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| Question | Regarding the administration under the rule of Balban, consider the following statements:   1. He appointed people from non-noble families to important posts in the government. 2. He made no exception when it came to administering justice. 3. He excluded non-Turks from positions of power and authority.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 only |
| Option | 2 only |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is incorrect: Bulban was himself one of the Turkish chiefs and had arrogated all power to himself. He refused to entertain important government posts for anyone who did not belong to a noble family. This virtually meant exclusion of even Indian muslims from positions of power and authority.  Statement 2 is correct: Although he wanted to break the power of the chahalgani (the 40) and didn’t like the non-turks, but to win the public's confidence, he administered justice with extreme impartiality. Not even the highest in the land were spared if they transgressed his authority.  Statement 3 is correct: He was not prepared to share power with anyone, even though he considered himself a champion of the Turkish nobility. He excluded non-Turks from the administration. He dissatisfied many by basing his rule over a very narrow racial group. This led to much disturbance and troubles after his death. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Consider the following statements about the Turks:   1. They were the palace guards and mercenary soldiers of the Abbasid empire. 2. Their predominant mode of warfare consisted of rapid advance and retreat along with the ruthless plunder. 3. Dissolution of the Gurjara-Pratihara empire was one of the important reasons for Turkish expansion in India.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 and 3 only |
| Option | 2 only |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Option | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct: By the end of the 9th century, the Abbasid Caliphate was in decline and replaced by a series of states ruled by Islamized Turks. After entering the empire as palace guards and mercenary soldiers, they emerged as king makers. As the power of the central government declined, provincial governors started assuming independent status and these new rulers assumed the title of ‘amir’ at first and of ‘sultan’ later on.  Statement 2 is correct: The Turks brought with them the habit of ruthless plunder, their main mode of warfare consisted of rapid advance and retreat, lightning raids, and any loose body of stragglers. They could do this because of the excellent quality of their horses as also their hardihood so that they could cover incredible distances on horseback.  Statement 3 is correct: Break up of Gurjara-Pratihara empire led to a phase of political uncertainty in north India, and a new phase of struggle for domination. As a result, little attention was paid to the emergence of aggressive, expansionist Turkish states on the northwestern border of India and in West Asia. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | In the context of medieval history of India, the term Zabul or Zamindawar is related to which among the following ? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | The landlords of North Western India. |
| Option | Commander of commanders |
| Option | Tax collected from agricultural lands |
| Option | Neighbouring areas to the south of Kabul and Kandahar |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | Kabul, Kandahar and its neighbouring area to the south were known as Zabul or Zamindawar, they were considered parts of al-Hind or India till the end of the ninth century.  There were many Buddhist and Hindu shrines in the area, the most important being the 53.5 m colossal statue of Buddha at Bamiyan, with caves for the residence of a thousand monks.  The area up to the river Oxus was ruled by many dynasties, some of them claiming descent from Kanishka. These kingdoms, backed by a mixed population of local tribes, Hunas, Turks,exiled Iranians and Indians offered stiff resistance to the Arab effort to enter the area for tribute , plunder and slaves. Consequently there were skirmishes on both sides of the river. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which of the following statements about Alauddin Khilji is incorrect? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | He introduced the branding system (dagh) of the horses. |
| Option | The post of a special officer called “Mustakhraj” was created to collect land revenue from peasants in doab area. |
| Option | He did not undertake any market reform system to check the prices. |
| Option | He maintained a strong and huge standing army. |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | Alauddin Khilji (1296–1316) was a strong and efficient ruler of Khalji (Khilji) dynasty. He set up a strong central government. He was the highest authority of the state and he believed in the history of divine right. The Sultan started considering himself a representative of God or “Shadow of God''. Some of the reforms introduced by him were:   * Alauddin Khilji maintained a strong and huge standing army to safeguard his empire. * He introduced the system of branding of horses (dagh) and maintenance of the descriptive register of soldiers to prevent false musters and corrupt practices. Hence option (A) is correct. * Alauddin abolished the Jagir system and paid the salaries in cash to soldiers. * He fixed the pay of soldiers at 234 tankas a year, with an additional 78 tankas for a soldier maintaining two horses. * Ariz-i-Mumalik was in charge of the appointment of soldiers. * Alauddin Khilji introduced the scientific method of measurement of land for the assessment of land revenue. He was the first sultan to realize land revenue after the assessment of land and measurement of land under cultivation. The post of a special officer called “Mustakhraj” was created to collect land revenue from peasants in doab area and khalisa lands.   