

## Mughal Administration, Art & Culture

**Instructions:** Each question carries one mark. Choose the most appropriate answer.

### Section: Mughal Administration

1. The Mughal administration was essentially:

- a) Decentralized
- b) **Centralized**
- c) Federal
- d) Democratic

2. The head of the Mughal administration was:

- a) Wazir
- b) **Emperor**
- c) Mir Bakshi
- d) Sadr-us-Sudur

3. The highest officer below the Emperor was:

- a) **Wazir (Vakil)**
- b) Mir Bakshi
- c) Diwan
- d) Khan-i-Saman

4. The officer in charge of military administration was:

- a) Diwan
- b) **Mir Bakshi**
- c) Sadr-us-Sudur
- d) Qazi-ul-Quzzat

5. The officer in charge of finance and revenue was:

- a) **Diwan**
- b) Mir Bakshi
- c) Wazir
- d) Mir Saman

6. The officer in charge of religious matters and charity was:

- a) Diwan
- b) Mir Bakshi
- c) **Sadr-us-Sudur**
- d) Qazi

7. The officer in charge of royal household was:

- a) Mir Bakshi
- b) **Khan-i-Saman (Mir Saman)**
- c) Diwan
- d) Wazir

8. The officer in charge of intelligence and postal system was:

- a) **Darak**
- b) Faujdar
- c) Kotwal
- d) Amin

9. The provincial governor was called:

- a) Diwan
- b) Faujdar
- c) **Subahdar**
- d) Kotwal

10. The provincial revenue officer was called:

- a) **Diwan-i-Subah**
- b) Subahdar

c) Faujdar

d) Kotwal

11. The officer in charge of law and order in district was:

- a) **Faujdar**
- b) Amil
- c) Kotwal
- d) Qanungo

12. The city police officer was called:

- a) Faujdar
- b) **Kotwal**
- c) Muhtasib
- d) Qazi

13. The Mansabdari system was introduced by:

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) **Akbar**
- d) Jahangir

14. Mansab rank denoted:

- a) Salary only
- b) **Military rank and salary**
- c) Land grant only
- d) Civil rank only

15. The "Zat" rank indicated:

- a) Number of horses
- b) **Personal salary**
- c) Number of soldiers
- d) Land revenue

16. The "Sawar" rank indicated:

- a) Personal salary
- b) **Number of cavalymen**
- c) Number of elephants
- d) Administrative rank

17. The "Dagh" system was related to:

- a) Revenue collection
- b) **Branding of horses**
- c) Land measurement
- d) Court ceremonies

18. The "Chehra" system was related to:

- a) **Descriptive roll of soldiers**
- b) Land records
- c) Tax collection
- d) Criminal records

19. The land revenue system introduced by Akbar was:

- a) Iqta system
- b) **Zabti system**
- c) Jagirdari system
- d) Ryotwari system

20. The Zabti system was based on:

- a) Guesswork
- b) **Measurement of land**
- c) Crop sharing
- d) Fixed tax

**21. Who introduced the Dahsala system?**

- a) Babur
- b) **Raja Todar Mal (under Akbar)**
- c) Sher Shah
- d) Shah Jahan

**22. The Dahsala system was based on:**

- a) **Average produce of last 10 years**
- b) Current year's produce
- c) Soil quality
- d) Irrigation facilities

**23. The land revenue under Akbar was generally:**

- a) 1/2 of produce
- b) 1/4 of produce
- c) **1/3 of produce**
- d) 1/5 of produce

**24. The land directly administered by the Emperor was called:**

- a) Jagir
- b) **Khalisa**
- c) Inam
- d) Madad-i-Maash

**25. The land granted to nobles was called:**

- a) **Jagir**
- b) Khalisa
- c) Inam
- d) Waqf

#### **Section: Mughal Architecture**

**26. Babur built mosques at:**

- a) Delhi and Agra
- b) **Panipat and Sambhal**
- c) Lahore and Multan
- d) Kabul and Kandahar

**27. Humayun's Tomb in Delhi was built by:**

- a) Humayun himself
- b) **Haji Begum (his widow)**
- c) Akbar
- d) Sher Shah

**28. Humayun's Tomb was designed by:**

- a) Ustad Isa
- b) **Mirak Mirza Ghiyas**
- c) Ustad Ahmad Lahori
- d) Shah Jahan

**29. The first Mughal building with a double dome was:**

- a) Taj Mahal
- b) **Humayun's Tomb**
- c) Itmad-ud-Daula's Tomb
- d) Jama Masjid

