

## SOLUTIONS

1. (b) His father was in the service of an Afghan noble Jamal Khan. During his youth, Sher Shah entered the service of Bahar Khan Lohani. While serving him, Farid earned the title of Sher Khan when he killed a tiger. Hence, option 'b' is correct. The title was given to him by Bahar Khan Lohani. At some places, it is mentioned that a local King of Bihar Muzaffar Khan gave him the title. All other options can be easily eliminated.

Educational objective: To know about important changes in Mughal rulers.

2. (c) Maharani Karnavati of Mewar was the widow of Rana Sanga, sent a Rakhi to Humayun seeking help as the leaderless Rajput army was small and had a lot of differences. Bahadur Shah was an able and ambitious ruler. Ascending the throne in 1526 he conquered Malwa and was headed towards Chittorgarh.

Educational objective: To know about important events during the Mughal period.

3. (c) Statement 1 is correct: After coming from Gwalior and Agra, Humayun spent the next year and a half in building a new city in Delhi, which he named Dinpanah (Hence statement 2 is incorrect). He organized many grand feasts and festivities during the period.

Humayun has been blamed for wasting valuable time in these activities, while Sher Khan was steadily augmenting his power in the east.

Statement 3 is correct: Din Panah was located on the bank of the Yamuna River. Sher Shah, who overthrew Humayun in 1540, razed Din Panah to the ground and built his new capital, the Sher Shahi, now known as Purana Qila fort, in southeastern Delhi.

Educational objective: To know about important cities and towns built by Humayun and Sher Shah.

4. (d) Both the statements are incorrect. The definitions of both terms have been reversed. So the correct posts will be:

Shiqdar-i-shiqdaran – who is the head of the district/Sarkar and responsible for hearing criminal cases and law & order.

Munsif-i-munsifan – was under the shiqdar and maintain revenue works and hear civil cases.

Educational objective: To know about administration during Sher Shah Suri.

5. (d) All the statements are correct. Sher Shah continued the central machinery of administration which had been developed during the Sultanate period. Sher Shah did not favour leaving too much authority in the hands of ministers.

The King i.e. Sultan continues to be the central arch of the governing architecture of the political structure. He was the absolute ruler and head of the state.

Only the designations of the officers were new and both pargana and sarkar were units of administration in the earlier period also.

Educational objective: To have an understanding of changes and continuity in the Mughal period.

6. (d) Sher Shah's reign was short but revolutionary in the history of architecture in India. Qila-i-Kunha mosque was constructed by Sher Shah in 1541 as the finest monument of his reign. One of only two surviving buildings within the fort, it is situated close to the western entrance gate of the fort.

Educational objective: To know about the architecture of the Mughal period.

7. (c) The following were the similarities in the military administration of Alauddin and Sher Shah:

- Five divisions of the army – standing army, personal, soldiers of subedar, short service commission, and Hindu army.
- The salary was given in cash instead of iqtas.

- Daagh and huliya system of registration of horses and soldiers.
- Divided into three units – standing, cavalry, and elephant with artillery.

However, one major difference was in the composition of the army. Alauddin's army consists only of Afghans while that of Sher Shah included both Afghans & Hindus.

Educational objective: To have an analytical and comparative understanding of changes in history.

8. (a) Sher Shah did not make many changes in the administrative divisions prevailing since the Sultanat period.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Accounts were maintained both in Persian and the local languages (Hindavi).

Statement 2 is correct: Above the pargana was the shiq or sarkar under the charge of the shiqdar-i-shiqdaran or faujdar and a munsif-i-munsifan.

Educational objective: To know the important administrative changes brought by Sher Shah Suri.

9. (b) Sher Shah paid great attention to the fostering of trade and commerce and the improvement of communications in his kingdom. Sher Shah restored the old imperial road called the Grand Trunk Road, from Lahore in the west to Sonargaon in Bengal. He also built a

**Subject: History**

**Topic: Medieval History**

**Issue: Sher Shah Suri & his reforms**

road from Agra to Jodhpur and Chittor, evidently linking up with the road to the Gujarat seaports.

Educational objective: To have an understanding of reforms and changes brought by Sher Shah.

**10.(c)** Both the statements are correct.

The areas sown, the type of crops cultivated, and the amount each peasant had to pay were written down on a paper called Patta and each peasant was informed of it. No one was allowed to charge from the peasants anything extra.

The Qabuliyat system involved a deed agreement between the peasant and the government. Qabuliyat system aimed at discouraging the Jagir system.

Educational objective: To know about Sher Shah Suri and his important reforms.