To keep the army satisfied with their salary, he started a strict price control mechanism which came to be known as the market reform system. He fixed the prices of cattles, horses, slaves. He strictly kept harsh punishments against any kind of profiteering and this kept his soldiers satisfied with their salaries. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Consider the following statement with  reference to the Khaljis:   1. Jalaluddin Khalji followed a policy of tolerance and believed that state should be based on the willing support of the governed. 2. Ala-ud-din was the first Sultan to pay his soldiers in cash rather than give them a share of booty.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 only |
| Option | 2 only |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | Neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct: Jalaluddin Khalji ruled only for a brief period of six years. He tried to mitigate some of the harsh aspects of Balban’s rule. He was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate to clearly put forward the view that the state should be based on the willing support of the governed, and that since the large majority of the people in India were Hindus, the state in India could not be a truly Islamic state. He also tried to gain the goodwill of the nobility by a policy of tolerance and avoiding harsh punishments.  Statement 2 is correct: Ala-ud-din was the first Sultan to pay his soldiers in cash rather than give them a share of booty. As the soldiers were paid less, the prices had to be monitored and controlled. Moreover, Ala-ud-din had to maintain a huge standing army. In order to restrict prices of essential commodities, Alaud-din set up an elaborate intelligence network to collect information on blackmarketing and hoarding. The transactions in  the bazaars, the buying and selling and the bargains made were all reported to the Sultan by his spies.  Market superintendents, reporters and spies had to send daily reports on the prices of essential commodities. Violators of the price regulations were severely punished. If any deficiency in weight was found, an equal weight of flesh was cut from the seller’s body and thrown down before his eyes! |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to Medieval History of India, consider the following statements:   1. Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the first Sultan of Delhi who ordered for the measurement of land. 2. Allauddin Khilji was the first Sultan to impose irrigation tax.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 only |
| Option | 2 only |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | Neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct: Jalaluddin Khalji ruled only for a brief period of six years. He tried to mitigate some of the harsh aspects of Balban’s rule. He was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate to clearly put forward the view that the state should be based on the willing support of the governed, and that since the large majority of the people in India were Hindus, the state in India could not be a truly Islamic state. He also tried to gain the goodwill of the nobility by a policy of tolerance and avoiding harsh punishments.  Statement 2 is correct: Ala-ud-din was the first Sultan to pay his soldiers in cash rather than give them a share of booty. As the soldiers were paid less, the prices had to be monitored and controlled. Moreover, Ala-ud-din had to maintain a huge standing army. In order to restrict prices of essential commodities, Alaud-din set up an elaborate intelligence network to collect information on blackmarketing and hoarding. The transactions in the bazaars, the buying and selling and the bargains made were all reported to the Sultan by his spies.  Market superintendents, reporters and spies had to send daily reports on the prices of essential commodities. Violators of the price regulations were severely punished. If any deficiency in weight was found, an equal weight of flesh was cut from the seller’s body and thrown down before his eyes! |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to administrative reforms taken during the reign of Tughlaq Dynasty, Consider the following statements:   1. The Iqta system was made Hereditary. 2. Firoz Tughlaq Imposed an irrigation tax 3. Free hospitals and a marriage bureau were established for poor Muslims women.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | The reign of Firoz Tughlaq was more notable for his administration. He strictly followed the advice of the ulemas in running the administration. He pleased the nobles and assured hereditary succession to their properties.  Statement 1 is correct: The iqta system was not only revived but also it was made hereditary. As per the Islamic law he levied the taxes.  Statement 2 is correct: Jiziya was strictly imposed on non-Muslims. He was the first Sultan to impose an irrigation tax. But at the same time he dug irrigation canals and wells. The longest canal was about 200 kilometers from Sutlej to Hansi. Another canal was between Yamuna and Hissar.  Statement 3 is correct: A new department called Diwan-i-Khairat was created to take care of orphans and widows. Free hospitals and marriage bureaus for poor Muslims were also established. Firoz patronized scholars like Barani. As he was guided by the ulemas, he was intolerant towards Shia Muslims and Sufis. He treated Hindus as second grade citizens and imposed Jizya. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to Muhammad Bin Tughluq, which of following statements is/are correct?   1. He shifted the capital from Delhi to Devagiri. 2. He established a separate department (Diwani-Amir Kohi) to take care of agriculture.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | Neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced many liberal and beneficial reforms. But all his reforms failed. Contemporary writers like Isami, Barani and Ibn Battutah were unable to give a correct picture about his personality. But, Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the only Delhi Sultan who had received a comprehensive literary, religious and philosophical education.  Statement 1 is correct: Muhammad Tughlaq’s attempt to shiftthe capital from Delhi to Devagiri in Maharashtra, which he named Daulatabad, was a bold initiative. This was after his realization that it was difficult to rule south India from Delhi. Centrally located, Devagiri also had the advantage of possessing a strong fort atop a rocky hill. Counting on the military and political advantages, the Sultan ordered important officers and leading men including many Sufi saints to shift to Devagiri. However, the plan failed, and soon Muhammad realised that it was difficult to rule North India from Daulatabad. He again ordered transfer of capital back to Delhi.  Statement 2 is correct: Equally innovative was Muhammad Tughlaq's scheme to expand cultivation. But it also failed miserably. It coincided with a prolonged and severe famine in the Doab. The peasants who rebelled were harshly dealt with. The famine was linked to the oppressive and arbitrary collection of land revenue. The Sultan established a separate department (Diwan-i-Amir Kohi) to take care of agriculture. Loans were advanced to farmers for purchase of cattle, seeds and digging of wells but to no avail. Officers appointed to monitor the crops were not efficient; the nobility and important officials were of diverse backgrounds. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | In the context of Delhi Sultanate rule in the history of India, Consider the following pairs:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Terms | Meaning | | 1. Chahalgani | 40 Turkish chiefs | | 2. Chaugan | officer to control prices and regulate merchants | | 3. Paibos | A tradition to kiss the sultan’s feet | | 4. Shahna | A polo like sport |   Which of the pairs given above are correctly |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | 1 and 3 only |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Option | 2 and 4 only |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Pair 1 is Correct - Chahalgani is a term used for “the 40” Turkish chiefs. They were noblemen who exerted great influence on the kingdom. Iltutmish had shown great deference to them. But when he chose Razia as his successor, these noblemen were not very pleased and started making trouble for her.  Pair 2 is Incorrect - Chaugan was a polo like sport played from horseback. It was popular among the aristocrats and used specially trained horses, a ball and a stick. It originated in Iran and was played even in Central Asia and India. Qutubuddin Aibak had fallen from his horse and suffered injuries and ultimately died.  Pair 3 is Correct - Paibos was a Persian tradition made compulsory by the slave ruler Balban/Ulugh Khan. The visitors were to kiss the feet of the Sultan to show respect and deference. Another such tradition also made compulsory by Balban was Sajdah which involved a person touching the floor with his face while sitting in front of the ruler. He himself was one of the slaves and had risen to become a Turkish chief. By introducing these, he wanted to show that other chiefs were not his equals.  Pair 4 is Incorrect - Allaudin Khalji set out to fix the price of all commodities from foodgrains to slaves and horses etc. He set up three markets or foodgrains, for clothes and for slaves, horses etc. Each of these was under a “Shahna” who was an official to control prices and shopkeepers. He maintained a register of all the merchants. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to the Delhi Sultanate, the term “ Zawabit” referred to: |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Treasurer |
| Option | State Laws |
| Option | Slave Officers |
| Option | Laws made by Sultans |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | The sultans of Delhi enforced the Shariah and also appointed the ulema to profitable offices, they also formulated their own state laws called zawabit to bring in a practicality in solving disputes involving the people.  Aurangzeb was not interested in philosophical debates or in mysticism—though he did occasionally visit Sufi saints for their blessings, and did not debar his sons from dabbling in Sufism. While taking his stand on the Hanafi school of Muslim law which had been traditionally followed in India, Aurangzeb did not hesitate in issuing secular decrees, called zawabit. A compendium of his decrees, and government rules and regulations had been collected in a work called Zawabit-i-Alamgiri. Theoretically, the zawabits supplemented the sharia. In practice, however, they sometimes modified the sharia, in view of the conditions obtained in India which were not provided for in the sharia. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Consider the following statements about the rule of Kushana:   1. They issued gold coins with a higher degree of metallic purity than those issued by the Guptas. 2. The Indo- Greeks were also the first to issue gold coins in India, and these increased in number under the Kushans. 3. They portrayed a king on the obverse and a deity on the reverse side of a coin.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 and 2 |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Option | 1 and 3 only |
