

4. Delhi Sultanate

RAJPUTS DYNASTIES

Tomras
Angana Pala
Chauhans
Prithviraj Chauhans

Early twelfth century-1665
1130-1145
1165-1192
1175-1192



Iltutmish's tomb

EARLY TURKISH RULERS 1206-1290
Qutbuddin Aybak 1206-1210
Shamsuddin Iltutmish 1210-1236
Raziyya 1236-1240
Ghiyassuddin Balban 1266-1287



Alai Darwaza
SAYYID DYNASTY
Khizr Khan
LODI DYNASTY
Bahlul Lodi

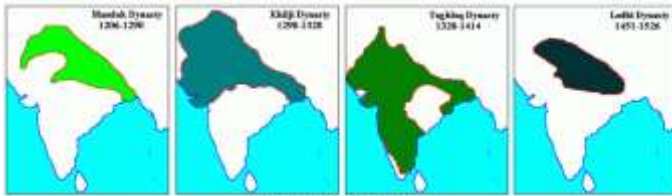
1414-1451
1414-1421
1451-1526
1451-1489

KHALJI DYNASTY 1290-1320
Jalaluddin Khalji 1290-1296
Alauddin Khalji 1296-1316

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY 1320-1414
Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq 1320-1324
Muhammad Tughlaq 1324-1351
Firuz Shah Tughlaq 1351-1388



Firuz shah tughlaq's tomb



The Sultanate of Delhi, 1206-1526

Delhi Sultanate	Political History And Important Initiatives Of The Kings
Mamluk Dynasty (Slave Dynasty) 1206-1290 A.D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded by Turk Slave Qutbuddin Aibak. He constructed Quwat-ul-Islam, Delhi and Adai din ki Jonpara, Ajmer. He died playing Chaugan(Horse polo). ➤ Iltutmish (1210-36A.D) Real consolidator of Turkish conquests in northern India. Introduced new coins Tanka(Silver) and Jital(Copper) Introduced Iqtedari system. (IQTA: Land assignment given to a officer in-lieu of salary) 40 iqtedars formed an association called <i>Chahalgani</i>. ➤ Raziya (1236-39 A.D) Daughter of Iltutmish. Marked the struggle for power between Monarchy and <i>Chahalgani</i> (Turkish chiefs). ➤ Balban (1246-87 A.D) He was one of the Turkish chiefs. Laid the foundation for a strong centralised government. He sought to increase the prestige

	<p>and power of the monarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He stood as a champion of Turkish nobility. He broke the power of Chahalgani. He administered justice with extreme impartiality. Strong centralised army with a network of spies to ensure order. Balban adopted a policy of "Blood and Iron", to crush the rebels. He insisted on the ceremony of Sijada(prostration) and paibos (Kissing the monarch's feet).
The Khaljis (1290-1320 A.D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jalaluddin Khalji (1290-96 A.D) He founded Khalji dynasty. He believed that state should be based on the willing support of the governed. Followed a policy of tolerance towards the nobility. ➤ Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316 A.D) He was harsh towards nobles and banned festivals, use of wines and intoxicants. Weakened the power of nobles. He was followed by a Hindu convert Khusrau, who was defeated by Tughlaqs. First Muslim ruler to come to south. Introduced <i>Diwan-i-Mustakraj</i>(Revenue ministry) Malikafur (Senapati) commander of Alauddin conquered southern kingdoms of Yadava, Kakatiya, Hoysala and Pandya. Malik Mohammad Jaisi, sufi saint, wrote "Padmavat", where Rajput women perform 'Jauhar' in order to save from Alauddin. He brought in Market reforms, military reforms, abolished Iqta system and made attempts at secularisation of administration
The Tughlaqs (1320-1412 A.D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded by Ghiyaz-ud-din Tughlaq (1320-25 A.D). Ghiyaz sent Mohammad bin Tughlaq to annex Kakatiya and Pandyan Kingdoms. ➤ Mohammad bin Tughlaq (1325-1351 A.D) Two sources- "Tarikh-e-Ferozshahi", written by Zia-ud-din- Barani; "Kitab-ul-Rehla", by Ibn Batuta.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He shifted capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daultabad) in 1327 A.D • He introduced token currency. • He imposed new taxes in the Doab region- Gari (house tax) and Cheri (grazing tax). • Agrarian reforms- Diwan-I-Kohi (agricultural department), taccavi loans (crop loans), Famine code. • Khorasan Expedition: He chose to win Khorasan and Iraq and activated a gigantic armed force for the reason. Nevertheless, his campaign ended in a disappointment. • Quarachi Expedition: This campaign was propelled to counter Chinese attacks. ➤ Feroz shah Tuglaq (1351-1388 A.D) • Source- "Tarikh-e-Ferozshahi" written by Shams-us-Siraj-Afif. • Benevolence and welfare -two pillars of his administration. • Collected only 4 taxes as permitted by Sheriya: - Kharaj (land revenue), Shurb (irrigation tax), Zakal (tax only on rich), Jiziya (on religion). ➤ Nasir-ud-din- Mohd Tughlaq (1394-1414). • Taimur invaded India during his period. • After his death, Sayyed Khizir Khan established Sayyed dynasty.
Sayyed Dynasty & Lodi Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sayyed's ruled for shorter period. • Bahalal Lodi assassinated Alam Shah, last ruler of Sayyed dynasty and set up Lodi dynasty. • Sikander Lodi built Agra city and shifted capital from Delhi to Agra. • Ibrahim Lodi, the last ruler of Delhi Sultanate. • Ibrahim fought a Battle at Panipat, in 1526, with Babur and was defeated.

