

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

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HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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Early incursions and the Slave Dynasty

1. With reference to the Arab conquest of Sindh in the 8th century CE, consider the following statements:

1. The primary motive of the Umayyad Caliphate's expedition was solely religious conversion and the establishment of a permanent Islamic state.
2. The administration established in Sindh was relatively tolerant, granting the local Hindu and Buddhist populations the status of *Zimmis* (protected people).
3. The invasion led directly to the annexation of the entire Indus Valley region and its inclusion as a centrally administered province under the Umayyad Caliphate.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** Incursions were "both a pursuit of riches and a part of the broader imperial strategy." It was not *solely* religious.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Historical sources confirm that Muhammad bin Qasim adopted a policy of relative tolerance, granting the status of *Zimmis* to Hindus and Buddhists, allowing them to practice their religion in exchange for the *Jizya* tax.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Arab rule was largely confined to Sindh and Multan, with little effort to expand beyond this frontier province into the rest of the Indian subcontinent.

2. Which of the following statements correctly describes the impact of the Abbasid Caliphate on the political and cultural history of the Indian subcontinent?

1. The second Abbasid Caliph, Al-Mansur, established the capital, Baghdad, strategically, partly to facilitate direct and profitable trade with India.
2. It was during the peak of the Abbasid period that Indian intellectual works on mathematics and medicine were widely translated and incorporated into the intellectual ferment of the Islamic Golden Age.
3. The later Ghaznavid dynasty, which effectively controlled the areas of Punjab and Multan, often sought political legitimacy by maintaining nominal ties with the weakening Abbasid Caliph.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The foundation of Baghdad in the ancient Persian heartland was strategic for trade with India and the Far East.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Abbasid period (especially the time of Harun al-Rashid) saw massive translation movements, including texts from India (like the *Siddhanta* by Brahmagupta).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Mahmud of Ghazni received titles like *Yamin al-Dawla* from the Abbasid Caliph, which was crucial for legitimizing his independent rule (Sultanate) in the eyes of the wider Muslim world, despite the Caliph's diminished real power.

3. Which of the following represents the most significant and lasting impact of Mahmud of Ghazni's repeated invasions on the future political landscape of North India?

- (a) The successful spread of Islam as the dominant religion across the Gangetic plains.
- (b) The permanent unification of the fragmented Rajput states under a single leader for collective resistance.
- (c) The weakening of India's economic and military frontiers, inadvertently paving the way for deeper, more permanent Turkish conquests.
- (d) The complete destruction of all Hindu religious sites, leading to an immediate cultural vacuum across the subcontinent.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Mahmud's 17 raids were driven primarily by the desire for wealth and were largely confined to the Northwest. He did not aim to establish a permanent empire in the same way Ghori did.
- The **most significant impact** was the continuous draining of resources and the annexation of regions like Punjab and Multan into the Ghaznavid territory, which permanently compromised the Indian border and made subsequent invasions by the Ghurids significantly easier.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the campaigns of Muhammad Ghori in India:

- 1. Unlike Mahmud of Ghazni, Ghori's primary ambition was to establish a permanent Islamic empire, not just to plunder wealth.
- 2. The First Battle of Tarain (1191 CE) was decisive, resulting in the establishment of the Ghurid capital at Delhi.
- 3. The Battle of Chandawar (1194 CE) was fought between Ghori and Jaichandra of the Gahadavala dynasty, leading to the collapse of the Kannauj kingdom.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Ghori's primary goal was to establish a "permanent Islamic empire" in India.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The **Second** Battle of Tarain (1192 CE) was decisive, not the first, where Ghori was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan. The capital was established later by Aibak.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This battle, following the Second Battle of Tarain, broke the power of the Gahadavalas and was crucial in extending Turkish control into the Gangetic Doab.

5. Which of the following reasons for the defeat of the Rajput kingdoms in the face of Turkish invasions are explicitly supported by historical accounts of the medieval period?

- 1. The widespread adoption of the Bhakti Movement, which led to a general decline in the martial spirit among the rulers.
- 2. Over-reliance on static defenses and war elephants, which proved ineffective against the swift, mobile Turkish cavalry utilizing advanced technologies like the iron stirrup.
- 3. A rigid feudal structure that hampered the formation of a large, professionally trained, and centrally paid standing army.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The Bhakti movement gained prominence much later, and linking it to a decline in martial spirit is a contested and simplistic historical generalization.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Key factors like "reliance on static defense (fortifications)" and the "technological edge of the Turkish forces (e.g., use of iron stirrups and horse shoes)."
- **Statement 3: Correct.** A "rigid feudal system" which meant military resources were tied to vassals rather than a powerful central state, contrasting sharply with the Sultanate's centrally-managed forces.

6. Balban enforced a policy of 'Blood and Iron' during his reign as Sultan of Delhi. This policy was primarily aimed at achieving which of the following?

- (a) Expanding the Sultanate's territory deep into the Deccan and South India.
- (b) Suppressing the power of the Mongol invaders through a series of preemptive strikes.
- (c) Strengthening the power and prestige of the monarchy and consolidating the state against internal challenges.
- (d) Introducing comprehensive agrarian reforms to improve the collection of land revenue.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Balban's 'Blood and Iron' policy was intended to "strengthen the monarchy." This policy involved enhancing the Sultan's dignity through practices like *Sijda* (prostration) and ruthlessly crushing internal rebellions and challenges from the nobility, notably the *Chahalgani*.

7. Which of the following pairs of actions were the most critical in transforming the Delhi Sultanate from a loose collection of Ghurid conquests into a consolidated and stable political entity?

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak's assumption of the title 'Sultan' and the construction of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque.
- (b) Balban's crushing of the Mewati rebellion and his emphasis on maintaining a powerful spy network.
- (c) Iltutmish's securing of an investiture from the Abbasid Caliph and the introduction of the Tanka and Jital standard coinage.
- (d) Raziya Sultan's attempt to establish a multi-ethnic nobility and her command of the army in battle.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Iltutmish** is rightly regarded as the true consolidator of the Delhi Sultanate.
 - Securing the investiture (**Mansur**) from the Caliph gave his rule and the Sultanate **legitimacy** in the Islamic world.
 - The introduction of the pure silver **Tanka** and the copper **Jital** gave the state a stable and common **currency** and facilitated trade, which was fundamental to a sound administration.

8. With reference to the architecture under the early Delhi Sultanate (Slave Dynasty), consider the following statements:

- 1. The structures are characterized by an Indo-Islamic style, notably incorporating the use of true arches and domes for the first time in Indian construction.

2. The primary material used for construction was local red and yellow sandstone, often embellished with Arabic inscriptions and geometrical patterns.
3. The construction of the Qutub Minar was initiated by Qutb-ud-din Aibak but fully completed during the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The "blend of Islamic and indigenous styles, as seen in the iconic Qutub Minar and the use of arches and domes." The use of the true arch (not corbelled) was a distinctive Islamic import.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The use of "red/yellow sandstones and Arabic script for decoration."
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The construction was initiated by Aibak and largely completed by **Iltutmish**. Firoz Shah Tughlaq later repaired the top storeys after they were damaged by lightning.

9. With reference to the administration of the Delhi Sultanate, what was the primary purpose of the Iqta system during the Slave Dynasty period?

- (a) To maintain an advisory council of the most loyal Turkish nobles to limit the power of the Sultan.
- (b) To establish a revenue assignment system for military commanders, who were required to maintain law, order, and a military contingent from the assigned area.
- (c) To implement a system of land categorization based on fertility to ensure fair tax assessment across the entire empire.
- (d) To institute a centralized marketing system with fixed prices for commodities to keep the army's expenditure low.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The empire was divided into **Iqtas** and managed by **Muqtis**. The *Iqta* system was essentially a land-based payment and decentralized administrative system. The *Muqti* (or *Wali*) was granted the revenue of the *Iqta* in exchange for providing military service and maintaining local administration.

10. With reference to the administration of the early Delhi Sultanate (Slave Dynasty), consider the following pairs:

	Term	Function/Meaning
1.	Diwan-i-Wizarat	Chief department overseeing the Military
2.	Muqtis	Provincial governors holding land assignments
3.	Gazz-i-Sikandari	A new unit of land measurement
4.	Chehra	Detailed description system for soldiers

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Incorrect.** *Diwan-i-Wizarat* was the Department of **Finance and Revenue**, headed by the Wazir. The military department was the *Diwan-i-Arz*.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** **Muqtis** (or *Walis*) were the governors of the *Iqtas* (land assignments), responsible for maintaining law, order, and a military contingent.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** *Gazz-i-Sikandari* was a new unit of land measurement, but it was introduced by **Sikander Lodhi** of the Lodhi Dynasty, not the Slave Dynasty.
- **Pair 4: Correct.** **Chehra** (or *Huliya*) was a system involving the detailed description of each soldier. Although associated with **Alauddin Khalji** of the Khalji Dynasty, the system itself was part of the administrative and military practices of the broader Sultanate era, aimed at preventing corruption and ensuring efficiency in the military, which began consolidation under the Slave Dynasty.

