

UPPCS PRE 24 MA ANSWER-19

1. Arrange the following dynasties that ruled 'Vijayanagar' in chronological order?

1. Saluva dynasty
2. Sangam Dynasty
3. Aravidu dynasty
4. Tuluva dynasty

Code:

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

1. Answer - (a)

- The correct order of the dynasties that ruled Vijayanagara is – **Sangam – Saluv – Tuluv – Aravidu**

Vijayanagara Empire – 4 dynasties

- Sangam dynasty (1336 – 1485 AD)
- Saluva dynasty (1485 – 1505 AD)
- Tuluva dynasty (1505 – 1570 AD)
- Aravidu dynasty (1570 – 1649 AD)

Additional Knowledge:

- The **Vijayanagara Empire** was founded in 1336 AD by two brothers named **Harihara** and **Bukka** with the blessings of '**Vidyaranya Sant**'.
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- '**Vijaynagar**' literally means – city of victory. Its capital was '**Hampi**'.
- The Vijayanagara Empire had 4 dynasties (Sangam, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu) that ruled for more than 300 years

2. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Bukka Pratham':

1. He had assumed the title of 'Vedmarg Pratishapak' and 'Maharaj'.
2. The famous commentator of Rig Veda 'Sayana' was its Prime Minister.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

2. Answer-(b)

Bukka I (1356–77)

- After the death of his brother, **Bukka I** became the ruler of the **Vijayanagara Empire** in **1356 AD**.
- He assumed the title of 'Vedmar **Pratishapak**'. But he also did not assume the title of Maharaj.
- His daughter-in-law **Gangadevi** had written a book named '**Madurai Vijayam**'.
- Litterateurs have called it 'Lord of the three seas'.

Harihara II (1377-1406)

- 1 • **Harihar II** became the next ruler of the Sangam dynasty in 1377 AD.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He held both the titles of Rajaparmeshwar and Maharajadhiraja. • He snatched Goa and Belgao from the Bahmanis. It also attacked Sri Lanka. • The famous commentator of Rig Veda 'Sayana' was its Prime Minister. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <p>Vijayanagara Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the 'Vijayanagara Empire' was completely destroyed by the seventeenth-eighteenth century, this empire still survived in the oral traditions of the Krishna-Tungabhadra Doab region under the name of 'Hampi Empire'. • The ruins of this empire were first brought to light in 1800 AD by an engineer and archaeologist Colonel 'Colin McKenzie' from Hampi in modern Karnataka state. • Among the epigraphic evidence, the Bagepalli copper plate (1336 AD) and the Bitragunta grant letter (1356 AD) are particularly important because they list the early rulers of the Sangam dynasty. The Channasyapatnam inscription (1378 AD) of Harihara II shows that Bukka I made Vijayanagara his capital. Apart from these, the Srirangam grant letter of Devaraya II (1434 AD), the Devappalli grant letter of Immadi Narasimha (1504 AD), the Kanchipuram copper plate inscription of Krishnadev Rai (1528 AD) and the pictures of buildings compiled by Chhaya Chitrakars also contribute to the making of the history of Vijayanagara. Are helpful </div>
<p>3. Consider the following statements in the context of 'Devaraya Pratham':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He also included Turkish archers in his army. 	<p>3. Answer - (a)</p> <p>Devaraya I (1406-22)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 • During the last days of his rule, in 1420 AD, the famous Italian traveler 'Niccolo Conti' came.

2. He built a dam on the Haridra/Harihar river and laid out canals for irrigation.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

- He also included Turkish archers in his army.
- He built a dam on the Haridra/Harihar river and laid out canals for irrigation.
- He died in 1422 AD. After this Veer Vijay and Ramchandra became rulers for some time. After this **Devaraya II** became the ruler.

Additional Knowledge:

Devaraya II (1422-46)

- He is considered the greatest ruler of the **Sangam dynasty**. He assumed the title of '**Gajbetkar**'.
- It included a large number of Muslims in its army.
- He expanded his empire from Ceylon (Sri Lanka) to Gulbarga and from Orissa to Malabar.
- '**Abdur Razzaq**', the messenger of Mirza Shahrukh of **Khorasan**, came to Vijayanagar at this time in 1442 AD.
- **The Sangam dynasty declined after the death of Devaraya II in 1446 AD.**

4. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Krishnadev Rai':

1. It was during this time that Babar's attack on North India and the beginning of Mughal rule took place.
2. For his cultural achievements he is called '**Andhrabhoj**'.
3. Eight of the best poets of Telugu literature lived in his court, who were called '**Ashta Dheegas**'.
4. He established the city of 'Nagalpur' in the name of his mother 'Nangal Devi'.

How many of the above statements are true?

- (a) Three
(b) One
(c) Four

4. Answer-(c)

Krishnadeva Raya (1509-29)

- He became the ruler of the Tuluva dynasty on **8 August 1509** and was the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- At this time, in **1526 AD**, **Babar's attack** on North India and the beginning of **Mughal power** took place.
- For his cultural achievements he is called '**Andhrabhoj**'.
- Saluv Timma was its capable minister and commander.
- Eight of the best poets of Telugu literature lived in his court, who were called '**Ashta Dheegas**'.
- In **1510 AD**, the ruler of Bidar '**Mahmood Shah**' was defeated.

(d) Two

- In 1520 AD, after defeating Golconda, he captured '**Warangal**'.
- He established the city of '**Nagarpur**' in the name of his mother '**Nangal Devi**'.

Additional Knowledge:

- In his autobiography, **Babar** has described **Krishnadev Rai** as the most powerful ruler of India.
- During the time of **Krishna Devaraya**, Portuguese traveler **Domingo Pius** traveled to Vijayanagar in 1515 AD. At the same time, in 1515-16 AD, another Portuguese traveler '**Barbosa**' had traveled to Vijayanagara.
- **Krishnadevaraya** composed '**Amuktamalyada**' in Telugu and '**Jambavati Kalyanam**' in Sanskrit.

