

Section : History

Q.1 The Ain-i-Akbari does not give a detailed account of which among the following:

1. Mughal Art and Architecture
2. Organisation of the Mughal Court
3. Mughal Administration
4. Mughal Army

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.2 Arrange the major Sufi-teachers of the Chisti-Silsila chronologically:

- (A) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
- (B) Shaikh Nasiruddin Chirag-i-Dehli
- (C) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- (D) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (A), (D), (C), (B)
4. (B), (D), (C), (A)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.3 Identify the correct statements for the army of the Mauryan Empire:

- (A) Megasthenes mentions a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity.
- (B) One committee looked after the navy.
- (C) The second committee looked after transport and provisions.
- (D) The third committee was responsible for agriculture.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.4 The symbol of the 'wheel' in many Buddhist sculptures stands for which representation?

1. Mahaniravana
2. Buddha's Birth
3. Enlightenment of Buddha
4. First Sermon of Buddha

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.5 Identify the principal deities of the 'Vedic' pantheon:

1. Agni, Indra, Soma
2. Rudra, Durga, Soma
3. Shiva, Subhadra, Balarama
4. Indra, Soma, Jagannatha

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.6 When did Alexander Greenlaw take the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi?

1. 1857
2. 1856
3. 1877
4. 1853

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.7 The epic *Silappadikaram* was written in which language?

1. Tamil
2. Telugu
3. Kannada
4. Bengali

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.8 What was the term used for 'the owner, master or head of household, who exercised control over the women, children etc.' in ancient texts?

1. Adimai
2. Vellalar
3. Gahapati
4. Uzhavar

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.9 The distinctive Harappan pottery has not been found in which of the following states?

1. Rajasthan
2. Punjab
3. Madhya Pradesh
4. Maharashtra

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.10 Who among the following took pride in the title "establisher of the Yavana kingdom":

1. Rama Raya
2. Bukka
3. Harihara
4. Krishnadeva Raya

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.11 Identify the correct statements from below:

- (A) Verses ascribed to Kabir have been compiled in three distinct but overlapping traditions.
(B) The Kabir Bijak is preserved by the Kabirpanth in Varanasi.
(C) The Kabir Granthawali is associated with the Dadupanth in Maharashtra.
(D) Many of Kabir's compositions are found in the Adi Granth Sahib.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.12 Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
Early India Archaeology	Major Periods
(A) Neolithic Age	(I) 1000 BCE
(B) Harappan Civilisation	(II) 10,000 BP
(C) Early Iron	(III) 600-400 BCE
(D) Early Historic	(IV) 2600 BCE

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.13 Which text contains the verses on 'the nature of the self' and 'the true sacrifice' and was composed in 6th-century BCE?

1. Chhandogya Upanishad
2. Rigveda
3. Dipavamsa
4. Tipitaka

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.14 Name the temple having "scenes from the *Ramayana* sculpted on the inner walls of the shrine" in the Vijayanagara empire?

1. Pampadevi Temple
2. Lotus Temple
3. Virupaksha Temple
4. Hazara Rama Temple

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.15 Match List-I with List-II:

List-I

List-II

Village Community Terms Meanings

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| (A) Kharbandi | (I) Place of Refuge |
| (B) Mawas | (II) Village Headman |
| (C) Begar | (III) Scrubland |
| (D) Muqaddam | (IV) Unpaid Labour |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Options

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.16 Match List-I with List-II:

List-I

List-II

Sacred Words Meanings

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Gurbani | (I) Upside-down Sayings |
| (B) Sangat | (II) Sayings |
| (C) Ulatbansi | (III) Congregational Worship |
| (D) Vachanas | (IV) Spiritual Hymns |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.17 Gonoo, the tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chotanagpur, became a rebel leader of which tribe?

1. Santhal
2. Kol
3. Urao
4. Koeri

Options

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.18 Abdur Razzaq, who visited Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in the fifteenth-century, was:

1. Merchant of Aleppo
2. Traveller from Basra
3. Wrestler from Mysore
4. Ambassador of Persia

Options

1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.19 Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- (A) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (B) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (C) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (D) Quit India Movement

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (B), (C), (A), (D)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.20 While historians use the term "Vijayanagara empire", contemporaries describe it as:

1. Karnataka Samrajyamu
2. Hampi Samrajyamu
3. Tamil Samrajyamu
4. Virupaksha Samrajyamu

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.21 Who composed the *Harshacharita* in Sanskrit?

1. Harisena
2. Magha
3. Kalidasa
4. Banabhatta

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.22 Merchants often had strong community or kin ties and were organised into their own caste-cum-occupational bodies. In western India, these groups were called as:

1. Karkhanadars
2. Sheths
3. Mahajans
4. Mahaprathams

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.23 Which leaders are directly related to the Revolt of 1857?

