

## Medieval India Concept of Kingship and Nature of Administration

---

**Que.1. Match the items in column A with the appropriate item in column 'B**

**Marks :(4)**

A	B
1. Market reforms	Sivaji
2. Mansabdari system	Krishna Deva Raya
3. Ashtapradan	Akbar
4. Amukthamalyada	Alauddin Khalji

**Ans. 1.** Alauddin Khalji

**2.** Akbar

**3.** Sivaji

**4.** Krishna Deva Raya

**Que.2. "Maratha central administration had the support of an elaborate ministry". -**

**Substantiate.**

**Marks :(6)**

**Ans.** Ashtapradhan

(Peshwa, Nyayadhyaksh, Amatya, Sachiv, Mantrin, Pandita Rao, Sumant, Senapathi)

The king has full control over administration

Strong intelligence system.

Local administration

**Que.3. Name the administration in which the country was divided into Mandalams, Valanadus, Nadus and Kottams during medieval period ?**

**Marks :(1)**

( The Sultanate administration, The Mughal Administration, The Chola Administration, The Maratha Administration )

**Ans.** The Chola Administration

**Que.4. Who was in charge of foreign affairs in the council of ministers called Ashtapradhan?**

**Marks :(1)**

- a) Sumant                      b) Amatya,  
c) Peshwa                      d) Sachiv

Ans. a) Sumant

**Que.5. Which ideology was introduced by emperor Akbar comprising the essence of the discourses at Ibadat Khana ?** **Marks : (1)**

- a) Badsha-i-Hind                      b) Din-i-Ilahi  
c) Mansabdari                      d) Jagirdari

Ans. b) Din-i-Ilahi

**Que.6. Explain the features of the centralised administrative system was implemented during the Sultanate rule?** **Marks : (4)**

**Ans.** The influence of Turkish tradition

The Sultan was the head of administration, military and judiciary.

The leadership of the Caliphate of Baghdad was accepted.

A strong army was maintained

The vast country was divided into different regions for the convenience of administration.

**Que.7. Name the taxes collected from the Mogalai regions ?** **Marks : (1)**

**Ans.** . Chawth

. Sardeshmukhi

**Que.8. Write the difference between Swarajya and Mogalai.** **Marks : (2)**

**Ans.**

a. **Swarajya'** - territories of the Marathas

b. **Mogalai'** – regions annexed to the kingdom

**Que.9. Identify the inscription that gives information about the village autonomy during the Chola period?** **Marks : (1)**

**Ans.** The Uttaramerur inscription

**Que.10. Some of the members of the Ashtapradhan, which helped the Maratha ruler Shivaji in his administration are given below. Write down their duties .** **Marks : (2)**

- a. Peshwa                      b. Sumant  
c. Amatya                      d. Pandita Rao

**Ans. a.** Peshwa - Prime Minister

- b. Sumant - Foreign Affairs
- c. Amatya- Finance Officer
- d. Pandita Rao - Religious and Charitable activities

**Que.11. Who circulated royal orders to other officers during the Chola period,?**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans.** 'Olainayakam'.

**Que.12. What is the difference between Zat' and Sawar, the two sub-divisions of Mansab in the Mansabdri system ?**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans.** Zat - refers to the rank and salary of a person in the army.

Sawar - refers to the number of horses a Mansabdar had to maintain.

**Que. 13. What are the two sub-divisions of Mansab in the Mansabdari system ?**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans.** Zat and Sawar

**Que. 14. Which of the following is related to the Sultanate rule ?**

**Marks :(1)**

- a) For administrative convenience, the country was divided into Subahs, Sarkars, Parganas and Villages.
- b) For administrative convenience, the country was divided into Mandalams, Valanadus, Nadus and Kottams.
- c) For administrative convenience, the country was divided into districts (pranthas), parganas and villages.
- d) For the convenience of administration, the empire was divided into provinces, shiqs, parganas and villages.

