

1206-1210

1210-1236

1236-1266

1266-1286

**Aibak**

**Iltutmish**

Confusion hi Confusion hai..

**Balban**



- 1. Short Period
- 2. Polo Death
- 3. Lahore Cap
- 4. Dhai Din ka Jhopra
- 5. Quwwat Al Islam mosque

- 1. Real Founder
- 2. Qubecha and Yaldoj
- 3. Chengiz Khan
- 4. Iqta
- 5. Jital, Tanka
- 6. Delhi

- 1. Fear
- 2. Sijda, Paibos
- 3. Tugril Beg
- 4. Mongols
- 5. Upper Class Turk
- 6. Jilleilahi
- 7. Nobility Control

1206-1210

Aibak



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Consider the following statements about Qutb-ud-din Aibak and his contributions to architecture during the Delhi Sultanate:

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak initiated the construction of the Qutub Minar in Delhi.
2. He commissioned the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque
3. Aibak completed the construction of the Alai Darwaza
4. He laid the foundation for the construction of the Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra mosque in Ajmer.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

Options:

- A) 1, 2, and 4 only
- B) 1, 3, and 4 only
- C) 2 and 3 only
- D) 1 and 2 only

दिल्ली सल्तनत के दौरान कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक और वास्तुकला में उनके योगदान के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक ने दिल्ली में कुतुब मीनार का निर्माण शुरू किया।
2. उसने कुव्वत-उल-इस्लाम मस्जिद का निर्माण करवाया।
3. ऐबक ने अलाई दरवाज़ा का निर्माण पूरा किया।
4. उसने अजमेर में अढ़ाई दिन का झोपड़ा मस्जिद के निर्माण की नींव रखी।

ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा सही है?

विकल्प:

- A) केवल 1, 2 और 4
- B) केवल 1, 3 और 4
- C) केवल 2 और 3
- D) केवल 1 और 2

# About Alai Darwaza

- 1. The Alai Darwaza was built by Delhi Sultan Alauddin Khalji of the Khalji dynasty in 1311.**  
अलाई दरवाज़ा का निर्माण 1311 में खिलजी वंश के दिल्ली सुल्तान अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने करवाया था।
- 2. It was a part of his plan to extend the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque on four sides.**  
Although यह कुव्वत-उल-इस्लाम मस्जिद को चार तरफ़ फैलाने की उनकी योजना का एक हिस्सा था।
- 3. Finished in red sandstone and marble.**
- 4. The gateway has a broad bulging dome with a middle knob resting on horse-shoe-shaped arches.**  
प्रवेश द्वार में एक चौड़ा उभरा हुआ गुंबद है जिसके बीच में घोड़े की नाल के आकार के मेहराबों पर टिका हुआ एक घुंटी है।



# Indo-Islamic architecture

1. **Use of Red Sandstone**
  2. **Arches: The use of pointed and horseshoe arches - Alai Darwaza.**
  3. **Minarets: Minarets with intricate detailing were constructed to call the faithful to prayer, and some, like the minarets at the Qutub Complex, showcased a fusion of Islamic and Indian styles.**
  4. **Calligraphy and Geometric Patterns: Intricate calligraphy, often in Arabic script, and geometric patterns were used for decoration, as seen in the Alai Darwaza and the Tomb of Iltutmish.**
1. लाल बलुआ पत्थर का उपयोग
  2. मेहराब: नुकीले और घोड़े की नाल के आकार के मेहराबों का उपयोग - अलाई दरवाज़ा।
  3. मीनारें: जटिल विवरण वाली मीनारें श्रद्धालुओं को प्रार्थना के लिए बुलाने के लिए बनाई गई थीं, और कुछ, जैसे कि कुतुब कॉम्प्लेक्स की मीनारें, इस्लामी और भारतीय शैलियों का मिश्रण दिखाती हैं।
  4. सुलेख और ज्यामितीय पैटर्न: जटिल सुलेख, अक्सर अरबी लिपि में, और ज्यामितीय पैटर्न का उपयोग सजावट के लिए किया जाता था, जैसा कि अलाई दरवाज़ा और इल्तुतमिश के मकबरे में देखा जा सकता है।

**Which of the following architectural features were prominent in the Indo-Islamic style during the Delhi Sultanate?**

1. Use of red sandstone in construction
2. Pointed and horseshoe arches, as seen in the Alai Darwaza
3. Intricate carvings of human and animal figures
4. Arabic calligraphy and geometric patterns, as seen in the Tomb of Iltutmish

**Options:**

- A) 1, 2, and 3 only
- B) 1, 2, and 4 only
- C) 2, 3, and 4 only
- D) 1, 3, and 4 only

**दिल्ली सल्तनत के दौरान इंडो-इस्लामिक शैली में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी वास्तुकला विशेषताएँ प्रमुख थीं?**

1. निर्माण में लाल बलुआ पत्थर का उपयोग
2. नुकीले और घोड़े की नाल के आकार के मेहराब, जैसा कि अलाई दरवाज़ा में देखा गया है
3. मानव और पशु आकृतियों की जटिल नक्काशी
4. अरबी सुलेख और ज्यामितीय पैटर्न, जैसा कि इल्तुतमिश के मकबरे में देखा गया है

**विकल्प:**

- A) केवल 1, 2 और 3
- B) केवल 1, 2 और 4
- C) केवल 2, 3 और 4
- D) केवल 1, 3 और 4

1290-1296

## Jalal Ud Din Khilji



- When Malik Chhajju rebelled for the second time in 1292, his son-in-law, **Alauddin Khalji**, took his position (Ali Gurshasp). In 1296, Alauddin Khilji led an expedition to **Devagiri** before returning to Kara.

1296-1316

## Alal Ud Din Khilji



**1. Market Reforms**

**2. Price Control**

**3. Military reforms**

**4. Welfare of Sikander I**

**Sahni**

1296-1316

## Alai Ud Din Khilji



- 1. Market Reforms**
  - 2. Price Control**
  - 3. Military reforms**
  - 4. Welfare of Sikander I**
- Sahni**

## Market Regulation

- **Reasons**

- Different Historians have different opinions regarding the market regulations of Allauddin Khilji
  - **Ziauddin Barni**, in his book '*Tarikh-i-Firozshahi*', wrote that it was for military purposes.
  - **Amir Khasru**, in his book '**Khazin-ul-Futuh**', wrote that it was for public welfare.
  - Closer examination reveals these reforms were primarily introduced to maintain a large army at a low cost, benefiting everyone.

1296-1316

**Alal Ud Din Khilji**



## Mohammad Bin Tuglaq



- 1. Karachil and Khurasan Expedition**
- 2. Capital Shift to South - Daulatabad**
- 3. Token Currency - Copper, Bronze**
- 4. Doab Tax**
- 5. Tight control on Ulemas and Nobles**

## Firoz Shah Tuglaq

- 1. Appeasement**
- 2. Nobles and Ulemas gained power**
- 3. Iqta system  
Hereditary and  
Transferable**
- 4. Construction and  
welfare work due to  
discontent in people**

## Taimur Invasion during Period of Nasir Ud Din Mahmud Tuglaq



# 1290-1320

## Khalji dynasty

[\[hide\]](#)

Jalaluddin	1290–1296
Alauddin	1296–1316
Shihabuddin Omar	1316
Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah	1316–1320
Khusrau Khan	1320



# 1320-1414

<b>Tughlaq dynasty</b>	[hide]
Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq	1320–1325
Muhammad bin Tughluq	1325–1351
Firuz Shah Tughlaq	1351–1388
Tughluq Khan	1388–1389
Abu Bakr Shah	1389–1390
Nasir ud din Muhammad Shah III	1390–1393
Ala ud-din Sikandar Shah	1393
Nasir-ud-din Nusrat Shah Tughluq	1394–1398
Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughluq	1394–1413

### About me :

1. Anuj Garg
2. 10+ Years of Teaching Experience
3. History Educator
4. Follow on Unacademy
5. Code : anujupsc



## Anuj Garg

- The period of Indian history from 1206 to 1526 has been called the period of the Delhi Sultanate. In this period, India was ruled by several Turkish Sultans who belonged to the Turkish clan.
- Five dynasties ruled over Delhi during this period.
- They are the Slave dynasty, Khilji dynasty, Tughlaq dynasty, the Sayyid dynasty and the Lodi dynasty. Except for the Lodis, all other Delhi sultans were Turkish in origin. The Lodis were Afghans.
- After the second battle of Tarain (1192), Muhammad Ghori (Shahabuddin Muhammad) returned to Ghazni, leaving the affairs of India in the hand of his trusted slave general Qutbuddin Aibak.

### Qutbuddin Aibak (AD 1206–1210)

1. Background: Qutbuddin Aibak was a Turkish slave who rose to prominence in Muhammad Ghori's army.

2. Leadership: After Muhammad Ghori's death in 1206, Aibak took control of his Indian territories.
3. Delhi Sultanate: Aibak became the first independent Muslim ruler of Northern India, establishing the Delhi Sultanate with Lahore as its capital
4. Challenges:
  - a. Faced resistance from Rajputs and other local chiefs.
  - b. Tajuddin Yalduz, ruler of Ghazni, claimed Delhi, while Nasiruddin Qabacha, governor of Multan and Uchch, sought independence.
5. Military Successes:
  - a. Used both conciliatory measures and military force to manage opposition.
  - b. Defeated Yalduz and temporarily occupied Ghazni.
  - c. Re-conquered Badayun and Farukhabad from Harishchandra, successor of Jaichand.
6. Known as "Lakh Baksh" for his generosity
7. Contribution
  - a. He built the Quwwat Al Islam mosque in Delhi and the Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra mosque in Ajmer
  - b. He started the construction of Qutb Minar in Delhi, which is dedicated to a famous Sufi Saint of the time, Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki
8. Died while playing Polo

1206-1210	1210-1236	1236-1266	1266-1286
Aibak	Iltutmish	Confusion hi Confusion hai..	Balban
			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Short Period</li> <li>2. Polo Death</li> <li>3. Lahore Cap</li> <li>4. Dhai Din ka Jhopra</li> <li>5. Quwwat Al Islam mosque</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Real Founder</li> <li>2. Qubecha and Yalduz</li> <li>3. Chengiz Khan</li> <li>4. Iqta</li> <li>5. Jital, Tanka</li> <li>6. Delhi</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fear</li> <li>2. Sijda, Paibos</li> <li>3. Tugril Beg</li> <li>4. Mongols</li> <li>5. Upper Class Turk</li> <li>6. Jilleilahi</li> <li>7. Nobility Control</li> </ol>

### Iltutmish (AD 1210–1236)

**Death of Aibak:** In 1210, Qutbuddin Aibak died from injuries after falling from his horse while playing polo.

**Succession:**

- Aibak's son, Aram Shah, was raised to the throne but proved incompetent.
- Iltutmish, Aibak's son-in-law and governor of Badayun, was invited by the Turkish chiefs to take over.
- Iltutmish defeated Aram Shah and ascended as Sultan, adopting the title *Shamsuddin*.