- (A) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
- (B) Rani Laxmi Bai
- (C) Nana Sahib
- (D) Sidhu Manjhi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (B), (C) and (D) only
4. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.24 Which text is frequently described as the 'Tamil Veda'?

1. Nalayira Alavaram
2. Nalayira Divyaprabandham
3. Virashaiva Lingayam
4. Bhagavata Purana

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.25 Which one of the following is not part of Kuru-Panchala region and its neighbouring areas?

1. Bodh Gaya
2. Indraprastha
3. Virata
4. Hampi

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.26 Who made a powerful plea to continue 'separate electorates' on 27th August 1947?

1. Somnath Lahiri
2. B. Pocker Bahadur
3. B.R. Ambedkar
4. Baldev Singh

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.27 In the Vijayanagara empire, the *amara-nayakas* were _____.

1. Tax-Collectors
2. Cultural-Ambassadors
3. Military-Commanders
4. Agriculturists

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.28 Which king among the following is not a part of the *Satavahana* dynasty?

1. Svami-Sakasena
2. Sri-Rudradaman
3. Siri-Satakani
4. Siri-Pulumayi

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.29 According to some traditions, who was Mirabai's preceptor?

1. Kabirdas
2. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
3. Raidas
4. Shankaradeva

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.30 Identify the correct statements about Baba Guru Nanak from below:

- (A) Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was born into a Hindu merchant family in a village called Nankana Sahib.
(B) Guru Nanak was trained to be an accountant and studied Persian.
(C) Guru Nanak advocated a form of saguna bhakti.
(D) Guru Nanak rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, austerities and the scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (C) and (D) only
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.31 Which source from 1857 published an illustration with the caption, "The news of the terrible massacre at Cawnpore (Kanpur) produced an outburst of fiery indignation and wild desire for revenge throughout the whole of England"?

1. London News
2. Justice, Punch
3. The Times of India
4. London Mirror

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.32 The term used by Kabir from Vedantic traditions to define the 'unseen' is:

1. Bani
2. Nirakar
3. Shabada
4. Alakh

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.33 Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed from stories, mainly found in the _____.

1. Brahmanas
2. Sutta Pitaka
3. Therigathas
4. Vinaya Pitaka

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.34 Arrange the following events chronologically:

- (A) Champaran Movement
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Noakhali
- (C) Workers' Movement in Ahmedabad
- (D) Peasant Movement in Bardoli

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (A), (C), (D), (B)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.35 Which one of the following travelers did not travel to India during the 15th and 16th-century?

1. Nicolo de Conti
2. Duarte Barbosa
3. Fernao Nuniz
4. Brandon Sanderson

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.36 The 'diwani' of Bengal was transferred to the East India Company in which year?

1. 1757
2. 1739
3. 1765
4. 1764

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.37 The Mauryan ruler, Asoka, is mentioned in the inscriptions as:

1. Rajah
2. Maharajadhiraj
3. Ashok Mahan
4. Devanampiya Piyadassi

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.38 Which one of the following is not related to agrarian terminology during the Mughal period?

1. Rabi
2. Do-Fasla
3. Halalkhoran

4. Jins-i-Kamil

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.39 Identify the 'minor-rock edict' sites among the following:

1. Siddapur, Brahmagiri, Udegolam
2. Rajula Mandagiri, Jatinga Rameshwar, Sopara
3. Girnar, Sanchi, Sannati
4. Gujarra, Rumindei, Meerut

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.40 Identify the correct statements regarding the Vijayanagara Empire:

- (A) According to tradition and epigraphic evidence, two brothers, Harihara and Harihara II, founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336.
- (B) Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.
- (C) Krishnadeva Raya founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother.
- (D) In 1565, Rama Raya, the chief minister of Vijayanagara, led the army into battle at Rakshasi-Tangadi.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.41 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Mahatma Gandhi and

the Indian Freedom Movement

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the "Quit India" campaign, which began in August 1942. Although Gandhiji was jailed at one point, younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country. Particularly active in the underground resistance were socialist members of the Congress, such as Jayaprakash Narayan. In several districts, such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east, "independent" governments were proclaimed.

The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion. "Quit India" was genuinely a mass movement, bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. It especially energised the young who, in very large numbers, left their colleges to go to jail. However, while the Congress leaders languished in jail, Jinnah and his colleagues in the Muslim League worked patiently at expanding their influence. It was in these years that the League began to make a mark in the Punjab and Sind, provinces where it had previously had scarcely any presence. In June 1944, with the end of the war in sight, Gandhiji was released from prison.

Who led the Cripps Mission to India?

