

IAS34.COM Daily Quiz Solutions: Day 3

Q1. Which of the following developments led Babur to look towards India?

1. The tripartite struggle in central Asia.
2. Invitations from Rana Sanga and Daulat Khan Lodi.
3. Political instability in India since the disintegration of the Tughluq dynasty.
4. He was ousted from Samarkand twice by the Uzbeks.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- When the power of the Timurids was on the decline in Central Asia, **the region became the center of tripartite struggle amongst Ottoman Turks, Safavids, and Uzbeks**. Subsequently, Ottoman Turks established their rule in Asia Minor and Iran and Uzbeks became the master of the whole Transoxiana. Against all odds Babur struggled to strengthen his foothold in Central Asia and did succeed in taking Samarkand twice (1497,1500). **But he could hardly hold that for long and ousted by the Uzbeks in both times**. Thus, it was the Central Asian situation which pressed and convinced (after 1512) Babur to abandon the hopes of creating an Empire in Central Asia and look towards India.
- The first half of the fifteenth century witnessed **political instability with the disintegration of the Tughluq dynasty**. Both the Saiyyad (1414-1451) and the Lodi (1451-1526) rulers failed to cope with the disruptive forces in India. Towards the closing years of Ibrahim Lodi's reign, many chieftains started to carving out separate kingdoms.
- The unstable political situation after Sikandar Lodi's death convinced him of political discontentment and disorder in the Lodi Empire. **Invitations from Rana Sanga and Daulat Khan Lodi**, the governor of Punjab, might have whetted Babur's ambitions. Perhaps Timur's legacy also provided some background for his invasion.
- Thus, Babur had both reasons and opportunity to look towards India.

Q2. Which of the following were the significance of the advent of Babur in India?

1. Introduction of gun powder in India.
2. India's security from external invasions
3. India could take a greater share in the trans-Asian trade.
4. The allegiance of Indian rulers to the Caliph was done away with.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Although gun powder was known in India before Babur's advent**, his victories led to the rapid popularization of its use in the battle. After the First Battle of Panipat machine-gun and gun-powder came to be used widely in India.
- For the first time since the downfall of the Kushan Empire, Kabul and Kandhar became integral parts of an Empire comprising North India. **Since these areas had always acted as staging places for an invasion of India. By dominating them Babur and his successors were able to give India security from external invasions for almost 200 years.**
- The control of Kabul and Kandhar strengthened India's foreign trade since these two towns were the starting points for trade between China and the Mediterranean Sea Ports. **Thus, India could take a greater share in the trans-Asian trade.**
- Babur's conquests set a foot the process of building of a vast Empire. He laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire and Akbar and Aurangzeb expanded it.
- **Babur was the first Muslim Ruler of India to do away with the allegiance of Indian rulers to the Caliph.**

Q3. Arrange the following wars into the chronological order:

1. Battle of Kanauj
2. Battle of Bajaur
3. Second battle of Panipat

4. Battle of Khanwa

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- The Battle of Bajaur was a military conflict waged by Babur against Pashtun tribes in **1519**.
- The Battle of Khanwa was fought near the village of Khanwa, in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan in **1527**. It was fought between the invading forces of the first Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga of Mewar, after the First Battle of Panipat.
- The Battle of Kanauj was fought in **1540** between Sher Shah and Humayun. Humayun was defeated
- The Second Battle of Panipat was fought in **1556**, between Hem Chandra Vikram Aditya (Hemu) and forces of Akbar in which Akbar emerged victorious.

Q4. Which of the following statements regarding the Mansab system is/are correct?

1. Under the mansab system ranks were expressed in numerical terms.
2. The mansab awarded to an individual fixed both his status (Zat) in the official hierarchy and also his size of contingents (Sawaar).
3. State could not increase the Sawar rank without altering the Zat rank.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- Mansabdari was a unique system devised by the Mughals in India. The mansabdari system, evolved by Akbar with certain changes and modifications, was the basis of civil and military administrations under the Mughals.
- The word mansab means a place or position. **Under the mansab system ranks were expressed in numerical terms.**
- The mansab awarded to an individual fixed both his status in the official hierarchy and also his salary. It also fixed the number of armed retainers the holders of mansab was to maintain.
- Later the rank of mansabdar came to be denoted by two numbers - Zat and-Sawar. **The Zat denoted personal rank of an official and the Sawar indicated the size of contingents maintained by the mansabdars.**
- However, there were exceptions to this rule particularly when the mansabdar was serving in a difficult terrain amidst the rebels. **In such cases the state often increased the Sawar rank without altering the Zat rank.** Some times Sawar rank was also increased for a temporary period to meet emergency situations.

Q5. Consider the following pairs:

1. Diwan-i-kul: Head of judiciary
2. Mir Bakshi: Head of finance
3. Amil-guzar: Revenue collector
4. Muqaddam: Head of village

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Diwan-i Kul was the chief diwan. He was responsible for revenue and finances.** Akbar had strengthened the office of diwan by entrusting the revenue powers to the diwan.
- **Mir Bakshi looked after all matters pertaining to the military administration.**
- The Sadr-us Sudur was the head of the ecclesiastical department. His chief duty was to protect the laws of the Shariat.

- The Mir Saman was the officer in-charge of the royal Karkhanas.
- The **Amil-guzar was a revenue collector**, usually the head of a district or pargana. The quanungo kept all the records of land in the pargana.
- **The Muqaddam was the village head man.**

Q6. Arrange the following units of Mughal administration into decreasing order of their power?