5. Match List I (Prominent Foreign Travelers) with List II (Related Rulers):

List I	List II
A. Nicolas Conti	1. Devaraya II
B. Abdurrazzaq	2. Krishna Devaraya
C. Domingo Payas	3. Achyut Devrai
D. Fernandez Nuniz	4. Devaraya I

Select the correct answer from the codes given below::

- (a) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
(b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
(c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
(d) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

5. Answer-(c)

Major foreign tourists visiting Vijay Nagar

<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>

- Nicolas Conti - Devaraya I
- Abdurrazzaq - Devaraya II
- Domingo paes- krishna devaraya
- Fernandez Nuniz - Achyut Devaraya

Additional Knowledge:

Major foreign tourists visiting Vijay Nagar

- Nicolas Conti (Italy) – Devaraya I
- Abdurazaq (Iran) – Devaraya II
- Mahuan (Chinese) - Mallikarjuna
- Eduard Barbosa (Portugal) - Krishna Devaraya
- Domingo País (Portugal) - Krishna Devaraya
- Fernandez Nuniz (Portugal) - Achyut Devrai

6. Consider the following pairs with reference to 'Vijayanagara Empire':

Officials - Current Context

1. Dandanayaka – Head of the Council of

6. Answer - (a)

Major officials of Vijayanagara Empire

⁴

- **Dandanayaka** - head of military department and commander

<p>Ministers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Raisam – Head of the Council of Ministers 3. Karnikam - Accounts Officer 4. Talar - village keeper <p>How many of the above pairs are matched?</p> <p>(a) Two (b) One (c) Four (d) Three</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pradhani or Maha Pradhani - Head of the Council of Ministers • Raisam – Secretary • Karnikam - Accounts Officer • Talar - village keeper <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <p>Major officials of Vijayanagara Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nayak - great commander • Mahanayakacharya – Inspector of Gram Sabhas • Dandanayaka - head of military department and commander • Pradhani or Mahapradhani - Head of the Council of Ministers • Raisam – Secretary • Karnikam - Accounts Officer • Amar Naik - class of feudal lords who provide military support • Iyengar – Hereditary village official • Palaiyagar (Paligar) - Landlord • Sthanik - one who arranges temples • Senantova - Village Accountant • Talar - village keeper • Gaud - Village Administrator • Antrimar – An official of the village administration • Parupatyagar – representative of the king or governor
<p>7. Consider the following statements in the context of 'Aravidu dynasty':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was the major dynasty that ruled Vijayanagara. 2. The founder of this dynasty was 'Shrirang III'. 3. The ruler of this dynasty 'Venkata II' made 'Chandragiri' his capital. 	<p>7. Answer-(d)</p> <p>Aravidu dynasty (1570–1652)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This dynasty was established in Penukonda around 1570 AD by 'Tirumal' who ousted 'Sadashiva'. • The ruler of this dynasty 'Venkata II' made 'Chandragiri' his capital. • It was during his reign that 'Wodeyar' established

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

the independent Mysore state in 1612 AD.

- The last ruler of this dynasty was '**Shrirang III**'. During this time, independent states like **Tanjore**, **Madurai** and **Mysore** were formed and Vijayanagara declined

Additional Knowledge:

- It is also clear from foreign descriptions and other sources that there was immense prosperity in the **Vijayanagara Empire**.
- Under one category of land rights, income was earned through capital investment in irrigation. In the Tamil region it was called '**Dasavanda**' and in **Andhra and Karnataka** it was called '**Kattakodarge**'.
- In the village, land was provided in exchange for some special services, such land was called '**Uballi**'.
- The land given to the warriors in the war was called '**Rattakodagai**'.
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- The land taken on lease was called '**Kuttagi**'.
- The sharing of produce between the landowner and the lessee was called '**Varam**'.
- Agricultural laborers were called '**Kudi**'.
- Sometimes agricultural laborers were also transferred along with purchase and sale.

8. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Iyengar system' of the Vijayanagara Empire:

1. Under this, 12 administrative officers were appointed to govern the organized rural units.
2. The post of 'Iyengar' was not 'hereditary'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2
- (b) Neither 1, nor 2

8. Answer-(c)

Iyengar system

- In the Vijayanagara Empire, each village was organized as an independent unit to run the administration smoothly.
- A total of 12 administrative officers were appointed to govern these organized rural units, who were collectively called '**Iyengar**'.
- These were unpaid. In return for their services, the government provided them completely tax-free and rent-free land.

6

- (c) Only 1
(d) Both 1 and 2

- His post was 'Hereditary'.
- It could sell or mortgage its position to another person.
- No village level property or land could be sold or donated without the permission of these officials.
- An Iyengar named 'Karnik' had all the documents related to the purchase and sale of land.

Additional Knowledge:

- Council of Ministers of Vijayanagara Empire
- The tradition of heredity was followed in the selection of ministers.
- The chief officer of the Council of Ministers was called 'Pradhani' or 'Maha Pradhani'. His position was like that of the Prime Minister. It can be compared with the 'Peshwa' of the Maratha period.
- He was in third place after the king and the crown prince.
- There were a total of 20 members in the Council of Ministers.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the 'currency system' of the Vijaynagar Empire:

1. There is no evidence of circulation of gold coins here.
2. The most famous coin here was 'Varaha', which was made of silver.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

9. Answer-(c)

'Currency system' of Vijaynagar Empire

- The most famous gold coin of Vijayanagara was 'Varaha', which weighed 52 grains, and which has been mentioned by foreign travelers as Hun, Pardaus or Pagoda.
- Small silver coins were called 'Taar'. Small gold coins were called 'Pratap' and 'Fanam'.
- The figures of Hanuman and Garuda are engraved on the gold coins (Varaha) of Harihar I, the founder of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- The coins of the Vijayanagara Empire also reveal the religious beliefs of its rulers. The figures of Hanuman and Garuda were engraved on 12 gold coins of Harihar.