1. Charles Stafford
2. Francis Cripps

3. Stafford Cripps
4. Lord Linlithgow

- Options
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4

Q.42 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Freedom Movement

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the "Quit India" campaign, which began in August 1942. Although Gandhiji was jailed at one point, younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country. Particularly active in the underground resistance were socialist members of the Congress, such as Jayaprakash Narayan. In several districts, such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east, "independent" governments were proclaimed.

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Which movement began in 1942 against British rule?

1. Non-Cooperation Movement
2. Quit India Movement
3. Khilafat Movement
4. Civil-Disobedience Movement

- Options
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4

Q.43 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Freedom Movement

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the "Quit India" campaign, which began in August 1942. Although Gandhiji was jailed at one point, younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country. Particularly active in the underground resistance were socialist members of the Congress, such as Jayaprakash Narayan. In several districts, such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east, "independent" governments were proclaimed.

The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion. "Quit India" was genuinely a mass movement, bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. It especially energised the young who, in very large numbers, left their colleges to go to jail. However, while the Congress leaders languished in jail, Jinnah and his colleagues in the Muslim League worked patiently at expanding their influence. It was in these years that the League began to make a mark in the Punjab and Sind, provinces where it had previously had scarcely any presence. In June 1944, with the end of the war in sight, Gandhiji was released from prison.

In which district, an 'independent' government proclaimed?

1. Bardoli

2. Satara
3. Lahore
4. Benaras

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.44 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Freedom Movement

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the "Quit India" campaign, which began in August 1942. Although Gandhiji was jailed at one point, younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country. Particularly active in the underground resistance were socialist members of the Congress, such as Jayaprakash Narayan. In several districts, such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east, "independent" governments were proclaimed.

The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion. "Quit India" was genuinely a mass movement, bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. It especially energised the young who, in very large numbers, left their colleges to go to jail. However, while the Congress leaders languished in jail, Jinnah and his colleagues in the Muslim League worked patiently at expanding their influence. It was in these years that the League began to make a mark in the Punjab and Sind, provinces where it had previously had scarcely any presence. In June 1944, with the end of the war in sight, Gandhiji was released from prison.

When was Mahatma Gandhi released from the jail?

1. June 1944
2. August 1942
3. August 1947
4. October 1942

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.45 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Freedom Movement

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the "Quit India" campaign, which began in August 1942. Although Gandhiji was jailed at one point, younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country. Particularly active in the underground resistance were socialist members of the Congress, such as Jayaprakash Narayan. In several districts, such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east, "independent" governments were proclaimed.

The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion. "Quit India" was genuinely a mass movement, bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. It especially energised the young who, in very large numbers, left their colleges to go to jail. However, while the Congress leaders languished in jail, Jinnah and his colleagues in the Muslim League worked patiently at expanding their influence. It was in these years that the League began to make a mark in the Punjab and Sind, provinces where it had previously had scarcely any presence. In June 1944, with the end of the war in sight, Gandhiji was released from prison.

Mahatma Gandhi regularly published in his journal _____.

1. Harijan
2. Bunch of Old Letters
3. Kesari
4. Vividh Vritti

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.46 Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Ain-i Akbari of

Abu'l Fazl

The Ain-i Akbari was the culmination of a large historical and administrative project of classification undertaken by Abu'l Fazl at the order of Emperor Akbar. It was completed in 1598, the forty-second regnal year of the emperor, after having gone through five revisions. The Ain was part of a larger project of history writing commissioned by Akbar. This history, known as the Akbar Nama, comprises three books. The first two provide a historical narrative. The Ain-i-Akbari, the third book, was organised as a compendium of imperial regulations and a gazette of the empire. The Ain is made up of five books (daftar), of which the first three books describe the administration. The first book, called manzil-abadi, concerns the imperial household and its maintenance. The second book, sipah-abadi, covers the military and civil administration and the establishment of servants. This book includes notices and short biographical sketches of imperial officials (mansabdars), learned men, poets and artists. The third book, mulk-abadi, is the one which deals with the fiscal side of the empire and provides rich quantitative information on revenue rates, followed by the "Account of the Twelve Provinces". This section has detailed statistical information, which includes the geographic, topographic and economic profile of all subas and their administrative and fiscal divisions (sarkars, parganas and mahals), total measured area, and assessed revenue (jama).

Which book concerns itself with the imperial household and its maintenance?