Khalji, Tughlaq, and Sayyid Dynasties

1. The Khalji Dynasty's rule (c. 1290-1320 CE) is historically considered a period of 'Revolution' in the context of the Delhi Sultanate. This transition is characterized by which of the following changes?

1. The complete secularization of the state and the abolition of the Jizya tax.
2. The establishment of a large, centrally paid standing army, independent of the Iqta system.
3. A shift in power from the Turkish nobility (Ilbari) to a new class of Turko-Afghan and indigenous officials.
4. The first successful extension of the Sultanate's military and administrative control into the Deccan region.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The Jizya tax was not abolished during the Khalji rule; it continued to be levied. The state was not fully secularized.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Alauddin Khalji established a massive **permanent standing army** paid in cash (*naqd*), which was a departure from the earlier dependence on the feudal Iqta holders for troops.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Khalji revolution, starting with Jalaluddin Khalji, broke the monopoly of the old Ilbari Turkish nobility, opening the gates for new factions, including Indian-born converts (Hindus or Khalkas) and Afghans.
- **Statement 4: Correct.** Through the campaigns of Malik Kafur, Alauddin Khalji's forces successfully raided and annexed wealth from the Deccan states (Yadavas, Kakatiyas, Hoysalas) for the first time.

2. With reference to the reign of Sultan Jalaluddin Khalji, consider the following statements:

1. He was the first Sultan of Delhi who believed that the state should be based on the willing support of the governed and adopted a relatively tolerant attitude toward the Hindus.

2. He successfully thwarted the major Mongol invasion led by Abdullah, securing the north-western frontier.
3. He strictly implemented a policy of 'Blood and Iron' against the old Turkish nobility and internal rebels, similar to Balban.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Jalaluddin Khalji was known for adopting a "benevolent and relatively tolerant attitude towards Hindus," reflecting his belief that a Muslim state in India could not be run solely on the basis of a strictly Islamic state.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Jalaluddin successfully repulsed a major Mongol invasion and even allowed a group of Mongols (New Muslims) to settle near Delhi after they converted to Islam.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Jalaluddin was known for his **mildness** and reluctance to shed Muslim blood, which was in stark contrast to the repressive 'Blood and Iron' policy of his predecessor, Balban. His kindness was often seen as weakness.

3. Which of the following statements correctly describe the military administration and conquests of Alauddin Khalji?

1. His Deccan campaign, led by Malik Kafur, was primarily aimed at annexing the Deccan states and imposing direct rule, converting them into Iqtas.
2. He was the first Delhi Sultan to introduce **Dagh** (branding of horses) and **Chehra/Huliya** (detailed description of soldiers) to prevent corruption and maintain military efficiency.
3. He undertook the construction of the **Alai Darwaza** as the southern gateway to the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** Alauddin Khalji's Deccan policy was brilliant: he defeated the Deccan rulers (like the Yadavas and Kakatiyas) but allowed them to rule as subordinates in exchange for vast wealth and annual tribute. He annexed the wealth but not the territory, recognizing the difficulty of administering the distant South.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Alauddin Khalji "Introduced the **Dagh** (branding of horses) and **Chehra/Huliya** (detailed description of soldiers) systems for military efficiency."
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Alai Darwaza is a masterpiece of early Indo-Islamic architecture and was constructed under Alauddin Khalji.

4. Alauddin Khalji's Market Control Policy and Land Revenue Administration were intended to achieve which of the following objectives?

1. To sustain a very large, professional standing army by fixing the prices of essential commodities.

2. To eliminate the power of the local chieftains and hereditary revenue officials (Khuts and Muqaddams).
3. To collect the land revenue directly from the cultivator based on measurement of the land, known as Masahat.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** He implemented "stringent market regulations and price controls... to sustain his large army." Lower prices meant the army could be paid a fixed, lower salary in cash without causing financial strain to the soldiers.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Alauddin systematically curtailed the privileges and power of local landed intermediaries (Khuts and Muqaddams) to prevent them from becoming rebellious.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Alauddin introduced the **Masahat** system, where land was measured and the revenue demand was fixed based on the estimated yield per unit of land. This shifted the burden of assessment to the state and ensured a fixed share for the Sultan.

5. Which of the following policies initiated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, the founder of the Tughlaq Dynasty, marked a deviation from the stringent administrative measures of Alauddin Khalji?

1. Promotion of public works, including the construction of the Tughlaqabad Fort.
2. Encouraging a moderate approach to tax collection, ordering officials not to increase the land revenue demand by more than one-tenth or one-eleventh in a year.
3. Reorganizing the postal system using both horse and foot runners (dawk).

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq founded the city of Tughlaqabad, reflecting an emphasis on public works and architecture.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Ghiyasuddin reversed Alauddin's policy of extreme demand and encouraged a policy of **moderation** (Rasm-i-Mi'yan), ensuring that prosperity returned to the peasantry and tax collection remained sustainable.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While Ghiyasuddin improved the postal service, the most famous description and utilization of the elaborate postal system (especially the use of foot-runners for faster communication) comes from the reign of **Muhammad bin Tughlaq**, as noted by Ibn Battuta.

6. Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign is characterized by several audacious and ultimately disastrous policy experiments. Which of the following ambitious projects were initiated by him?

1. Shifting the capital from Delhi to Devagiri (renamed Daulatabad).
2. Introduction of the token currency system.
3. Launching a military expedition to the distant Qarachil region.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The shift of the capital to Daulatabad (Devagiri) in the Deccan was intended to secure the newly acquired South and establish a central administration for the whole Sultanate.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** He introduced bronze and copper coinage as token currency, expecting it to be exchanged at the value of silver, but this failed due to widespread counterfeiting.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Qarachil expedition was a disastrous military campaign launched in the Himalayas (possibly against Chinese incursions or local rebels), which ended with heavy losses. All three were major, controversial policy decisions of MBT.

7. With reference to the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (MBT), consider the following statements:

1. He maintained diplomatic ties with the Chinese emperor, sending an envoy to seek permission to reconstruct damaged Buddhist temples in the Himalayas.
2. He established the Diwan-i-Kohi, a separate government department dedicated to the improvement of agriculture and extension of cultivation.
3. His administrative style successfully centralized control, leading to the complete suppression of regional revolts and the peak territorial extent of the Delhi Sultanate.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** MBT did maintain diplomatic contact with the Mongol/Yuan emperor of China (Toghon Temür) for this specific religious purpose, highlighting his broader engagement beyond the Islamic world.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Diwan-i-Kohi was a crucial agricultural department established by MBT, tasked with bringing fallow land under cultivation and providing loans (sondhar) to peasants.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** MBT's later reign was plagued by numerous revolts, largely due to his controversial policies. This fragmentation led to the rise of independent kingdoms like the Vijayanagara and Bahmani kingdoms, directly challenging the Sultanate's territorial integrity.

8. Firoz Shah Tughlaq's policies are often described as being guided by religious orthodoxy and benevolent public welfare. Consider the following pairs related to his administrative and economic reforms:

	Scheme/Term	Purpose
1.	Diwan-i-Khairat	Department of Public Works (Irrigation)

2.	Sharb	A new tax levied on water used for irrigation
3.	Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department for managing the massive slave establishment

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Incorrect.** Diwan-i-Khairat was the Department of **Charity**, created to provide for the marriage of poor Muslim girls. The Department of Public Works was indeed active in his reign (building canals, cities, etc.) but was not called Diwan-i-Khairat.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** **Sharb** (or Haqq-i-Sharb) was an irrigation tax levied at 1/10th of the produce on lands that utilized water from the state-constructed canals. This was a new tax sanctioned by the Ulema.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** Firoz Shah Tughlaq was famous for accumulating a massive number of slaves and created a separate department, **Diwan-i-Bandagan**, to administer this large and complex establishment.

9. Sayyid Dynasty: Policies and Kings (Part 1)

Question 9: Which of the following factors primarily characterized the political state of the Delhi Sultanate during the rule of the Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 CE)?