7

Additional Knowledge:

Creator - creation

- **Allasani Peddana** - Svarochitasambhava' and 'Harikathasaransam'
- **Nandini Amman** – Parijataharan
- **Bhattu Murthy** – Narasabhuvalayam
- **Dhurjati** - Kalahasti Mahatmya
- **Mallan** – Rajasekharacharita
- **Achyut Ramchandra** – Sakalkatha Compendium
- **Jinglisuran** – Raghav Pandya
- **Tenaliram** – Pandurang Mahatmya

10. Match List I (Rulers of Vijayanagara Empire) with List II (Related Dynasties):

List I	List II
A. Venkata II	1. Tuluva Dynasty
B. Ramchandra Rai	2. Aravidu Dynasty
C. Thimm Bhupal	3. Sangam Dynasty
D. Achyut Dev Rai	4. Saluva Dynasty

Select the correct answer from the codes given below::

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
 (b) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
 (c) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
 (d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

10. Answer-(b)

Rulers of Vijayanagara Empire - Related Dynasties

- Venkata II – Aravidu Dynasty
- Ramachandra Rai - Sangam Dynasty
- Thimma Bhupal – Saluva Dynasty
- Achyuta Deva Raya - Tuluva Dynasty

Additional Knowledge:

Ruler of Vijayanagara Empire

Sangam Dynasty

- Harihar Raya I - 1336-1356
- Bukka Rai I - 1356-1377
- Harihar Raya II - 1377-1404
- Virupaksha Raya - 1404-1405
- Bukka Raya II – 1405-1406
- Dev Rai I - 1406-1422
- Ramchandra Rai - 1422
- Veer Vijay Bukka Rai - 1422-1424
- Deva Raya II - 1424-1446
- Mallikarjuna Raya - 1446-1465
- Virupaksha Raya II – 1465-1485
- Mature Opinion - 1485

Saluva dynasty

- Nrisimha Dev Rai - 1485-1491
- Thimm Bhupal - 1491
- Nrisimha Raya II - 1491-1505

	<p>Tuluva Dynasty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veernrisingh Rai - 1503-1509 • Krishna Dev Rai - 1509-1529 • Achyut Dev Rai - 1529-1542 • Venkata I 1542 AD • Sadashiv Rai - 1542-1570 <p>Aravidu dynasty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ram Rai - 1542-1565 • Tirumal Deva Raya - 1565-1572 • Sriranga I - 1572-1586 <p>Venkata II - 1586-1614</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sriranga II - 1614-1614 • Ramdev Aravidu - 1617-1632 • Venkata III - 1632-1642 • Sriranga III - 1642-1646
<p>11. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Nayankar system' of the Vijayanagara Empire:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under this, military commanders were given a special piece of land, called 'Amaram', in lieu of salary and to meet the expenses of the local army. 2. This system had considerable feudal characteristics, which led to the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 2</p> <p>(b) Only 1</p> <p>(c) Neither 1, nor 2</p> <p>(d) Both 1 and 2</p>	<p>11. Answer-(d)</p> <p>Nayankar system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The military leaders of the Vijayanagara Empire were called 'Nayaks'. <small>https://t.me/pcsstudies1</small> Nayaks were land feudal lords who were given a special piece of land called 'Amaram' in lieu of salary and to meet the expenses of the local army. • Since he used 'Amar Bhoomi', he was also called 'Amarnayak'. • A part of the income of Amaram land had to be contributed to the treasury of the Central Government. • The hero also had to fulfill the responsibility of maintaining peace, security and preventing crimes in Amaram land. • Their position was hereditary. There was no transfer of heroes. There were two liaison officers of the Nayaks in the capital - one was the commander of the Nayak's army and the other was the administrative agent 'Sthanpati'. • Achyutadeva Raya was appointed

'Mahamandaleshwar' or 'Special Commissioners' to curb the unruliness of the Nayaks.

- The Nayankara system had considerable feudal characteristics, which led to the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Additional Knowledge:

- The rulers of 'Aravidu dynasty' in Vijayanagara Empire were followers of Vaishnava religion, hence Venkatesh, Shankha and Chakra are inscribed on their coins.
- The messenger of Mirza Shahrukh of Khorasan came to Vijayanagar in 1442 AD during the reign of Abdur Razzaq 'Devaraya II'.
- "The circumference of this city is sixty miles. Its walls reach up to the mountains. This city is estimated to have ninety thousand men capable of bearing arms. Their king is more powerful than other kings of India."
- The above description has been given by <https://t.me/pcsstudies1> 'Niccolo Conti' in the context of Vijayanagara Empire.

12. Match List I (Composition) with List II (Creator):

List I	List II
A. Aamukt-maalyad	1. Krishnadev Rai
B. Panduranga Mahatyam	2. Tenali Ram
C. Ramakrishna kathe	3. Lakanna
D. Rasavarna Sudharak	4. Visheshwar

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
 (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 (c) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

12. Answer - (a)

Major creations of Vijaynagar Empire

- Creation - Creator
- Amukt-Malyad - Krishnadev Rai
- Panduranga Mahatyam - Tenaliram
- Ramakrishna Kathe - Visheshwar
- Saravana Corrector - Lakanna

Additional Knowledge:

Major creations of Vijaynagar Empire

Creation - Creator

- Irusahaya Vilakkam - Haridas
- Dharmanath Purana - Madhur
- Swarachit Sambhav - Peddan
- Shiva Tattva Chintamani - Jakkanarth
- Neurodisthala - Hathya

(d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddharaya Charita - Vishveshwar
<p>13. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A total of four dynasties ruled the Vijayanagara Empire for about 310 years. The Vijayanagara Empire was ruled by the rulers of the 'Tuluva Dynasty' for the longest time. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 2 (b) Neither 1, nor 2 (c) Only 1 (d) Both 1 and 2</p>	<p>13. Answer-(c)</p> <p>Dynasty of Vijayanagara</p> <p>A total of four dynasties ruled the Vijayanagara Empire for about three hundred and ten years -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sangam Dynasty (1336-1485 AD) – 169 years Saluva Dynasty (1485-1505 AD) – 20 years Tuluva Dynasty (1505-1570 AD) – 65 years Aravidu Dynasty (1570-1646 AD) – 76 years <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <p>Ruler of Tuluva dynasty who ruled Vijayanagar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veer Narasimha (1505-1509 AD) Krishnadev Rai (1509-1529 AD) Achyutdev Rai (1529-1542 AD) Venkata I (1542 AD) Sadashiv Rai (1542-1570 AD)
<p>14. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Vijayanagara Empire':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The main source of state income was land tax, which was called 'Schist'. Revenue was collected only in the form of produce (commodity). There is no evidence of social class difference here. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) Only 1 (d) 2 and 3 only</p>	<p>14. Answer-(c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main source of state income of Vijayanagara was land tax, which was called 'Schist'. The department related to land revenue was called 'Athvan' (अस्थवान). State revenue was collected both in the form of produce (commodity) and cash. Cash revenue was called 'Siddhaday' (Saddam). <p>Social class difference in 'Vijayanagar Empire'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viprali (Brahmin) Rajul (Kshatriya) Motikiratlu (Vaishya) Nalvajativ (Shudra) <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Vijayanagara Empire, 'Seneteova' looked after the income and expenditure of the village, 'Talari' was called the watchman of the village. 'Begra' used to take care of forced labor, labor