▪ Administration, socio-economic and cultural aspects under Delhi Sultanate

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 A.D)	Important Aspects
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declared themselves subordinate to Caliph. • Sultan office vested all political, military and legal authority. • Idea of Primogeniture was not successfully acceptable. • Sultan was assisted by council of ministers. ➤ Nature of the state: • It was militaristic and aristocratic. • Islamic state- Muslim law formed the base. However, Jahandari (secular rules) and Zawabit(regulations) were also part. • Noble birth was used as a qualification for higher offices. • Sharing of power between rural aristocracy and city-based administration (elitist). • Wazir (finance minister) is an important officer. • Diwan- i-ariz (military department) headed by ariz-i-mamalik (Balban first set up) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alauddin introduced Dagh system (branding of horses) and regular muster of the armed forces. ○ He paid in cash to the soldiers. • Diwan-i-risalat, dealt with religious matters and headed by Chief Sadr (who was generally chief Qazi (Judge). • Diwan-i-insha dealt with state correspondence. It is similar to external affairs department. • Barids were deployed as intelligence agents. • Karkhanas, public sector enterprises manufactured goods and kings needed by

	<p>the King and Royal households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wakil-i-dar, official who looked at royal household needs and also maintained proper decorum in the courts. <p>➤ Local administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empire was divided into <i>iqtas</i>, <i>shiqas</i> and <i>Parganas</i>. • The paragana was headed by <i>amil</i> and <i>shiqas</i> by shiqadar. • At village level – <i>Muqaddam</i>(headmen), <i>khut</i> (landowners), <i>Patwari</i> (village accountant).
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims were not a united group. They were divided into Persians, Afghans, Turks, Arabs, Abyssinians and Indian Muslims. • They were divided based on sects, education and profession: Sunnis and Shias; soldiers and scholars; • Hindu caste system influenced Islam in India. • Ulema, claimed as the sole interpreter of laws and wielded large influence. • Slave system was prevalent among both Hindus and Muslims. • Hindu women enjoyed respect in their family but in society their status got deteriorated. • Muslim women status also given inferior status. • Social evils like- Sati, Polygamy, female infanticide was prevalent.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peasants formed the overwhelming majority. • Muqqadams and Khuta enjoyed a higher standard of life in villages. • Hindu <i>rais</i> or autonomous <i>rajas</i> continued to be powerful. <p>➤ Trade, Industry and Merchants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improvement of communications and establishment of a sound currency system based on silver <i>tanka</i> and copper