1. The Sultanate's borders were permanently shrunk, limited largely to Delhi and the Doab region.
2. The rulers claimed to be descendants of the Prophet Muhammad, using this lineage as a source of legitimacy.
3. The constant threat of invasion by the Timurids and the fragmentation of the nobility into powerful regional entities.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Following Timur's invasion in 1398, the Sultanate was reduced to a pale shadow of its former self, with control barely extending beyond Delhi, often necessitating annual military campaigns to collect tribute from the nearby Doab chiefs.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Sayyid rulers, starting with Khizr Khan, based their legitimacy on being the descendants of Prophet Muhammad (Sayyids), hence the dynasty's name.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Sayyids ruled under the nominal authority of Timur's son and were constantly preoccupied with controlling powerful Amirs (nobles) who often challenged the central authority, leading to extreme political instability.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Sayyid rulers and their relationship with the Timurid Empire:

1. Khizr Khan, the founder of the dynasty, never assumed the title of Sultan, preferring to use the title of Rayat-i-Ala (Exalted Standard) and ruling in the name of the Timurids.
2. The dynasty maintained a stable and continuous tradition of coinage, minting gold and silver currency under the full sovereign title of Sultan of Delhi.
3. The reign of Mubarak Shah was marked by the peaceful assimilation of Afghan nobles, which strengthened the Sultanate's central control.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Khizr Khan formally accepted the overlordship of the Timurid ruler Shah Rukh (Timur's son) and chose the lesser title of Rayat-i-Ala, ruling as a Timurid deputy rather than an independent Sultan.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Due to the weak economic and political state, the Sayyids issued few coins, and the currency often bore the names of the previous Tughlaq rulers or the Sayyid ruler in his capacity as a Timurid vassal, reflecting a lack of full sovereignty.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Mubarak Shah's reign was marked by significant internal conflicts with various nobles and the rising power of Afghan factions (like the Lodis), which eventually led to the Sayyids' downfall.

Lodi Dynasty and administration, economy, art, and literature of the Delhi Sultanate

1. With reference to the nature of the monarchy and administration under the Lodi Dynasty, consider the following statements:

1. Sultan Bahlul Lodi fostered a concept of the Sultan as 'first among equals' by refusing to sit on the throne in the presence of his Afghan nobles, thereby maintaining a tribal confederacy structure.
2. Sikandar Lodi attempted to centralize the monarchy, compelling the nobles to submit statements of their accounts for state audit and enforcing formal respect for the Sultan's Farmans (decrees).
3. The reign of Ibrahim Lodi witnessed the peak of Afghan tribal decentralization, as he never attempted to assert the Sultan's absolute authority over the powerful regional chiefs.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Bahlul Lodi deliberately promoted an idea of equality among the Afghan peers, sitting on a carpet with them and avoiding the centralized absolutism of the earlier Turkish Sultans. This was a political necessity to secure the loyalty of the Afghan chiefs.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Sikandar Lodi sought to consolidate power. He rigorously enforced auditing of jagirdars and muqtas and demanded ceremonial respect for the Sultan's authority to curb the independent tendencies of the Afghan nobles.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Ibrahim Lodi's major error, which led to his downfall, was his attempt to **reverse** the decentralization by asserting the Sultan's absolute power and treating the Afghan nobles as servants, which alienated the powerful chiefs (like Daulat Khan Lodi), leading them to invite Babur.

2. Which of the following statements correctly reflect the administrative and cultural achievements of Sultan Sikandar Lodi?

1. He founded the city of Agra and subsequently shifted the Sultanate's capital there from Delhi to better control the strategic route to the eastern and southern domains.
2. He introduced the Gazz-i-Sikandari, a standardized unit of land measurement equivalent to 32 digits, which was used for land revenue assessment for nearly two centuries.
3. Under his patronage, the Sanskrit work on music, Rag Darpan, was translated into Persian, and he himself wrote Persian verses under the pen name Gul Rukhi.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Sikandar Lodi founded Agra in 1504 and shifted his capital there in 1505 to establish a new base closer to the strategic centers of Gwalior and Dholpur.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Gazz-i-Sikandari (or Sikandari Yard) was a significant standardization of land measurement, replacing the earlier Gazz-i-Firoz Shahi, and remained in use until Akbar's time.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Sikandar Lodi was a major patron of literature and culture. He was a poet (Gul Rukhi) and encouraged translations. The search results confirm that the Indian classical work **Rag Darpan** (a compendium on music) was translated into Persian during his reign.

3. With reference to the office of the Sultan and the Central Administration of the Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1. The Sultan was theoretically bound to rule according to the principles of **Sharia** (Islamic Law), but the most powerful Sultans often interpreted the law or relied on Zawabit (state laws) for secular governance.
2. The position of the **Naib** (Deputy Sultan) was initially subordinate to the Wazir but rose to prominence under Sultans like Balban, representing a check on the Sultan's absolute authority.
3. The Sultan was considered a completely independent sovereign, entirely disconnected from the authority of the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad after the latter's destruction by the Mongols.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** While all Sultans acknowledged Sharia, many powerful Sultans (like Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad bin Tughlaq) often asserted state interest (Zawabit) over religious law, especially in fiscal and criminal matters.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The **Naib** (Deputy Sultan) was effectively the Sultan's deputy and exercised vast power, especially when the Sultan was weak or a minor (like under the Turkish aristocracy). The Wazir (Chief Minister) was nominally head of finance, but the **Naib** often held military and judicial powers, and was a challenge to the Sultan's authority, not a check on it from a functional bureaucratic standpoint.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Even after the Caliphate's fall in 1258 CE, the Sultans of Delhi (like Iltutmish, Firoz Shah Tughlaq) continued to seek or use the Caliph's nominal investiture (a Manshur or Khilat) for legitimacy, particularly from the Caliphate established in Egypt.

4. Match the following Central Administrative Officials of the Delhi Sultanate with their principal function:

	Official	Function
I.	Ariz-i-Mamalik	1. Head of the Military Department
II.	Mustaufi-i-Mamalik	2. Auditor General (Central Accountant)
III.	Amir-i-Akhur	3. Officer-in-Charge of the Royal Stables
IV.	Dabir-i-Khas	4. Head of the Department of Royal Correspondence

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) Only one

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **I. Ariz-i-Mamalik: Correct.** The head of the Diwan-i-Arz, the Military Department, responsible for recruitment, review, and supplies.
- **II. Mustaufi-i-Mamalik: Correct.** The Auditor General, tasked with auditing the expenses and accounts of the state. (The Mushrif-i-Mamalik was the Accountant General, recording income and expenditure).
- **III. Amir-i-Akhur: Correct.** An important court position, the officer commanding the Royal Horses/Stables. (The position of Amir-i-Hajib was Head of Royal Court Protocol).
- **IV. Dabir-i-Khas: Correct.** The head of the Diwan-i-Insha, the Department of Royal Correspondence, ensuring proper drafting and dispatch of royal orders.

5. Arrange the following administrative units of the Delhi Sultanate in the correct descending order of their size (from largest to smallest):

1. Shiq
2. Iqta / Suba
3. Pargana
4. Village (Gram)

Select the correct code:

- (a) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4

- (b) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(c) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4
(d) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The Delhi Sultanate's territorial administration hierarchy was structured as follows:

1. **Iqta / Suba:** The largest unit, essentially a province or governorship. (Managed by the Muqti or Wali).
2. **Shiq:** A division within the Iqta, created primarily during the Tughlaq period. (Managed by the Shiqdar).
3. **Pargana:** A group of villages, similar to a modern district/sub-division. (Managed by officials like Amil and Chaudhary).
4. **Village (Gram):** The smallest unit of local self-administration. (Managed by the Muqaddam or Khut).

Therefore, the correct descending order is 2 - 1 - 3 - 4.

6. With reference to the economy and technology of the Delhi Sultanate, consider the following pairs:

	Term	Context / Meaning
1.	Kharaj	Land tax on non-Muslims, generally 1/5th to 1/2 of the produce.
2.	Rehant	A new technological device used primarily for spinning cotton fibers.
3.	Tanka	Standard copper coin issued by Iltutmish, replaced by the billon coin under later Sultans.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** **Kharaj** was the primary land tax (tribute) levied on non-Muslims, which varied between 1/5th to 1/2 of the produce (Alauddin Khalji fixed it at 1/2 or 50%).
- **Pair 2: Incorrect.** **Rehant** (Persian wheel/Saqiya) was a new technological advancement, but it was used for **lifting water** (irrigation), not for spinning cotton. The spinning wheel (Charkha) was introduced for cotton.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** The **Tanka** was the standard **silver** coin introduced by Iltutmish, while the copper coin was the **Jital**. Gold coins were known as the Tola or Dinar.