	<p>etc. in the village. The meetings of Brahmadev Gramas (villages received as land grants to Brahmins) have been called 'Chaturvedi Mangalam'. The assembly of non-Brahmdev villages was called 'Ur'.</p>
<p>15. Consider the following statements in the context of 'Battle of Talikota':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The battle took place in the Deccan region of South India between the forces of the ruler of Vijayanagara and four allied sultans of Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmednagar, and Golconda. 2. This war took place in the year 1665. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 2 (b) Both 1 and 2 (c) Neither 1, nor 2 (d) Only 1</p>	<p>15. 'Answer-(d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'Battle of Talikota' took place in the Deccan region of South India between the rulers of Vijayanagara and the armies of four allied sultans of Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmednagar, and Golconda. • The battle was fought in January 1565 at a site southeast of Bijapur, in what is now northern Karnataka state. <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The military department of the Vijayanagara Empire was called 'Kandachar'. Although the high officer of this department was 'Mahadandanayak' or 'Senapati', according to Indian war policy and tradition, the king himself used to command the army by staying in the front line on the battlefield. Two types of armies are reported to have existed in Vijayanagara – the central army, which was recruited directly by the empire, and the armies of each Dandanayaka and provincial ruler.
<p>16. Consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The practice of Sati was not prevalent in the social life of the Vijayanagara Empire. 2. Slavery was prevalent in Vijayanagara, which has been mentioned by 'Niccolo Conti'. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 2 (b) Both 1 and 2</p>	<p>16. Answer - (a)</p> <p>Social system of 'Vijayanagar Empire'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slavery was also prevalent in Vijayanagara, which has been mentioned by 'Niccolo Conti'. People of both male and female classes were made slaves because there is mention of giving of female slaves as gifts in the inscriptions. The Portuguese traveler Pius has written that the queens of Vijayanagara had a large number of female slaves in their service. Similarly, among the

(c) Neither 1, nor 2

(d) Only 1

majority of women living in the royal palace, many war captive female slaves lived. In case of failure to repay the loan and bankruptcy, the borrowers had to become slaves or maids. There was also a practice of buying and selling of male and female slaves, which was called '**Besveg**'.

- The practice of Sati was prevalent in the social life of the **Vijayanagara Empire**, which has been mentioned by Barbosa and **Niccolo Conti**. Nuniz has written that women used to burn themselves to death along with their dead husbands and they considered it their honor to do so. Stone monuments were erected in the memory of a woman who committed Sati, which was called '**Satikal**'. In a record of 1534 AD, there is evidence of a woman named **Malgowda** committing Sati.

Additional Knowledge:

- Probably, due to class differences in the society of **Vijayanagara period**, social disputes sometimes took place. This is the reason that in an article dated **1379 AD**, the Nayaks and city administrators have been instructed that if any caste dispute arises among the castes, then they should call the conflicting castes before them and settle their dispute. Similarly, in an **edict of 1632 AD** during the reign of **Sriranga**, the residents of some villages have been ordered not to misbehave with the artisan communities - carpenters, blacksmiths and goldsmiths, nor to violate their privileges. A provision was made to give a penalty of **12 panas** to anyone who violated this order.

17. Consider the following pairs:

Creation- Creator

1. Chamatkaar-Chandrika - Hathya
2. Parijataharan - Visheshwar

17. Answer-(d)

Major creations of Vijaynagar Empire

13 **Creation- Creator**

- Chamatkaar-Chandrika - Hathya

3. Jambavati Kalyan - Krishnadev Rai

4. Veer Shivamrut - Maranatha

How many of the above pairs are matched?

- (a) A pair
- (b) Two pairs
- (c) Three pairs
- (d) Four pairs

- Parijataharan - Visheshwar
- Jambavati Kalyan - Krishnadev Rai
- Veer Shivamrut - Maranatha
- Pramuling Leele - Chamras
- Bhachintaratna - Mallanarth
- Satyendra Chocolate - Maranatha

Additional Knowledge:

- There are five epics in Telugu - 'Amuktamalyada' written by Krishnadev Rai, 'Manucharit' written by Allasani Peddan, 'Vasucharitra' written by Bhattamurthy, 'Raghavapandaviyamu' written by Pingali Suran and 'Pandurangamahatmyamu' written by Tenali Ramakrishna.

18. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Shankaracharya':

- 1. He was the first preacher and saint of the Bhakti movement.
- 2. He was born in present-day Varanasi.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

18. Answer - (a)

Shankaracharya

- The first propagator and saint of the Bhakti movement was 'Shankaracharya'.
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- Bhakti doctrine was spread in its Gnostic form on a wide scale in India by Saint Shankaracharya, born in Kerala in the eighth century.

Additional Knowledge:

- The basis of Shankaracharya's philosophy was Vedanta or Upanishads. His theory was called 'Advaitavad'. The foundation of 'Advaitavad' ideology was laid by 'Gaudpadacharya' with 215 karikayas (slokas). His disciple was Govindacharya and his disciple was Swami Shankaracharya, born in South India, who composed the commentary on these Karikayas.

19. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Vishishtadvaita	1. Vallabhacharya

19. Answer-(b)

Shankaracharya got the most fame among the philosophical saints, but Shankaracharya's Nirgun Gyanist philosophy could not eliminate the sadness of despair arising in the mind nor could it be understood by

B. Dualism (dvaita vada)	2. Madhvacharya
C. Pure dualism	3. Ramanujacharya
D. Dualism (Duataduatvad)	4. Nimbarkacharya

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
 (b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
 (c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
 (d) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

the common people. **As a result, over time, 'Monism' was criticized by the saints and Vaishnav saints established schools of thought in the South against Shankar's 'Monism', which is as follows -**

- Vishishtadvaitavaad - Ramanujacharya
- Dualism(Dvaitavaad) – Madhvacharya
- Shuddhadvaita Bad – Vishnuswami or Vallabhacharya
- Dualism - Nimbarkacharya

Additional Knowledge:

'Shankaracharya' had established four monasteries in four parts of India for the unity of religion in India -

- Vedanta Math, Sringeri (South India)
- Govardhan Monastery, Jagannathpuri (Eastern India)
- Sharda Math, Dwarka (West India)
- Jyotirmath, Badrinath (North India)

20. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Ramanujacharya':

1. He was a Shaiva saint.
2. His philosophy is a reaction against the 'monism' philosophy of Shankaracharya.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

20. Answer-(c)
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
 Ramanujacharya

- 'Ramanujacharya' was born (1017 AD) in Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu). He was a Vaishnav saint.
- Ramanujacharya received his education under the tutelage of Yadav Prakash of Kanchi or Kanchipuram. It is believed that Ramanuja succeeded in converting the brother of Hoysala Yadav prince Vishnuvardhana into a Vaishnavite.
- The philosophy of Ramanujacharya is a reaction against the 'monism' philosophy of Shankaracharya. He gave the opinion of 'Vishishtadvaita Vaad' and gave importance to devotion in place of knowledge.
- Ramanujacharya believed that the individual soul is not unified with God, rather the relationship between the soul and God is like that of fire and spark. God is not completely abstract, he is full of

15

qualities and beauty.

Additional Knowledge:

- 'Ramanujacharya' preached Saguna Ishwar. He asked people to perform selfless devotion through sacrifice and penance. The number of followers of Ramanuja is more in South India and less in North India.
- Ramanujacharya has written a commentary on Brahma Sutra named 'Sri Bhashya'.
- In this commentary he said that even a 'Shudra' can attain salvation by the grace of God.
- Ramanujacharya is considered the 'incarnation of Vishnu' in South India.

21. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Nimbarkacharya':

1. Their theory is 'Dvaitadvaita Vaad'.
2. He was a contemporary of Ramanuja.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

21. Answer-(b)

Nimbarkacharya (13th – 14th century)

- Their theory is 'Dvaitadvaita Vaad'. Despite being a 'Telugu Brahmin', he was equally popular in the Gangetic region also.
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- He was a contemporary of Ramanuja. He was born near Velari (Madras).
- They believe that the state of the living being is different from Brahman and is also integral. The ignorant soul is a part of Brahma, Brahma is a part. Devotion is the means of salvation. Only Krishna, the incarnation of Vishnu, was considered the worshiper.
- There is a tradition of couple worship of Radha-Krishna in this sect.
- Swami Haridas's 'Sakhi-Sampradaya' is its branch.

Additional Knowledge:

Madhvacharya (13th century)

- He was a Kannada Brahmin. He founded the philosophy of 'dualism'.
- 16 • They believe that creation is true and ignorant creatures are working under Vishnu. The

considered the strength of devotion, hence their opinion is called 'Pushti Marg'.

23. Consider the following statements regarding Saint Ramanand:

1. He was born in present-day Prayagraj (Allahabad).
2. He was a disciple of 'Ramanuj'
3. He was the first great Bhakti saint of Northern India.
4. He gave the message of worshipping the formless God.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Three
- (b) One
- (c) Four
- (d) Two

23. Answer - (a)

Ramananda (15th century)

- Ramanand was born in Allahabad (Prayagraj). He started worshipping Rama instead of Vishnu. He was a disciple of 'Ramanuj'.
- He was the first great Bhakti saint of Northern India.
- Ramanand worked as a bridge between the Bhakti movement of South and North India, that is, he brought the Bhakti movement from South India to North India.
- He gave his sermons in Hindi instead of Sanskrit, due to which this movement became popular and the production of Hindi literature started.

Additional Knowledge:

- Ramanand preached devotion to all four varnas. He did not oppose the caste system on the basis of principle but in his practical life he believed in caste equality.
- Ramanand had 12 disciples. There were people of many castes among them, like Ravidas (Raidas) Chamar, Kabir-weaver, Dhanna-Jat (farmer), Sen-Nai, Saghana-Kasai, Pipa-Rajput etc.

24. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Father of Gurmukhi script	1. Guru Ramdas
B. Founder of Amritsar	2. Guru Hargobind
C. Establishment of Akal	3. Guru Gobind

24. Answer-(c)

10 Gurus of Sikh sect

- Guru Nanak – Founder of Sikhism
- Guru Angad – Father of Gurmukhi script
- Guru Amardas - Construction of 22 cushions for Guru Prasad
- Guru Ramdas – Founder of Amritsar
- 18 • Guru Arjun Das - compilation of Guru Granth Sahib, construction of the Golden Temple,

Takht	Singh
D. Formation of Khalsa Army	4. Guru Angad

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
 (b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
 (c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
 (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

hanged by Jahangir

- Guru Hargobind - Establishment of Akal Takht
- **Guru Har Rai – Participated in the Mughal succession war.**
- **Guru Hari Krishna - Death in early adulthood**
- Guru Teg Bahadur - hanged by Aurangzeb
- Guru Gobind Singh - Formation of Khalsa Army

Additional Knowledge:

Guru Nanak (1469-153 AD)

- He was born in 1469 AD in a Khatri family in Talwandi (modern Nankana) Punjab. **Monotheism** and unity of mankind were their **fundamental principles**.
- He opposed casteism, external ostentation and superiority of Brahmins and Mullahs. **He considered the necessity of a Guru as the first condition for guidance.**
- Like Kabir, he was a staunch opponent of idol worship, pilgrimage and religious ostentation but believed in karma and rebirth.
- **Guru Nanak imagined a formless God and called this formless God as Akaal Purush (Eternal and Eternal God).**
- He composed inspirational poems and songs which were compiled in the form of a book which was later published in the name of 'Adi Granth'.
- **1538 AD He died in 'Kartarpur Sahib'.**
- **Akbar's religious and political policies targeted the teachings of two great saints, Kabir and Nanak**

25. Consider the following statements regarding Saint Ravidas (Raidas):

1. He was one of the most famous disciples of Bhakti saint 'Ramananda'.
2. His hymns are stored in the 'Guru

25. Answer-(d)

Ravidas (Raidas) (fifteenth century)

- **He was one of the most famous disciples of Bhakti saint 'Ramananda'.**
- He was a cobbler by birth but his religious life was

Granth Sahib' of the Sikhs.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

as esoteric as it was advanced and sacred.