**Consolidation of the Sultanate:**

- Iltutmish is credited with consolidating the Delhi Sultanate, completing Aibak's unfinished work.
- The Sultanate expanded significantly under his rule.
- He organized a loyal group of nobles known as the "Forty" (Turkan-i-Chahalgani) to stabilize his administration.

**Challenges and Military Campaigns:**

- Faced opposition from former commanders like Yalduz, Qabacha, and others who defied his authority.
- In 1215, defeated Yalduz in the Battle of Tarain.
- In 1217, expelled Qabacha from Punjab.

**Mongol Threat 1222-23**

- Recognized the danger of the Mongol Empire under Chinghiz Khan.
- Avoided confrontation by refusing asylum to Jalaluddin Mangbarani, ensuring the Sultanate's safety.

**Eastern Campaigns:**

- Suppressed uprisings in Bengal and Bihar from 1225 onwards.
- In 1226–27, sent his son, Nasiruddin Mahmud, to defeat Iwaz Khan and reassert control over Bengal and Bihar.

#### Rajput Campaigns:

- Conducted campaigns against Rajput chiefs, capturing Ranthambore in 1226.
- By 1231, secured control over Mandor, Jalore, Bayana, and Gwalior.

#### Legitimacy and Separation from Central Asia:

- Secured independence from Ghazni and Central Asian politics.
- Gained legitimacy by obtaining a *Letter of Investiture* from the Abbasid Caliph of Baghdad in 1229.

#### Administrative Reforms:

- Introduced *iqta* (land assignments as revenue) to Turkish officers, who became *iqtdars*, responsible for revenue collection, law enforcement, and maintaining armed forces.
- Focused on the Doab region for *iqta* distribution, consolidating financial and administrative control.

#### Iqta System

- Iltutmish (1210-1236)
- Division of empire into Iqtas, assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary
- Land revenue from different territorial units assigned to army officers. Just like feudal system
- Iqta system was introduced by Turks in India, it was not an ancient indigenous institution (UPSC 2020)

#### Currency System:

- Established the silver *Tanka* and copper *Jittal*, foundational coins for the Sultanate

Consider the following statements about Qutb-ud-din Aibak and his contributions to architecture during the Delhi Sultanate:

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak initiated the construction of the Qutub Minar in Delhi.
2. He commissioned the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque
3. Aibak completed the construction of the Alai Darwaza
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Which of the statements given above are correct?

**A) 1, 2, and 4 only**

B) 1, 3, and 4 only

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- The Alai Darwaza was built by Delhi Sultan Alauddin Khalji of the Khalji dynasty in 1311.
- It was a part of his plan to extend the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque on four sides.
- Finished in red sandstone and marble.
- The gateway has a broad bulging dome with a middle knob resting on horse-shoe-shaped arches.

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- Calligraphy and Geometric Patterns: Intricate calligraphy, often in Arabic script, and geometric patterns were used for decoration, as seen in the Alai Darwaza and the Tomb of Iltutmish.

#### Mongols

1. Throughout the Indian history, Events and development in central Asia had a deep and Abiding Impact on India
2. With the establishment of the Chengiz khan rule in the early 13th century, Mongols became a dominating force in the Geo-politics of central Asia.
3. Famous Mongol Invasion
  - a. 1223 - Chengiz khan during reign of Iltutmish

- b. 1241 - During Balban reign
- c. 1292 - 1320 - During reign of Alal-ud-din-Khilji
- d. 1398 - Taimur lane during Nasir Ud Din Mahmud Tuglaq

#### UPSC Pre 2022

With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. The first Mongol invasion of India happened during the reign of Jalal-ud-din Khalji.
2. During the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji, one Mongol assault marched up to Delhi and besieged the city.
3. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq temporarily lost portions of the north-west of his kingdom to Mongols.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only**
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 3 only

# Anuj Garg

#### Raziya (AD 1236–40)

##### Succession Issue:

- Iltutmish faced difficulties regarding his successor, finding none of his sons suitable for the throne.
- His preferred choice was his daughter, Raziya, whom he nominated as his successor.

##### Initial Ruler:

- After Iltutmish's death, his son Ruknuddin Firoz was initially installed on the throne by army leaders.
- However, with the support of Delhi's people and certain military leaders, Raziya soon ascended the throne.

##### Raziya's Reign and Policies:

- Despite her leadership abilities, Raziya faced opposition from the Turkish nobility.
- Attempted to create a "counter-nobility" by appointing non-Turks to key positions, which angered the Turkish *amirs*.

#### Conflict with Nobles:

- Appointed Malik Jamaluddin Yaqut, an Abyssinian, as *amir-i-akhur* (master of the horses), further escalating tensions.
- Turkish nobles opposed her for refusing to be a puppet and accused her of impropriety due to her close association with Yaqut.

#### Downfall:

- Revolts by Turkish nobles broke out in the provinces, accusing her of violating traditional norms.
- She was ultimately defeated and killed in 1240, ending her brief reign.

### Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246–66 AD)

#### Rise of Chahalgani (The Forty):

- The struggle for power between the Sultan and the *Chahalgani* (group of 40 influential Turkish chiefs) continued after Raziya's death.
- The *Chahalgani* gained significant control, playing a key role in selecting and dethroning Sultans.

#### Short Reigns:

- *Chahalgani* installed and removed Sultans Behram Shah (1240–42) and Masud Shah (1242–46) in quick succession.

#### Nasiruddin's Ascension:

- In 1246, Ulugh Khan (later known as Balban) placed Iltutmish's grandson, Nasiruddin Mahmud, on the throne.
- Balban assumed the powerful role of *Naib* (deputy) to Nasiruddin, effectively controlling the administration.
- To secure his influence, Balban strengthened ties by marrying his daughter to Nasiruddin.

#### End of Nasiruddin's Rule:

- Nasiruddin Mahmud ruled until 1265 when he reportedly died, with sources like Ibn Battuta and Isami suggesting Balban may have poisoned him.
- Following Nasiruddin's death, Balban ascended the throne, ending the indirect rule he held as deputy.

### Balban (AD 1266–87)

#### Balban's Rise and Challenges:

- Ulugh Khan, later known as Balban, gradually centralized power and became Sultan in 1266.
- Faced hostility from Turkish chiefs, potential Mongol invasions, and rebellious provincial governors.
- Indian rulers and lawlessness around Delhi and the Doab region posed significant threats.
- Challenges
- Restore Pride and prestige of the sultanate
- Create Fear
- Address the problem of robbery
- Ambitious Nobles
- Tughril Beg, ruler of Bengal
- 

#### Policy of Suppression:

- Adopted a stern policy to restore law and order, particularly in Mewat, where he crushed resistance ruthlessly.
- Destroyed Rajput strongholds in areas like Badayun to reassert authority.

#### Autocratic Rule:

- Governed with an autocratic approach, strengthening the Sultan's position and diminishing the influence of nobles (*Chahalgani*).
- Known for contempt toward non-Turks and upheld the "theory of kingship" with rigid discipline and formality in court.
- Appointed spies across departments to stay informed and ensure loyalty.

#### Military Reforms:

- Established a strong, centralized army to quell internal rebellions and defend against Mongol threats.
- Reorganized the military department (*diwan-i-arz*) and deployed forces to maintain control over regions like Doab, Awadh, and Katihar.

- Successfully recaptured Bengal by crushing Tughril Beg's rebellion in 1279, later appointing his son Bughra Khan as governor.

#### **Court Protocol and Authority:**

- Balban enforced strict court decorum, refusing to laugh or joke and giving up wine to project seriousness.
- Instituted ceremonial practices such as *sijada* (prostration) and *paibos* (kissing of feet) to reinforce royal authority.

#### **Strengthening of the Delhi Sultanate:**

- Consolidated the monarchy and expanded the Sultanate's influence but struggled against Mongol incursions.
- Excluded non-Turks from power, which led to dissatisfaction and unrest.

#### **Balban's Death and Succession:**

- Balban died in 1287; his grandson Kaiquabad succeeded him briefly but was soon replaced by his son Kaimurs.

#### **Transition to Khalji Dynasty:**

- In 1290, Jalaluddin Khalji (formerly Firoz) led a group of Khalji nobles in a 'dynastic revolution.'
- Firoz murdered Kaimurs and established the Khalji dynasty, ending the rule of the so-called Slave Dynasty and initiating a new era.

#### **Understanding the state of Nobility - Delhi Sultanate**

1. After Iltutmish's death (1235) till the accession of Balban (1269), the Chihalgani slaves (group of 40 nobles of which Balban was also a part) decided the succession issue.
2. Balban tried to restore the supremacy of the crown by crushing the power of the Turkish nobility
3. Both Qutbuddin and Iltutmish considered the nobles at par with themselves. Balban made a major departure. He maintained a distance from the nobility and believed in divine theory of kingship.
4. During the rule of Khaljis and Tughlaqs the doors of nobility were opened to people of diverse backgrounds and it was no more the preserve of the Turks only . Ability and force were also important factors in the succession to the throne.