| Option | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct: Early Kushan kings issued numerous gold coins with a higher degree of metallic purity than is found in the Gupta gold coins. Although the gold coins of the Kushans are found mainly west of the Indus, their inscriptions are distributed not only in north-western India and Sindh but also in Mathura, Shravasti, Kaushambi, and Varanasi.  Statement 2 is correct: Indo-Greek rule is important in the history of India because of the large number of coins that the Greeks issued. The Indo-Greeks were the first rulers in India to issue coins that can be definitively attributed to particular kings. This is not possible in the case of the early punch-marked coins, which cannot be assigned with certainty to any particular dynasty. The Indo- Greeks were also the first to issue gold coins in India, and these increased in number under the Kushans.  Statement 3 is correct: Kushanas coined the precious metals of gold and copper into circular shapes and design, by die-strike technique, but in their own names, effigy and style. Nevertheless, like the Indo-Greeks coins, their original coins too had the king figuring on the obverse and some deity, preferably Greek God, on the reverse. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With respect to the Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:   1. The death of Muhammad Ghori resulted in the formation of Delhi Sultanate. 2. The Delhi Sultanate was composed of five dynasties of Turkish origin.   Which of the above statements is /are incorrect? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | Neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct : The Delhi Sultanate had its origins in the victories of Muhammad Ghori, he defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in 1192 AD thus establishing a firm control over north India. When Muhammad Ghori died in 1206 AD, his trusted general Qutubuddin Aibak declared an independent dynasty in Delhi which was known a Mamluk dynasty and was the first in a series that became  collectively known as Delhi Sultanate.  Statement 2 is incorrect : The Delhi Sultanate consisted of five short lived dynasties of the Sultanate based in Delhi. The first three (Mameluk, Khalji and Tughlaq) of which were of Turkish origin, the fourth was the Sayyid dynasty ( Multan), and the last was the Lodhi dynasty, which was of Afghan origin. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to the Delhi Sultanate, which of the following statements is/are correct about Feroz Shah Tughlaq?   1. Iqtadari system was abolished by him. 2. He established Diwan-i-amir-kohi for the development and upgradation of agricultural methods. 3. Bengal became independent from the Delhi Sultanate during his reign.   Select the correct answer from below: |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Option | 2 only |
| Option | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Option | 3 only |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is incorrect: Firoz Shah Tughlaq made the iqtadari system hereditary. He made a rule that whenever a noble a died, his son should be allowed to succeed to his position, including this iqta, and if he had no son, his son in law and in his absence, his slave. He followed a lenient approach towards the nobles in case of revenue collection mismatch unlike his predecessors. These steps pleased the nobles and were a major factor for the absence of rebellions by the nobles during his time.  The Iqtadari system was a unique type of land distribution and administrative system that evolved during the reign of Iltutmish. Empire was evenly distributed into large and small tracts of land called iqtas to various nobles and officers for better administration and revenue collection.  Statement 2 is incorrect: It was established by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq to extend and improve the cultivation in the doab. Under this the area was divided into development blocks headed by an official whose job was to extend cultivation by giving loans to the cultivators and to induce them to cultivate superior crops –wheat in place of barley, grapes and dates in place of sugarcane etc. Policy of extending and improving cultivation was taken up by Firoz shah Tughlak and later on to a larger scale by  Akbar.  Statement 3 is correct: After his accession, Firoz Shah Tughlaq was faced with the problem of preventing the imminent break up of theDelhi Sultanate. He adopted a policy of trying to appease the nobles, the army and the theologians and asserted his authority only over such areas which could be easily administered from Delhi. He therefore made no attempt to reassert his authority over South India and Deccan. He led two campaigns into Bengal, but was unsuccessful in both and resulted in the loss of Bengal. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Consider the following foreign travellers who visited India:  1. Ibn Battuta 2. Domingo paes  3. Fernao Nuniz 4. Nicolo Conti  What is the correct chronological order of their visits to India, starting from the earliest time? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1-4-3-2 |
| Option | 1-4-2-3 |
| Option | 4-1-3-2 |