- There are more than thirty hymns of Ravidas stored in the 'Guru Granth Sahib' of the Sikhs.
- According to Ravidas, human service is the best medium of expression of religion in life.

Additional Knowledge:

Sant Dadudayal (1544-1603 AD)

- Dadu has an important place in the tradition of **Nirguna Bhakti**.
- He was born to a weaver in Ahmedabad and died in 1603 AD. He was born in Narana or Narayan village of Rajasthan, where now the main center of his **followers (Dadu-Panthis)**.
- The great dream of his life was to bind the deviants of all religions in a bond of love and brotherhood and to translate this great ideal into action, **he established the Brahma Sampradaya or Parabrahma Sampradaya**.
- Instead of disdaining bookish knowledge, **he laid special emphasis on protecting the words of saints in written form.**
- Dadu did not believe in the authority of scriptures but in the importance of self-knowledge. He linked divine devotion with social service and humanitarian vision. **"Before God, all men and women are like brothers and sisters."**
- Dadu's teachings were to be humble and free from ego.
- Dadu was a householder and believed that the simple life of a householder was more suitable for spiritual realization.

26. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Kabir Das':

1. He was a contemporary of 'Sikandar Lodi'.

26. Answer - (a)

Kabir Das (1440-1510 AD)

- 20 • He was a contemporary of 'Sikandar Lodi'. He gave concrete shape to the social philosophy of

2. He was a worshiper of the formless and formless Brahma.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

his guru 'Ramanand'. He was an advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity.

- Kabir's God was formless and qualityless. He rejected casteism, idol worship and incarnation theory.
- Kabir's teachings are stored in 'Bijak'. His followers were called Kabirpanthi.
- Kabir was the first saint in the Nirguna Bhakti stream who, despite being a saint, remained a householder till the end.

Additional Knowledge:

Famous saints and their sects

- Saint -Sect
- Ramanujacharya – Sri sect
- Madhvacharya – Brahmo sect
- Vallabhacharya – Rudra sect
- Tukaram – Varkari sect
- Ramdas - Dharkari sect

26. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Surdas':

1. He had composed three books in Awadhi language, Sur Saravali, Sursagar and Sahitya Lahari.
2. He was a contemporary of Akbar and Jahangir.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>

27. Answer-(d)

Surdas (16th – 17th century)

- He was born in a village called 'Roonkata' on the Agra Mathura road. He was a contemporary of Akbar and Jahangir.
- Surdas was a devotee of Lord Krishna and Radha. He had composed three books in Braj language, Sur Saravali, Sursagar and Sahitya Lahari.
- Sursagar is the most famous among these texts, it was composed during the time of Jahangir. Surdas ji was a 'poet of Ashtachhap'.
- Surdas ji was a worshiper of Sagun Bhakti. He was a contemporary of Vallabhacharya from whom he took initiation into the Vallabha sect.

Additional Knowledge:

24. **Tulsidas (1532-1623 AD)**

- Tulsidas ji was a contemporary of Mughal ruler

Akbar'. He was born in 1523 AD in a village named 'Rajapur' of Banda district.

- He was a devotee of Ram. 1574-75 AD He composed 'RamcharitManas'. Apart from this, he composed many other texts. Like - Geethavali, Kavitavali, Vinaypatrika, Barvai Ramayan etc.
- 'RamcharitManas' contains the description of the highest level of religious devotion. It has been composed in Awadhi language.

28. Consider the following statements with reference to Sheikh Nizamuddin 'Auliya':

1. He was born in present-day Jaipur.
2. He is also called 'Mehboob-e-Ilahi'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

28. Answer - (a)

Sheikh Nizamuddin 'Auliya'

- He was a disciple of Baba Farid.
- Birth – Badaun (Uttar Pradesh) Death – Delhi
- Nizamuddin Auliya had seen the rule of 7 Sultans but did not go to the court of any Sultan.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq had bitter relations with Auliya.
- Nizamuddin Auliya is also known as 'Mehboob-e-Ilahi' and 'Sultan-ul-Auliya'.
- Nizamuddin Auliya had given the principle of Sulh-e-Kul.
- Nizamuddin Auliya adopted Yoga and Pranayam and was called 'Yogi Siddha'.

Additional Knowledge:

- The 'Sufi movement' took its organized form in Persia during the time of the Abbasid caliphate in the ninth century.
- By now the generosity of Sufism had become evident and the useful elements of all the religious philosophies like Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Hinduism etc. started being accepted easily.
- The Sufis had learned solitary life and renunciation from Buddhism, the organization of their Khankahs was influenced by

22

Christianity and the discussion of the relationship between soul and God was taken from the Vedanta philosophy of Hinduism.

- The first martyr of 'Sufism' was Mansoor al-Hallaj of Iran, who spoke of Analhaq (I am the Truth); he was given a death sentence in 922 AD. In India too, during the time of Aurangzeb, a Sufi saint named 'Sarmad' was given the death penalty.

29. Consider the following statements:

1. The first saint of Chishti tradition in India was 'Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti', a disciple of Sheikh Usman.
2. In fact, due to Baba Farid (Ganj-e-Shakar), the Chishti order gained immense fame in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

29. Answer-(b)

Chishti series

- The first saint of Chishti tradition in India was 'Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti', a disciple of Sheikh Usman. Moinuddin Chishti came to India with Muhammad Ghor in 1192 AD. He laid the foundation of 'Chishtiya tradition'.
- Moinuddin Chishti made Ajmer his center (Khanqah). His Dargah is situated in Ajmer and is famous by the name of 'Khwaja Saheb'.
- In fact, due to Baba Farid (Ganj-e-Shakar), the Chishti order gained immense fame in India. Due to the influence of his fame, Sikh Guru Arjun Dev has compiled his sayings in 'Guru Granth Sahib'.
- Baba Farid was a disciple of Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki and Khwaja Bakhtiyar was the chief disciple of Moinuddin Chishti.
- The most popular among the Chishti saints was Nizamuddin Auliya, a disciple of Baba Farid. It is believed that Nizamuddin Auliya had seen the reign of seven Sultans of Delhi, but he was not present in the court of any Sultan.

