

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

4th Week May, 2025

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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Delhi Sultanate

1. With reference to the Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1. Author of *Tarikh* were primarily urban elites who wrote histories to gain royal patronage.
2. The *tarikh* authors often advised rulers to uphold a social order based on equality and merit.
3. Minhaj-us-Siraj, a court chronicler, supported the independent rule of Raziyya Sultan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

- Authors of *tarikh* (plural: *tawarikh*) lived in cities like Delhi, were learned men, and often wrote for Sultans in hopes of rewards.
- The authors advised upholding a social order based on birthright and gender distinctions, not equality and merit.
- Minhaj-us-Siraj acknowledged Raziyya's abilities but was not comfortable with a female ruler and did not support her independent rule.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

2. With reference to the administrative practices of the early Delhi Sultans, consider the following statements:

1. The early Delhi Sultans preferred appointing aristocrats and landed chieftains as governors to ensure local support.
2. Iltutmish appointed specially trained slaves, known as *bandagan*, to important political offices.
3. The *bandagan* were considered trustworthy because of their complete dependence on the Sultan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- The early Sultans **avoided** appointing aristocrats and landed chieftains as governors.
- Iltutmish relied on specially trained **slaves**, known as *bandagan*, for key administrative roles.
- These *bandagan* were considered loyal and trustworthy due to their total dependence on the Sultan.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

3. With reference to the administrative and revenue practices of the Khalji and Tughluq rulers, consider the following statements:

1. The *iqta* system involved assigning territories to military commanders called *muqtis*.
2. The office of *muqti* was heritable and generally assigned for long durations to ensure stability.
3. Under Alauddin Khalji, land revenue was directly assessed by the state, and even local chieftains had to pay taxes to the Sultan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Military commanders (*muqtis*) were assigned territories (*iqta*) and collected revenue as salary.
- The office of *muqti* was **not heritable** and was **often short-term**, as per state policy to maintain control.
- Alauddin Khalji brought revenue collection under direct state control and made even aristocrats and landlords pay taxes.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

4. Consider the following statements about the Central Administration under the Ilbari (Slave) Dynasty:

1. The Wazir was in charge of finance and sometimes led military campaigns for the Sultan.
2. Important posts were given to loyal slaves and members of the Sultan's household who helped him gain power.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C. Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- The Wazir managed finances and also took part in military work when needed.
- The Sultan trusted loyal people—especially slaves and household members—to handle top jobs in the administration.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

5. In the context of the Delhi Sultanate during the Ilbari (Slave) Dynasty, the term *Diwani-Wizarat* refers to:

- A. The office responsible for military recruitment and war strategy
- B. The department that handled religious and charitable affairs
- C. The central financial office of the Sultanate headed by the Wazir
- D. The judicial department that oversaw civil and criminal cases

Answer: C. The central financial office of the Sultanate headed by the Wazir

Explanation:

- *Diwani-Wizarat* was the most important administrative department after the Sultan's office.

- It was headed by the Wazir, who looked after the financial affairs of the state, supervised revenue collection, maintained expenditure records, and advised the Sultan.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

6. Consider the following statements regarding military administration in the Delhi Sultanate:

1. The Diwan-i-Arz, headed by the Ariz-i-Mumalik, was responsible for recruitment, discipline, and maintenance of the royal army.
2. The dagh and huliya system were introduced by Muhammad bin Tughlaq to ensure better control over the army.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- The Diwan-i-Arz was indeed the department responsible for military affairs, and it was headed by the Ariz-i-Mumalik who handled recruitment, discipline, and the upkeep of royal troops.
- The *dagh* (branding) and *huliya* (description) system were introduced by **Alauddin Khilji**, not Muhammad bin Tughlaq. **Firuz Tughlaq discontinued** this system, whereas **Muhammad Tughlaq continued it**.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Provincial Administration during the Delhi Sultanate:

1. The provinces were known as *iqtas* and were administered by *walis* or *muqtis*.
2. The *Sahib-i-Diwan* assisted the governor in military matters and was placed under the Ariz-i-Mumalik.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- The provinces (*iqtas*) were headed by *walis* or *muqtis*, who acted as governors and were tasked with revenue collection, maintaining law and order, suppressing opposition to central authority, and leading military units.
- The *Sahib-i-Diwan* was **not** involved in military matters. He was responsible for **maintaining financial accounts** of provincial income and expenditure. It was the **Ariz**, under Ariz-i-Mumalik, who assisted with military duties.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

