

Q.7)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement a is correct: The country was divided into mauzas, tarfs and prants. All these units were already existing under the Deccani rulers and were not the innovation of Shivaji. But he reorganized and renamed them. -Mauza was the lowest unit. Then were the tarfs headed by a havaldar, karkun or paripatyagar. **The provinces were known as prants under subedar, karkun (or mukhya desbadhikari).** Over a number of prants there was the sarsubedar to control and supervise the work of subedars.

Statement b is correct: Darakh-dars were hereditary provincial officers. They kept a check on the powers of the Mamlatdars and other military officers.

Statement c is correct: Shivaji preferred to give cash salaries to the regular soldiers. Though sometimes the chiefs received revenue grants (saranjam).

Statement d is incorrect: The forts were jointly administered by 3 officials of equal status and rank- Havildar (incharge of keys), Sarnobat (incharge garrison) and Sabnis (incharge muster roll and correspondence). Each acted as a check and balance on the power of the others and prevented concentration of power. All these posts were transferable as well.

Knowledge Base:

- 1) Shivaji's central administration consisted of the *Ashtapradhan* system.
- 2) Most posts were non hereditary and transferable during his reign.
- 3) Another important official in the Fort was the *Karkhani* (incharge of grain stores and other material needs.)

Source: Old NCERT Class XII Medieval India by Satish Chandra, Ch – 19

<http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20226/1/Unit-10.pdf>

Q.8)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: It was written in Sanskrit in 12th century CE. Rajatarangini, or the river of kings, authored by Kalhana. It consists of eight books or tarangas, and is composed in verse.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It records only the history of Kashmir region, of which Kalhan was a native. The Rajatarangini is, at one level, a history of Kashmir since its inception (the account begins with the creation of the land from primeval waters). The first three tarangas deal with the history of the region till the 7th century CE, tarangas 4 to 6 carry the story forward till the 11th century, while the last two tarangas (which are also the longest) deal with the 12th century.

Statement 3 is correct: What makes Kalhana's work unique is that he mentions at the outset the sources he consulted. These included sasanas or royal proclamations pertaining to religious endowments, prasastis or eulogies, and the sastras.

Knowledge Base:

- 1) It is one of the first indigenous attempts reflecting modern historiography (method of recording history) - that did not mix facts with legends or divine genealogies.
- 2) It mentioned the notable incidents and a short analysis of the rules of various famous rulers of the region like Lalitaditya, Avantivarman, Didda, etc.
- 3) His analysis also shed light on the socio-economic conditions of the region.

Source: IGNOU BA - EHI 03