

1. 'Mushrif-i-mumalik' refers to which of the following ?

- (a) Chief Justice
- (b) Accountant general
- (c) Head of Royal correspondence
- (d) Head of military department

Answer: B

Mushrif-i-mumalik refers to Accountant general

Issue : Mushrif-i-mumalik

2. Consider the following statements

1. Diwan-i-Wizarat was the finance department headed by the wazir .
2. Ariz-i-mamalik was responsible for organization and maintenance of the royal army.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Diwan-i-Wizarat:

It was the finance department headed by the wazir (Prime-minister). Naib wazir acted as deputy to wazir. The wazir was assisted by the mushrif-i-mamalik, (accountant) who maintained a record of the accounts and the mustauf-i-mamalik (auditor) who audited this account. Under Firuz Tughluq, wazirs became hereditary.

Diwan-i-Arz:

Headed by the Ariz-i-mamalik, it was the ministry of defence. He was responsible for

organization and maintenance of the royal army. The review of the army and branding of the horses was done by Ariz-i-mamalik.

Issue : Diwan-i-Wizarat & Ariz-i-mamalik

3. Barid-i-Mumalik during Delhi Sultanate was

- (a) Military head
- (b) Head of intelligence
- (c) Legal officer
- (d) Head of royal correspondence

Answer: B

Barid-i-Mumalik headed the department of intelligence and information. Ariz-i-Mumalik was military head.

Issue : Barid-i-Mumalik

4. Match the following

Department	Functions
A. Diwan-i-arz.	1. Department of Military
B. Diwan-i-insha.	2. Department of Correspondence
C. Diwan-i-Risalat.	3. Department of appeals
D. Diwan-i- Imarat.	4. Department of Public works

- (a) A1-B2-C3-D4
- (b) A2-B3-C1-D4
- (c) A4-B2-C3-D1
- (d) A1-B3-C4-D2

Answer: A

- Diwan-i-arz - Department of Military
- Diwan-i-insha - Department of Correspondence
- Diwan-i-Risalat - Department of appeals
- Diwan-i-Imarat - Department of Public works

Issue : Departments and Functions

5. Consider the following statements

1. The empire was divided into provinces known as Iqtas.
2. Iqtas were divided into smaller units called shiqqs which were put under shiqqdars.
3. The smallest unit of administration was Parganas which administered by local hereditary officers and the panchayat of the village.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 and 2 Only
- (b) 1 and 3 Only
- (c) 2 and 3 Only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

The empire was divided into provinces for the convenience of administration. They were called Iqtas. The number of Iqtas was not fixed and there was no uniformity in their administration. (Statement 1 is correct)

Iqtas were divided into smaller units called shiqqs which were put under shiqqdars.

When the empire decayed, the shiqq emerged as a sarkar and the officer incharge of a sarkar was called shiqqdar-i-shiqqdaran or the chief shiqqdar. The shiqqs were further divided into parganas.(Statement 2 is correct)

The smallest unit of administration was the village which was administered by local hereditary officers and the panchayat of the village.(Statement 3 is incorrect)

Issue : Provincial administration

6. Consider the following statements

1. Sadr-us-Sudur was the head of the religious department.
2. The propagation of Islam, observance of its principles and protection of privileges of Muslims constituted his primary duties.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Sadr-us-Sudur:

He was the head of the religious department. (Statement 1 is correct)

The propagation of Islam, observance of its principles and protection of privileges of Muslims constituted his primary duties. (Statement 2 is correct)

He controlled the finances of the tax called zakat which was a religious tax on the Muslims. He provided financial assistance to mosques, maqtabas (educational institutions for the Muslims), Muslim scholars and

religious saints. He also looked after the distribution of charity by the state.

Issue : **Sadr-us-Sudur**

7. Who among the following was the highest judicial officer in the state after the Sultan ?

- (a) Quazi
- (b) Chief Sadr
- (c) Qazi-ul-Qazat
- (d) None of the above

Answer: C

Qazi-ul-Quzat:

He was the highest judicial officer in the state after the Sultan. He had both original and appellate jurisdiction. Mostly, the offices of Sadr-us-sudur and Qazi-ul-quzat were combined in one person.

Issue : **Qazi-ul-Quzat**

8. Who among the following was responsible for law & order and collection of taxes in their iqtas ?

- (a) Amir
- (b) Mukti
- (c) Wakuf
- (d) None of the above

Answer: B

Mukti/wali

Responsible for law & order and collection of taxes in their iqtas.

Issue : Mukti

9. Which of the following tax charged on the land held by a Muslim ?

- (a) Jakat
- (b) Ushr
- (c) Kharaj
- (d) None of the above

Answer: B

A land tax, charged on the land held by a Muslim and wastered by natural means. Usually, It was one-tenth of the produce. These lands were know Ushri.

Issue : Ushr

10. Consider the following statements

1. Kotwal maintained law and order and kept vigil on the visitors.
2. Kotwal enforced economic regulations, correct use of weight and measures.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Kotwal

Head of city administration. He maintained law and order, enforced economic regulations, correct use of weight and measures and kept vigil on the visitors. (Statements 1 & 2 are correct)

Issue : Kotwal



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