Additional Knowledge:

Difference between Chishti Silsila and Suhrawardy Silsila

- 23
- The saints of the 'Chishti order' did not maintain relations with the sultans and the rich, whereas

the '**Suhrawardy saints**' maintained relations with the **sultans and the rich**.

- The Chishti saints distributed the money they received among the people, whereas the Suhrawardy saint '**Bahauddin Zakaria**' collected **money in every way**.
- All kinds of people could come to the '**Jamatkhana**' of the Chishtis, they all used to sit in a big room. Whereas the people of the **Suhrawardy family** were given separate living quarters. Different times were given to rich and common people to meet.

30. Consider the following pairs:

Sufi word -meaning

1. Pir - religious leader
2. Murshid - Disciple
3. Raks – dance
4. Fana - self-destruction

How many of the above pairs are matched?

- (a) Four pairs
- (b) A pair
- (c) Three pairs
- (d) Two pairs

30. Answer-(c)

words related to sufism

- **Sufi word -meaning**
- Tasawwuf – Sufism
- Shaikh/Pir/Murshid - religious leader
- Murid - disciple
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- Caliph - Successor
- Khanqah - hermitage (especially one run by a monastery)
- Shaman - Music Program
- Raks – dance
- Fana - self-destruction

Additional Knowledge:

- The credit for starting the Chishti order in South India goes to Nizamuddin Auliya's disciple **Sheikh Burhanuddin Gharib**. He made Daulatabad the center of his propaganda.
- **Mughal ruler 'Akbar' had respect for the Chishti saint Sheikh Salim Chishti** of Fatehpur Sikri and considered his son Jahangir as his blessing. Akbar built the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti in '**Fatehpur Sikri**'.
- The Chishti sect became the most popular and famous in India.

24

31. Consider the following statements:

1. Babar established the Mughal Empire by defeating the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, Ibrahim Lodi, in 1526 AD.
2. Babar had attacked India twice before the first battle of Panipat.
3. Babar broke the tradition of 'Sultan' for the rulers of Delhi Sultanate and declared himself 'Badshah'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

31. Answer-(d)

- Babar established the Mughal Empire by defeating Ibrahim Lodi, the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, in 1526 AD.
- Babar was the ruler of Fargana. Babar was invited to come to India by Punjab's Subedar Daulat Khan Lodi and Ibrahim Lodi's uncle Alam Khan.
- Babar had attacked India four times before the first battle of Panipat. Panipat victory was his fifth invasion.
- Babar, in his autobiography 'Baburnama', has called the then ruler of Vijayanagar, Krishnadev Rai, the most powerful king of contemporary India.
- Babar broke the tradition of 'Sultan' for the rulers of Delhi Sultanate and declared himself 'Badshah'.

Additional Knowledge:

<https://t.me/ncsstudies1>

Babar

- Mughal ruler **Zaheeruddin Muhammad Babur** was born on 14 February 1483 in a city called 'Andijan' in the Fergana Valley, which is now in Uzbekistan.
- Babar's mother tongue was 'Chagatai' language but Babar had mastery in 'Persian'. He wrote his biography in Chagatai in the name of 'Baburnama' which was later translated into Persian language by 'Abdul Rahim Khankhana'.
- Leiden and Erskine had translated 'Baburnama' into English language in 1826 AD.

32. Arrange the following wars in chronological order:

1. First Battle of Panipat
2. Battle of Khanwa
3. Battle of Chanderi

32. Answer-(c)

Major battles fought by Babar

- The first battle of Panipat took place between Ibrahim Lodi and Babar on April 21, 1526, in which Babar won. Babar used the Tullama war

4. Battle of ghaghra

Code:

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

policy for the first time in the first battle of Panipat.

- **The battle of Khanwa** took place between Rana Sanga and Babar on 17 March 1527 AD, in which Babar won. After the victory in the battle of Khanwa, Babar was given the title of Ghazi.
- **The battle of Chanderi** took place between Medani Rai and Babar on 29 March 1528, in which Babar won.
- **The Battle of Ghaghra** took place between the Afghans and Babar on 6 May 1529, in which Babar won.

Additional Knowledge:

- The first battle of Panipat took place between Ibrahim Lodi and Babar on April 21, 1526, in which Babar won.
- In the first battle of Panipat, Babar used the 'Tughlaknama war method', which he had adopted from the Uzbeks.
- Ustad Ali and **Mustafa** were two shooters of Babur who participated in the **First Battle of Panipat**.

33. Consider the following statements in the context of 'Battle of Chausa':

1. This war was fought in the year 1539 AD.
2. This war took place between the armies of Humayun and Sher Khan.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

33. Answer - (a)

Battle of Chausa

- On **June 26, 1539 AD**, there was a conflict between the armies of Humayun and Sher Khan at a place called 'Chausa' situated on the northern bank of river Ganga.
- Humayun lost this war due to some of his mistakes.
- After being successful in the battle of Chausa, **Sher Khan adorned himself with the title of 'Sher Shah' (at the time of coronation), and also ordered inscriptions in his name and coins to be minted.**

Additional Knowledge:

- **Shershah Suri's real name was 'Farid Khan'.**

	<p>Sher Shah was the founder of Sur Empire. His father's name was Hasan Khan. Sher Shah was given the title of 'Sher Khan' by Muhammad Shah.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sher Shah tried to strengthen the monarchy by centralizing the administration.
<p>34. Which department was formed by Sher Shah Suri for justice and law related matters?</p> <p>(a) Diwan-e-Insa (b) Diwan-e-Risalat (c) Diwan-e-Qaza (d) Diwan-e-Warid</p>	<p>34. Answer-(c)</p> <p>Sher Shah's administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A department called 'Diwan-e-Insa' was formed to record royal proclamations, correspondence and messages from governors and local officials. • A department called 'Diwan-e-Risalat' was created for religious matters. • A department named 'Diwan-e-Qaza' was created for justice and law related matters. • There was a department named 'Diwan-e-Warid' for espionage. Its main function was to obtain information about the events happening in the state. <p><small>https://t.me/pcsstudies1</small></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A department called 'Diwan-e-Ariz' was created for matters related to appointing soldiers, training them and their salaries. Besides, the credit for reviving the Daag and Huliya system also goes to 'Sher Shah'. </div>
<p>35. Consider the following statements with reference to Sher Shah's monetary reforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standard coins made of gold, silver and copper were issued by him. 2. He also issued silver coins in the name of rupees. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Both 1 and 2 (b) Neither 1, nor 2 (c) Only 2</p>	<p>35. Answer - (a)</p> <p>Sher Shah's monetary reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard coins made of gold, silver and copper were issued by him. • Ashrafiyas were issued by him, which were actually gold coins of 167 grains. • He also issued silver coins of 180 grains in the name of Rupee. The pure silver in these used to be 175 grains. • Copper coins of 322 grains were issued in the

(d) Only 1

name of Dam.

