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1. Consider the following statements regarding the work and responsibilities of Mir-Bakhshi during the reign of Akbar:

- I. The mir bakhshi was also the head of the intelligence and information agencies or the empire.
- II. Intelligence officers (barids) and news reporters (waqia-navis) were posted to all parts of the empire and their reports were presented to the emperor at the court through the mir bakhshi.
- III. It has been seen that the diwan and the mir bakhshi were almost on a par with, and supported and checked, each other.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. II and III
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation: The head of the military department was called the mir bakhshi. It was the mir bakhshi and not the diwan who was considered the head of the nobility. The mir bakhshi was also the head of the intelligence and information agencies or the empire. Intelligence officers (bards) and news reporters (waqia-navis) were posted to all parts of the empire. Their reports were presented to the emperor at the court through the mir bakhshi. It will thus be seen that the diwan and the mir bakhshi were almost on a par with, and supported and checked, each other.

2. Which of the following officials was responsible to look after the imperial household of Mughal Empire?

- a. Mir Bakhshi
- b. Mir Saman
- c. Diwan
- d. Mansbdar

Answer: b

Explanation: The third important officer after diwan and mir bakhshi was the mir saman. He was in charge of the imperial household, including the supply or all the provisions and articles for the use of the inmates of the harem or the female apartments.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the jurisdiction of work and responsibility of mir saman:

- I. Mir saman was in charge of the imperial household, including the supply or all the provisions and articles for the use of the inmates of the harem or the female apartments.
- II. Many of these articles were manufactured under supervision in royal workshops called

karkhanas.

III. The maintenance of etiquette at the court, the control of the royal bodyguard, etc., were all under the overall supervision of this officer.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. II and III
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation: Mir saman was in charge of the imperial household, including the supply or all the provisions and articles for the use of the inmates of the harem or the female apartments. Many of these articles were manufactured under supervision in royal workshops called karkhanas. Only nobles who enjoyed the complete confidence of the emperor were appointed to this office. The maintenance of etiquette at the court, the control of the royal bodyguard, etc., were all under the overall supervision of this officer.

4. Who among the followings was the judicial department head during the Mughal period?

- a. Qazi
- b. Mir Bakhshi
- c. Mir Saman
- d. Diwan

Answer: a

Explanation: The fourth important department was the judicial department headed by the chief qazi. This post was sometimes combined with that of the chief sadr who was responsible for all charitable and religious endowments.

5. Who among the following was the chief qazi during the reign of Akbar?

- a. Bairam Khan
- b. Abdun Nabi
- c. Jamal Khan
- d. Aziz Khan Kuka

Answer: b

Explanation: The fourth important department was the judicial department headed by the chief qazi. This post was sometimes combined with that of the chief sadr who was responsible for all charitable and religious endowments. Thus it was a post which carried considerable power and patronage. It fell into bad odour due to the corruption and venality of Akbar's chief qazi, Abdun Nabi.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the grant inam lands during the reign of Akbar:

- I. After instituting a careful scrutiny of the grants held by various persons, Akbar separated the inam lands from the jagir and khalisa lands.
- II. Akbar divided the empire into 100 circles for purposes of grant of inam lands and their administration.
- III. Akbar made it a deliberate part of his policy to grant inam lands to all persons, irrespective of their religious faith and beliefs.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. I and III
- d. All of the above

Answer: c

Explanation: After instituting a careful scrutiny of the grants held by various persons, Akbar separated the inam lands from the jagir and khalisa lands, and divided the empire into six circles for purposes of grant of inam lands and their administration. Two features of the inam grants are noteworthy. First, Akbar made it a deliberate part of his policy to grant inam lands to all persons, irrespective of their religious faith and beliefs. Sanads of grant to various Hindu maths made by Akbar are still preserved. Second, Akbar made it a rule that half of the inam land should consist of cultivable wasteland. Thus, the inam-holders were encouraged to extend cultivation.

7. Consider the following statements regarding Jhrokha during Akbar's rule:

- I. Akbar started his day with his appearance at the jharoka of the palace.
- II. In order to make himself accessible to the people as well as to the ministers, Akbar carefully divided his time.
- III. Large numbers of people assembled daily to have a glimpse of the ruler, and to present petitions to him if necessary.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. I and III
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation: In order to make himself accessible to the people as well as to the ministers, Akbar carefully divided his time. The day started with the emperor's appearance at the jharoka of the palace. Large numbers of people assembled daily to have a glimpse of the ruler, and to present petitions to him if necessary.

8. Which of the followings was the private consultation chamber during Akbar's period?

- a. Diwan-i-am
- b. Ghusal khana
- c. Jhrokha
- d. Diwan-i-khas

Answer: b

Explanation: Akbar during his rule, there was separate time was allotted to the ministers apart from public appearance during Jhrokha. For confidential consultations, the ministers were generally called to a chamber which was situated near Akbar's bathing apartment (ghusal khana). In course of time, this private consultation chamber came to be called ghusal khana.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the division of empire in 1580 by Akbar:

- I. Akbar divided the empire into twelve subas in 1580.
- II. The twelve subas were Bengal, Bihar, Allahabad, Awadh, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Multan, Kabul, Ajmer, Malwa and Gujarat.
- III. A governor (subadar), a diwan, a bakhshi, a sadr, a qazi, and a waqia-navis were appointed to each of the provinces.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. I and III
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation: Akbar divided the empire into twelve subas in 1580. These were Bengal, Bihar, Allahabad, Awadh, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Multan, Kabul, Ajmer, Malwa and Gujarat. A governor (subadar), a diwan, a bakhshi, a sadr, a qazi, and a waqia-navis were appointed to each of the provinces. Thus, orderly government based on the principle of checks and balances was extended to the provinces.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Akbar's relation with the Rajputs:

- I. In order to give strength in relations with Rajputs, Akbar gave complete religious freedom to his Hindu wives, and gave an honoured place to their parents and relations in the nobility.
- II. Akbar never gave importance to any of the Rajput rulers of his period.
- III. Akbar always showed his cruelty and power to overpower Rajput ruled regions in the west.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. I and III
- d. All of the above

Answer: a

Explanation: Akbar gave complete religious freedom to his Hindu wives, and gave an honoured place to their parents and relations in the nobility. Bhara Mal was made a high grandee. His son, Bhagwan Das, rose to the rank of 5000 and his grandson, Man Singh, to the rank of 7000. This rank was accorded by Akbar to only one other noble, Aziz Khan Kuka, his foster-brother. Akbar emphasised his special relationship with the Kachhawaha ruler in other ways as well. The infant prince, Danyal, was sent to Amber to be brought up by Bhara Mal's wives. In 1572, when Akbar dashed to Gujarat, Bhara Mal was placed in charge of Agra where all the royal ladies were residing, a signal honour given only to noble who were either relations or close confidants of the emperor.