

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The Delhi Sultans

Q1. Write a short note on Alauddin's administration.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q2. Write a short note on Muhammad Tughluq's administration.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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## The Delhi Sultans

Q1. Write a short note on Alauddin's administration.

Ans. Alauddin's administration measures

- i. Delhi was attacked twice and as a defensive measure, Alauddin Khalji raised a large standing army.
- ii. Alauddin constructed a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers.
- iii. The soldiers had to be fed. This was done through the produce collected as tax from lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. Tax was fixed at 50 per cent of the peasant's yield.
- iv. Alauddin chose to pay his soldiers salaries in cash rather than iqatas. The soldiers would buy their supplies from merchants in Delhi and it was thus feared that merchants would raise their prices. To stop this, Alauddin controlled the prices of goods in Delhi. Prices were carefully surveyed by officers, and merchants who did not sell at the prescribed rates were punished.

Q2. Write a short note on Muhammad Tughluq's administration.

Ans. Muhammad Tughluq's administration

- i. The Sultanate was attacked in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq's reign. He therefore raised a large standing army.
- ii. Rather than constructing a new garrison town, the oldest of the four cities of Delhi (Dehli-i Kuhna) was emptied of its residents and the soldiers garrisoned there. The residents of the old city were sent to the new capital of Daulatabad in the south.
- iii. Produce from the same area was collected as tax to feed the army. But to meet the need of the large number of soldiers the Sultan levied additional taxes.
- iv. Muhammad Tughluq also paid his soldiers cash salaries. He introduced "token" currency, made out of cheap metals. People in the fourteenth century did not trust these coins. They saved their gold and silver coins and paid all their taxes to the state with this token currency.