5. M. Habib- "During the period of slave kings membership of the higher bureaucracy was dangerous for an Indian Musalman and impossible for a Hindu. But the Khilji revolution seems to have brought about a change.
6. Amir Khusrau in his Khazainul Futuh tells us that Sultan Alauddin sent an army of thirty thousand horsemen under a Hindu officer, Malik Naik, the Akhur-bek Maisarah, against the Mongols, Alibeg, Tartaq and Targhi

# Anuj Garg

# Rashtakutas 753 CE-982 CE



# इन सब के योगदानों की बात कर लेते हैं

735 – 756

**Dantidurga**



756 – 774

**Krishna 1**



793 – 814

**Govinda III**



815 – 877

**Amoghavarsha**



# इन सब के योगदानों की बात कर लेते हैं

735 – 756

Dantidurga



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Krishna 1



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815 – 877

Amoghavarsha



735 – 756

**Dantidurga**



756 – 774

**Krishna 1**



793 – 814

**Govinda III**



815 – 877

**Amoghavarsha**



- 1. Defeated  
Chalukyas -  
Kirtivarman 2**
- 2. Captured Malwa  
from  
Rashtrakutas**

735 – 756

**Dantidurga**



756 – 774

**Krishna 1**



793 – 814

**Govinda III**



815 – 877

**Amoghavarsha**



- 1. Kailash temple at Ellora**
- 2. Patronised Jain logician Akalanka Bhatta, the author of Rajavartika.**
- 3. Defeated Pallavas**

## Kailasanatha Temple (Ellora)



इस मंदिर को पूरा  
एक पहाड़ काट कर  
बनाया गया है

**Single  
mountain was  
carved out**

**Largest rock-cut Hindu structure at Ellora.**

- 1. UNESCO Site Represents beauty of the rock-cut phase of Indian Architecture.**
- 2. Top to bottom**
- 3. 34 Caves**
- 4. Jain temples**
- 5. Buddhist Monastries**
- 6. Kailash Temple**

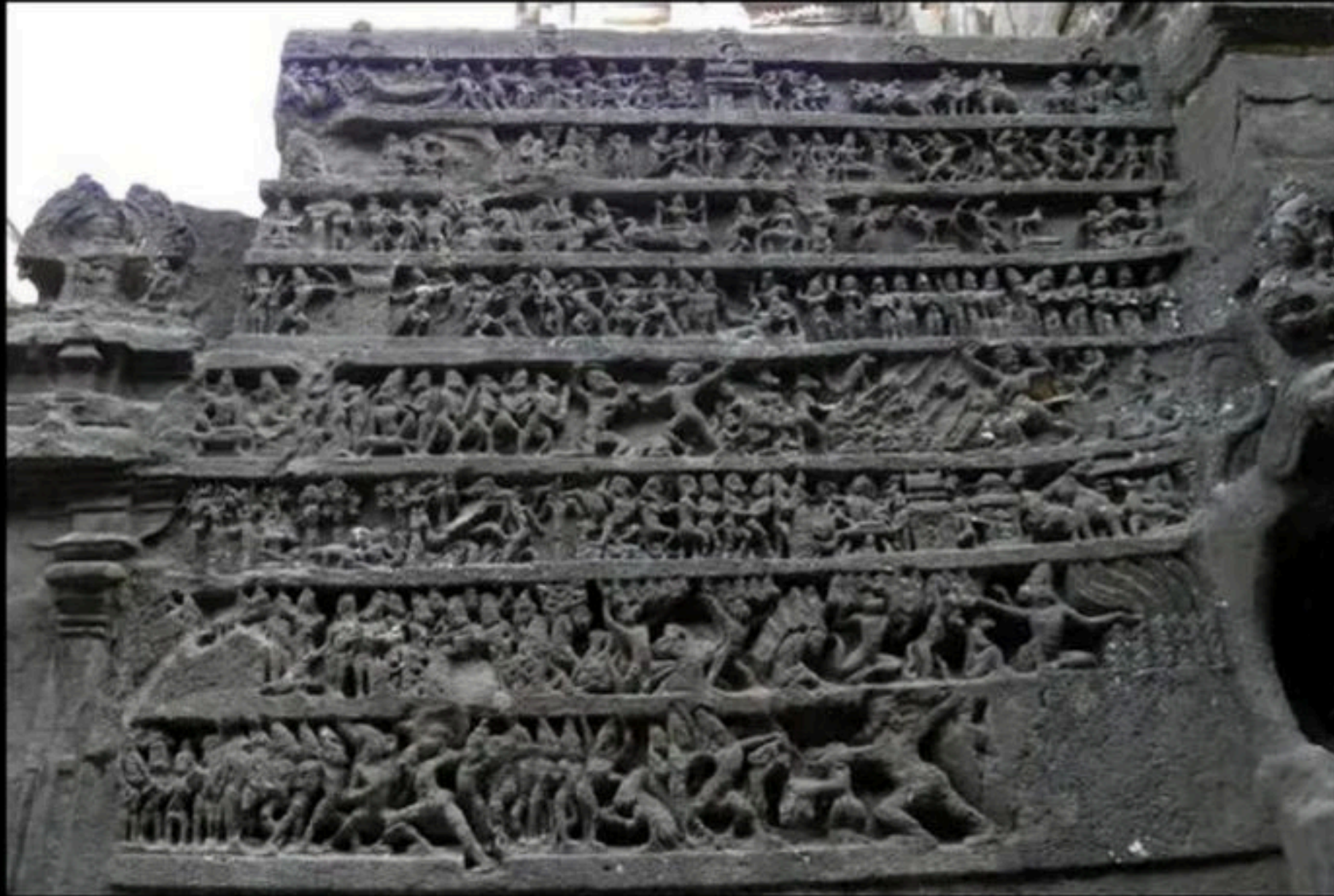


# Kailasanatha Temple (Ellora)



**Depiction of the  
Mahabharata  
battle at cave #  
16 Kailash  
temple**

# Kailasanatha Temple (Ellora)



**Depiction of the  
Ramayana**

735 – 756

**Dantidurga**



756 – 774

**Krishna 1**



793 – 814

**Govinda III**



815 – 877

**Amoghavarsha**



- 1. Defeated Pala king Dharmapala**
- 2. Nagabhata of Kanauj**

735 – 756

**Dantidurga**



756 – 774

**Krishna 1**



793 – 814

**Govinda III**

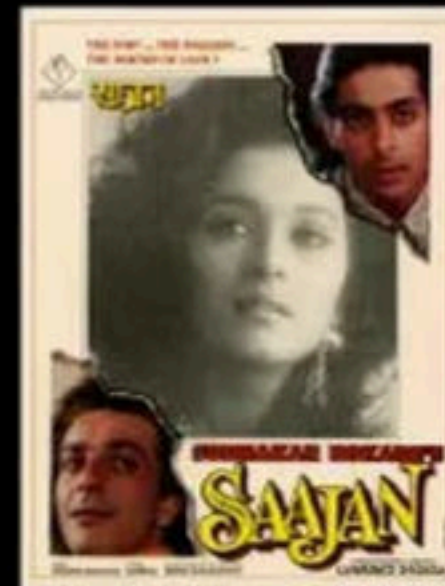


815 – 877

**Amoghavarsha**



- 1. Sanjan Inscription**
- 2. Wrote Kavirajamarga (Kannada)**
- 3. Prasnottaramalika, a Sanskrit work.**
- 4. 5 Jain cave temples at Ellora**



# What are inscriptions?

1. **Inscriptions are the writings that are engraved on stones or are etched on metals in ancient times**



735 – 756

**Dantidurga**



1. Defeated Chalukyas - Kirtivarman 2
2. Captured Malwa from Rashtrakutas

756 – 774

**Krishna 1**



1. Kailash temple at Ellora
2. Patronised Jain logician Akalanka Bhatta, the author of Rajavartika.
3. Defeated Pallavas

793 – 814

**Govinda III**



1. Defeated Pala king Dharmapala
2. Nagabhatta of Kanauj

815 – 877

**Amoghavarsha**



1. Sanjan Inscription
2. Wrote Kavirajamarga (Kannada)
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4. 5 Jain cave temples at Ellora

## Rashtrakutas (755 – 975 A.D.)

unacademy

1. The Rashtrakutas were of **Kannada origin**. **Dantidurga** was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.
2. He defeated the Gurjaras and **captured Malwa from them**.
3. Then he annexed the Chalukya kingdom by defeating **Kirtivarman II**. Thus, the Rashtrakutas became a paramount power in the Deccan
4. His successor **Krishna I was also a great conqueror**. He defeated the Gangas and the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi.
5. He built the magnificent **rock-cut monolithic Kailasa temple at Ellora**.
6. The next important king of this dynasty was **Govinda III**. He achieved victories over north Indian kingdoms.
7. His **successor Amoghavarsha I (815- 880 A.D.)** ruled for a long period of 64 years. He had lost control over Malwa and Gangavadi. Yet, his reign was popular for the cultural development.

## Rashtrakutas (755 – 975 A.D.)

1. He was a **follower of Jainism**. Jinasena was his chief preceptor. He was also a patron of letters and he **himself wrote the famous Kannada work, Kavirajamarga**. He had also built the Rashtrakuta capital, the city of Malkhed or Manyakheda
2. Among the successors of Amoghavarsha I, Krishna III (936- 968 A.D.) was famous for his expeditions. He marched against the Cholas and defeated them at Takkolam.
3. He marched further south and captured Tanjore. He went as far as Rameswaram and occupied it for sometime. He built several temples in the conquered territories including the Krishneswara temple at Rameswaram.
4. Throughout his reign he possessed the Tondaimandalam region including the capital Kanchi. After his death, the power of the Rashtrakutas declined.

