

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 cavalrymen**

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

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

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

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

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 cavalrymen
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

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

- 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