

## Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

**Q.1. Describe the Iqta system as developed under Delhi Sultanate.**

**Ans. (i)** The nobility was a powerful group under the Sultanate period.

**(ii)** Instead of paying cash salary to an officer, the state granted him a certain revenue arising from a piece of land or village reserved for the purpose.

**(iii)** The land grants were known as Iqtas and their holders were called Iqtadars.

**(iv)** The Iqtadars were even responsible for maintaining law and order in the Iqta and supply soldiers in times of war.

**Q.2. Give a comparative study of Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq.**

**Ans.**

	<b>Alauddin Khilji</b>	<b>Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq</b>
<b>1.</b>	He raised a large standing army to face Mongol invasion.	He defeated the Mongols and raised a huge standing army to capture Transoxiana.
<b>2.</b>	He constructed a new garrison town called Siri for his army.	He emptied the oldest of the four cities of Delhi (Delhi-i-Kuhna) of its residents and garrisoned his soldiers there.
<b>3.</b>	Soldiers were retained from 50% tax collected from peasants of the GangaYamuna Doab.	In addition to taxes on peasants, additional taxes were collected to maintain a huge standing army
<b>4.</b>	Soldiers were paid in cash. Alauddin himself fixed prices and punished those who violated his orders.	He paid salary in cash. He introduced a token currency of cheap metals which could be counterfeited easily.
<b>5.</b>	He was a successful administrator and faced Mongol invasion with ease.	His administrative reforms failed. His campaign to Kashmir was a disaster; additional taxes led to revolt in the Ganga plains.