# Gurjara-Pratiharas (730 - 1036)

Feudatory of the Badami Chalukyas, and during the rule of Dantidurga, it overthrew Chalukya Kirtivarman II and went on to build an empire with the Gulbarga region in modern Karnataka as its base.

730-756

**Nagabhata I**



- Founder
- Defeated Arabs

836-885

**Bhoja I, Mihir  
Bhoja**



- Devotee of Vishnu
- Gwalior Prashasti inscription

1. Mahmud Ghazni invaded India seventeen times during AD 1000–1026
2. Ghazni first encountered the Hindushai ruler, Jaipal, in AD 1001.
3. The attack on the Somnath temple in Saurashtra in AD 1025 was Mahmud's most ambitious Indian campaign.
4. Mahmud departed Somnath within a fortnight knowing that the Gujarat king Bhima-I had finalized his preparations to confront him.
5. Bhimdev Solanki, also known as Bhima I was a ruler of the Chalukya Dynasty (or the Solanki Dynasty) who ruled present-day Gujarat
6. Alberuni travelled to the Indian subcontinent and authored a study of Indian culture Kitab-ul-hind or Tahqiq-i-Hind (History of India)
7. Ahmad al-Biruni, was a philosopher, mathematician, historian

Qasim

Sindh  
Invasion

Gauri's  
Invasions

Delhi Sultanate

Mughal Peiod

632

712

1000

1176-1206

1206

1526

1707

Death of  
Prophet  
Mohammad

Gazni's  
Invasion

**This is the most important area**

# Important Topics

## 1. Slave dynasty

- a. Qutub Ud Din Aibak (1206-1210)
- b. Iltutmish (1210-1236)
- c. Period of confusion (1236-66)
- d. Balban (1266-86)

2. Role played by Nobles and state of Nobility (Other state actors)

3. Role played by Ulemas in Delhi Sultanate (Non state actors)

4. Theory of Kingship (राजत्व का सिद्धांत)

5. Iqta System - Does it provide strength or weakness to Delhi Sultanate

6. Mongols - Invasion of Chengiz Khan

# Important Topics

**1. Complete Balban**

**2. Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)**

**a. Alal Ud Din Khijli**

**b. Market Reforms**

**c. Military reforms**

**d. Change in Theory of Kingship**

**e. Khilji Revolution ? Can the reforms carried out by Alal Ud Din be referred as Revolution**

**3. Tuglaq Dynasty (1320-1414)**

# THE RULERS OF DELHI

## I. RAJPUT DYNASTIES

*Tomaras*

Ananga Pala

*Early Twelfth Century-1165*

1130-1145

*Chauhans*

Prithviraj Chauhan

*1165-1192*

1175-1192

## II. EARLY TURKISH RULERS

Qutbuddin Aybak

Shamsuddin Iltutmish

Raziyya

Chiyasuddin Balban

**1206-1290**

1206-1210

1210-1236

1236-1240

1266-1287

## III. KHALJI DYNASTY

Jalaluddin Khalji

Alauddin Khalji

**1290-1320**

1290-1296

1296-1316

## IV. TUGHLUQ DYNASTY

Chiyasuddin Tughluq

Muhammad Tughluq

Firuz Shah Tughuluq

**1320-1414**

1320-1324

1324-1351

1351-1388

## V. SAYYID DYNASTY

Khizr Khan

**1414-1451**

1414-1421

## VI. LODI DYNASTY

Bahlul Lodi

**1451-1526**

1451-1489

## Mongols

- 1) Throughout the Indian history, Events and development in central Asia had a deep and Abiding Impact on India
- 2) With the establishment of the chengiz khan rule in the early 13th century, Mongols became a dominating force in thye Geopolitics of central Asia.

- 1) 1223 - Chengiz khan during reign of Iltumish
- 2) 1241 - During Balban reign
- 3) 1292 - 1320 - During reign of alal-ud-din-khilji
- 4) 1398 - Taimur lane

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- 4) 1398 - Taimur lane

With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. The **first Mongol invasion** of India happened during the reign of **Jalal-ud-din Khalji**.
2. During the reign of **Ala-ud-din Khalji**, one **Mongol assault** marched up to Delhi and besieged the city.
3. **Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq** temporarily **lost** portions of **north-west** of his kingdom to Mongols.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only**
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 3 only



2. Consider the following statements:

(1) It was during the **reign of Iltumish** that **Chengiz Khan reached the Indus** in pursuit of the fugitive Khwarezm prince.

(2) It was during the reign of **Muhammad bin Tughluq** that **Taimur** occupied Multan and crossed the Indus.

(3) It was during the reign of Deva Raya II of Vijayanagara Empire that Vasco da Gama reached the coast of Kerala.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3



# Iqta System - Military Management, Positioning of Nobility

(इक्ता प्रणाली - सैन्य प्रबंधन, कुलीनता की स्थिति से संबंधित)

- Iltutmish (1210-1236)
- **Division of empire into Iqtas**, assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary (साम्राज्य का इक्ता में विभाजन, वेतन के बदले में अमीरों और अधिकारियों को सौंपा गया)
- Land revenue from different territorial units assigned to army officers. Just like feudal system
- Iqta system was introduced by Turks in India, **it was not an ancient indigenous institution (UPSC 2020)**

1. Consider the following statements:

1. In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'.

2. The Iqta system of Sultans of Delhi was an ancient indigenous institution (दिल्ली के सुल्तानों की इक्ता प्रणाली एक प्राचीन स्वदेशी संस्था थी)

3. The office of 'Mir Bakshi' came in existence during reign of Khalji Sultans of Delhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

# Mughal Administration

King



'Farr-i Izadi'

## 1. Wazir / Diwan



- Diwan i Kul
- Revenue, Finance, auditing, accounting

1. Diwan i Khalisa 2. Diwan i Tan

3. Diwan i Jagir 4. Diwan i Butayut

## 2. Mir Bakshi



- Reports on intelligence and information
- Military Management
- Mansabdari System - Management, appointment done by king

## 3. Mir I Saman

- Royal Household
- Storage and Factories

## 4. Sadr Us Sadr

- Religion, Education, Judiciary, Shariat

## 2. Iqta in medieval India meant: [2016-I]

- (a) land assigned to religious personnel for spiritual purposes
- (b) land revenue from different territorial units assigned to army officers
- (c) charity for educational and cultural activities
- (d) the rights of the zamindar

## 2. मध्यकालीन भारत में इक्ता का अर्थ था: [2016-I]

- (ए) आध्यात्मिक उद्देश्यों के लिए धार्मिक कर्मियों को सौंपी गई भूमि
- (बी) सेना अधिकारियों को सौंपी गई विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय इकाइयों से भू-राजस्व
- (सी) शैक्षिक और सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों के लिए दान
- (डी) जमींदार के अधिकार

# Related to Military Management, Positioning of Nobility

## Iqta System

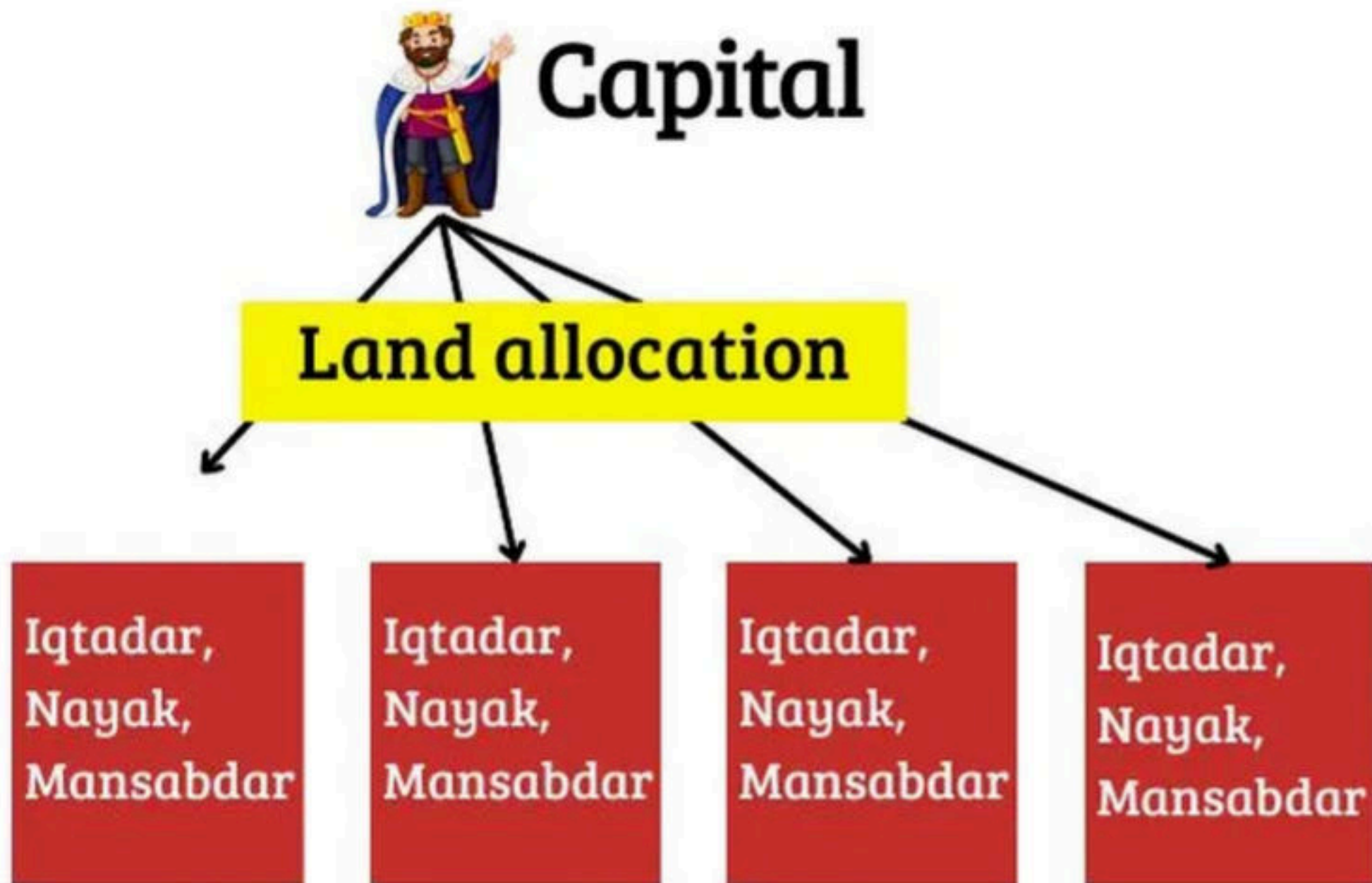
- **Ilutmish**
- **Division of empire into Iqtas, assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary**
- **Land revenue from different territorial units assigned to army officers. Just like feudal system**
- **Iqta system was introduced by Turks in India, it was not an ancient indigenous institution (UPSC 2020)**