1. Suba
2. Chakla
3. Pargana
4. Mauza

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- The village (Mauza) was the smallest unit of administration.
- **A group of villages constituted a pargana and a few parganas a shiqq or, Sarkar (Chakla).**
- **Few sarkars constituted Subah (provinces).**
- In 1580, Akbar divided the Empire into twelve subas.
- Each suba was divided into a number of sarkars and these were further divided into parganas and mahals.
- During Shah Jahan's reign, another administrative unit **chakla** came into existence. **It was a cluster of a number of parganas.**

Q7. The Treaty of Purandar was an initiative of Jai Singh for the conquest of Deccan by Aurangzeb. It was signed between:

- (a) Jai Singh and Adil Shah II
- (b) Shivaji and Jai Singh
- (c) Malik Amber and Aurangzeb
- (d) Siddis and Mughal

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- Jai Singh, the Mughal noble, wanted to pursue the forward policy in the Deccan and to get support of the Marathas. In this mission he made the **Treaty of Purandar (1664) with Shivaji**.

Q8. The ruling classes in the Deccan states in Medieval India consisted of groups of nobles who came from various background. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The founder of Adil Shahi state of Bijapur was an Afaqi.
2. Dakhanis were also originally from outside and included Hindu converts also.
3. Most of the Afaqis were sunni while most of the Dakhanis were shia.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- The ruling classes in the Deccan states consisted of groups of nobles who came from various backgrounds. There were two broad categories which were continuing from the Bahmani empire. These were Dakhanis and Afaqis or Pardesis.
- **The Dakhanis were originally from outside but had settled in Deccan long back and included Hindu converts also.** The prominent examples of the latter are Fathullah Imad Shah, the founder of the Imad Shahi dynasty in Berar and Ahmed Nizam Shah who established the sultanate of Ahmednagar. Both of these were Brahmin converts.
- Afaqis or Pardesis were new arrivals. They continued to come to these states throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. **Yusuf Adil Shah, the founder of Adil Shahi state of Bijapur, was also an Afaqi.**

- **Most of the Afaqis were shia while most of the Ddanis were sunni.**

Q9. Which the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Chahar Taslim: Mode of salutation
2. Ghalla-bakshi: Revenue Farming
3. Pahi-kasht: Non-resident cultivator

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Under Shah Jahan sijda was replaced with **chahar Taslim** and zaminbos (kissing the ground). Chahar Taslim was a mode of salutation which begins with placing the back of the right hand on the ground, and raising it gently till the person stands erect, when he puts the palm of his hand upon the crown of his head.
- Under the Mughals four different methods of revenue-assessment existed, namely: Zabt (or Zabti), Kankut, Ghalla-bakshi (or Batai) and Nasaq. In **ghalla-bakshi (Share cropping)** a simple sharing of the harvested grain took place.
- The seventeenth century refer to two kinds of peasants – khud-kashta and pahi-kashta. Khud-kashta peasants were residents of the village in which they held their lands. **The pahi-kashta peasants were non-resident cultivators** who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands elsewhere on a contractual basis.

Q10. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Nastaliq is a type of Persian calligraphy, developed in the Akbar's reign.
2. Tabaqat-i-Akbari was written by Abul Fazl.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2only

- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- Calligraphy, the art of handwriting, was considered a skill of great importance. It was practiced using different styles. Akbar's favourite was the nastaliq, a fluid style with long horizontal strokes. **It was developed in Iran in the 14th and 15th centuries.**
- **Tabaqat-i-Akbari**, also known as Tarikh-i-Nizami was written by **Nizamuddin Ahmad**. The book is a general history of the Muslim rule in India coming down to the year of its composition.

Q11. Global social mobility report has been published by which of the following organizations?

- (a) World Bank
- (b) International labor organization
- (c) International monetary fund
- (d) World economic forum

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **World economic forum** has come out with its first ever global social mobility report which ranked India at 76th place out of 82 countries.

Q12. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- (a) Blue dot network is a USA lead initiative which brings together govts, private sector and other organization to set high quality global infrastructure development standards.
- (b) India recently signed UN lead Singapore convention on mediation.
- (c) India is a member of Indian ocean commission.
- (d) Pakistan is part of coffee club also known as uniting for consensus.

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Indian ocean commission is an intergovernmental organization that links African Indian Ocean nations: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion (an overseas region of France), and Seychelles. **India holds an observer status** along with China.

Q13. Consider the following statement regarding Bharat bond ETF:

1. It is India first corporate bond exchange traded fund.
2. Retail investor can invest with minimum amount of 10000 Rs.
3. It will have a fixed maturity period of 5 and 10 years and will trade on the stock exchange.
4. This move will allow retail investor to buy govt. debt.

Which of the above statements are **incorrect**?

- (a) 1 and 2.
- (b) 2 and 3.
- (c) 3 and 4.
- (d) None of the above.

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- Bharat bond ETF have a minimum maturity period of **3 and 10 years** and investors can put in minimum of **1000 Rs.**

Q14. Consider the following statements regarding INSTEX (Instruments in support of trade exchanges):

1. It is a joint initiative of countries parties to JCPOA to circumvent USA sanctions.
2. its mission is to facilitate non-US dollar and non-SWIFT transaction.
3. INSTEX is registered at London with initial 3000 Euros in capital.

which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) All of the above

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- INSTEX is a project of **France, United Kingdom and Germany** to avoid USA sanctions after Washington pull out of Iran nuclear deal.

- It is registered at **Paris** and facilitate **non-USD non-SWIFT transactions**.

Q15. Consider the following statements regarding jal jeevan mission:

1. it aims to supply piped water to all rural household by 2022.
2. The Mission comes under the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
3. Jal Jeevan Mission will converge with other Central and State Government Schemes to achieve its objectives of sustainable water supply management across the country.

Which of the above statements is **incorrect**?

- (a) 1 only.
- (b) 2 only.
- (c) 3 only.
- (d) None of the above

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Jal jeevan mission aims to ensure piped water supply to all rural household by **2024**.