- At the time of Sher Shah Suri, 64 Daams were equal to one rupee.

Additional Knowledge:

Revenue and tax

- The rate table of grains which was prepared by Sher Shah is known as 'Rai'.
- Farmers were given the freedom to pay land revenue in grain or cash.
- Jaribana (2.5 percent of production) and Muhasilana (5 percent of production) taxes were also collected to pay salaries to land measuring and land revenue officials.

36. Arrange the following wars in chronological order:

1. Battle of Chausa
2. Second Battle of Panipat
3. Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram
4. Battle of talikota

Code:

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

36. Answer-(b)

- Battle of Chausa (1539 AD) – Shershah Suri defeated Humayun.
- Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram (1540 AD) – Shershah Suri defeated Humayun.
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- Second Battle of Panipat (1556 AD) – Between Akbar and Hemu.
- Battle of Talikota (1565 AD) – This battle ended the Vijayanagara Empire.

Additional Knowledge:

Sher Shah's campaigns

Punjab campaign

- Punjab campaign was the first campaign of Sher Shah. Sher Shah conquered Punjab from Kamran in 1540 AD.

lahore campaign

- Sher Shah captured Lahore in November 1540 AD.

War with gakkars

- The people of Gakkhar caste on the north-western border were very brave and courageous. They used to loot here. In 1541 AD, Shershah had a war with the Gakkhars. He

	<p>could not suppress them completely. But for this he built the fort of Rohtasgarh on the north-western border.</p> <p>Malwa campaign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this time Malwa was weak and scattered. Taking advantage of the situation, Sher Shah attacked Malwa in 1542 AD and took it under his control.
<p>37. The tomb of 'Sher Shah Suri' is located at -</p> <p>(a) in Ghazipur (b) In Sasaram (c) In Sikandra (d) in Lahore</p>	<p>37. Answer-(b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the Kalinjar victory in 1545 AD, 'Sher Shah Suri' lost his life due to the falling of a gunpowder ball. His tomb was built on a very high platform in the middle of the pond in Sasaram, Bihar, which is an unmatched example of Hindu-Iranian architecture. <p>Additional Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The real name of 'Sher Shah Suri' was 'Farid Khan' <small>https://t.me/pncsstudies1</small> Sher Shah was the founder of Sur Empire. His father's name was Hasan Khan. Sher Shah was given the title of Sher Khan by 'Muhammad Shah'.
<p>38. Consider the following statements with reference to the administrative system of Sher Shah Suri:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To ease the administration, he had divided the entire empire into 47 provinces. The highest official at the provincial level was 'Shikdar' whose job was to maintain law and order. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only 1 (b) Neither 1, nor 2 (c) Only 2</p>	<p>38. Answer - (a)</p> <p>Provincial rule of Sher Shah Suri</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sher Shah Suri had divided the system into 47 parts to ease the administration, which was also called province or Iqta. Its chief officer was called 'Subedar'. These provinces were also divided into many 'Sarkars' i.e. districts. The job of maintaining peace and order in his district used to be the responsibility of 'Shikdar-e-Shikdaran' i.e. chief Shikdar, whereas the right to give decisions in civil cases was given to 'Munsif-e-Munsifan' i.e. chief Munshi.

(d) Both 1 and 2

- The number of parganas under each government was more than 7400.
- officers at pargana level
 - **Shikdar** – To maintain law and order.
 - **Amin** - To collect revenue.
 - **Munsif** – looking after judicial matters.

Additional Knowledge:

- Sher Shah **hyper centralized** the administration. He had converted the ministers into personal secretaries.
- **There were about 12 departments** under it.
- It was due to **over centralization** of administration that the Sur **Empire collapsed** because its successors were not capable enough to discharge this responsibility.

39. Given below are two statements, one is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Sher Shah's land-revenue reforms based on prudent and humanitarian principles have unique importance in the administrative history of India.

Reason (R): These served as models for future land-based systems.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both A and R are correct and the correct explanation of (A) is (R).
- (c) A is incorrect , but R is correct .
- (d) A is correct , but R is incorrect .

39. Answer-(b)

- Sher Shah's land revenue reforms, based on **rational and humane principles**, have unique importance in the administrative history of India, because they served as a model for future land related systems. After examining the land carefully and judiciously, he settled the land tax directly with the cultivators. Hence, **both A and R are correct and the correct explanation of (A) is (R).**

Additional Knowledge:

- Sher Shah's model had influenced Akbar's model in land revenue administration.
- Before Sher Shah, Alauddin Khilji and Sikandar Lodi had got the land measured.

Sher Shah's land revenue reforms had the following objectives-

- Production increased.
- Security of ryots.
- Increase in government income

40. Consider the following statements:

1. During the period of 'Sher Shah Suri', the smallest unit of administration was 'Dail' or 'Mauza' which was a form of village.
2. 'Mauja' was a village which had only agricultural land.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

40. Answer-(b)

- During the period of '**Sher Shah Suri**', the smallest unit of administration was '**Dail**' or '**Mauza**' which was a form of village.
- Such villages were called dale in which along with agricultural land there was also residential land.
- **Mauza was a village which had only agricultural land. Its head was the head or Patwari.**
- The smallest unit of land revenue administration was the village

Additional Knowledge:

- The system of 'Sher Shah' was known as '**Raiyatwari system**'.
- **Sher Shah** established direct relations with the farmers. Every farmer was given a '**Patta**' and he was made to write '**Qabooliyat**'.
- In the lease, the type of land, name of the owner etc. were made clear and in the confession it was made clear how much revenue was to be provided to the **concerned farmer**.
<https://t.me/pcsstudies1>
- Land revenue officers were clearly instructed to follow the rules.