8. Consider the following statements about Local Administration during the Delhi Sultanate period:

1. A *Pargana* was made up of several villages, and both village and Pargana functioned as independent yet interconnected administrative units.
2. The *Patwari* was the chief revenue collector at the Pargana level, responsible for managing land revenue on behalf of the Sultanate.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- A *Pargana* consisted of a group of villages. While villages and parganas were distinct units, they were interlinked and shared administrative ties.
- The *Patwari* was a **village-level accountant**, not the chief revenue collector at the Pargana level. Revenue collection at the Pargana level was handled by officials like the *Mutasarrif* or *Amil*.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

9. Consider the following statements about military organization under the Delhi Sultanate:

1. *Hasham-i-qalb* referred to the central army stationed in Delhi and included royal slaves and guards.
2. During the Tughlaq period, soldiers were paid only through **itlaq** (drafts) issued by provincial governors.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- *Hasham-i-qalb* was the term used for the central contingents based in Delhi, which included royal guards and slaves.
- While **itlaq** (drafts) were sometimes used, **soldiers were primarily paid in cash** during the rule of the Khiljis and Tughlaqs. The use of itlaq was not exclusive, nor was it always issued by provincial governors.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

10. Consider the following statements about Delhi Sultanate architecture:

1. The Slave Dynasty used old Hindu structures and combined them with Islamic features to create a new style called the Mameluke style.
2. The Khilji Dynasty introduced true arches and domes using red sandstone, influenced by the Seljuq style from Central Asia.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C. Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- The Slave rulers reused Hindu and Jain temple parts and created a mix of local and Islamic styles.
- The Khiljis brought in true arches, domes, and red sandstone buildings with Central Asian (Seljuq) influence.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

Delhi Sultanate (Part-II)

1. Consider the following statements regarding Qutbuddin Aibak:

1. He was a Turkish slave who became the ruler of Delhi after the death of Muizzuddin Muhammad of Ghur.
2. He established the Slave Dynasty, also known as the Mamluk Dynasty, in India.
3. He ruled from Ghazni and acknowledged Yalduz as his superior.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2, and 3

Answer: A) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- Qutbuddin Aibak was originally a Turkish slave (a mamluk) of Muizzuddin Muhammad Ghori. After Ghori's death in 1206, Aibak declared independence and became the first Muslim ruler of Delhi.
- Aibak founded the **Slave Dynasty** (also called the **Mamluk Dynasty**), the first dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. His succession marks the beginning of Muslim rule from Delhi as the capital.
- Aibak **ruled from Lahore**, not Ghazni. While **Yalduz**, another former general of Ghori, tried to assert supremacy, **Aibak did not acknowledge Yalduz's authority** and maintained his own independent rule in India.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

2. With reference to medieval Persian literature in India, consider the following statements:

1. *Minhaj-us-Siraj's Tabaqat-i-Nasari* is a comprehensive history of Muslim dynasties up to the year 1260 AD.
2. *Zia Nakshabi* is known for composing **Tutinama**, a collection of Sanskrit-origin stories translated into Persian.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- *Minhaj-us-Siraj* authored *Tabaqat-i-Nasari*, a significant historical chronicle that provides a detailed account of Muslim dynasties up to 1260 AD. It is an important primary source for understanding the political history of the Delhi Sultanate.
- *Zia Nakshabi* was a prominent Persian writer who translated several Sanskrit works into Persian. His most famous work, *Tutinama* (Tales of a Parrot), is a collection of 52 stories narrated by a parrot, rooted in Indian storytelling traditions.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

3. With reference to the military and administrative policies of Sultan Balban, consider the following statements:

1. Balban reorganized the military department known as the *Diwan-i-Arz* and removed unfit soldiers from service.
2. To suppress internal rebellion and crime, Balban cleared forests and enslaved rebellious villagers in regions like the Doab and Katihar.
3. Balban followed a conciliatory approach of compromise and alliances to deal with the Mongol threat and internal rebellions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- Balban reorganized the military department (*Diwan-i-Arz*) and pensioned off those unfit for service as part of his military reforms.
- To deal with lawlessness in regions like the Ganga-Yamuna Doab and Katihar, Balban ordered forest clearances and the enslavement of rebellious villagers to establish order.
- Balban did **not** follow a conciliatory approach; instead, he adopted the harsh policy of "*blood and iron*" to suppress both internal revolts and external threats.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

4. With reference to the *Ulema* during the Delhi Sultanate period, consider the following statements:

1. The Ulema functioned as preachers and socio-moral censors of the Muslim community.
2. They played a significant role in the judicial administration of the Delhi Sultanate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C. Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- The Ulema performed the role of **preachers** and acted as **socio-moral censors** committed to upholding the Islamic religious order.
- They held **important positions in the judiciary**, thus contributing to the **administrative and legal framework** of the Sultanate.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

5. With reference to the administrative positions under the Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1. **Naib-ul-Mulk** served as the deputy to the Ariz and assisted in administrative responsibilities.
2. The **Diwan-i-Riyasat**, established under Alauddin Khilji, was responsible for regulating markets and ensuring standard weights and measures.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C. Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Naib-ul-Mulk** was the **deputy to the Ariz**, helping in administrative tasks, especially within the military setup.
- The **Diwan-i-Riyasat**, introduced by **Alauddin Khilji**, oversaw **market regulation**, ensuring control over **commodity supply, pricing, and standardisation** (e.g., weights and measures).

