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Raj has 10 pairs of red shoe => There are 20 red shoes in total.

He randomly picks shoes one by one without replacement until he gets a red pair of shoes.

To maximize the number of attempts, Raj will first have to pick all the non-red shoes before picking the red pair. Therefore, he will need to pick all the white and black shoes.

Raj has 9 pairs of white shoes and 8 pairs of black shoes, making a total of 9+8 = 17 pairs. Since each pair consists of two shoes, Raj will need to pick  $17 \times 2 = 34$  individual shoes before he picks one red shoe and suppose all of them are right or left pair. So after picking 44 individual shoes the next one will be pair. Thus, correct answer would be 45.

Q.60)

Ans) c

#### Exp) Option c is the correct answer

To solve this question, let's follow the steps provided:

**Step 1:** Arrange the letters of the word "INCOMPREHENSIBILITIES" alphabetically.

The alphabetical arrangement of the letters is as follows:

**BCEEEIIIILMNNNOPRSST** 

**Step 2:** Reverse the order from step 1.

The reversed order is:

TSSRPOONNMLIIIIEEECB

Step 3: Compare the letters in step 2 with the given word "INCOMPREHENSIBILITIES."

Comparing the letters in step 2 with the given word, we can determine the positions that remain unchanged.

The unchanged positions are as follows:

I (position 13)

I (position 15)

Therefore, there are two positions (letters) which remain unchanged.