**Ans.** d. For the convenience of administration, the empire was divided into provinces, shiqs, parganas and villages.

**Que. 15. What is the role of Sachiv in the Ashtapradhan which helped the Maratha ruler Shivaji in his administration ?**

**Marks :(1)**

- a) Religious and charitable activities
- b) Military matters
- c) Chief judicial officers
- d) In charge of royal correspondence.

**Ans.** d) In charge of royal correspondence.

**Que. 16. Who wrote the book “ Akbarnama”, one of the main sources of information about administrative system of the Mughal period ?** **Marks :(1)**

**Ans. Abul Fazl**

**Que. 17. ‘Zat’ and ‘Sawar’ are two terms associated with the Mansabdari System. ‘Zat’ means the rank and salary of a person in the army. What does ‘Sawar’ mean?**

**Marks :(1)**

- a) The landgrant system in lieu of salary
- b) Method of land taxation
- c) The number of horses a Mansabdar had to maintain.
- d) Territory that is being conquered by others

**Ans. c) The number of horses a Mansabdar had to maintain.**

**Que.18. The statements related to the rule of medieval India are given below. Find out administration related with these statements** **Marks :(4)**

- a) A group of autonomous villages formed a ‘Kottam’
- b) The day-to-day administration of the village was done by the officers known as ‘Ayyagars’,
- c) The country was divided into ‘Swarajya’ and ‘Mogalai’.
- d) The empire was divided into provinces, shiqs, parganas and villages.

**(Maratha rule, Chola rule, Sultanate rule, Vijayanagara rule, Mughal rule)**

**Ans. a. The Chola rule**

b. The Vijayanagara Empire

c. The Maratha rule

d. Sultanate rule

**Que.19. How did the ideology of ‘Din-i-Ilahi’ formulated by Emperor Akbar promote stability and religious harmony?** **Marks :(4)**

**Ans. Din-i-Ilahi is a conceptual framework formulated by emperor Akbar from the essence of discussions held in Ibadat Khana**

**It was a combination of ideas and principles of different religions.**

**It did not have any rites, religious texts, places of worship or priests, Sulh-i-Kul or ‘Peace to all’ was its basic tenet.**

**There was the entrance ceremony.**

(One score each)

**Que. 20. Prepare a brief note about the Ashtapradhan which existed during the Maratha period.** **Marks :(4)**

**Ans.** Ashtapradhan - A Council of ministers to assist Shivaji in administration.  
Peshwa, Nyayadhyaksh, Amatya, Sachiv, Mantrin, Pandita Rao, Sumant, Senapathi.

**Que.21. What are the features of the Mansabdari system implemented by emperor Akbar?**

**Marks :(4)**

**Ans.** The term 'Mansab' denotes the rank or position of a Mughal military officer  
Each Mansab had two sub-divisions called the 'Zat' and the 'Sawar'  
The designation was based on the number of cavalry and horses.  
The word 'Zat' means individual. It fixes the rank and salary of a person in the army  
Sawar refers to the number of cavalry and horses a Mansabdar had to maintain.

(One score each)

**Que.22. Write any two characteristics of the Maratha rule at the time of Shivaji's administration.** **Marks :(2)**

**Ans.** Ashtapradhan - Council of ministers to assist in administration  
There was an espionage system to observe various officers and state affairs,  
Local administration was prevailed.

**Que.23. What is the difference between the Nayankara System and the Ayyagar System that existed in the Vijayanagara Empire?** **Marks :(4)**

**Ans.** Central Government - Nayankara and Local Government - Ayyagar.  
The provincial governors maintained fixed number of soldiers of their own. He was given the title of 'Nayak' and a fixed land. This central rule of the king is known as Nayankara.

The day-to-day administration of the village was done by the officers known as 'Ayyagars',.

**Que.24. write the name of two councils functioned for the purpose of village administration during the Chola period. Specify how they differ.** **Marks :(4)**

**Ans.**

- Ur and the Sabha
- Ur belongs to all the people of the village.

- The Sabha is comprised of only Brahmins.
- These councils assembled on the premises of the temples.

