

CHAPTER-2 | Reshaping India's Political Map

QUIZ
PART-12

1. Who was responsible for central administration in the Mughal Empire?
- A. Zamindars
 - B. Mansabdar
 - C. Village headmen
 - D. Peasant councils (B)

Explanation: Mansabdar were officials responsible for both military and civil administration, assigned ranks and salaries by the emperor.

2. The revenue system implemented by Akbar was called:
- A. Token Currency System
 - B. Todar Mal's Land Revenue System
 - C. Jizya
 - D. Chauth (B)

Explanation: Raja Todar Mal introduced a standardized land revenue system (Ain-i-Dahsala), which calculated revenue based on crop productivity.

3. Who collected revenue at the village level under the Mughals?
- A. Mansabdar
 - B. Zamindars
 - C. Subahdar
 - D. Peshwas (B)

Explanation: Zamindars were local landlords responsible for collecting taxes from peasants and forwarding them to the state.

4. What were the main responsibilities of a Subahdar?
- A. Religious duties
 - B. Governor of a province, administration and military
 - C. Trading with Europeans
 - D. Recording census only (B)

Explanation: Subahdar governed provinces (subahs), managed revenue, law, and military forces under the Mughal emperor.

5. Mansabdar were assigned ranks called:
- A. Jagirs
 - B. Zats and Sawars
 - C. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi
 - D. Taluks (B)

Explanation: Mansabdar were given two ranks: Zat (personal rank) and Sawar (number of cavalry they maintained).

6. What was a Jagir?
- A. A type of army unit
 - B. Land assigned to officials for revenue collection
 - C. A Mughal weapon
 - D. A religious tax (B)

Explanation: Jagirs were land grants given to officials to collect revenue, used to maintain their households and troops.

7. Akbar appointed which group to strengthen local administration?
- A. Village headmen and Patels
 - B. British officials
 - C. European traders
 - D. Foreign mercenaries only (A)

Explanation: Village headmen and Patels helped implement policies and collect taxes, ensuring smooth administration at the local level.

8. Which system ensured peasants paid fixed revenue under Akbar?
- A. Jizya
 - B. Ain-i-Dahsala
 - C. Token Currency
 - D. Chauth (B)

Explanation: The Ain-i-Dahsala system fixed the revenue based on average crop yields over 10 years, providing stability for farmers and treasury.

9. The Mughal empire was divided into provinces called:
- A. Jagirs
 - B. Subahs
 - C. Zats
 - D. Taluks (B)

Explanation: Provinces or Subahs were governed by Subahdar, each responsible for administration, military, and revenue collection.

10. What was the purpose of the Mughal administrative hierarchy?
- A. To encourage rebellions
 - B. To maintain control and efficient governance
 - C. To promote trade only
 - D. To spread religion (B)

Explanation: The hierarchical system (emperor → subahdar → mansabdar → zamindar → village headman) ensured central control and efficient governance across the empire.