	<p><i>dirham</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sultanate period had a flourishing urban economy. • Some new developments – manufacturing of paper, spinning wheel, large scale use of armour and Iron stirrup, Persian wheel (<i>rahat</i>), superior mortar etc. <p>➤ Market reforms of Alauddin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of prices of all commodities sold in a market. • Separate markets for separate products. • Needs of large army was the underlying reason for market reforms.
Art & Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the initial days, they converted temples into Mosques: <i>Quwat-ul-Islam</i> and <i>Arhai Din ka Jonpara</i>. • They used arch and dome type, which they got from Rome, along with slab and beam method. • They never used animal or human figurines as sculptural elements, but used calligraphy, Hindu motifs like swastika, bell motif and scrolls of flowers in a decorative style. • Used fine quality light mortar to support huge domes and arches. • Magnificent building constructed by turks in 13th century was the Qutub minar. • Alauddin Khilji constructed a city 'Siri' and Alai Darwaja to Qutub Minar. • Tughlaq's constructed Tughlaqabad and a resort at Hauz Khas; Palace and fort at Kotla by Ferozshah Tughlaq. • One of the unique features during Tughlaq period was using sloping walls. • The period saw usage of red sand stone, grey sandstone and marble. • Usage of raised platforms, surrounded by gardens and water bodies, octagonal shapes were some features of Lodi dynasty. These were

	used later during Mughal period.
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature was produced not only in Persian, Arabic and sanskrit but also in regional languages. Khwaja Abu Nasr, poetically surnamed Nasiri, Abu Bakar Bin Muhammad Ruhani, Taj-ud-din Dabir and Nur-ud-din Muhammad Awfi were famous scholars at the court of Sultan Iltutmish. Nur-ud-din wrote Lubab-ul-Albab. Amir Khusrau wrote Khazain-ul-Fatuh, Tughluq-nama, and the Tarikh-i-Alai. Sultan Firuz Tughluq wrote his autobiography and provided patronage to historians Ziya-ud-din Barani and Shams-i-Siraj Afif.

▪ **Causes of Decline of Delhi Sultanate**

- The rulers of Delhi Sultanate came in power with the help of sword and army, so there was no definite law of succession.
- Military strength was the main factor in succession to the throne, which later gave birth to political instability.
- Nobles were very powerful enough to act as kingmakers and controlled the weak sultans.
- Iqtadari, Zamindari and Jagirdari system led to the disintegration of Delhi Sultanate under weak sultans.
- Invasion of Timurid created havoc like situation and became main cause for the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate

▪ **List of Administrative and Agrarian Terms used in Sultanate Period**

Alai Tanka: Tanks of Alauddin Khilji	Alamatha-i-Sultanate: Insignia of royalty
Amil: Revenue officer	Amir: Commander: The third highest official grade

Amir-i-dad: Officer-in-charge of justice	Amir-i-akhur: Officer commanding the horses
Amir-i-hajib: Officer-in-charge of the royal Khalisa court (also called barbek in Turkish)	Amir-i-koh: Officer in-charge of agriculture
Ariz: Officer in-charge of the muster, equipment of the soldiers and the horses	Barbek: Officer in-charge of the royal court
Barid; Intelligence officer appointed by the state to collect information	Dabir: Secretary
Dagh; Mark of branding on the horses	Diwan-i-arz: Office of the ministry of war
Hukm-i-mushahida; Assessment (Of land revenue) by inspection only	Iqtadars: A person in whose charge iqta has been placed
Karkhana: Royal factory or enterprise; they were of two kinds - ratbi , for looking after animals and ghair-ratbi for producing commodities required by the state	Khalisa: Land controlled directly by the king
Khidmati: Service dues	Khuts: Village headmen or revenue collector
Madad-i-mash: Grant of land or pension to religious or deserving persons	Muhtasib: An officer appointed to maintain law and order village headman; literally the first or senior man
Muqta: Governor; person-in-charge of an iqta or a medieval province	Mustaufi-i-mamalakat: Accountant for the whole kingdom
Mustaufi-i-mamalik: Auditor,	Haqq-i-Shirb: Profits

for the whole kingdom	from canal irrigation
Hukm-i-masahat: Assessment of land revenue according to measurement	Chungi-i-Galla: Tax on grain
Amir-i-Tarab: Entertainment tax	Galla Bakshi, Kankut: System of collection of land revenue