



Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 42 Medieval India II (Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the following statements with respect to Iqtadari System

1. It was a combined mechanism of expropriating tax and distribution of these revenues to the ruling class.
2. The areas directly under Sultan came to be known as Khalisa and the rest of the areas were known as Iqra.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Iqtadari System



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- Iqtadari System was a powerful instrument for centralization.
- Iqtadari System was based on the division of territories between Sultans and Nobility.
- The land was divided into small tracts and they were given to the nobles, the officers, and the soldiers.
- The Iqta System or Iqtadari System was introduced by Shamsuddin Iltutmish of the Delhi Sultanate.
- The areas directly under Sultan came to be known as Khalisa and the rest of the areas were known as Iqra.

2) Consider the following statements with respect to Qutubaddin Aibek

1. He became the de facto ruler of the Delhi Sultanate after Muhammad Ghori's assassination.
2. He was known as a generous king in times of peace and was honoured with the title Lakhbaksh.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Qutubaddin Aibek

- Qutub-ud-din-Aibak was born in Central Asia, he eventually became a slave of Muhammad of Ghor (also called Muhammad Ghori).

- After Ghorī's assassination in 1206, Aibak became the de facto ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
- He was crowned in Lahore, Pakistan where he moved his capital.
- Aibak was the first Muslim Sultanate ruler in northern India. The dynasty he established is known as the Slave Dynasty or the Mamluk Dynasty.
- He was known as a generous king in times of peace and was honoured with the title Lakhbaksh.
- He is most remembered for laying the foundation of the Qutb Minar in Delhi.
- It was named after a Sufi saint Khwaja Qutb-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki.

3) Which of the following rulers introduced Silver Tankk & Copper Jital

- Ghaisuddin Balban
- Qutubuddin Aibek
- Shamsuddin Iltutmish
- Alauddin Khilji

Answer : c

Shamsuddin Iltutmish

- He was the son-in-law of Aibak and succeeded him as the next Sultan of Delhi.
- He is credited with building the Hauz-i- Shamshi near Mahrauli in Delhi. He also completed the work on Qutub Minar which was started by his predecessor.
- He also introduced the Iqta system in Delhi sultanate which was a practice of tax farming.
- He is credited with issuing Silver Tanka and Copper Jital. The silver tanka had the weight of 175 grains.

4) Which of the following statements are correct about Tamerlane (aka) Timur ?

1. He united Iran and Tutan under one rule after the disintegration of mongol empire.
2. He invaded northern India, during the reign of Sultan Ghiyas-ud-Din-Tughlaq, founder of Tughlaq dynasty.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

Timur

- Timur, historically known as Tamerlane, was a Turko-Mongol conqueror and the founder of the Timurid Empire in Persia and Central Asia.
- He was also the first ruler in the Timurid dynasty.
- He invaded northern India, during the reign of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah Tughluq (who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq Dynasty) in 1398.
- Timur crossed River Indus on 30 September 1398, He massacred all the people of Tulamba (the first town which he encountered in his invasion).
- Timur finally reached Delhi in December and fought against the army of Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq on 17th December 1398.
- Timur used his camels to fight the elephant army of Tughluq.

5) Consider the following statements with respect to Mohammad bin Tughlaq

1. He was the first sultan to formulate the famine code to provide relief to famine affected people.
2. He granted Sondhar a loan to the poor for promoting agriculture.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Reforms of Mohammad bin Tughlaq

- Muhammad Tughlaq increased the taxes of the Doab region in 1326, as he was in need of money for raising a large army.
- Unfortunately, the increase in taxes coincided with a severe famine in the region.
- The tax collectors however showed no signs of mercy and ruthlessly collected taxes.
- Peasants unable to pay the taxes abandoned their lands and fled to forests.
- When the plight of peasants reached Muhammad Tughlaq, he ordered several relief measures.
- Sultan Mohammad-bin Tughlaq granted 'Sondhar' loan to the poor for promoting agriculture.
- He was the first sultan to formulate 'Famine code' to provide relief to famine affected people.



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