7. Which of the following features are characteristic of the Lodhi style of architecture (a subset of Indo-Islamic architecture)?

1. The introduction of the double dome system to provide strength to the structure and reduce the internal ceiling height.
2. The use of the True Arch (voussoir technique) as the primary method for constructing entrances and interior vaulting.
3. The use of buildings with an external appearance of two storeys but containing a single large hall inside, such as the Bara Gumbad.

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 and 2 only

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The **double dome** (two shells: an outer shell for height and an inner shell for the ceiling) was perfected under the Lodis and is seen in the Tomb of Sikandar Lodi. It solved both aesthetic and structural problems.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The **True Arch** was introduced much earlier by the first Sultans (Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque and Alai Darwaza), marking the start of Indo-Islamic architecture. It was not an innovation of the Lodis.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** A key feature of Lodi tombs and monumental structures (like the Bara Gumbad) is the visual staging of two stories on the exterior, concealing a single, grand interior chamber.

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

1. Amir Khusrau is credited with evolving the light musical style of Qawwali by synthesizing the Persian and Indian musical traditions.
2. New musical instruments such as the Sitar and Tabla were invented and popularized by the efforts of Amir Khusrau.
3. The Sanskrit treatise on music, Man Kautuhal, was composed during this period under the patronage of Raja Man Singh Tomar of Gwalior.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Amir Khusrau (Tuti-i-Hind) successfully blended Iranian and Indian musical forms, leading to the creation of the Qawwali style and new Ragas.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The creation of the **Sitar** (blending the Indian Veena and the Persian Tanpura) and the **Tabla** (splitting the Indian Pakhawaj drum) is popularly attributed to Amir Khusrau, showcasing the fusion of cultures.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The **Man Kautuhal** was indeed a major work on Indian classical music compiled under the patronage of the Hindu ruler Raja Man Singh Tomar of Gwalior, showcasing the continued flourishing of indigenous music alongside the new Indo-Persian styles.

9. Consider the following works of history that flourished under the patronage of the Delhi Sultans:

1. Tabaqat-i-Nasiri: A detailed general history written by Minhaj-us-Siraj, dedicated to Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud.
2. Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi: Written by Ziauddin Barani, chronicling the history from the time of Balban up to the early years of Firoz Shah Tughlaq's reign.
3. Tughlaq Nama: A historical mathnavi (epic poem) by Amir Khusrau, detailing the rise of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Tabaqat-i-Nasiri is a primary source for the early Sultanate, covering Muslim dynasties up to 1260 CE and dedicated to Nasiruddin Mahmud.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Barani's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi is a vital source for the Khalji and Tughlaq periods.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Amir Khusrau's Tughlaq Nama documents the events leading to the Tughlaq dynasty's foundation. All three are significant historical works from the Delhi Sultanate period.

10. With reference to the literary and linguistic developments during the Sultanate period, consider the following:

1. The translation of Sanskrit works into Persian was actively patronized, most notably Tutinama (Tales of a Parrot), which was a Persian translation of a Sanskrit text by Zia Nakshabi.
2. Persian was the official language of the court and administration, prompting a significant number of Hindus to learn it and be inducted into the revenue administration.
3. The growth of regional languages, such as Bengali and Marathi, declined rapidly due to the overwhelming patronage given solely to Persian and Arabic literature by the Sultanate rulers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The translation movement was active. Tutinama (The Book of the Parrot) is a famous example of Sanskrit stories translated into Persian by Zia Nakshabi.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Persian became the language of official record, governance, and culture, leading to many Hindus mastering the language and securing administrative posts, a trend that continued into the Mughal era.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** This statement is false. The Sultanate period actually saw a great flourishing of regional languages (vernaculars) and literature, often under the patronage of provincial kingdoms (like Bengali under the Ilyas Shahis and Marathi/Telugu literature in the Deccan) or due to the Bhakti and Sufi movements.

Vijayanagar Kingdom

1. With reference to the rulers of the Vijayanagar Empire and the foreign travellers who visited their courts, consider the following pairs:

Historical King	Visited by Foreign Traveller
1. Deva Raya I	Niccolò de' Conti
2. Deva Raya II	Abdur Razzak

3. Krishna Deva Raya	Domingo Paes
4. Achyuta Deva Raya	Fernao Nuniz

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Italian traveller **Niccolò de' Conti** visited Vijayanagar during the reign of **Deva Raya I (Sangama Dynasty)** in the early 15th century and recorded the city's massive size and fortification.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** Persian envoy **Abdur Razzak** visited during the reign of **Deva Raya II (Sangama Dynasty)** and described the wealth and military strength of the empire.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** Portuguese traveller **Domingo Paes** visited during the peak of the empire under **Krishna Deva Raya (Tuluva Dynasty)**, providing detailed accounts of his administration and the Mahanavami festival.
- **Pair 4: Correct.** Portuguese chronicler **Fernao Nuniz** visited during the reign of **Achyuta Deva Raya (Tuluva Dynasty)**, focusing on the history of the kings and the importance of horses in the military.

2. With reference to the early rulers of the Sangama Dynasty, Harihara I and Bukka I, which of the following titles or concepts correctly reflect their political achievements?

1. **Purvapaschima-samudradhishvara:** A title adopted by Bukka I, signifying control over the eastern and western seas, demonstrating early imperial ambition.
2. **Gandaroda-ganda:** A title meaning 'The Vanquisher of Foreign Kings', often associated with the early rulers' success against the Bahamani Sultanate.
3. **Chatuḥ Samudrādhipati:** A term used for Harihara I, implying sovereignty over all four directions and establishing the initial territorial limits.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** **Bukka I** assumed the title **Purvapaschima-samudradhishvara** (Master of the Eastern and Western Seas) after extending the empire's control over the Konkan coast and parts of the Coromandel coast.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The title **Gandaroda-ganda** (Hero over the Heroes) was a common epithet but not strictly defined as 'The Vanquisher of Foreign Kings'. It was used by various kings, including Deva Raya II.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** **Chatuḥ Samudrādhipati** (Master of the Four Seas) was a grand imperial title but is specifically associated with **Harihara II**, who expanded the empire significantly and assumed high imperial titles.

3. Consider the following pairs regarding the contributions during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya:

Literary Work/Structure	Associated Fact/Type
1. Manucharitam	A Telugu work authored by Allasani Peddanna.
2. Nagalapuram	A suburban township established in honor of his mother.
3. Parijataparadhana	A Sanskrit work on Krishna's celestial heist.
4. Vittalaswamy Temple	Temple dedicated to a form of Vishnu worshipped in Maharashtra.

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- 1. Manucharitam: **Correct.** It is one of the key works of **Allasani Peddanna**, who was revered as Andhrakavita Pitamaha.
- 2. Nagalapuram: **Correct.** He established **Nagalapuram**, a suburban township near Vijayanagar, **in honor of his mother.**
- 3. Parijataparadhana: **Incorrect.** This work, famed for "Krishna's celestial heist," was authored by **Nandi Timmana**. It is a Telugu work (as Timmana was a Telugu scholar and part of the Ashta diggajas), not a Sanskrit work.
- 4. Vittalaswamy Temple: **Correct.** He commissioned the construction of this temple. The principal deity was **Vithala, a form of Vishnu generally worshipped in Maharashtra.**

4. Consider the following statements regarding the reign of Deva Raya I (c. 1406–1422 CE):

1. He undertook a massive project to build a dam across the Tungabhadra river to construct a channel supplying water to the capital city, Hampi.
2. He strengthened the Vijayanagar army by recruiting a large number of Turkish archers and providing them with land grants (jagirs).
3. The Persian traveller Abdur Razzak praised his policy of religious tolerance and the peace prevailing in the capital.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Deva Raya I initiated key hydraulic works, including a major dam and aqueduct system on the Tungabhadra to ensure a steady water supply to Vijayanagar.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The policy of strengthening the army by recruiting Muslim archers (to counter the Bahamani military) and integrating them into the forces was a key military reform introduced by his son, **Deva Raya II** (who was known as Gajabetekara).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Persian traveller **Abdur Razzak** visited the court of **Deva Raya II**, not Deva Raya I. The traveller who visited Deva Raya I was Niccolò de' Conti.