## Nayankar System

- **Amaranayakas were the military commanders given territories to govern by Raya.**
- **In lieu of their salaries, they weren't paid in cash**
- **The maintain stipulated contingents and elephants.**
- **They used to send tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the Royal Court with gifts to express their loyalty.**

## Mansabdari System

- **Explained in coming slides**



Ye system Nobility ki positioning aur Military Administration se related the

Salary ki jagah Zameen di jaati thi jispar in officers of revenue rights hote the

**Which of the following statements about Amara Nayakas of Vijayanagara are correct?**

1. The Amaranayakas were **military commanders** who were given territories to govern by the Raya.
2. In lieu of their service and also to maintain their contingents, **they were paid in cash.**
3. **They maintained stipulated contingents and elephants.**
4. They used to send tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with **gifts to express their loyalty.**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

## Delhi Sultanate

- 1. The period of Indian history from 1206 to 1526 has been called the period of the Delhi Sultanate. In this period, India was ruled by several Turkish Sultans who belonged to the Turkish clan. Five dynasties ruled over Delhi during this period.**
- 2. They are the Slave dynasty, Khilji dynasty, Tughlaq dynasty, the Sayyid dynasty and the Lodi dynasty. Except for the Lodis, all other Delhi sultans were Turkish in origin. The Lodis were Afghans.**
- 3. After the second battle of Tarain (1192), Muhammad Ghori (Shahabuddin Muhammad) returned to Ghazni, leaving the affairs of India in the hand of his trusted slave general Qutbuddin Aibak.**

## Delhi Sultanate

- 1. The nobles occupied a place next to the Sultan and played a great role in the administration of the state. Nobles consisted of the aristocracy and belonged to different tribes and countries like Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Egyptian and Indian Muslims. The Hindu nobles in the Sultanate period were negligible. They had important functions in the Empire:**
- 2. -They helped the sultans in expanding the empire.**
- 3. -They helped the Sultan in the smooth functioning of the empire.**
- 4. -They also played a crucial role in the choice of Sultan.**
- 5. The Corps of forty was the council of 40 Turkic and non - Turkic nobles that was administered under the Delhi Sultanate. It was formed by Qutb-al-Din Aibak but later was modified by Sultan Iltutmish. It was the first ministerial body formed in India.**

## Delhi Sultanate

- 1. Iltutmish wanted Razia to succeed as she was the most capable among his sons and daughters. She had all the qualities required to possess a good monarch (as told by Minhaj-us-Siraj in Tabaqat-i-Nasiri).**
- 2. Razia Sultana was South Asia's first female Muslim ruler and daughter of Iltutmish. Razia Sultana was born in 1205.**
- 3. Razia was Delhi's first and only female king, reigning for three and a half years till 1240. She removed her female garb and presided over the court with her face unveiled.**
- 4. She belonged to the Turkish Seljuks ancestry. Like the Muslim princesses of the time, she received training in fighting, and leading armies and also learned to administer kingdoms.**
- 5. Whenever Iltutmish left the capital, he used to give Razia Sultana the power to discharge the responsibilities as a ruler.**

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## Delhi Sultanate

1. She used to wear male clothes. She used to attend court like her father.
2. She took all-important administrative decisions.
3. She refused to accept the domination of Shamsi nobles.
4. Her religious views were liberal, and she made no distinctions based on religion or any other criteria. She imparted justice even-handedly.
5. She liked to go hunting and was the commander of the army
6. She appointed non-Turks in state offices. An Abyssinian slave Yakuth was appointed as master of the royal horses
7. While escaping to Kaithal, they were caught by the dacoits and killed. After the death of Raziya, political instability was created. Bahram Shah (1240-42) was crowned as the ruler. After his death, Ala Uddin Masud Shah was placed on the throne as the sultan.

# Balban (1266-1287)

- 1) Early challenges
- 2) State of Delhi Sultanate before balban came into rule
- 3) How balban addressed the challenges
- 4) Mongol problem
- 5) Why Balban is called as the real consolidator of Delhi Sultanate

## Challenges

- 1) Restore Pride and prestige of the sultnate
- 2) Create Fear
- 3) Address the problem of robbery
- 4) Mongol Threat
- 5) Ambitious Nobles
- 6) Tughril Beg

# Balban (1266-1287)

## Important questions

- 1) Why is balban called as a real consolidator of Delhi Sultanate?
- 2) How Balban addressed the threats of Mangol?
- 3) Explain the blood and iron policy of balban

# Central Asia



# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

1. Muhammad Ghori's sudden death in 1206 resulted in a tussle for supremacy among his three important generals, Tajuddin Yalduz, Nasiruddin Qubacha and Qutbuddin
2. Aibak Yalduz held Karman and Sankuran on the route between Afghanistan and upper Sind. Qubacha held the important charge of Uchh, while Aibak had already been deputed as the 'viceroy' of Muhammad Ghori and the over all commander of the army in India.
3. Early in his brief reign of four years, Aibak (d. 1210) moved his capital to Lahore in border to frustrate Yalduz's ambition of annexing Punjab.
4. Aibak was succeeded on the throne by his son-in-law Iltutmish who brought back the capital to Delhi.

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

1. Iltutmish's quarter century reign (1210-1236) was distinguished by a concerted drive to re-establish the Sultanate's authority on areas that had been lost in 1215, Yalduz was defeated at Tarain and in 1217 Iltutmish wrested the province of wore from Qubacha and placed it under his own governor.
2. Within three years of this event, the Mongols, under Chengiz Khan's leadership, appeared on the banks of the Indus in pursuit of Jalduddin Mangbarni (the son of the Khwarizmian ruler) who had taken refuge in Punjab.

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

1. The accession of Balban in 1265 provided the Sultanate with an iron-willed ruler. Balban addressed himself to two major objectives:

i) to raise the prestige of the crown through elaborate court ceremonials, and inculcation of Sassanian traditions that distanced the ruler from ordinary folks, converting him into a symbol of awe;

(ii) consolidating Turkish power: rebellions were put down with determination and administrative procedures were streamlined.

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

- **Mamluks were the earliest rulers of the Delhi Sultanate. They are also known as the Slave Kings because many of them were either slaves or were the sons of slaves and became Sultans/Mamluks** दिल्ली सल्तनत के शुरुआती शासक थे। उन्हें गुलाम राजाओं के रूप में भी जाना जाता है क्योंकि उनमें से कई या तो गुलाम थे या गुलामों के बेटे थे और सुल्तान बन गए थे।
- **The first of the slave kings was Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who was the general of Muhammad Ghori. After the death of Ghori, Qutb-ud-din stayed in India and established his kingdom/पहले गुलाम राजा थे कुतुब-उद-दीन ऐबक, जो मुहम्मद गोरी का सेनापति था। घोरी की मृत्यु के बाद, कुतुब-उद-दीन भारत में रहा और अपना राज्य स्थापित किया।**
- **The ruler of Ghazni tried to annex the territory held by Qutb-ud-din, but he failed. When Iltutmish succeeded Qutbud-din as Sultan, a separate kingdom was established in the northern India, namely Delhi Sultanate/गज़नी के शासक ने कुतुब-उद-दीन के कब्जे वाले क्षेत्र पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन वह असफल रहे। जब Iltmmish ने सुल्त के रूप में कुतुबद-दीन को सफल किया, तो उत्तरी भारत में एक अलग राज्य की स्थापना की गई दिल्ली सल्तनत।**

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

- Over a period of time, the Sultans of Delhi extended their control up to Bengal in the east and Sind in the west/कुछ समय के लिए, दिल्ली के सुल्तानों ने पूर्व में बंगाल और पश्चिम में सिंध तक अपना नियंत्रण बढ़ाया।
- During the Sultanate period, there was the problem of the local Indian rulers who had been conquered. Sultans had taken territories of some rulers and some others were allowed to keep it/सल्तनत काल के दौरान, स्थानीय भारतीय शासकों की समस्या थी, जिन पर विजय प्राप्त की गई थी। सुल्तानों ने कुछ शासकों के क्षेत्र ले लिए थे और कुछ अन्य को इसे रखने की अनुमति दी गई थी।
- The rulers who were allowed to keep their territories paid a sum of money as a tribute and agreed to help the Sultan with military support when required/जिन शासकों को अपने क्षेत्रों को रखने की अनुमति दी गई थी, उन्होंने श्रद्धांजलि के रूप में धन की राशि का भुगतान किया और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सैन्य सहायता के साथ सुल्तान की मदद करने के लिए सहमत हुए।