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

6. With reference to the administrative system of the Delhi Sultanate under the Ilbari Turks, consider the following statements:

1. The Sultan was the supreme authority with control over military, administrative, and legal matters.
2. High-ranking administrative posts were mostly reserved for scholars and religious leaders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- The Sultan held **absolute power** over the administration, including military and legal domains.
- Appointments to high office were based on **loyalty** to the Sultan, and often given to **trusted slaves or household members**, not religious scholars.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

7. With reference to financial administration under the Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1. **Mustafi-i-Mumalik** functioned as the Auditor General and was responsible for supervising state expenditure.
2. **Mushrif-i-Mumalik** was in charge of disbursing salaries to military officers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- **Mustafi-i-Mumalik** was the **Auditor General**, tasked with checking **expenditure**.
- **Mushrif-i-Mumalik** was the **Accountant General**, handling **income**, not specifically military salaries.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

8. With reference to specialized departments introduced by various Delhi Sultanate rulers, consider the following statements:

1. The **Diwan-i-Waqoof** was introduced by Jalaluddin Khalji to separately supervise state expenditure.
2. The **Diwan-i-Amir Kohi** was established by Alauddin Khalji to monitor the pricing of agricultural produce.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- **Diwan-i-Waqoof** was set up by **Jalaluddin Khalji** to oversee **expenditure**, after separating it from income records.
- **Diwan-i-Amir Kohi** was set up by **Muhammad bin Tughlaq**, not Alauddin Khalji, and it aimed to promote **agricultural expansion**, not pricing regulation.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

9. With reference to the development of music during the Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1. The consolidation of the Dhrupad style is credited to Raja Man Singh Tomar of Gwalior.
2. The Rag Darpan, a classical text on music, was translated into Persian under the patronage of Firuz Tughlaq.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C. Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- **Raja Man Singh Tomar of Gwalior** played a major role in the **consolidation of the Dhrupad** style of classical music.
- Under **Firuz Tughlaq's patronage**, the **Rag Darpan** was translated into **Persian**, showing his support for music and culture.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

10. With reference to literature during the Delhi Sultanate period, consider the following statements:

1. Zia Nakshabi translated Sanskrit stories into Persian, including *Tutinama*.
2. Nusrat Shah of Bengal translated the *Mahabharata* into Persian during Akbar's time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- Zia Nakshabi was among the earliest to **translate Sanskrit stories into Persian**, and he is known for **Tutinama (Tales of a Parrot)**.
- **Nusrat Shah** was a **Bengal Sultan**, and he supported the **translation of the Mahabharata into Bengali, not Persian**, and **not during Akbar's reign**.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

Mughal Empire

1. With reference to Babur early conquests, consider the following statements:

1. Babur's decision to invade India was influenced by the political disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Before establishing the Mughal Empire, Babur had already conquered Kabul and Ghazni.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Babur founded the Mughal kingdom in India in the wake of the political disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate.
- It is mentioned that Babur conquered Kabul and Ghazni before crossing the Indus into India.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

2. With reference to the First Battle of Panipat, consider the following statements:

1. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi despite having a smaller army.
2. The First Battle of Panipat was the first recorded instance of artillery being used in warfare in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi's larger force with a numerically inferior army.
- **Artillery had never been used in Indian warfare before Babur**, making the **First Battle of Panipat** the earliest known instance of its use in India.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

3. With reference to Babur's military campaigns in India, consider the following statements:

1. In the Battle of Khanwa, Babur's army faced a combined force led by Rana Sanga and supported by Afghan allies including Mahmud Lodi and Hasan Khan Mewati.
2. The Battle of Chanderi marked the final defeat of the Rajputs and ensured Babur's unchallenged control over Punjab.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

- Babur's forces at Khanwa were opposed by Rana Sanga's army, which was reinforced by Afghan Muslim nobles like **Mahmud Lodi** and **Hasan Khan Mewati**.
- While the Battle of Chanderi strengthened Babur's position in **Malwa**, it did not mark the **final defeat of the Rajputs** nor establish unchallenged control over **Punjab**.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