1. Manzil-Abadi
2. Mulk-Abadi
3. Sipah-Abadi
4. Mulk-Shahi

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.47 Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Ain-i Akbari of

Abu'l Fazl

The Ain-i Akbari was the culmination of a large historical and administrative project of classification undertaken by Abu'l Fazl at the order of Emperor Akbar. It was completed in 1598, the forty-second regnal year of the emperor, after having gone through five revisions. The Ain was part of a larger project of history writing commissioned by Akbar. This history, known as the Akbar Nama, comprises three books. The first two provide a historical narrative. The Ain-i-Akbari, the third book, was organised as a compendium of imperial regulations and a gazette of the empire. The Ain is made up of five books (daftar), of which the first three books describe the administration. The first book, called manzil-abadi, concerns the imperial household and its maintenance. The second book, sipah-abadi, covers the military and civil administration and the establishment of servants. This book includes notices and short biographical sketches of imperial officials (mansabdars), learned men, poets and artists. The third book, mulk-abadi, is the one which deals with the fiscal side of the empire and provides rich quantitative information on revenue rates, followed by the "Account of the Twelve Provinces". This

section has detailed statistical information, which includes the geographic, topographic and economic profile of all subas and their administrative and fiscal divisions (sarkars, parganas and mahals), total measured area, and assessed revenue (jama).

The Ain is a composition of how many books?

1. Six
2. Three
3. Four
4. Five

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.48 Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Ain-i Akbari of

Abu'l Fazl

The Ain-i Akbari was the culmination of a large historical and administrative project of classification undertaken by Abu'l Fazl at the order of Emperor Akbar. It was completed in 1598, the forty-second regnal year of the emperor, after having gone through five revisions. The Ain was part of a larger project of history writing commissioned by Akbar. This history, known as the Akbar Nama, comprises three books. The first two provide a historical narrative. The Ain-i-Akbari, the third book, was organised as a compendium of imperial regulations and a gazette of the empire. The Ain is made up of five books (daftars), of which the first three books describe the administration. The first book, called manzil-abadi, concerns the imperial household and its maintenance. The second book, sipah-abadi, covers the military and civil administration and the establishment of servants. This book includes notices and short biographical sketches of imperial officials (mansabdars), learned men, poets and artists. The third book, mulk-abadi, is the one which deals with the fiscal side of the empire and provides rich quantitative information on revenue rates, followed by the "Account of the Twelve Provinces". This section has detailed statistical information, which includes the geographic, topographic and economic profile of all subas and their administrative and fiscal divisions (sarkars, parganas and mahals), total measured area, and assessed revenue (jama).

Identify the book which covers the military and civil administration?

1. Akbar Nama
2. Mulk-Abadi
3. Manzil-Abadi
4. Sipah-Abadi

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.49 Read the passage and answer the questions:

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Abu'l Fazl

The Ain-i Akbari was the culmination of a large historical and administrative project of classification undertaken by Abu'l Fazl at the order of Emperor Akbar. It was completed in 1598, the forty-second regnal year of the emperor, after having gone through five revisions. The Ain was part of a larger project of history writing commissioned by Akbar. This history, known as the Akbar Nama, comprises three books. The first two provide a historical narrative. The Ain-i-Akbari, the third book, was organised as a compendium of imperial regulations and a gazette of the empire. The Ain is made up of five books (daftars), of which the first three books describe the administration. The first book, called manzil-abadi, concerns the imperial household and its maintenance. The second book, sipah-abadi, covers the military and civil administration and the

establishment of servants. This book includes notices and short biographical sketches of imperial officials (mansabdars), learned men, poets and artists. The third book, mulk-abadi, is the one which deals with the fiscal side of the empire and provides rich quantitative information on revenue rates, followed by the "Account of the Twelve Provinces". This section has detailed statistical information, which includes the geographic, topographic and economic profile of all subas and their administrative and fiscal divisions (sarkars, parganas and mahals), total measured area, and assessed revenue (jama).

Which historical text comprised of three books?

1. Akbar Nama
2. Ain-i Akbari
3. Mulk-Abadi
4. Mansabdari-abadi

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.50 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Abu'l Fazl

The Ain-i Akbari of

The Ain-i Akbari was the culmination of a large historical and administrative project of classification undertaken by Abu'l Fazl at the order of Emperor Akbar. It was completed in 1598, the forty-second regnal year of the emperor, after having gone through five revisions. The Ain was part of a larger project of history writing commissioned by Akbar. This history, known as the Akbar Nama, comprises three books. The first two provide a historical narrative. The Ain-i-Akbari, the third book, was organised as a compendium of imperial regulations and a gazette of the empire. The Ain is made up of five books (daftars), of which the first three books describe the administration. The first book, called manzil-abadi, concerns the imperial household and its maintenance. The second book, sipah-abadi, covers the military and civil administration and the establishment of servants. This book includes notices and short biographical sketches of imperial officials (mansabdars), learned men, poets and artists. The third book, mulk-abadi, is the one which deals with the fiscal side of the empire and provides rich quantitative information on revenue rates, followed by the "Account of the Twelve Provinces". This section has detailed statistical information, which includes the geographic, topographic and economic profile of all subas and their administrative and fiscal divisions (sarkars, parganas and mahals), total measured area, and assessed revenue (jama).

What is the completion year of Ain-i Akbari?

1. 1596
2. 1597
3. 1598
4. 1594

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4