5. Which of the following is the most distinguishing feature of the reign of Deva Raya II (c. 1423–1446 CE)?

- (a) He was the first Vijayanagar king to establish diplomatic relations with the Portuguese, securing a monopoly on the import of horses.
- (b) He earned the title 'Gajabetekara' (Elephant Hunter) and was the first king to incorporate a large contingent of Muslim cavalry into the Vijayanagar army.
- (c) He founded the city of Penukonda after shifting the capital due to continuous raids by the Bahamani Sultanate.
- (d) He was a great builder, famous for the construction of the Vithalaswami Temple at Hampi, which is known for its musical pillars.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Option (b): Correct.** Deva Raya II is renowned for his military reforms. He realised the superiority of the Bahamani cavalry and thus recruited many **Muslim archers and cavalymen**, treating them with honour and assigning them jagirs. He also had the title **Gajabetekara**.
- **Option (a): Incorrect.** Diplomatic relations with the Portuguese (for horses) intensified during the Tuluva Dynasty, especially under **Krishna Deva Raya**.
- **Option (c): Incorrect.** Penukonda became the capital much later during the Aravidu Dynasty, after the Battle of Talikota (1565).
- **Option (d): Incorrect.** The Vithalaswami Temple was primarily built and enhanced by **Krishna Deva Raya**.

6. With reference to the Saluva Dynasty and the political upheaval that brought it to power, consider the following statements:

1. The rise of the Saluvas is described as the 'First Usurpation' because the founder, Saluva Narasimha, was a regional governor (Mahanayakacharya) who seized the throne from a weak Sangama king.
2. The primary political goal of Saluva Narasimha was to re-establish stability and recover lost territories, particularly the Udayagiri fort, which was crucial for controlling the eastern coastal trade.
3. The Saluva period saw the first formal deployment of the Kavalgar system, a local police and watchman network responsible for village security.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Saluva Dynasty's ascension (1485 CE) is the **First Usurpation** (Saluva Usurpation). **Saluva Narasimha**, the powerful Mahanayakacharya (chief provincial governor), seized power from the last weak Sangama ruler, Praudha Raya, to protect the empire from internal anarchy and external threats.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Saluva Narasimha spent his reign consolidating power, recovering lost regions like the Konkan and the coastal strip. His successor, Immadi Narasimha, lost the crucial **Udayagiri fort** to the Gajapatis, and its recovery became a priority for the later Tuluva Dynasty.

- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The **Kavalgar** (watchman) system was an ancient local policing practice in South India. While it was highly formalised under the Vijayanagar Empire, it was not specifically 'first deployed' during the Saluva period but was an existing part of the overall administration system.

7. With reference to the land and revenue administration of the Vijayanagar Empire under Krishna Deva Raya, consider the following pairs:

Administrative Term	Meaning / Function
1. Amaram	Territory/revenue granted to a military chief in exchange for maintaining troops.
2. Aya-siddhaya	A category of tax which was fixed and paid regularly to the central treasury.
3. Athavane	The central revenue or finance department of the empire.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs
(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** **Amaram** (or Amara Nayankara) refers to the territory or revenue assignment given to the **Nayakas** (military chiefs) in return for military service and financial contribution to the state. This system is similar to the Delhi Sultanate's Iqta system.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** **Aya-siddhaya** (or Siddhaya) was a type of fixed, regular revenue demand, often from land, contrasted with variable taxes (Sulka).
- **Pair 3: Correct.** The **Athavane** was the central office dealing with finance and revenue records, acting as the main treasury and record-keeper for the income of the empire.

8. Match the following contributions of Krishna Deva Raya with their correct context:

Contribution	Context
I. Rayagopuram	1. A Sanskrit work detailing the political philosophy and duties of a king.
II. Amuktamalyada	2. The massive ornate gateway (gopuram) attached to the temples, representing imperial power.
III. Hazara Rama Temple	3. An architectural feature of the Vijayanagar style, known for its carved basalt pillars depicting scenes from the Ramayana.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs
(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **I. Rayagopuram - 2: Correct.** The **Rayagopuram** is the massive, highly decorated gateway that dominates the entrances of South Indian temples. Its construction reached its zenith under Krishna Deva Raya, symbolizing the empire's wealth and imperial authority (Raya).

- **II. Amuktamalyada - 1: Incorrect.** **Amuktamalyada** (The Giver of Worn Garlands) is a famous epic poem written by Krishna Deva Raya himself, but it is written in **Telugu**, not Sanskrit. It is considered a masterpiece of Telugu literature and details the story of the poet-saint Andal.
- **III. Hazara Rama Temple - 3: Correct.** The **Hazara Rama Temple** in Hampi is renowned for its walls and pillars carved with numerous miniature basalt relief panels depicting the entire story of the Ramayana.

9. With reference to Achyuta Deva Raya (c. 1529–1542 CE), the successor to Krishna Deva Raya, consider the following statements:

1. He successfully secured the throne by defeating a strong challenge from his prime minister, Saluva Narasimha Raya, who sought to install a puppet ruler.
2. The Portuguese traveller **Fernao Nuniz** was present at his coronation and described the city's prosperity and the practice of temple dancing.
3. He codified the land revenue system, reducing the tax burden on the common peasantry by abolishing several Peshkash (tribute) payments.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Achyuta Deva Raya's succession was contested by the powerful prime minister **Saluva Narasimha Raya** (not to be confused with the dynasty founder), who was defeated and subsequently imprisoned.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** **Fernao Nuniz** was indeed a contemporary Portuguese chronicler, but he recorded the history and administration of the kingdom under Achyuta Deva Raya, however, the traveller **Domingo Paes** recorded the coronation of his predecessor, Krishna Deva Raya. Nuniz's account is a secondary source focusing on the empire's history and the condition of the kingdom.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While Achyuta Deva Raya was concerned with administration, the major land revenue reforms and codification were chiefly the work of his predecessor, Krishna Deva Raya. His reign was marked by struggles against the Bahamani successors and internal dissent, which limited major fiscal reform.

10. Which of the following statements correctly describes the nature of the administration of the Vijayanagar Empire?

1. The **Nayankara System** made the military chiefs (Nayakas) the supreme authority over the judiciary within their assigned territory, overriding the traditional Mahanayakacharya.
2. The state did not levy any tax on marriages, but a special tax known as **Jiziya** was imposed on the urban non-agricultural population for public works maintenance.
3. The term **Rayasam** was used to denote the royal secretary or the writer who assisted the King in drafting royal orders and maintaining records.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The **Nayakas** were military-administrative chiefs with extensive power, but they were still accountable to the **Mahanayakacharya** (chief of all Nayakas/provincial governors) and the King. Furthermore, the **Mahanayakacharya** was the central administrative officer responsible for provincial supervision, not a traditional judicial authority that could be "overridden" in the judiciary by a Nayaka.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Vijayanagar rulers, being Hindu kings, did **not** levy the **Jiziya** tax (a poll tax on non-Muslims in a Muslim-ruled state). While they did levy marriage taxes (sometimes abolished for lower castes), the Jiziya was not part of their system.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** **Rayasam** was the term for the royal secretary or record keeper who was crucial in the communication and administrative machinery of the central government, responsible for drafting and dispatching royal **Farmans** (Shasanas).

Vijayanagar Kingdom & Bahamani Sultanate

1. With reference to the military and administrative systems of the Vijayanagar Empire, consider the following statements:

1. The Nayankara system was a military-fiscal arrangement where Nayakas were granted Amaram land grants in exchange for maintaining a fixed contingent of troops, horses, and elephants.
2. The recruitment of Turkish archers and the adoption of superior Bahamani cavalry techniques were significant military reforms initiated by Deva Raya II (Gajabetekara).
3. The decisive Battle of Talikota (1565 CE) involved the Vijayanagar forces fighting against the combined armies of all five successor states of the Bahamani Sultanate.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Nayankara system was the defining political and military structure, where Nayakas (military chiefs) received revenue assignments (Amaram) for military service.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Deva Raya II realized the superiority of the Muslim cavalry and artillery and actively recruited Muslim soldiers and skilled archers, a major military reform.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The alliance that defeated Vijayanagar at the Battle of Talikota (or Rakshasa-Tangadi) consisted of four Sultanates: Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmednagar, and Bidar. **Berar** did not join the alliance.

2. The accounts of foreign travellers like Domingo Paes and Niccolò de' Conti provide insight into the social structure of Vijayanagar. In this context, consider the following aspects of social life:

1. The system of Devadasis was prevalent, where women dedicated to temple service were often well-versed in arts and held a relatively high social status.
2. The practice of Sati (widow immolation) was explicitly observed by several foreign visitors, particularly among the nobility.

3. Women generally enjoyed high status and were formally appointed to administrative positions, including accounting, wrestling, and royal security guard duty.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Devadasi system was well-established, and these women contributed significantly to the cultural life of the empire.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Foreign accounts, especially those of Nuniz, mention the practice of Sati, though primarily restricted to the elite and royal families.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Paes mentions women holding high administrative posts, including being employed in the royal palace for record-keeping and serving as bodyguards.