4. With reference to the later years of Babur's reign and his legacy, consider the following statements:

1. The Battle of Ghagra was fought against a coalition led by Mahmud Lodi and Sultan Nusrat Shah and marked Babur's final major military engagement.
2. Babur's memoirs, *Baburnama*, are written in Arabic and primarily focus on military conquests in Central Asia.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

- **Mahmud Lodi** and **Sultan Nusrat Shah** conspired against Babur, leading to the **Battle of Ghagra**, which was the **last battle Babur fought**, resulting in a victory over the Afghans.
- Though Babur was a scholar of **Persian and Arabic**, his memoirs (*Baburnama* or *Tuzuk-i-Baburi*) were written in **Chagatai Turkish**, not Arabic. Also, the text is not primarily about **Central Asia** but includes **detailed observations on India** as well.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

5. With reference to the military encounters between Humayun and Sher Shah (Sher Khan), consider the following statements:

1. In the Battle of Chausa, Sher Khan decisively defeated Humayun, forcing him to flee across the Ganga.
2. Sher Khan won the battle of Kanauj, and Humayun's army was completely routed.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Sher Khan won the Battle of Chausa** due to superior strategy, **killed 7000 Mughal soldiers**, and **Humayun fled by swimming across the Ganga**.
- Sher Khan won the battle of Kanauj, and Humayun's army was completely routed.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

6. With reference to Sher Shah Suri and the Sur Dynasty, consider the following statements:

1. Sher Shah acquired the title "Sher Khan" after defeating Humayun in the Battle of Kanauj.
2. Humayun regained control of Delhi and Agra after the death of Islam Shah.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B) 2 only

Explanation:

- Sher Shah was given the title "*Sher Khan*" after killing a tiger, not after defeating Humayun.
- After the death of Islam Shah in 1553, there was political instability, which Humayun took advantage of to recapture Delhi and Agra in 1555.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

7. With reference to the Mughal economy, consider the following statements:

1. The Zabt system under Akbar fixed land revenue rates in cash, based on the type of crop cultivated and land measurement.
2. Indigo and sericulture were important components of commercial agriculture during the Mughal period.
3. Royal **Kharkhanas** were privately owned workshops run by guilds that produced goods for export trade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The **Zabt system**, introduced during Akbar's reign by **Raja Todar Mal**, involved **fixing cash revenue rates** per unit of land based on **crop type and land productivity**. These rates were recorded in **dasturs** and applied annually.
- **Indigo** was a significant **commercial crop**, and **sericulture flourished particularly in Bengal**, making it a global hub for silk production.
- **Kharkhanas** were **state-run or royal workshops**, not private guild-owned units. They produced luxury items mainly for **royalty and nobility**, and only **excess goods were sold** in the markets.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

8. With reference to Emperor Akbar's Rajput policy, consider the following statements:

1. Akbar abolished the jizya tax on non-Muslims and the pilgrimage tax on Hindus as part of his conciliatory approach.
2. Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar acknowledged Akbar's supremacy after his defeat in the Battle of Haldighati.
3. Akbar's Rajput alliances were limited to only those rulers who accepted matrimonial ties with the Mughals.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only
- B) 1 and 2 only
- C) 2 and 3 only
- D) 1 and 3 only

Answer: A) 1 only

Explanation:

- Akbar **abolished the jizya** (poll tax on non-Muslims) and **Hindu pilgrimage tax**, reflecting his inclusive and liberal religious outlook.
- **Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar never acknowledged Akbar's suzerainty** and continued to resist the Mughals until his death in 1597, despite losing the **Battle of Haldighati in 1576**.
- Akbar also **honoured Rajput rulers who did not enter into matrimonial alliances**. For example, **Chandra Sen of Marwar** resisted the Mughals but his brother **Udai Singh was later made ruler of Jodhpur**. Non-allied Rajputs were still granted high positions in the court.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

9. With reference to the Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar, consider the following statements:

1. The Mansabdari system combined both civil and military officials into a unified service structure.
2. The rank of a Mansabdar was hereditary and often passed down within families.
3. The Zat rank determined the number of soldiers a Mansabdar had to maintain, while the Sawar rank referred to the number of horses.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 3 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 2 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Akbar's Mansabdari system created a **unified cadre** where **civil and military officials were part of a single service** and designated as **Mansabdars**.
- The **rank of a Mansabdar was not hereditary**. After a Mansabdar's death, **his jagir was resumed by the state**, and the position did not automatically pass to his heirs.
- The **Zat rank denoted personal status and the number of soldiers** maintained, while **Sawar** referred to the **number of cavalry (horses)** a Mansabdar was responsible for.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