(One score each)

**Que.25. Write the responsibilities and powers of the Sabha , one of the councils established for the administration of villages during the Chola period. Marks :(3)**

**Ans.**

- Collect tax by surveying land.
- Receive land for the temples.
- Undertake public works for the welfare of the people.
- Keep accounts and records
- Conduct judicial administration of the village.

**Que.26. Which were the two councils functioned for the purpose of village administration during the Chola period? Marks :(2)**

**Ans. -Ur**

**-Sabha**

**Que.27. The village autonomy that existed during the Chola period was very similar to that of the local administration of modern times. Substantiate. Marks :(6)**

**Ans. .**Two councils known as the Ur and the Sabha functioned for the purpose of village administration

.The Sabha was divided into many panchayats with separate responsibilities

.The members of the Panchayats were determined through both selection and election

.The members were elected annually.

.One person could serve as the member of the panchayat for a maximum of three consecutive terms.

.Those who were accused of crimes such as bribery and theft were not given the chance to contest in the election.

.The members of the Sabha were called Perumakkal and the members of the panchayats were known as Variya perumakkal.

.Compare the local self-government system of the modern era.

(One score each)

**Que.28. He adopted the title of Badsha-i-Hind (Emperor of India). Marks :(4)**

**Ans.** A new faith named Din-i-Ilahi was formulated by inculcating the ideas of all religions.

The Rajputs such as Raja Todarmal, Birbal, Mansingh, etc. were appointed as high officials.

Akbar and his relatives married Rajput ladies.

**Que.29. Evaluate the effectiveness of market reforms implemented by Alauddin Khalji to maintain a strong administration.** **Marks :(4)**

**Ans.** The government fixed the prices of essential commodities.

Black marketeers and hoarders were strictly punished.

The weights and measures were unified.

The government established granaries to store the grains

Officers were appointed for the strict implementation of the market regulations

**Que.30. Write the general features of Sultanate administration and Mughal rule.** **Marks :(4)**

**Ans.** The influence of Turkish and Mongol traditions.

Powers were centralized in the king.

Based on military power

Assistance of ministers and officials in the administration.

Similarities in local administration

(Write any 4 numbers)

**Que.31. Write any four characteristics of Sultanate administration.** **Marks :(4)**

**Ans.** The Sultan was the head of administration, military and judiciary.

The leadership of the Caliphate of Baghdad was accepted.

A strong army was maintained

The influence of Turkish tradition

Ministers and officers to assist the king in administration

An exact law of succession was absent

The vast country was divided into different regions for the convenience of administration.

Regional laws prevailed at the village level.

**Que.32. What was the main objective of the market reforms implemented by Alauddin Khalji?** **Marks :(2)**

**Ans.** Maintaining a large army with less expenditure

**Que.33. By what name was the council only included brahmins known during Chola regime ?**

**( Ur, Kottams, Sabha, Mandalams )**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans.** Sabha

**Que.34. Complete the chart which shows local administration during Sultanate and Mughal period.** **Marks :(4)**

Sultanate Period	Mughal period
Province	C,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
a.....	<u>Sarkar</u>
<u>Pargana</u>	d.....
b.....	Village

