

1. Consider the following statements

1. Mamluk Dynasty was established in Delhi by Qutb ud-Din Aibak.
2. It was the first of the dynasties to rule as the Delhi Sultanate.

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

Mamluk Dynasty is also called the Slave Dynasty. Mamluk literally means 'owned' and it refers to a powerful military caste called Mamluks which originated in the 9th century CE in the Islamic Empire of the Abbasid caliphs.

Mamluk Dynasty was established in Delhi by Qutb ud-Din Aibak. It was the first of the dynasties to rule as the Delhi Sultanate. (Statements 1 and 2 are correct)

Dynasty was succeeded by the Khilji (or Khalji) dynasty, the second dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.

Issue : Mamluk Dynasty

2. Who among the following shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi ?

- (a) Qutb ud-Din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Razia Sultana
- (d) Ghiyas ud din Balban

Answer: B

Iltutmish was a son-in-law of Aibak. He ruled Ghurid regions of northern India.

Iltutmish was the greatest of the slave rulers of Delhi. He shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi.

Issue : Iltutmish

3. Consider the following statements

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was known as Lakha Baksh Sultan.
2. The Quwwat Al Islam mosque was commissioned by him.
3. Qutb-ud-din Aibak died as a result of fall from his horse while playing Chaugan.

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: D

Qutb-ud-din Aibak

Started construction of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi. This is one of the first Islamic monuments in northern India. (Statement 2 is correct)

He began the construction of Qutb Minar in Delhi.

He was also known as Lakh Bash (Giver of Lakhs) for his generosity. (Statement 1 is correct) However, he was also responsible for the destruction and desecration of many Hindu temples.

Qutb-ud-din Aibak died as a result of fall from his horse while playing Chaugan. (Statement 3 is correct)

Issue : Qutb-ud-din Aibak

4. Iqta system in Delhi sultanate was introduced by

- (a) Qutb ud-Din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Razia Sultana
- (d) Ghiyas ud din Balban

Answer: B

The Iqtadari was a unique type of land distribution and administrative system evolved during the sultanate of Iltutmish.

Under this system, the entire empire was very evenly divided into several large and small tracts of land, called the Iqtas.

These plots of land were assigned to the various nobles, officers and soldiers for the purpose of easy and flawless administration and revenue collection.

Issue : Iqta system

5. Who among the following introduced the practice of sijda and paibos ?

- (a) Qutb ud-Din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Razia Sultana
- (d) Ghiyas ud din Balban

Answer: D

Balban

Introduced Sijda or Zaminbosi and Paibos practices of the Persian courts in India. People would kneel down and touch the ground with their head to greet the Sultan (Sijda / Zaminbosi) and kiss the feet of Sultan (Paibos).

Issue : Balban

6. Consider the following statements

1. Balban introduced the two coins of the Sultanate, the silver tanka and the copper jital.
2. He introduced the Persian festival of Navroz in India.
3. He forwarded the Iranian Theory of Divine Rights.

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: C

Balban forwarded the Iranian Theory of Divine Rights, that Sultan is the representative of God on Earth. (Statement 3 is correct)

He introduced the Persian festival of Navroz in India. (Statement 2 is correct)

Iltutmish introduced the two coins of the Sultanate, the silver tanka and the copper jital. (Statement 1 is incorrect)

Issue : Balban

7. Who completed the construction of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and the Qutb Minar ?

- (a) Qutb ud-Din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Razia Sultana
- (d) Ghiyas ud din Balban

Answer: B

Qutb ud-Din Aibak

- Started construction of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi. This is one of the first Islamic monuments in northern India.
- He began the construction of Qutb Minar in Delhi.

Iltutmish

- He completed the construction of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and the Qutb Minar.

Issue : Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque and Qutb Minar

8. Consider the following statements

1. The Iqtadari was a unique type of land distribution and administrative system evolved during the sultanate of Iltutmish.
2. It was made hereditary by Iltutmish.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 Only

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

Answer: A

The Iqtadari was a unique type of land distribution and administrative system evolved during the sultanate of Iltutmish.(Statement 1 is correct)

Under this system, the entire empire was very evenly divided into several large and small tracts of land, called the Iqtas.

These plots of land were assigned to the various nobles, officers and soldiers for the purpose of easy and flawless administration and revenue collection.

The Iqtas were transferable, i.e., the holders of Iqtas-Iqtadars-were transferred from one region to other every three to four years.

The Iqtadari system witnessed numerous changes during the Sultanate period. Initially, Iqta was a revenue-yielding piece of land which was assigned in lieu of salary. However, during Firuz Shah Tughlaq's reign, in the year 1351 A,D, it became hereditary.(Statement 2 is incorrect)

Issue : Iqta system

9. New department of military affairs known as Diwan-i-arz was created by

- (a) Qutb ud-Din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Razia Sultana
- (d) Ghiyas ud din Balban

Answer: D

Balban re-organized the army of Delhi Sultanate to counter the threats of the Mongols. For this, he created a new department of military affairs known as Diwan-i-arz which was given in charge of Ariz-i-Mumalik.

Issue : Diwan-i-arz

10. Turkan-i-Chahalgani was founded by

- (a) Qutb ud-Din Aibak
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Razia Sultana
- (d) Ghiyas ud din Balban

Answer: B

Iltutmish formed Turkan-i-Chahalgani or Chalisa (a group of 40 powerful Turkish nobles). These were Turkish amirs (nobles) who advised and helped the Sultan in administering the Sultanate.

Issue : Turkan-i-Chahalgani



Subject: Medieval History
Topic: Delhi Sultanate

Daily Prelims Practice



La Excellence IAS

Batch: DEC 2020
Date: 08/04/2021