10. With reference to Emperor Akbar's religious policy, consider the following statements:

1. Akbar's philosophy of *Sulh-i-Kul* promoted universal peace and tolerance across all religions.
2. The *Din Ilahi* introduced by Akbar was a new religion that replaced Islam in the Mughal Empire.
3. Akbar established a translation department that rendered texts such as the Ramayana, Bible, and Quran into Persian.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 3 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 2 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- *Sulh-i-Kul* (peace with all) was Akbar's guiding principle of religious tolerance and harmony, aimed at creating unity in a diverse empire.
- *Din Ilahi* or *Tauhid-i-Ilahi* was **not a new religion**. It was more of a **spiritual or Sufistic order** and was **not intended to replace Islam** or impose itself on the population.
- Akbar established a translation department that translated key texts from Sanskrit, Arabic, Greek, etc., into Persian, including the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata*, *Bible*, and *Quran*.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

Mughals (Part-II)

1. With reference to the Mughal administrative system, consider the following statements:

1. *Subas* were the primary administrative divisions of the Mughal Empire, each governed by a Subahdar.
2. *Faujdar*s were appointed to oversee financial matters in the Parganas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

- The Mughal Empire was divided into *Subas* (provinces), each headed by a *Subahdar*.
- *Faujdar*s were military commanders responsible for maintaining law and order, not financial matters. Financial matters were handled by officials like the *Diwan*.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

2. With reference to the administrative structure of the Mughal Empire, consider the following statements:

1. The *Diwan-i-Kul* was a council of ministers that assisted the Emperor in administration.
2. *Mir Saman* was responsible for religious affairs under the central administration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The *Diwan-i-Kul* was indeed the central council of ministers under the Mughal Emperor. It included key officials like the Wazir (Prime Minister), Diwan (Finance), Mir Bakshi (Military), and others who advised and assisted in governance.
- *Mir Saman* was in charge of the **royal household and karkhanas** (imperial workshops and stores), not religious matters. The officer responsible for religious affairs was the **Sadr-us-Sadur**.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

3. With reference to the Mughal provincial and local administration, consider the following statements:

1. The *Amalguzar* was responsible for maintaining law and order in the districts.
2. The *Patwari* maintained village-level land and revenue records.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B. Only 2

Explanation:

- *Amalguzar* was responsible for **land revenue collection**, not maintaining law and order. The official in charge of law and order in the district was the *Fauzdar*.
- *Patwari* was the **village accountant**, responsible for maintaining records related to land and revenue at the village level.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

4. With reference to the Mughal administrative system, consider the following statements:

1. The *Sadr* in the province was responsible for overseeing judicial and religious affairs.
2. The *Muqaddam* served as the headman of the district, managing law and order.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. Only 1

Explanation:

- The *Sadr* was responsible for **judicial and religious affairs** at the provincial level under the Mughal administration.
- The *Muqaddam* was the **village headman**, not the district head. He managed village-level affairs. The *Fauzdar* was the district officer responsible for maintaining law and order.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

5. With reference to the land revenue systems during the Mughal period, consider the following statements:

1. The *Zabt* system involved land measurement and classification based on soil fertility and was implemented by Raja Todar Mal.
2. Under the *Jagirdari* system, land grants given to nobles were hereditary and passed on to their descendants.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. Only 1

Explanation:

- The *Zabt* or *Bandobast* system was indeed introduced under Akbar and developed by **Raja Todar Mal**. It involved **measuring land and classifying it based on soil fertility**, which formed the basis for assessing land revenue.
- Under the *Jagirdari* system, **Jagirs (land grants)** were **not hereditary**. They were **transferable** and could be reassigned at the emperor's discretion.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

6. With reference to the Mansabdari system under the Mughals, consider the following statements:

1. The *mansab* rank determined both the salary and military responsibilities of an official.
2. The *mansab* was hereditary and passed down to the mansabdar's descendants.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. Only 1

Explanation:

- The *mansab* rank indeed determined both **salary** and **military responsibilities**. The rank was split into *zat* (personal status) and *sawar* (cavalry command).
- The *mansab* was **not hereditary**. It was a rank granted by the emperor and could be changed or revoked at any time.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

7. With reference to Mughal painting, consider the following statements:

1. Akbar's court painters, including Baswan and Daswant, illustrated religious texts like the Mahabharata and the Akbar Nama.
2. Mughal painting flourished during Aurangzeb's reign due to continued royal patronage.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. Only 1

Explanation:

- Akbar actively promoted Mughal painting. Artists like **Baswan, Miskina, and Daswant** illustrated major works such as the *Mahabharata* and *Akbar Nama*, blending Indian themes with Persian techniques.
- Under **Aurangzeb**, Mughal painting **declined** due to **reduced patronage**, as he was known for religious orthodoxy and showed little interest in arts.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

8. With reference to literary works during the Mughal period, consider the following statements:

1. *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* and *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* are autobiographies written by Mughal emperors themselves.
2. *Ain-i-Akbari* and *Akbar Nama* were authored by Abul Fazl.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

- *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* was written by **Babur** himself and is his autobiography. *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* is **Jahangir's** autobiography.
- While *Ain-i-Akbari* and *Akbar Nama* are both authored by **Abul Fazl**, they are **not limited to conquests**. *Akbar Nama* is a **chronological history** of Akbar's reign.
- *Ain-i-Akbari* focuses on **administration, revenue, society, and culture** during Akbar's rule.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

9. With reference to music and dance during the Mughal period, consider the following statements:

1. Akbar patronized famous Hindustani musicians like Tansen and Baiju Bawra.
2. The classical dance form *Kathak* developed purely from indigenous Indian traditions without foreign influence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. Only 1

Explanation:

- Emperor **Akbar** was a great patron of the arts and supported renowned musicians like **Tansen, Baiju Bawra, Nayak Bakshu, and Sukhvira**.
- While *Kathak* originated as a storytelling dance form in ancient India, it evolved significantly under **Mughal patronage**, incorporating **Persian and Central Asian influences**—especially in its costumes, themes, and presentation style.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

10. With reference to the economic conditions during the Mughal period, consider the following statements:

1. Indigo and sericulture were important commercial crops during the Mughal era.
2. *Hundi* was a type of warehouse used by traders to store goods while travelling across the empire.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. Only 1

Explanation:

- Indigo (used for dyeing) and **sericulture** (silk production) were key **commercial crops** during the Mughal period, contributing significantly to trade and exports.
- *Hundi* was **not a warehouse**, but a **financial instrument**—a **letter of credit** used to facilitate long-distance trade and the movement of money or goods safely. The term for roadside inns used by traders was **sarais**, not hundis.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

The Maratha Empire

1. Which of the following factors contributed to the rise of the Marathas in the 17th century?
1. The natural geography of the Konkan region aided military defense.
2. The Bhakti movement fostered social unity and cultural identity.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- The Konkan region's mountainous terrain, inaccessible valleys, and hill-forts provided a natural advantage for defense and guerrilla warfare.
- The Bhakti movement, led by saints like Tukaram, Ramdas, and Eknath, promoted unity and a shared identity among the Marathas through vernacular hymns and inclusive spiritual teachings.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

2. Consider the following statements regarding the central administration of the Maratha Empire under Shivaji:

1. The Ashta Pradhan was a council of eight ministers with both advisory and military roles.
2. The Sari Naubat or Senapati had no administrative role and only led the army.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The Ashta Pradhan functioned as an advisory council. All members, except **Nyayadhish** and **Pandit Rao**, could lead military expeditions, giving them both administrative and military roles.
- The **Senapati (Sari Naubat)** had **organizational and disciplinary responsibilities** in addition to leading the army, meaning he did hold an administrative role as well.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

3. Consider the following statements regarding the central administration of the Maratha Empire:

1. The Peshwa, also known as the Mukhya Pradhan, was responsible for the general welfare of the state and acted on behalf of the king in his absence.
2. The Amatya functioned as the finance minister and was responsible for checking and countersigning public accounts.
3. The Walkia-Nawis or Mantri was in charge of maintaining records of the king's activities and court proceedings.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- The **Peshwa/Mukhya Pradhan** was the prime minister, responsible for state welfare and officiating in the king's absence.
The **Amatya** was the **finance minister** who verified and countersigned all public accounts.
- The **Walkia-Nawis (Mantri)** maintained records of royal activities and court proceedings.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

4. With reference to the provincial administration under Shivaji, consider the following statements:

1. The kingdom was divided into four provinces, each governed by a viceroy.
2. Officers were paid through the jagirdari system to maintain local loyalty.
3. The lowest unit of administration was the village, where traditional systems continued.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- For administrative convenience, Shivaji divided his kingdom into four provinces, each under a viceroy.
- Shivaji abolished the jagirdari system and paid all officers in cash, thereby reducing feudal dependencies and increasing central control.
- The village was the lowest unit of governance, and the traditional administrative system continued at that level.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

5. Consider the following statements about Shivaji's revenue administration:

1. The land revenue was initially fixed at 30% and later raised to 50% of the gross produce.
2. Revenue could be paid in either cash or kind.
3. The state provided loans to peasants for buying seeds and cattle.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: B. 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- The land revenue under Shivaji was initially fixed at 30% and later raised to 40%, not 50% of the gross produce.
- The revenue was payable in either cash or kind, depending on the convenience of the cultivator.
- Shivaji's administration was humane and provided liberal loans to peasants for agricultural inputs like seeds and cattle, especially during difficult times.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

6. In the context of Shivaji's administrative policies, consider the following statements:

1. All official positions were made hereditary to ensure administrative continuity.
2. Officers assigned revenue of an area exercised full administrative and judicial control over the people.
3. The fort served as the central point of activity for each Pranth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: C. 3 only

Explanation:

- Shivaji **prohibited hereditary appointments**. No official position was to be made hereditary, as he aimed to maintain **merit-based governance** and avoid feudal tendencies.
- Officers assigned the revenue of an area had **no administrative or judicial control** over the people. Their role was **limited to collecting revenue**, and they could not exercise broader control.
- The **fort** was the **nerve-centre** or **central hub** of all activities within a **Pranth**, reflecting both administrative and military importance.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

7. With reference to the taxation policy under Shivaji, consider the following statements:

1. Chauth was one-fourth of the revenue collected from the territories conquered by the Marathas.
2. Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% tax claimed by Shivaji as the hereditary Sardeshmukh of the Mughal Empire.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- **Chauth** was **one-fourth (25%)** of the revenue from districts conquered or raided by the Marathas. It was collected as a form of protection money from non-Maratha territories, such as Mughal or Bijapur domains.
- **Sardeshmukhi** was an additional **10%** tax collected **not as a Mughal office**, but by **virtue of Shivaji's claim as the hereditary Sardeshmukh** (a superior head among local chieftains or Deshmukhs). It was based on a **hereditary right in his own territories**, not the Mughal Empire.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

8. With reference to the administration of justice under Shivaji, consider the following statements:

1. Appeals in civil and criminal cases were heard by the Nyayadhish, guided by the smritis.
2. The system of justice under Shivaji was well-developed, with regular courts and codified procedures.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A. 1 only

Explanation:

- The **Nyayadhish (chief justice)** handled appeals in **civil and criminal cases**, and decisions were made **in accordance with the smritis** (ancient legal texts).
- Shivaji's judicial system was **rudimentary**, lacking **regular courts or systematic procedures**. Justice at the village level was delivered by **panchayats**, and **ordeals** were a common practice.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

9. With reference to Shivaji's military organization, consider the following statements:

1. Shivaji's cavalry included *bargirs*, who were mercenaries required to provide their own horses.
2. Shivaji discouraged hereditary appointments and provided regular salaries and quarters to his soldiers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B. 2 only

Explanation:

- *Bargirs* were **state-supplied cavalry soldiers**, meaning the **horses were provided by the state**. It was the *shiledars* who were **mercenary horsemen** required to provide their **own horses**.
- Shivaji **discouraged jagirs and hereditary posts**, and instead provided his soldiers with **regular salaries and quarters**, ensuring a **professional standing army**.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

10. With reference to the First Anglo-Maratha War, consider the following statements:

1. The war concluded with the Treaty of Salbai, which established peace between the Marathas and the British.
2. The Treaty of Salbai recognized Madhavrao II as the Peshwa of the Marathas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C. Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- The **Treaty of Salbai (1782)** ended the **First Anglo-Maratha War**. It maintained peace between the **British East India Company and the Marathas** for over two decades.
- As part of the treaty terms, the British accepted **Madhavrao II** as the **legitimate Peshwa**, thereby supporting the Maratha confederacy's internal leadership.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

The Coming of the Europeans

1. With reference to trade in food grains during pre-colonial India, consider the following statements:

1. The Tamil region exported food grains to Andhra and Bengal.
2. Gujarat exported food grains to the Malabar region in return for spices.
3. Food grains were also shipped to Dutch establishments outside India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- The Tamil region **imported** food grains from Andhra and Bengal.
- Gujarat **exported** food grains to Malabar in return for spices.
- Food grains were shipped to **Dutch establishments in Sri Lanka and Batavia**.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

2. Which among the following statements regarding the textile industry in pre-colonial India is/are correct?

1. Weaving was the most important economic activity in India.
2. The Coromandel region was known for kalamkari fabrics.
3. Cotton fabrics were the most significant export item from India.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Weaving was the **second most important** economic activity after agriculture.
- Coromandel region was famous for **kalamkari fabrics**.
- **Cotton fabrics were the most important exports** from India.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

3. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of the arrival of Europeans in India:

1. The arrival of Europeans disrupted the existing regulated system of trade in India.
2. The primary objective of the Europeans was to control textile production in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: a) 1 only

Explanation:

- The arrival of Europeans, starting with the Portuguese, was the **first major external shock** to India's well-established trade system.
- The Europeans' **primary interest was in securing spices**, not controlling textile production, although they did trade Indian textiles for spices.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

4. With reference to the developments in India between 1600 and 1750, consider the following statements:

1. The English established Fort St. George in 1639 after obtaining land from a local Nayak chief.
2. By 1750, Bombay had started emerging as a preferred trade centre, replacing Surat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C. Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- In 1639, the English obtained land from Damarla Venkatadri Nayak and built Fort St. George, which became the nucleus of the city of Chennai (Madras).