3. With reference to the economic terminologies and practices of the Vijayanagar Empire, consider the following pairs:

Terminology	Meaning / Context
1. Varaha	The main gold currency, also known as the Huna by the Bahamani Sultanate.
2. Kadamai	The fundamental form of land revenue collected from the cultivators.
3. Ulagai	A form of forced labour or corvée exacted from the peasantry for public works.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs
(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** The Varaha (or Pagoda) was the standard gold coin of Vijayanagar and was indeed referred to as the **Huna** in other Deccan kingdoms, confirming its widespread acceptance.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** **Kadamai** was the most common and significant term used for the land tax, which was the backbone of the state's revenue.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** **Ulagai** was a term used for the land grant given to service-tenure holders (like temple servants or artisans), often hereditary. The term for forced labour/corvée was typically **Vetti**.

4. Consider the following characteristics of the Vijayanagar period temple architecture:

Architectural Feature	Significance
1. Kalyanamandapam	A separate pillared hall used for the symbolic marriage ceremony of the deity.
2. Rayagopuram	The massive, ornate tower built directly over the Garbhagriha (sanctum sanctorum).
3. Horse Motif	Sculptural elements symbolizing the importance of the cavalry and the flourishing horse trade in the empire.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** The **Kalyanamandapam** (marriage pavilion) is a distinctive addition and hallmark of the Vijayanagar style.
- **Pair 2: Incorrect.** The **Rayagopuram** is the massive, decorated tower built over the **entrance gateway** of the temple complex. The tower over the Garbhagriha is called the **Vimana**.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** The frequent and intricate depiction of the horse motif on temple pillars (especially in the Kalyanamandapams) reflects the state's dependence on cavalry and its commercial relationship with the Portuguese for horse imports.

5. With reference to the Bahamani Sultans and their policies, consider the following pairs:

Sultan	Policy/Achievement
1. Alauddin Bahman Shah	Successfully suppressed the revolt of the Sada Amirs to establish the independent Sultanate.
2. Muhammad Shah I	Systematized the administration by establishing four key ministerial departments (Diwans).
3. Firoz Shah Bahmani	Shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar to be closer to the rich coastal territories.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Hasan Gangu (Alauddin Bahman Shah) led the revolt of the Sada Amirs (administrative heads of 100 villages) against Muhammad bin Tughlaq and then had to suppress a final faction to consolidate the new state.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** Muhammad Shah I (1358-1375 CE) created the formal centralized administration with four key departments, defining the roles of the Peshwa, Amir-i-Jumla, etc.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** The shift of the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar (Muhammadabad) was carried out by **Ahmad Shah I**, not Firoz Shah Bahmani.

6. With reference to the policies and reign of Firoz Shah Bahmani (c. 1397–1422 CE), consider the following:

1. He pursued a policy of religious pluralism by actively recruiting local **Brahmins** into the revenue administration to leverage their knowledge of local language and customs.
2. He secured a strategic alliance with the Vijayanagar ruler Deva Raya I by marrying his daughter after a military confrontation.

3. He founded the city of Firozabad on the Bhima River, which was designed as his personal residence and a center for Persian and Arab learning.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Firoz Shah Bahmani was known for his policy of recruiting Hindus, particularly Brahmins, a significant move in the Sultanate's administration.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Following a war, Firoz Shah defeated Deva Raya I and married his daughter, a politically significant event of his reign that temporarily brought peace.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Firoz Shah founded Firozabad on the banks of the Bhima River and sought to make it a great cultural and administrative center.

7. Consider the following administrative reforms introduced by the statesman Mahmud Gawan in the Bahamani Sultanate during the reign of Muhammad Shah III:

1. He restructured the provinces (Tarafs) by decreasing their size and number to curb the power of the provincial governors (Tarafdars).
2. He reserved substantial tracts of land (Khalisa) for the central government to ensure direct income for royal expenses, reducing the king's dependence on the nobles.
3. He introduced detailed land surveys and measurement, moving towards a standardized and rational assessment of land revenue.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** Gawan restructured the provinces, but he **increased** their number from four to eight, making them smaller and thus **reducing** the power of any single Tarafdar.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Expanding the Khalisa was a central tenet of his reforms, vital for the financial health of the central government.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Gawan's introduction of scientific land measurement and classification marked a significant improvement in the revenue administration, similar to early reforms in Delhi.

8. With reference to the later period of the Bahamani Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1. The execution of Mahmud Gawan in 1481 CE is widely regarded as the point of no return for the centralized authority of the Sultanate.
2. The subsequent Panch Sultanate of the Deccan were founded by five former provincial governors or court ministers who seized independent control.
3. The Imad Shahi dynasty of Berar, one of the successor states, was the only Sultanate that did not join the final alliance against the Vijayanagar Empire at Talikota (1565 CE).

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Gawan's execution, driven by the Deccani faction's jealousy, destabilized the court and led to the rapid loss of central control over the Tarafdars.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The five successor states—Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmednagar, Berar, and Bidar—were carved out by the powerful provincial governors (Tarafdars) and ministers after Gawan's death.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Berar (Imad Shahi) maintained a neutral stance and was the only Deccan Sultanate not part of the grand alliance that led to the defeat of Vijayanagar.

9. Consider the following pairs of Bahamani Central Administrative Officials and their respective roles:

Official	Role
1. Peshwa	The Chief Minister, responsible for general administration and reporting directly to the Sultan.
2. Amir-i-Jumla	The Minister of Finance, responsible for the Khalisa land management and revenue collection.
3. Sadr-i-Jahan	The Minister in charge of the Army, responsible for recruitment and maintaining the military registry.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** The **Peshwa** was the second most important official after the Wakil-us-Sultanate (Regent) or the equivalent of the Chief Minister.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** The **Amir-i-Jumla** was the equivalent of the Finance Minister (Wazir or Diwan-i-Wizarat), managing income.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** The **Sadr-i-Jahan** was the **Chief Judicial Officer** and head of the Ecclesiastical and Charity Department. The Minister in charge of the Army was the **Amir-ul-Umara** or **Ariz-i-Mamalik**.

10. With reference to the provincial and socio-political structure of the Bahamani Sultanate, consider the following pairs:

Terminology	Meaning / Context
1. Afaqis	Foreigners and immigrants who settled in the Deccan, often controlling key military and trade positions.
2. Tarafdar	A provincial governor responsible for both civil and military administration in a Taraf.
3. Jagir	Land reserved for meeting the expenses of the King and the royal household.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair

- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** **Afaqis** (or Pardesis) were the "newcomers" from outside India (Persia, Central Asia, etc.), who often clashed with the locally settled **Deccanis**.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** The **Tarafdar** (or Subedar) was the military-administrative head of a **Taraf** (province).
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** **Jagir** was land granted to a noble (Tarafdar or Amir) in lieu of salary and maintenance of troops. The land reserved for the King's household expenses was the **Khalisa**.

Deccan Sultanates and Provincial Kingdoms of Medieval India

1. Arrange the following successor states of the Bahmani Sultanate in the correct chronological order of their declaration of independence:

1. Qutb Shahis of Golconda
2. Imad Shahis of Berar
3. Barid Shahis of Bidar
4. Adil Shahis of Bijapur
5. Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar

Select the correct chronological sequence (earliest to latest):

- (a) 2 - 4 - 5 - 1 - 3
- (b) 4 - 2 - 5 - 1 - 3
- (c) 5 - 4 - 2 - 3 - 1
- (d) 2 - 5 - 4 - 1 - 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The disintegration of the Bahmani Sultanate was a gradual process following the death of Mahmud Gawan (1481 CE). The chronological order of the five Deccan Sultanates' declaration of independence is:

1. **Imad Shahis of Berar** (1484 CE)
2. **Adil Shahis of Bijapur** (1489 CE)
3. **Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar** (1490 CE)
4. **Qutb Shahis of Golconda** (1518 CE)
5. **Barid Shahis of Bidar** (1528 CE)

2. With reference to the Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar, consider the following statements:

1. The Sultanate heavily relied on the military support of Maratha and Koli chieftains, which significantly influenced its military organization.
2. The architecture of Ahmadnagar is famous for its independent artistic style, with structures like the Firoz Shah Palace at Bidar being key examples.
3. The city was an important centre for the development of Dakhini Urdu, which was widely patronized in the royal court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Nizam Shahis, especially under Malik Ambar, extensively used Maratha and Koli cavalry and infantry, making them key components of their military strength against the Mughals.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The **Firoz Shah Palace** is an architectural legacy of the **Bahmani** Sultanate at their old capital, **Gulbarga**, not Ahmadnagar. The Nizam Shahis are known for monuments like the **Bagh-e-Rauza** (tomb of Ahmad Shah I).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Dakhini Urdu flourished across all Deccan Sultanates, including Ahmadnagar, serving as a language of administration and literature.