**30. Akbar built his new capital at:**

- a) Delhi
- b) Lahore
- c) **Fatehpur Sikri**
- d) Agra

**31. Fatehpur Sikri was built to commemorate:**

- a) Victory over Rajputs

b) **Victory over Gujarat**

- c) Birth of Jahangir
- d) Akbar's coronation

**32. The Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was built to commemorate:**

- a) Birth of Salim
- b) **Victory over Gujarat**
- c) Completion of Fatehpur Sikri
- d) Akbar's 50th birthday

**33. Panch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri was inspired by:**

- a) **Buddhist viharas**
- b) Hindu temples
- c) Persian palaces
- d) Turkish forts

**34. Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra was completed by:**

- a) Akbar himself
- b) **Jahangir**
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Aurangzeb

**35. Itmad-ud-Daula's Tomb at Agra was built by:**

- a) Akbar for his father
- b) **Nur Jahan for her father**
- c) Shah Jahan for Mumtaz
- d) Jahangir for his mother

**36. Itmad-ud-Daula's Tomb is important because it:**

- a) **First Mughal building entirely of marble**
- b) First double dome
- c) Largest Mughal tomb
- d) First use of red sandstone

**37. The Taj Mahal was built by:**

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) **Shah Jahan**
- d) Aurangzeb

**38. The chief architect of Taj Mahal was:**

- a) Mirza Ghiyas
- b) **Ustad Ahmad Lahori**
- c) Ustad Isa
- d) Abdul Haq

**39. The Taj Mahal was built in memory of:**

- a) Jahangir's wife
- b) **Shah Jahan's wife Mumtaz Mahal**
- c) Akbar's mother
- d) Aurangzeb's daughter

**40. The Red Fort at Delhi was built by:**

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) **Shah Jahan**
- d) Aurangzeb

**41. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort was built by:**

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) **Aurangzeb**

42. The Badshahi Mosque in Lahore was built by:

- a) Shah Jahan
- b) **Aurangzeb**
- c) Bahadur Shah I
- d) Jahandar Shah

43. The Mughal gardens are characterized by:

- a) Wild growth
- b) **Charbagh pattern**
- c) Water scarcity
- d) Natural springs

44. The Shalimar Bagh in Lahore was built by:

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) **Shah Jahan**
- d) Aurangzeb

45. The famous Peacock Throne was made during reign of:

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) **Shah Jahan**
- d) Aurangzeb

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#### Section: Mughal Painting

46. The Mughal school of painting began under:

- a) Babur
- b) **Humayun**
- c) Akbar
- d) Jahangir

47. Humayun brought Persian painters from:

- a) Arabia
- b) Turkey
- c) **Persia**
- d) Afghanistan

48. The two famous Persian painters brought by Humayun were:

- a) **Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad**
- b) Basawan and Daswant
- c) Mansur and Abul Hasan
- d) Bishandas and Manohar

49. Akbar established a separate department of painting under:

- a) Mir Sayyid Ali
- b) **Abdus Samad**
- c) Basawan
- d) Daswant

50. The "Hamzanama" was illustrated under:

- a) Humayun
- b) **Akbar**
- c) Jahangir
- d) Shah Jahan

51. The "Akbarnama" was illustrated by:

- a) **Basawan, Daswant, others**
- b) Mir Sayyid Ali only
- c) Mansur only
- d) Bishandas only

52. The "Jahangirnama" (Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri) was:

- a) **Jahangir's autobiography**
- b) Biography of Jahangir
- c) Book of paintings
- d) Book of architecture

53. Jahangir was particularly fond of painting:

- a) Historical scenes
- b) Religious themes
- c) **Animals and birds**
- d) Battles

54. The famous painter of animals under Jahangir was:

- a) Basawan
- b) **Ustad Mansur**
- c) Abul Hasan
- d) Bishandas

55. Abul Hasan was given the title:

- a) Nadir-ul-Zaman
- b) **Nadir-ul-Asr**
- c) Nadir-ul-Mulk
- d) Nadir-ul-Mulk

56. Under Shah Jahan, painting became more:

- a) Realistic
- b) **Formal and rigid**
- c) Abstract
- d) Colourful

57. The "Padshahnama" was illustrated during reign of:

- a) Jahangir
- b) **Shah Jahan**
- c) Aurangzeb
- d) Bahadur Shah

58. Aurangzeb's attitude towards painting was:

- a) Encouraging
- b) **Discouraging**
- c) Neutral
- d) Supportive

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#### Section: Mughal Literature and Music

59. Babur wrote his autobiography called:

- a) Baburnama (Tuzuk-i-Baburi)
- b) **Baburnama**
- c) Humayunnama
- d) Akbarnama