**Ans.** a. Shiq

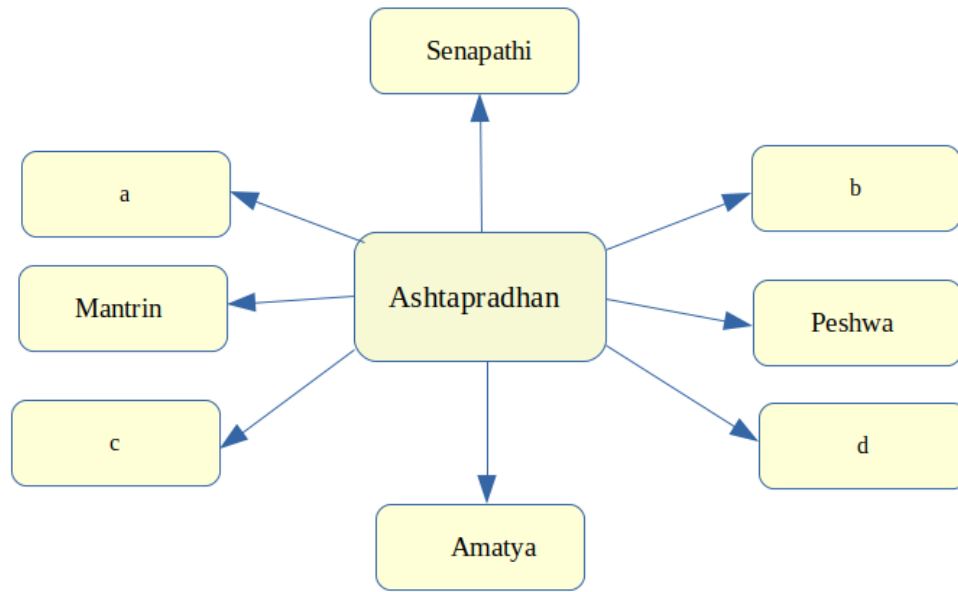
b. Village

c. Subah

d. Pargana

**Que.35. Complete the word-web associated with the Ashtapradhan which helped the Maratha ruler Shivaji in his administration.** **Marks :(4)**





**Ans.** a. Sumant

b. Pandita Rao

c. Sachiv

d. Nyayadhyaksh

**Que.36. Match the items in column 'B' and 'C' with the appropriate items in column 'A'**

**Marks : (4)**

A	B	C
<u>Swarajya'</u>	The <u>Ayyagar</u> System	The Mughal Administration
<u>Zat'</u>	<u>Variya perumakkal</u>	The <u>Vijayanagara</u> Empire
<u>Perumakkal.</u>	<u>Sawar</u>	Administration of the <u>Marathas</u>
<u>Nayankara</u> System	' <u>Mogalai</u> '	The <u>Chola</u> Administration

**Ans.**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<u>Swarajya'</u>	<u>'Mogalai'</u>	Administration of the <u>Marathas</u>
<u>Zat'</u>	<u>Sawar</u>	The Mughal Administration
<u>Perumakkal.</u>	<u>Variya perumakkal</u>	The <u>Chola</u> Administration
<u>Nayankara System</u>	The <u>Ayyagar</u> System	The <u>Vijayanagara</u> Empire

**Que.37. Prepare a note by Analysing the following indicators about the local administration of medieval India. Marks :(6)**

**Indicators**

- **Maratha administration**
- **The Vijayanagara Empire**
- **The Chola Administration**

**Ans.** Maratha Empire was divided into provinces, districts (pranthalas), parganas and villages and further divided into 'Swarajya' and 'Mogalai'.

For the convenience of administration, the Vijayanagar empire was divided into provinces, nadus and villages.

For the sake of administration, the Chola kings divided the country into Mandalams, Valanadus, Nadus and Kottams.

(2 scores each )

**Que.38. Prepare a note by analysing the following indicators about the local administration of medieval India Marks :(6)**

- **The Sultanate Administration**
- **The Mughal Administration**
- **The Maratha Administration**

**Ans.** The local administrative divisions of Sultanate period

- Province, Shiq, Pargana, Village

The Local administrative divisions of Mughal period - Subah, sarkar, Pargana, Village

The Maratha kingdom was divided into provinces, districts (pranthalas), parganas and villages.

**Que.39. What are the similarities and differences between the Iqta System existed during the Sultanate period and the Jagirdari System of Emperor Akbar? Marks :(6)**

**And. Similarities**

- The right of the land to the military chiefs.
- The right to keep the army on its own.
- Right to tax collection.
- There is no independent power.

**Differences**

It was known as Jagirdars in Akbar's time and Iqtadar during sultanate

The Jagirdari system was a higher form of the Iqta system of the Sultanate period

The position of jagirdar was not hereditary.

As in the Iqta system, the Jagirdars never lived in or ruled over the land they received

(write any three similarities and three differences each for each score)

**Que.40. Complete the table which shows the functions of the ministers in the council called Ashtapradhan. Marks :(4)**

**Ans.** a. Pandita Rao

b. Foreign Affairs

c. Peshwa

d. Finance Officer