- Due to political instability and insecurity in Surat, merchants began shifting to Bombay, making it a growing trade hub by 1750.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

5. Consider the following statements about the Portuguese in India:

1. Francisco d’Almeida focused on building a strong navy instead of setting up more settlements.
2. Albuquerque captured Goa and encouraged Europeans to marry Indian women.
3. Portuguese power remained strong in India even after Portugal was taken over by Spain in 1580.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- Francisco d’Almeida, the first Viceroy, implemented the **Blue Water Policy**, which emphasized **naval supremacy** over land expansion.
- Albuquerque captured **Goa**, **encouraged European-Indian marriages**, promoted **multi-faith settlements**, and extended Portuguese influence by capturing **Malacca, Aden, and Ormuz**.
- Portuguese power in India **declined** in the **late 16th century**, especially after **Portugal was annexed by Spain in 1580**, and the **Dutch** began seizing Portuguese territories like **Ceylon and forts on the Malabar Coast**. The Portuguese started focusing more on **Brazil** than India.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Dutch presence in Asia:

1. The Dutch East India Company was established in 1602 by amalgamating several smaller trading entities.
2. The Amboyna Massacre of 1623 involved the killing of British, Portuguese, and Japanese individuals by agents of the Dutch East India Company.
3. The Dutch captured Ceylon from the British in 1658 after defeating them in the Spice Islands.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- The Dutch East India Company (VOC) was created in 1602 through the merger of several smaller trading companies by the Dutch state.
- The Amboyna Massacre occurred in 1623, where Dutch agents killed 20 individuals including British East India Company servants, Portuguese, and Japanese at Ambon Island.
- The Dutch captured Ceylon from the **Portuguese**, not the British, in 1658.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

7. With reference to the French East India Company, consider the following statements:

1. The French made their first attempt to establish trade links with India in the early 16th century.
2. The French East India Company was a state-sponsored initiative, unlike the private trading companies of the Dutch and the Portuguese.
3. Jean-Baptiste Colbert, a minister under King Louis XIV, played a key role in the formation of the French East India Company.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- The French attempted to establish trade links with India as early as 1527.
- The French East India Company, founded in 1664, was a **government-sponsored initiative**, unlike the private companies of other European powers like the Dutch and Portuguese.
- Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the finance minister of King Louis XIV, was instrumental in establishing the French East India Company.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

8. With reference to the early European presence in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to arrive in India and established their political headquarters in Goa.
2. The Dutch and English followed the Portuguese model of combining political aggression with naval power.
3. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 marked the beginning of the formal British rule in India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- The Portuguese were the first Europeans in India, with Vasco da Gama's voyage and the establishment of their headquarters in Goa in 1510.
- The Dutch and English emulated the Portuguese strategy of using naval superiority and political assertiveness to control trade.
- The Battle of Plassey in 1757 is traditionally considered the starting point of British rule in India.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

9. Consider the following statements about the Battle of Plassey (1757):

1. The East India Company's misuse of trade permits and refusal to meet the Nawab's demands led to the conflict.
2. The battle led to the replacement of Siraj-ud-Daula with Mir Qasim as the Nawab of Bengal.
3. After the battle, the Company's sovereignty over Calcutta was recognized, and it gained land to maintain a military force.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- The **Company misused trade permits (dastaks)** and sheltered a person hostile to the Nawab, which led to the conflict.
- **Siraj-ud-Daula was replaced by Mir Jaffar**, not Mir Qasim. Mir Qasim came **later** after Mir Jaffar.
- After the battle, the **Company gained territorial control**, recognition of its sovereignty over **Calcutta**, and land to maintain a military force.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)

10. Consider the following statements about the Battle of Buxar and its consequences:

1. The British fought the Battle of Buxar against the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shah Alam II, and Shuja-ud-Daula.
2. The Treaty of Allahabad granted the British Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C. Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

- The **Battle of Buxar (1764)** was fought against the combined forces of **Mir Qasim, Shah Alam II, and Shuja-ud-Daula**.
- The **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)** gave the **East India Company Diwani rights** (revenue collection) over **Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa**, marking a major step in British control in India.

Source: NCERT and History Of Medieval India – NCERT (Satish Chandra)