60. Babur wrote in which language?

- a) Persian
- b) **Chagatai Turkish**
- c) Arabic
- d) Urdu

61. Gulbadan Begum wrote:

- a) Akbarnama
- b) **Humayunnama**
- c) Jahangirnama
- d) Shahjahannama

62. The "Akbarnama" was written by:

- a) Faizi
- b) **Abul Fazl**
- c) Badauni
- d) Nizamuddin Ahmad

63. Abul Fazl also wrote:

- a) Baburnama
- b) **Ain-i-Akbari**
- c) Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh
- d) Tabakat-i-Akbari

64. The "Ain-i-Akbari" deals with:

- a) History only
- b) **Administration of Akbar**
- c) Religious matters
- d) Military campaigns

65. Abdul Qadir Badauni wrote:

- a) Akbarnama
- b) **Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh**
- c) Ain-i-Akbari
- d) Humayunnama

66. Tansen was a famous musician in court of:

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) **Akbar**
- d) Jahangir

67. Tansen's original name was:

- a) Ramtanu Pandey
- b) **Ramtanu Pandey**
- c) Baiju Bawra
- d) Haridas

68. Tansen composed new ragas like:

- a) Bhairavi and Todi
- b) **Mian ki Malhar and Mian ki Todi**
- c) Darbari and Malkauns
- d) Yaman and Bhimpalasi

69. The "Sangeet Samrat" title was given to:

- a) Baiju Bawra
- b) **Tansen**
- c) Haridas
- d) Amir Khusrau

70. Baiju Bawra was contemporary of:

- a) Babur
- b) **Akbar**
- c) Jahangir
- d) Shah Jahan

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#### Section: Previous Years' Questions

71. (Previous Year NDA) The Mansabdari system was introduced by:

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) **Akbar**
- d) Sher Shah

72. (Previous Year NDA) The "Zabti" system was a:

- a) Military system

b) **Revenue system**

- c) Judicial system
- d) Administrative system

73. (Previous Year NDA) The "Dahsala" system was introduced by:

- a) Sher Shah
- b) **Raja Todar Mal**
- c) Man Singh
- d) Birbal

74. (Previous Year NDA) Humayun's Tomb was built by:

- a) Akbar
- b) **Haji Begum**
- c) Sher Shah
- d) Babur

75. (Previous Year NDA) The Taj Mahal was built by:

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) **Shah Jahan**
- d) Aurangzeb

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#### Answer Key

1. b) Centralized
2. b) Emperor
3. a) Wazir (Vakil)
4. b) Mir Bakshi
5. a) Diwan
6. c) Sadr-us-Sudur
7. b) Khan-i-Saman (Mir Saman)
8. a) Darak
9. c) Subahdar
10. a) Diwan-i-Subah
11. a) Faujdar
12. b) Kotwal
13. c) Akbar
14. b) Military rank and salary
15. b) Personal salary
16. b) Number of cavalymen
17. b) Branding of horses
18. a) Descriptive roll of soldiers
19. b) Zabti system
20. b) Measurement of land
21. b) Raja Todar Mal (under Akbar)
22. a) Average produce of last 10 years
23. c) 1/3 of produce
24. b) Khalisa
25. a) Jagir
26. b) Panipat and Sambhal
27. b) Haji Begum (his widow)
28. b) Mirak Mirza Ghiyas
29. b) Humayun's Tomb
30. c) Fatehpur Sikri
31. b) Victory over Gujarat
32. b) Victory over Gujarat
33. a) Buddhist viharas

34. b) Jahangir
35. b) Nur Jahan for her father
36. a) First Mughal building entirely of marble
37. c) Shah Jahan
38. b) Ustad Ahmad Lahori
39. b) Shah Jahan's wife Mumtaz Mahal
40. c) Shah Jahan
41. d) Aurangzeb
42. b) Aurangzeb
43. b) Charbagh pattern
44. c) Shah Jahan
45. c) Shah Jahan
46. b) Humayun
47. c) Persia
48. a) Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad
49. b) Abdus Samad
50. b) Akbar
51. a) Basawan, Daswant, others
52. a) Jahangir's autobiography
53. c) Animals and birds
54. b) Ustad Mansur
55. b) Nadir-ul-Asr
56. b) Formal and rigid
57. b) Shah Jahan
58. b) Discouraging
59. b) Baburnama
60. b) Chagatai Turkish
61. b) Humayunnama
62. b) Abul Fazl
63. b) Ain-i-Akbari
64. b) Administration of Akbar
65. b) Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh
66. c) Akbar
67. b) Ramtanu Pandey
68. b) Mian ki Malhar and Mian ki Todi
69. b) Tansen
70. b) Akbar
71. c) Akbar
72. b) Revenue system
73. b) Raja Todar Mal
74. b) Haji Begum
75. c) Shah Jahan