3. Match the following Nizam Shahi rulers/figures with their contribution or historical association:

King/Figure	Contribution/Association
1. Malik Ahmad	Established the dynasty and founded the city of Ahmadnagar.
2. Chand Bibi	Successfully led the defence of the city against the Mughal siege by Akbar.
3. Murtaza Nizam Shah I	Defeated the Vijayanagar forces decisively at the Battle of Talikota.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs
(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** **Malik Ahmad** (son of the Bahmani minister Nizam-ul-Mulk) founded the Nizam Shahi dynasty and the city of Ahmadnagar in 1490 CE.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** **Chand Bibi**, the daughter of the Nizam Shah, famously defended the Ahmadnagar fort against the Mughals in 1595-96 CE.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** Murtaza Nizam Shah I was not present at the **Battle of Talikota (1565 CE)**; the Sultan who led the Ahmadnagar forces was **Hussain Nizam Shah I**.

4. Consider the following pairs related to the Adil Shahis of Bijapur:

King/Monument	Contribution/Feature
1. Yusuf Adil Shah	Founder of the dynasty and promoter of Persian art and literature.
2. Gol Gumbaz	Known for its massive dome and the remarkable Whispering Gallery acoustic feature.
3. Ibrahim Adil Shah II	Introduced the use of Deccani and Sanskrit words in administrative documents and coinage.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs

(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Yusuf Adil Shah (1489 CE) was the founder and a great patron of the arts, attracting scholars and artists from Persia and Turkey.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** Gol Gumbaz, built by Muhammad Adil Shah, has the second-largest unsupported dome in the world and is famed for its acoustically perfect Whispering Gallery.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** Ibrahim Adil Shah II (Jagadguru Badshah) was known for his religious tolerance and patronizing local Deccani culture and language, which he incorporated into administration and numismatics.

5. Match the following dynasties with their cultural contribution or defining feature:

Dynasty	Contribution/Feature
1. Imad Shahis of Berar	The first successor state to secede from the Bahmani Sultanate.
2. Qutb Shahis of Golconda	Built the city of Hyderabad and the famous Charminar.
3. Imad Shahis of Berar	Annexed by the Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs
(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Fathullah Imad Shah was the first governor to declare independence from the Bahmanis (1484 CE).
- **Pair 2: Correct.** Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah (1580–1612 CE) founded the city of Hyderabad near Golconda and built the Charminar (1591 CE) to commemorate the eradication of plague.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** The Berar Sultanate (Imad Shahi) was militarily weak and was eventually annexed by the neighbouring Ahmadnagar Sultanate in 1574 CE.

6. With reference to the Barid Shahis of Bidar, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. They were the last of the five successor states to declare independence and were founded by Qasim Barid.
2. Bidar architecture is characterized by elaborate funerary monuments, such as the tomb of Ali Barid, which features brilliant Persian tile work.
3. The Barid Shahis were crucial in forming the alliance of Deccan Sultanates that decisively defeated the Vijayanagar Empire in 1565 CE.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Barid Shahis, founded by **Qasim Barid**, declared independence in 1528 CE, making them the last of the Panch Sultanates.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The tombs of the Barid Shahis at Bidar, particularly Ali Barid's tomb, are renowned for their extensive use of colourful **Persian tile mosaics** and architectural innovation.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Barid Shahis of Bidar (led by Ali Barid Shah I) played a pivotal role in organizing the alliance that led to the **Battle of Talikota** (1565 CE).

7. Consider the following pairs of Provincial Kingdoms and their associated architectural contributions:

Kingdom	Architectural Contribution
1. Gujarat	Jama Masjid at Ahmedabad, showing the finest fusion of Islamic and indigenous post-and-lintel techniques.
2. Malwa	The city of Mandu , famous for its elaborate use of coloured marble and the construction of artificial lakes and canals.
3. Malwa	Rani Rupmati's Pavilion , an example of Afghan-style architecture with extensive use of the arch and dome.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** The Gujarat Sultanate architecture, exemplified by the **Jama Masjid** (built by Ahmad Shah I), is famous for its harmonious blend of local Hindu/Jain styles (e.g., carved minarets and pillars) with Islamic forms.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** The capital city of **Mandu** (Malwa) is celebrated for its impressive structures like the **Jahaz Mahal** and **Hindola Mahal**, making extensive use of local coloured stones and advanced water management systems.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** **Rani Rupmati's Pavilion** and the **Hindola Mahal** are examples of the **Mandu style**, but it is generally regarded as an indigenous style influenced by the **Afghan/Ghurid** traditions, known for massiveness and simplicity, rather than extensive use of the arch and dome, which was a Delhi Sultanate characteristic.

8. Match the following rulers of the Provincial Kingdoms with their contribution or historical association:

Ruler	Contribution/Association
1. Mahmud Begarha (Gujarat)	Established control over the ports of Diu and Daman and successfully repelled Portuguese influence.
2. Hushang Shah (Malwa)	Built the grand Hoshang Shah's Tomb at Mandu, considered one of the earliest Indian marble structures.
3. Ghiyasuddin Khalji (Malwa)	Known for his military genius and establishment of a powerful navy.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs

- (c) All three pairs
(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Mahmud Begarha (c. 1459–1511 CE) was the most powerful Sultan of Gujarat, who captured the forts of Junagarh and Champaner (hence his title Begarha, meaning two forts) and was successful in checking the early Portuguese expansion.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** Hushang Shah's Tomb is a prominent example of Mandu architecture and is historically significant for being made entirely of white marble.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** Ghiyasuddin Khalji (c. 1469–1500 CE) was known for his love of pleasure, maintaining a large harem, and building the Jahaz Mahal at Mandu, but he was **not** known for his military prowess or establishing a powerful navy. The powerful naval ruler was Mahmud Begarha of Gujarat.

9. With reference to the Provincial Kingdoms of Mewar and Kashmir, consider the following:

Kingdom	Key Ruler/Figure
1. Mewar	Rana Kumbha, famous for constructing the Kirti Stambha (Tower of Fame) at Chittor.
2. Kashmir	Sikandar Shah (Butshikan), known for his policy of religious tolerance and patronage of Hindu scholars.
3. Mewar	Rana Sanga, who united the Rajput states against the Mughal forces led by Babur at the Battle of Khanwa.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs
(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Rana Kumbha (c. 1433–1468 CE) was the most famous ruler of Mewar, known for the construction of forts and the **Kirti Stambha** after his victory over the Malwa Sultanate.
- **Pair 2: Incorrect.** Sikandar Shah (Butshikan, or iconoclast) was known for his **religious intolerance**, destroying temples and persecuting Hindus. The ruler known for religious tolerance and integration was his son, **Zainul Abidin**.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** Rana Sanga (c. 1509–1527 CE) was the last great Rajput ruler who fought against Babur in the decisive **Battle of Khanwa** (1527 CE).

10. Match the following contributions with their associated Provincial Kingdom:

Contribution	Associated Kingdom
1. Zainul Abidin's Policies	Kashmir
2. Vijay Stambha	Mewar
3. Rajatarangini Continuation	Mewar

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs

- (c) All three pairs
(d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Zainul Abidin (c. 1420–1470 CE) of **Kashmir** was known for his liberal policies, abolition of Jiziya, and encouraging religious freedom, earning him the title 'Akbar of Kashmir'.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** Vijay Stambha (Tower of Victory) is another name for the **Kirti Stambha** built by Rana Kumbha in **Mewar**.
- **Pair 3: Incorrect.** The continuation of **Kalhana's Rajatarangini** (a history of Kashmir) was commissioned and carried out by scholars like **Jona Raja** and **Srivara** under **Zainul Abidin** of **Kashmir**, not Mewar.

Provincial Kingdoms & Early Mughals (Babur)

1. With reference to the Architectural Legacy of the Sharqi Kingdom of Jaunpur, consider the following statements:

1. The architecture is characterized by its own distinct Sharqi style, notably featuring massive sloping walls and the complete absence of minarets.
2. The unique design element of a huge Propylon (screen or gateway) masking the main dome is a hallmark of the Jaunpur mosques, such as the Atala Masjid.
3. The architectural style of Jaunpur is considered a derivative of the Tughlaq architecture, maintaining the Tughlaq emphasis on simplicity and massiveness.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Sharqi style is marked by its imposing size, strong emphasis on a closed screen, and the deliberate omission of minarets.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The use of a grand **Propylon**—a massive ornamental pylon/screen covering the facade of the prayer hall—is the most distinctive feature of the Sharqi style, seen in the Atala Masjid.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Sharqi architectural style evolved from the late **Tughlaq** style of Delhi, inheriting its features of massiveness and austerity, before developing its own regional character.