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

- Sultanate had also problems from the north-west, for example, the rulers of Afghanistan were quiet, but the Mongol people of Central Asia, led by Chinghiz Khan, made fresh conquests/सल्तनत को उत्तर-पश्चिम से भी समस्याएं थीं, उदाहरण के लिए, अफगानिस्तान के शासक शांत थे, लेकिन मध्य एशिया के मंगोल लोगों ने नेतृत्व किया चिंगिज़ खान, ने ताजा विजय प्राप्त की।
- The Sultan Iltutmish had faced the administrative problems. However, when he died, his daughter Raziya became the sultan and she had to face the problems/  
सुल्तान इल्तुतमिश प्रशासनिक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। हालांकि, जब वह मर गया, तो उसकी बेटी रजिया सुल्तान बन गई और उसे परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ा।
- After Iltutmish, the next important Sultans was Balban, a strong and iron-willed Sultan. He was more successful in solving the problems than his predecessors. He defended the Sultanate from the attacks of the Mongols/इल्तुतमिश के बाद अगला महत्वपूर्ण सुल्तान था बलवान, एक मजबूत और लोहे की इच्छा वाले सुल्तान। वह अपने पूर्ववर्तियों की तुलना में समस्याओं को हल करने में अधिक सफल था। उसने मंगोलों के हमलों से सल्तनत का बचाव किया।

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

- **Balban fought against the local rulers who troubled him. His biggest problem was the nobles who had become very powerful and were threatening the position of the Sultan. Slowly but firmly, Balban broke their power and finally the position of the Sultan became all-important/ बलबन ने स्थानीय शासकों के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी जिसने उसे परेशान किया। उनकी सबसे बड़ी समस्या रईस थे जो बहुत शक्तिशाली हो गए थे और सुल्तान की स्थिति के लिए खतरा थे। धीरे-धीरे लेकिन दृढ़ता से, बलबन ने अपनी शक्ति को तोड़ दिया और आखिरकार सुल्तान की स्थिति महत्वपूर्ण हो गई।**
- **Balban's success was integrated into his strategic administrative policy. He successfully changed the organization of the army and curbed the revolt of the nobles/ बलबन की सफलता को उसकी रणनीतिक प्रशासनिक नीति में एकीकृत किया गया। उन्होंने सेना के संगठन को सफलतापूर्वक बदल दिया और रईसों के विद्रोह पर अंकुश लगाया।**
- **Balban encouraged people to do the 'sijdah' in his presence. Sijdah means, people had to kneel and touch the ground with their forehead in salutation to him (Balban)/ बलबन ने अपनी उपस्थिति में लोगों को 'सिजदा' करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। सिजदा का मतलब है, लोगों को उसके (बलबन) सलाम करने के लिए अपने माथे से जमीन को छूना और छूना था।**

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

- **Sijdah, horrified the orthodox Muslims. According to Muslims belief, "all men are equal, and therefore, no one should do the sijdah before anyone else except God."/ सिजदा , ने रूढ़िवादी मुसलमानों को भयभीत किया। मुसलमानों की मान्यता के अनुसार, "सभी पुरुष समान हैं, और इसलिए, किसी को भी ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए sijdah भगवान के अलावा किसी और से पहले। "**

# Aibak (1206-1210)/ ऐबक (1206-1210)

- He was a slave of Mohammad Ghori/वह मोहम्मद गोरी का गुलाम था।
- He was the first Sultan of Delhi and founder of the Ghulam dynasty (Mamluk Sultanate) of India/वह दिल्ली के पहले सुल्तान और भारत के गुलाम वंश (मामलुक सल्तनत) के संस्थापक थे
- He ruled for only four years, from 1206 to 1210 AD. He died while playing polo in Lahore/उन्होंने 1206 से 1210 ईस्वी तक केवल चार वर्षों तक शासन किया। वह पोलो खेलते समय मृत्यु हो गई लाहौर में
- He built the Quwwat Al Islam mosque in Delhi and the Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra mosque in Ajmer/उसने निर्माण किया कुव्वत अल इस्लाम दिल्ली में मस्जिद और Adhai-दिन-का-Jhonpra अजमेर में मस्जिद।
- He started the construction of Qutb Minar in Delhi, which is dedicated to a famous Sufi Saint of the time, Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki/उन्होंने दिल्ली में कुतुब मीनार का निर्माण शुरू किया, जो उस समय के एक प्रसिद्ध सूफी संत, कुतुबुद्दीन बख्तियार काकी को समर्पित है।
- He is also remembered as lakhbaksh or giver of lakhs, because of his generosity/उसे भी याद किया जाता है lakhbaksh या उसकी उदारता के कारण लाखों का दाता

# Iltutmish (1210-1236) / इल्तुतमिश (1210-1236)

- He introduced the silver tanka and the copper jital - the two basic coins of the Sultanate period, with a standard weight of 175 grains/उसने परिचय दिया चाँदी का टँका और यह तांबे की जटा - 175 दाने के मानक वजन के साथ सल्तनत काल के दो बुनियादी सिक्के।
- He introduced Iqtadari system: division of empire into Iqtas, which were assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary/उसने परिचय करवाया इकतारी प्रणाली : इकतारों में साम्राज्य का विभाजन, जो वेतन के बदले में रईसों और अधिकारियों को सौंपा जाता था
- He built the Hauz-i-Shamsi reservoir in Mehrauli in 1230/उसने निर्माण किया हौज-ए-शम्सी 1230 में महरौली में जलाशय।
- He completed the Qutub Minar started by Qutubuddin Aibak/उन्होंने कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक द्वारा शुरू की गई कुतुब मीनार को पूरा किया।
- Sultan Ghari which is considered the first Islamic Mausoleum in Delhi, was constructed by him in memory of his eldest son, Prince Nasiru'd-Din Mahmud/सुल्तान गारी जिसे दिल्ली में पहला इस्लामिक मकबरा माना जाता है, उसका निर्माण उनके सबसे बड़े बेटे, प्रिंस नासिरुद्दीन महमूद की याद में किया गया था।

# Iltutmish (1210-1236) / इल्तुतमिश (1210-

- **Genghis Khan, the Mongolian invader appeared for the first time on the banks of river Indus, during his reign/चंगेज खान, मंगोल शासक पहली बार अपने शासनकाल के दौरान सिंधु नदी के तट पर दिखाई दिया।**
- **He was the longest serving Slave ruler who ruled for 25 years/वह 25 साल तक शासन करने वाले सबसे लंबे समय तक शासन करने वाले गुलाम शासक थे।**

# Balban (1266-1286)/ बलबन (1266-1286)

- His original name was Baharuddin/उनका मूल नाम बहारुद्दीन था।
- He is considered the greatest Sultan of slave dynasty/वह माना जाता है सबसे महान सुल्तान गुलाम वंश का।
- He was a slave bought by Sultan Iltutmish/वह सुल्तान इल्तुतमिश द्वारा खरीदा गया दास था
- He introduced the Persian culture of Zaminbos that is lying flat on one's face before the emperor/उन्होंने फारसी संस्कृति का परिचय दिया Zaminbos जो सम्राट के सामने किसी के चेहरे पर सपाट पड़ा है
- He adopted a policy of blood and iron against rebels, traitors and robbers/उन्होंने एक गोद लिया रक्त और लोहे की नीति विद्रोहियों, गद्दारों और लुटेरों के खिलाफ।
- He got the title of Ulagh Khan for defeating the Mongols/उपाधि मिली उलग खान मंगोलों को हराने के लिए।
- He suppressed the rebellious tribe Meo, the people of Mewat who used to plunder the people of Delhi even in the day light/उसने विद्रोही जनजाति को दबा दिया मेव , मेवात के लोग जो दिन के उजाले में भी दिल्ली के लोगों को लूटते थे

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# Balban (1266-1286)/ बलबन (1266-1286)

- **Balban ruled with an iron fist. He broke up the Chahalgani, a group of the forty most important nobles in the court/बलबन ने लोहे की मुट्टी से राज किया। वह टूट गया अदालत में चालीस सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रईसों का समूह चहलगानी ।**

# Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320) / खिलजी वंश (1290 – 1320)

- **Alauddin Khilji, who was the nephew and son-in-law of Jalal-ud-din was one of the most ambitious and powerful sultans of Khilji dynasty. He wanted to conquer the world (to become second Alexander)/ अलाउद्दीन खिलजी, जो जलाल-उद-दीन का भतीजा और दामाद था, खिलजी वंश के सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी और शक्तिशाली सुल्तानों में से एक था। वह दुनिया को जीतना (दूसरा अलेक्जेंडर बनना चाहता था)।**
- **Alauddin Khilji, when became sultan, gave presents (of gold) to the citizens. At the same time, he also contended that he was a strong and powerful ruler and hence, he would deal severely with anyone who showed signs of disloyalty/अलाउद्दीन खिलजी जब सुल्तान बना, उसने नागरिकों को उपहार (सोने के) दिए। उसी समय, उन्होंने यह भी तर्क दिया कि वह एक मजबूत और शक्तिशाली शासक था और इसलिए, वह किसी के साथ भी गंभीर व्यवहार करता था जो कि असमानता के लक्षण दिखाता था।**

# Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320) / खिलजी वंश (1290 – 1320)

- **Alauddin Khilji raised the land taxes on the wealthier people of the Doab (the fertile area between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers). Further, he strictly monitored the revenue, which the nobles got from their land and hence, did not allow them to keep anything, which was not their due/अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने दोआब (गंगा और यमुना नदियों के बीच उपजाऊ क्षेत्र) के अमीर लोगों पर भूमि कर बढ़ा दिया। इसके अलावा, उन्होंने राजस्व का कड़ाई से निरीक्षण किया, जो कि रईसों को उनकी जमीन से मिला था और इसलिए, उन्हें कुछ भी रखने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई, जो उनके कारण नहीं था।**
- **The prices of goods were also closely controlled so that everyone could afford to pay the price demanded as well as no one could make a large profit/वस्तुओं की कीमतों को भी करीब से नियंत्रित किया गया था ताकि हर कोई मांग की गई कीमत का भुगतान कर सके और साथ ही कोई भी बड़ा लाभ न कमा सके।**

# Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320) / खिलजी वंश (1290 – 1320)