| Option | 4-1-2-3 |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Ibn Battuta’s book of travels, called Rihla, written in Arabic, provides extremely rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life in the subcontinent in the fourteenth century. Travelling overland through Central Asia, Ibn Battuta reached Sind in 1333. during the reign of the Tughlaq dynasty. Ibn Battuta has travelled extensively and has even mentioned about-the coconut and paan(betel leaf).  Nicolo Conti Was from Italy who visited Vijayanagar Kingdom during the reign of Devraya I (1406-1422). Conti refers to the prevalence of slavery in society. He also inferred that dancing, music, wrestling, gambling and cock-fighting were some of the amusements of the society.  Domingo Paes was from Portugal. He visited the Vijayanagar Kingdom during the rule of Krishnadevaraya (1509-1529). Paes mentioned the beautiful houses of the rich and the large number of Their household servants. Paes also refers to the flourishing devadasi system in the kingdom.  Fernao Nuniz was from Portugal. He visited Vijayanagar Kingdom during the rule of Achyut Devraya (1529–1542). According to Nuniz, a large number of women were employed in royal palaces as dancers, domestic servants and palanquin bearers. Nuniz also provided a description of the Sati system in society. He also mentioned excavation of canals and irrigation facilities. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | With reference to the Delhi Sultanate, Khut Muqaddam and Patwari were the - |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Village functionaries working in close coordination with the muqti |
| Option | Judicial officials working under the emperor |
| Option | Palace Guards |
| Option | Nobles to consulate matters of religion |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | Administration of Delhi Sultanate:  In the Delhi Sultanate, the village was the smallest unit of administration. The functioning and administration of the village remained more or less the same as it had existed in pre-Turkish times. The main village functionaries were khut, Muqaddam and Patwari. They worked in close coordination with the muqti in the collection of revenue and in maintaining law and order etc.  A number of villages formed the Pargana. The important Pargana officials were Chaudhary, Amil (revenue collector) and Karkun (accountant). Villages and pargana were independent units of administration, and yet there were interrelated areas.  In certain cases the province had a local ruler (Rai, Rana, Rawat, Raja) who helped the governor in his duties. In such cases the local rulers were recognised as subordinates of the Sultan. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which of the following is/are correct regarding the regulations of Alauddin Khalji?   1. Soldiers were paid less but the prices of commodities were monitored and controlled. 2. He increased the prices of horses in the market to make them an exclusive commodity. 3. He appointed Shahna-i-Mandi to ensure the implementation of the market reforms.   Select the correct answer from below. |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Option | 3 only |
| Option | 1 and 3 only |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | Alauddin’s measures to control the markets were one of the most important policy initiatives. Ala-ud-din was the first Sultan to pay his soldiers in cash rather than give them a share of booty. As the soldiers were paid less, the prices had to be monitored and controlled.  Since Alauddin wanted to maintain a large army, he, therefore, lowered and fixed the price of the commodities of daily use. To control the prices, Alauddin set up three different markets for different commodities in Delhi.  These markets were the grain market (Mandi), cloth market (Sarai Adl), and the market for horses, slaves, cattle, etc. To ensure implementation, Alauddin appointed a superintendent (Shahna-i-Mandi) who was assisted by an intelligence officer.  Control of prices of horses was very important for the Sultan because without the supply of good horses at reasonable prices to the army, the efficiency of the army could not be ensured. Low prices in the horse market were ensured by putting a stop to the purchase of horses by horse dealers and brokers (dalals) in the Delhi market. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Consider the following statements in reference to the legal system during Delhi Sultanate:   1. Civil laws were administered based on Muslim Laws (Sharia) for Muslims and Hindu laws for Hindus. 2. The sultans had to supplement the Muslim Law by framing their own regulations (zawabit).   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 only |
| Option | 2 only |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | Neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct: Delhi Sultanate was formally an Islamic State. Qazis headed various posts in the Justice Department under the Sultanate. The head Qazi headed the Department of Justice. The qazis dispensed civil law based on Muslim Law (Sharia). The Hindus were governed by their own personal laws which were dispensed by the Panchayats and Guilds in the villages and by leaders of the various castes.  Statement 2 is correct: Criminal Law was based on regulations framed for the purpose by the rulers. The sultans had to supplement the Muslim Law by framing their own regulations (zawabit). |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Consider the following statements in reference to the legal system during Delhi Sultanate:   1. The construction of the Qutb Minar in Delhi started during Aibak's reign 2. Iltutmish implemented the iqta system of administrative grants in the Delhi Sultanate. This system, borrowed from the earlier Islamic dynasties of the Middle East   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | Neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct: The construction of the Qutb Minar in Delhi started during Aibak's reign though the base only, as the further 3 floors were added by Iltutmish  Statement 2 is correct: Iltutmish implemented the iqta system of administrative grants in the Delhi Sultanate. This system, borrowed from the earlier Islamic dynasties of the Middle East. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which of the following is/are correct with respect to Delhi Sultanate?   1. Zimmi – Sultan’s own regulations to supplement Muslim law. 2. Zawabit – Protected people under Muslim Rule.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | Neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is incorrect: Sultan’s own regulations to supplement Muslim law was called Zawabit  Statement 2 in incorrect: Protected people under Muslim Rule were known as Zimmis. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which of the following is/are correct with respect to Delhi Sultanate?   1. Dualat Khan was the last Lodi Sultan of Delhi Sultanate. 2. He was defeated by Zahir Ud Din Babur in the battle of Panipat 2.   Which of the above statements is/are correct? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Only 1 |