2. Consider the following pairs of Sharqi rulers of Jaunpur and their contributions:

Ruler	Contribution/Association
1. Malik Sarwar	Took the title Sultanu-Sharq (Master of the East) and established the independent kingdom.
2. Ibrahim Shah Sharqi	The golden age of Jaunpur, known as the 'Shiraz of the East' for its patronage of arts and learning.
3. Hussain Shah Sharqi	The ruler who was defeated and whose kingdom was annexed by Sikandar Lodi.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Malik Sarwar was the founder and first independent ruler, originally a noble under Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** The reign of Ibrahim Shah Sharqi is widely considered the peak of Jaunpur's cultural and architectural achievement, earning it the epithet 'Shiraz of the East'.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** Hussain Shah Sharqi was the last independent ruler. He was defeated by Sikandar Lodi, who annexed Jaunpur back into the Delhi Sultanate in 1479 CE.

3. Consider the following rulers of the Bengal Sultanate and their historical associations:

Ruler	Contribution/Association
1. Ilyas Shah	Successfully resisted the invasion of Firoz Shah Tughlaq and was the first ruler of the independent dynasty.
2. Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah	Known for establishing direct diplomatic and commercial relations with the Chinese Empire.
3. Allauddin Hussain Shah	Initiated a policy of promoting Bengali language and literature, leading to a cultural renaissance.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah (c. 1342 CE) consolidated the independent Bengal Sultanate and his successful resistance against Firoz Shah Tughlaq was crucial for its survival.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah was noted for his diplomatic exchange with the Yongle Emperor of China and also for his judicial fairness.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** Allauddin Hussain Shah (c. 1493–1519 CE) is considered the greatest ruler of the dynasty, known for his cultural tolerance and immense patronage of Bengali literature.

4. Match the following dynasties/rulers of the Provincial Kingdom of Orissa (Gajapati Empire) with their contribution:

Dynasty/Ruler	Contribution/Association
1. Eastern Ganga Dynasty	Built the famous Sun Temple at Konark.
2. Kapilendra Deva	Founder of the Gajapati Dynasty and significantly expanded the kingdom up to the Krishna River.

3. Purushottama Deva	Successfully recovered territories lost to the Vijayanagar Empire and the Bahmani Sultanate.
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How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** The Konark Temple was built by **Narasimha Deva I** of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty (13th Century).
- **Pair 2: Correct.** **Kapilendra Deva** (c. 1435 CE) founded the Gajapati Dynasty and was responsible for its greatest territorial expansion.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** **Purushottama Deva**, Kapilendra's son, faced setbacks but eventually managed to recover significant territory, especially the Telugu region, from the Vijayanagar and Bahmani states.

5. Consider the following rulers associated with the Ahom Kingdom of Assam and their historical significance:

Ruler	Significance/Contribution
1. Sukapha	Founder of the Ahom Kingdom in the Brahmaputra Valley in the 13th century.
2. Rudra Singha	The king who constructed the iconic Kamakhya Temple.
3. Gadadhar Singha	Introduced revenue reforms based on systematic land measurement and survey.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** **Sukapha** was the founder of the Ahom Kingdom, migrating from the Shan kingdom in the 13th century.
- **Pair 2: Incorrect.** The iconic **Kamakhya Temple** was rebuilt by **Nara Narayana**, the ruler of the **Koch Dynasty**, not by Rudra Singha of the Ahom Dynasty. Rudra Singha is famous for building the **Shiva Dol** at Sivasagar.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** **Gadadhar Singha** (c. 1681–1696 CE) initiated comprehensive land surveys and revenue settlements based on measurement, a key administrative reform.

6. Match the following figures/regions with their role in the early life and struggles of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur:

Figure/Region	Role in Babur's Early Career
1. Shaybani Khan	The Uzbek chief who repeatedly defeated Babur and drove him out of Transoxiana.
2. Farghana	Babur's original homeland, which he lost and regained multiple times in his youth.
3. Shah Ismail Safavi	The Persian ruler whose aid Babur temporarily secured to regain Samarkand.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** **Shaybani Khan** was the powerful Uzbek leader of the Shaibanids who was Babur's chief adversary in Central Asia, leading to Babur's ultimate abandonment of Samarqand and Transoxiana.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** **Farghana** (a small principality near Samarqand) was Babur's ancestral patrimony and the first territory he struggled to secure after his father's death.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** Babur formed a crucial but short-lived alliance with **Shah Ismail Safavi** of Persia (Iran) to recapture Samarqand, but the alliance alienated his Sunni subjects and soon collapsed.

7. Which of the following statements about the timeline of Babur's career is/are correct?

1. Babur first acquired the kingdom of Kabul after his final unsuccessful attempt to capture Samarqand.
2. Babur began his systematic raids into India from his base in Kabul only after the final defeat of the Lodis in 1526 CE.
3. Babur adopted the title Padshah (Emperor) upon his occupation of Kabul, years before his conquest of Delhi.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** After being driven out of his ancestral home, Babur moved south and conquered **Kabul in 1504 CE**, which became his base for operations in India.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Babur carried out several preliminary raids into India, notably in **1519-1524 CE**, targeting the border regions like Bhira and Punjab, long before the Battle of Panipat (1526 CE).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Babur assumed the title **Padshah** in 1507 CE, shortly after consolidating his position in Kabul, establishing a claim to imperial status independent of Central Asian traditions.

8. Arrange the following battles fought by Babur in the Indian subcontinent in the correct chronological order (earliest to latest):

1. Battle of Panipat
2. Battle of Khanwa
3. Battle of Chanderi
4. Battle of Ghagra

Select the correct chronological sequence:

- (a) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
- (b) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
- (c) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
- (d) 1 - 2 - 4 - 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: The famous four battles of Babur's Indian campaign:

1. **Battle of Panipat (1526 CE):** Against Ibrahim Lodi.
2. **Battle of Khanwa (1527 CE):** Against Rana Sanga of Mewar.
3. **Battle of Chanderi (1528 CE):** Against Medini Rai (Rajputs).
4. **Battle of Ghagra (1529 CE):** Against the combined Afghans (Lodis and others).

9. Which of the following statements correctly reflect the significance of Babur's advent into India?

1. It permanently ended the Lodis' rule and brought an end to the Delhi Sultanate era, fundamentally altering the political landscape.
2. It introduced the use of gunpowder, artillery, and the effective **Tulguma** military tactic into North Indian warfare for the first time.
3. It led to the political unification of North India under a powerful centralized administration, quickly stabilizing the region.
4. It broke the balance of power in the region, which forced the regional kingdoms of Rajasthan and Malwa to ally against the new foreign threat.

Select the correct code:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Babur's victory at Panipat (1526 CE) established the Mughal Empire, ending the Delhi Sultanate's lineage.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Babur's use of **gunpowder artillery** and the encircling **Tulguma** tactic (learnt from the Uzbeks) provided a crucial military edge.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Political unification and stable centralized administration were achieved later, mainly under **Akbar**. Babur's reign was largely spent fighting and was politically fragile.
- **Statement 4: Correct.** The advent of a new, powerful foreign dynasty did disturb the regional balance of power, leading to the formation of a broad alliance of Rajputs under Rana Sanga at the Battle of Khanwa.

10. With reference to Babur's cultural and religious contribution, consider the following statements:

1. Babur was a committed Sunni Muslim but strictly followed a policy of religious tolerance towards his non-Muslim subjects in India.
2. His autobiography, Tuzuk-i-Baburi, was written in Persian, and it serves as a valuable source of information on Indian flora and fauna.
3. He introduced the Charbagh style of gardening to India, characterized by four symmetric sections divided by walkways or flowing water.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** While Babur was generally a cultured and observant Muslim, he did not maintain strict religious tolerance. He declared the **Battle of Khanwa** against Rana Sanga a Jihad and assumed the title of Ghazi.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** His autobiography, **Tuzuk-i-Baburi** (or Baburnama), was written in his native **Chagatai Turkish** language, not Persian. It was later translated into Persian by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Babur is credited with introducing the Persian-style **Charbagh** (Four Gardens) layout, characterized by symmetry and geometrical division, to India, setting a precedent for Mughal garden architecture.