- **Alauddin Khilji made a new policy i.e. he ordered a new assessment of the cultivated land and the revenue. First, the land under cultivation (of his kingdom) was measured. And the revenue of these lands was assessed on the basis of the measurement/अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने एक नई नीति बनाई अर्थात् उसने खेती की हुई भूमि और राजस्व का एक नया मूल्यांकन करने का आदेश दिया। सबसे पहले, खेती के अधीन भूमि (उसके राज्य की) को मापा गया। और माप के आधार पर इन जमीनों के राजस्व का आकलन किया गया था।**
- **Alauddin Khilji campaigned against the kingdoms of Gujarat and Malwa. He tried to establish his control over Rajasthan by capturing the famous forts of Ranthambhor and Chittor/अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने गुजरात और मालवा के राज्यों के खिलाफ अभियान चलाया। उसने रणथंभौर और चित्तौड़ के प्रसिद्ध किलों पर कब्जा करके राजस्थान पर अपना नियंत्रण स्थापित करने की कोशिश की।**
- **Under the command of Malik Kafur, Ala-ud-din sent a large army towards the south with the intention to conquer the peninsula as well as obtain money and wealth/मलिक काफूर की कमान के तहत, अला-उद-दीन ने प्रायद्वीप को जीतने के साथ-साथ धन और धन प्राप्त करने के इरादे से दक्षिण की ओर एक बड़ी सेना भेजी।**

# Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320) / खिलजी वंश (1290 – 1320)

- **Malik Kafur plundered in all directions and collected a large amount of gold from the various kingdoms of the south, including the Yadavas (of Devagiri), the Kakatiyas (of Warangal), and the Hoyasalas (of Dvarasamudra)/ मलिक काफूर ने सभी दिशाओं में लूटा और दक्षिण के विभिन्न राज्यों से बड़ी मात्रा में सोना इकट्ठा किया, जिसमें शामिल था यादवों (देवगिरी की), द काकतीय (वारंगल का), और द Hoyasalas (द्वारसमुद्र का)।**
- **The defeated rulers were allowed to keep their throne provided they paid a tribute. Malik Kafur also conquered the city of Madurai. By the time, no north Indian ruler attempted to penetrate so far in the south India/पराजित शासकों को अपने सिंहासन को रखने की अनुमति दी गई थी, बशर्ते कि वे श्रद्धांजलि देते। मलिक काफूर ने मदुरै शहर को भी जीत लिया। तब तक, दक्षिण भारत में अब तक किसी भी उत्तर भारतीय शासक ने घुसने का प्रयास नहीं किया था।**
- **In 1,315, Aladdin Khilji died. After his death, there was a chaotic situation for the succession. Ambitious Malik Kafur made himself as sultan, but lacked support from Muslim amirs and hence, he was killed only after few months/1,315 में अलादीन खिलजी की मृत्यु हो गई। उनकी मृत्यु के बाद, उत्तराधिकार के लिए एक अराजक स्थिति थी। महत्वाकांक्षी मलिक काफूर ने खुद को सुल्तान बना लिया, लेकिन उन्हें मुस्लिमों का समर्थन नहीं मिला amirs और इसलिए, वह कुछ महीनों के बाद ही मारा गया था।**

# Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320) / खिलजी वंश (1290 – 1320)

- By 1,320, three more Khilji successors assumed power, but no one sustained rather killed brutally. Likewise, a new dynasty namely Tughlaq was founded/1,320 तक, तीन और खिलजी उत्तराधिकारियों ने सत्ता संभाली, लेकिन किसी ने भी निर्दयतापूर्वक हत्या नहीं की। इसी तरह तुगलक नामक एक नए राजवंश की स्थापना हुई।

# Ala-ud-din Khilji/अला-उद-दिन खिलजी

- He was the second ruler of the Khilji dynasty in India and is considered the most powerful ruler of the dynasty/वह भारत में खिलजी वंश का दूसरा शासक था और उसे राजवंश का सबसे शक्तिशाली शासक माना जाता है।
- He became the Sultan after murdering his uncle Jalaluddin Khilji/वह अपने चाचा जलालुद्दीन खिलजी की हत्या करने के बाद सुल्तान बन गया।
- He established an effective espionage system to curb any revolt from his followers/उन्होंने एक प्रभावी स्थापित किया जासूसी प्रणाली अपने अनुयायियों से किसी भी विद्रोह को रोकने के लिए।
- He was the first Sultan to maintain a standing army/वह पहली सुल्तान थी जिसने उसे बनाए रखा स्थायी सेना।
- He was the first Sultan to conquer the Deccan/वह दक्खन को जीतने वाला पहला सुल्तान था।
- He created the third city of Delhi known as Siri/उन्होंने दिल्ली का तीसरा शहर बनाया जिसे सिरी के नाम से जाना जाता है।
- He is known for his economic reforms and price control system/वह अपने आर्थिक सुधारों और के लिए जाने जाते हैं मूल्य नियंत्रण प्रणाली।
- Alauddin Khilji seized the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond from the ruler of Malwa/अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने प्रसिद्ध को जब्त कर लिया कोह-ए-नूर मालवा के शासक का हीरा।

# Tughlaq Dynasty (1320 – 1413)/ तुगलक वंश (1320 – 1413)

- In 1,320, Ghazi Malik became the king under the title of Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq. Likewise, the 'Tughlaq' dynasty began/1,320 में, गाजी मलिक के शीर्षक के तहत राजा बन गया घियाथ अल-दीन तुगलक। इसी तरह la तुगलक 'वंश की शुरुआत हुई।

# Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq/मुहम्मद-बिन- तुगलक

- **Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (1325-51), the eldest son and successor of Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq, was one of the most ambitious and powerful Sultans of Tughlaq dynasty/ मुहम्मद-बिन-तुगलक (1325-51), घियाथ अल-दीन तुगलक के सबसे बड़े बेटे और उत्तराधिकारी, तुगलक वंश के सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी और शक्तिशाली सुल्तानों में से एक थे।**
- **Ibn Battutah, the North African Arab traveler, came India during Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's period and he had written the detailed description of the Muhammad's kingdom/उत्तरी अफ्रीकी अरब यात्री, इब्न बतूता, मुहम्मद-बिन-तुगलक के काल में भारत आया था और उसने मुहम्मद के राज्य का विस्तृत विवरण लिखा था।**
- **Muhammad was a man of ideals who attempted as far as possible, to rule on the principles of reason. He was a great knowledgeable mathematician and a logician/ मुहम्मद आदर्शों के व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने यथासंभव तर्क के सिद्धांतों पर शासन करने का प्रयास किया। वह एक महान ज्ञानी गणितज्ञ और तर्कशास्त्री थे।**

# Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq/मुहम्मद-बिन- तुगलक

- **Muhammad increased the taxes of the peasants (especially who were from the Doab area). However, a famine in the Doab region made condition worse/मुहम्मद ने किसानों के करों में वृद्धि की (विशेषकर जो दोआब क्षेत्र से थे)। हालांकि, दोआब क्षेत्र में एक अकाल ने हालत और खराब कर दी।**
- **As a result of famine, the people refused to pay the extra taxes and rose in rebellion; therefore, finally, the Sultan had to cancel his order/अकाल के परिणामस्वरूप, लोगों ने अतिरिक्त करों का भुगतान करने से इनकार कर दिया और विद्रोह में गुलाब; इसलिए, आखिरकार, सुल्तान को अपना आदेश रद्द करना पड़ा।**
- **Muhammad also moved the capital from Delhi to Devagiri (which he renamed Daulatabad). As per his strategic plan, Daulatabad (located nearby modern Aurangabad in Maharashtra) was a better place for controlling the Deccan/मुहम्मद ने राजधानी को दिल्ली से देवगिरी (जिसे उन्होंने दौलताबाद नाम दिया था) में स्थानांतरित कर दिया। उनकी रणनीतिक योजना के अनुसार, दौलताबाद (महाराष्ट्र में आधुनिक औरंगाबाद के पास स्थित) दक्कन को नियंत्रित करने के लिए एक बेहतर जगह थी।**

# Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq/मुहम्मद-बिन- तुगलक

- The moving of the capital was, however, not successful, as it was too far from northern India, and hence, the Sultan could not keep a watch on the northern frontiers. Therefore, Muhammad returned the capital back to Delhi/हालाँकि, राजधानी का घूमना सफल नहीं था, क्योंकि यह उत्तरी भारत से बहुत दूर था, और इसलिए, सुल्तान उत्तरी सीमाओं पर नजर नहीं रख सकता था। इसलिए, मुहम्मद राजधानी वापस दिल्ली लौट आए।
- Muhammad decided to issue 'token' coins on brass and copper, which could be exchanged for silver coins from the treasury. This scheme would have worked, if he had monitored it carefully and allowed strictly only to the government body to issue token coins. But it did not happen rather many people started making brass and copper 'tokens' and the Sultan, therefore, had no control over the finances. The token coins had to be withdrawn/मुहम्मद ने पीतल और तांबे पर token टोकन सिक्के जारी करने का फैसला किया, जिसे खजाने से चांदी के सिक्कों के बदले लिया जा सकता था। इस योजना ने काम किया होगा, अगर उसने इसकी सावधानी से निगरानी की होती और केवल सरकारी निकायों को टोकन सिक्के जारी करने की सख्त अनुमति दी होती। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ, बल्कि कई लोगों ने पीतल और तांबे को 'टोकन' और सुल्तान बनाना शुरू कर दिया, इसलिए, वित्त पर उनका कोई नियंत्रण नहीं था। टोकन सिक्कों को वापस लेना पड़ा।

# Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq/मुहम्मद-बिन- तुगलक

- Unfortunately, Muhammad's many administrative policies failed; hence, gradually he lost the support not only of the people, but also many of the nobles and the ulema/दुर्भाग्य से, मुहम्मद की कई प्रशासनिक नीतियां विफल रहीं; इसलिए, धीरे-धीरे उन्होंने न केवल लोगों का समर्थन खो दिया, बल्कि कई रईसों और लोगों के भी उलेमा।
- The ulema were the scholars of Islamic learning who were generally orthodox in their outlook/ उलेमा इस्लामी शिक्षा के विद्वान थे जो आम तौर पर अपने दृष्टिकोण में रूढ़िवादी थे।