| Option | Only 2 |
| Option | Both 1 and 2 |
| Option | Neither 1 nor 2 |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is incorrect: Ibrahim Lodhi was the last sultan of delhi.  Statement 2 in incorrect: In 1526, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the battle of Panipat 1 and not second Panipat. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which of the following is/are correct with respect to Delhi Sultanate?   1. The Hindus were considered zimmis or protected people for which they were forced to pay a tax called jiziya 2. The Arabs and Turks brought the purdah system into India and it became widespread among the Hindu women in the upper classes of north India. 3. Inam land – land assigned or granted to religious leaders or religious institutions.   Select the correct answer from below. |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | 1, 2 and 3 |
| Option | 3 only |
| Option | 1 and 3 only |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct: The Hindus were considered zimmis or protected people for which they were forced to pay a tax called jiziya  Statement 2 is correct: The Arabs and Turks brought the purdah system into India  Statement 3 is correct: land assigned or granted to religious leaders or religious institutions was called Inam. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which of the following is/are incorrect with respect to Delhi Sultanate?   1. The provinces were divided into shiqs and pargana. 2. The pargana comprising a number of villages was headed by amil who was the revenue officer. 3. Sarais or rest houses on the highways were maintained for the convenience of the travelers.   Select the correct answer from below. |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Option | None |
| Option | 1 and 3 only |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct: The provinces were divided into shiqs and pargana. The question asked is to marked the incorrect answer hence statement 1 does not follow  Statement 2 is correct: The pargana comprising a number of villages was headed by amil who was the revenue officer. The question asked is to marked the incorrect answer hence statement 1 does not follow  Statement 3 is correct: Sarais or rest houses on the highways were maintained for the convenience of the travellers. The question asked is to marked the incorrect answer hence statement 1 does not follow. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which of the following is/are correct with respect to Balban?   1. He followed the policy of blood and iron. 2. Introduced Persian festival Navrouz 3. He introduced Iqta system which was already in existence is Chola kingdom   Select the correct answer from below. |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Option | 3 only |
| Option | 1 and 3 only |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct: He followed the policy of blood and iron Balban enabled him to enforce power, eliminate threats, reinforced his rule and transform the Delhi Sultanate.  Statement 2 is correct: Introduced Persian festival Navrouz  Statement 3 is incorrect: Iqta system was introduced by Iltutmish and was not part of Cholas. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which of the following is/are correct regarding Sikandar Lodhi?   1. In 1504, Sikandar Lodi resumed his war against the Raja Man Singh Tomar King's of Gwalior. 2. He commissioned the building of the present-day city of Agra 3. He was the founder of Lodhi Dynasty after the death of his father   Select the correct answer from below. |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Option | 3 only |
| Option | 1 and 3 only |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct: In 1504, Sikandar Lodi resumed his war against the Raja Man Singh Tomar King's of Gwalior.  Statement 2 is correct: He commissioned the building of the present-day city of Agra.  Statement 3 is incorrect: Lodhi Dynasty was formed by Bahlol Lodhi the father of Sikander Lodhi. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Which of the following is/are correct regarding the reign of Alauddin Khalji?   1. In 1299, the Chagatai ruler Duwa sent a Mongol force led by Qutlugh Khwaja to conquer Delhi 2. In the ensuing Battle of Kili, Alauddin personally led the Delhi forces. 3. Alauddin Khalji lost the battle and some part of Delhi to Mongol invader Qutlugh   Select the correct answer from below. |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | 1 and 3 only |
| Option | 2 and 3 only |
| Option | 3 only |
| Option | 1 and 2 only |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | Statement 1 is correct: In 1299, the Chagatai ruler Duwa sent a Mongol force led by Qutlugh Khwaja to conquer Delhi  Statement 2 is correct: In the ensuing Battle of Kili, Alauddin personally led the Delhi forces.  Statement 3 is incorrect: Qutlugh was injured and forced to retreat back, Aluaddin won the battle. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |