



## General Studies: Important for Exam: Indian History MCQ Part 23

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Q. From the point of view of the Turkish rule the most important contribution of Iltutmish was:

- (a) Establishment of dynastic rule
- (b) He was the first Muslim ruler in India to issue coins
- (c) He made Delhi the capital of the Sultanate
- (d) He organized the late system
- (e) Creation of the first nobility

Q. Raiya (the daughter of Iltutmish), the only woman ruler in the history of medieval India, ascended the throne with the support of:

- (a) The army
- (b) The nobility
- (c) The people of Delhi
- (d) All the above

Q. The first medieval ruler to propound the divine theory of kingship was:

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Raiya
- (c) Balkan
- (d) Aladdin Khalil

Q. The first Sultan of Delhi to cross the Narmada and move to the South was:

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Balkan
- (c) Aladdin Khalil
- (d) Muhammad – bin – Tug lug

Q. The only known ruler in the history of India to have fixed the prices of different commodities, rigidly enforced quality control and ensured easy availability of commodities, was:

- (a) Iltutmish

(b) Jalal Uddin

(c) Aladdin Khalil

(d) Ghiyasuddin Tughluqs

Q. Aladdin Khalil rigidly enforced market control or economic regulations for:

(a) Building up a large and contented army with small salaries

(b) The general welfare of the people

(c) Both (a) and (b) above

(d) Curbing dishonest merchants and traders

Q. Muhammad – bin – atughlq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devarai (which he named Daulatabad) because:

(a) Delhi was insecure on account of Mongol invasions

(b) Devarai was more centrally located

(c) From Devarai he wanted to complete the conquest of the South

(d) All the above

Q. The sultan who completed the conquest of the South and broke the political barriers between the North and the South was:

(a) Aladdin Khalil

(b) Ghiyasuddin bin Tughluqs

(c) Muhammad bin Tughluqs

(d) Fires Tughluqs

Q. The introduction of token currency (i. e. bronze or copper Tanka in place of silver Tanka) by Muhammad bin Tughluqs did not succeed:

(a) Because merchants refused to accept the token currency

(b) Because foreign trade suffered badly

(c) Because the scarcity of silver for minting the silver Tanka was over

(d) Because of extensive counterfeiting of token currency

Q. The famous Moorish traveler In Battuta, who visited India and recorded his adventures in a book entitled *Safarnama or real*, was appointed Quzi of Delhi by Sultan:

(a) Mubarak Shah Khalil

(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluqs

(c) Mohammad – bin Tughluqs

(d) Fires Tughluqs

Q. South India broke away from the Sultanate leading to the foundation of the Vijayanagara and the Bahaman kingdoms during the reign of:

(a) Muhammad bin Tughluqs

(b) Fires Tug lug

(c) Nasir – ud – din Muhammad

(d) Khiry khan

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