# Muhammad bin Tughluq/मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक

- **His original name was Jauna Khan/उसका मूल नाम था जौना खान।**
- **He was a scholar versed in logic, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy and physical sciences. He had knowledge of medicine and was skillful in dialectics. He was also a calligrapher. He was well versed with several languages like Persian, Arabic, Turkish and even Sanskrit/वह तर्क, दर्शन, गणित, खगोल विज्ञान और भौतिक विज्ञान में निपुण विद्वान थे। उन्हें चिकित्सा का ज्ञान था और वह बोली-भाषा में निपुण थे। वह एक सुलेखक भी था। वह फारसी, अरबी, तुर्की और यहां तक कि संस्कृत जैसी कई भाषाओं से अच्छी तरह वाकिफ थे।**
- **He introduced token currency using brass or copper coins backed by silver or gold in treasury. However, the measure lead to heavy losses to the treasury/उसने परिचय करवाया टोकन मुद्रा खजाने में चांदी या सोने से समर्थित पीतल या तांबे के सिक्कों का उपयोग करना। हालांकि, उपाय से खजाने को भारी नुकसान होता है।**

# Muhammad bin Tughluq/मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक

- **He shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri, which he renamed as Daulatabad, but as the plan failed he shifted back to Delhi/उन्होंने अपनी राजधानी को वहां से स्थानांतरित कर दिया दिल्ली से देवगिरी, जिसका नाम बदलकर उन्होंने दौलताबाद कर दिया, लेकिन योजना विफल होने पर वह वापस दिल्ली आ गए।**
- **Ibn Batuta, the famous Moroccan traveler, visited him during his reign/इब्न बतूता, मोरक्को के प्रसिद्ध यात्री, अपने शासनकाल के दौरान उनसे मिलने गए।**

# Firoz Shah Tughlaq/फिरोज शाह तुगलक

- **He was the son of a Hindu princess of Dipalpur/वह दीपालपुर की एक हिंदू राजकुमारी का बेटा था।**
- **He is best known for the construction of a network of canals/वह एक निर्माण के लिए जाना जाता है नहरों का नेटवर्क।**
- **He founded several cities, including Jaunpur, Firozpur, Firoz Shah Kotla and Hissar-Firoza/उन्होंने जौनपुर, फिरोजपुर, फिरोज शाह कोटला और हिसार-फिरोजा सहित कई शहरों की स्थापना की।**
- **He rebuilt the top two floors of the Qutub Minar which were damaged by lightning in 1368 AD/उसने कुतुब मीनार की शीर्ष दो मंजिलों का पुनर्निर्माण किया जो 1368 ईस्वी में बिजली गिरने से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थीं।**
- है।

# Firoz Shah Tughlaq/फिरोज शाह तुगलक

- One of his hunting lodges, Shikargah, also known as Kushak Mahal, is situated within the Teen Murti Bhavan complex, Delhi/उनका एक शिकार लॉज, शिकारगाह जिसे कुशक महल के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, दिल्ली के किशोर मूर्ति भवन परिसर में स्थित है।
- Tughlaq Road in Delhi is named after him/तुगलक रोड दिल्ली में उनके नाम पर

# Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526)/ लोदी राजवंश (१४५१-१५२६)

- **Lodi dynasty was originally from Afghan who ruled Delhi Sultanate for about 75 years/लोदी वंश मूल रूप से अफगान का था जिसने लगभग 75 वर्षों तक दिल्ली सल्तनत पर शासन किया था**

# Bahlul Lodi/बाहुल लोदी

- **Bahlul Lodi, who founded the dynasty and ruled Delhi from 1451 to 1489. After his death in 1489, his second son Sikandar Lodi succeeded the throne/बाहुल लोदी, जिन्होंने राजवंश की स्थापना की और 1451 से 1489 तक दिल्ली पर शासन किया। 1489 में उनकी मृत्यु के बाद, उनके दूसरे बेटे सिकंदर लोदी ने सिंहासन पर कब्जा किया।**

# Sikandar Lodi/सिकंदर लोदी

- **Sikandar Lodi took the title of Sikandar Shah. It was Sikandar Lodi who founded Agra city in 1504 and moved capital from Delhi to Agra/सिकंदर लोदी ने सिकंदर शाह की उपाधि ली। यह सिकंदर लोदी था जिसने 1504 में आगरा शहर की स्थापना की और राजधानी को दिल्ली से आगरा स्थानांतरित कर दिया।**
- **Sikandar Lodi, further, abolished the corn duties and patronized trade and commerce in his kingdom/सिकंदर लोदी ने, अपने राज्य में मकई कर्तव्यों को समाप्त कर दिया और व्यापार और वाणिज्य को संरक्षण दिया।**

# Ibrahim Lodi/इब्राहिम लोदी

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### **Was the Delhi Sultanate a Theocratic State or not?**

- A theocracy is a form of Political system in which
  - The head of religion is the head of the state.
  - Religious class dominates political decision making.
  - Political power is used for the benefit of religion.
  - The class of people following the religion of a state enjoy a superior position.

### **Delhi Sultanate was not a Theocratic state, because**

- The relationship between the **Sultan (Head of the state) and the Caliph (head of the religion)** was ceremonial in character.
  - The sultan used to sit on the throne by their **own strength**, not by recognition of the Caliph.
  - Granting investiture to the sultan was a matter of **pride to the Caliph**.
  - The sultan made all the decisions. Thus, the religious class could not dominate political decision making.
  - The sultan wanted the Caliph **to exploit popular elements**.
  - The Hindus were termed as '*Zimmis*', **meaning protected people**. Thus, political power was not used for the benefit of religion.
  - Women, brahmins, unemployed and beggars were free from **Jizya Tax**.
  - Muslims used to pay **Zakat (Religious Tax)**. Thus, the class of people following the religion of a state, i.e. Islam, did not enjoy a superior position.

- The *Theory of Kingship* initiated by Balban led to the adoption of the policy of blood and iron. He was convinced that the only way to deal with the internal and external dangers was to boost the power and prestige of the sultan.
  - **'Sword'** was his main weapon to achieve his objectives.
    - He used it with great vengeance against his rivals, rebels, robbers, thieves and the invaders.
    - By following this policy, he sought to create terror in the minds of the people that whosoever dared to challenge the authority of the sultan; he would not be spared.

**The main principles of the theory of Kingship were as follows:**

- **The divine right of Kings:** Balban said that the king was the representative of God on the Earth, and Kingship was a divine institution. He declared this to make the nobles believe that he got the crown or the Kingship not through their mercy but by the mercy of God.
- **Royal descent:** Balban realized that people at that time believed that it was only the prerogative of the ancient royal families to rule and exercise power; he, therefore, declared that he was the descendant of the legendary Turkish warrior Afrasiyab and that circumstances only had made him a slave.
- **King as a despot:** He declared to his son Bughra Khan that "*Kingship is the embodiment of Despotism*". He believed that the "King's superhuman awe and status could ensure people's respect.
- **Racialism:** Historian Zia-ud-Din Barni has gone to the extent of remarking that whenever Balban saw a man of low birth, his eyes started burning with rage and anger, and his hands

reached to his sword to murder him. This view seems to be on the extreme side. However this much is believable that because of this outlook of Balban, he dismissed all officials not born of noble families, from all important posts.

- **Recognition of tripartite relationship:** Balban emphasised the relationship between God and the Sultan, Sultan and the people and God and the people. He considered himself the representative of God on Earth to look after the welfare of the people. Accordingly, he emphasised that the treasury should be used for the benefit of his subjects. Likewise, the king should be impartial in dispensing justice.

## Jalaluddin Khalji (1290-96)

1. The Khilji dynasty was founded by Jalaluddin Khalji, who was seventy years old. He was generous and lenient.
2. He had an appeasing arrangement towards the aristocrats of the previous system and even the Mongols.
3. Malik Chhajju, Balban's nephew, was allowed to keep his position as Governor of Kara.
4. His leniency was misinterpreted as a weakness, and he was subdued when Chhajju revolted, but Jalaluddin pardoned him.
5. After a severe warning, the criminals were permitted to leave after looting the country.
6. When Malik Chhajju rebelled for the second time in 1292, his son-in-law, Alauddin Khalji, took his position (Ali Gurshasp). In 1296, Alauddin Khilji led an expedition to Devagiri before returning to Kara

## Jalaluddin Khalji (1290-96)

1. During his reign, Ali Gurshasp, the ruler's nephew and son-in-law, and the legislative head of Kara invaded Devagiri, the capital of the Yadava prince, Raja Ramachandra deva, in the Deccan. Ali Gurshasp welcomed the ruler to Kara after his successful mission to receive the enormous bounty.
2. In July 1296, Jalaluddin arrived in Kara, where Ali Gurshasp assassinated him and declared himself monarch with the title of Alauddin.

## Alauddin Khalji

1. Jalaluddin's nephew and son-in-law was Alauddin Khalji. In his battle for the throne, Alauddin aided his uncle.
2. During Jalaluddin's rule, he led two successful expeditions. He was given the iqta of Awadh and that of Kara after the first expedition of Bhilsa (Vidisa) in AD 1292. Alauddin was also given the title of Arizi-i-Mumalik (Minister of War).
3. Alauddin launched the first Turkish invasion to south India, plundering Devagiri in 1294. The successful expedition demonstrated Alauddin's abilities as a military commander and organiser.
4. In July 1296, he slew his uncle and father-in-law Jalaluddin and proclaimed himself Sultan. Alauddin chose to resurrect Balban's brutal government policies.

### Military Campaigns

- Alauddin Khilji dealt with the Mongol issue with the blood and iron policy. Alauddin Khilji sent his army six times against the **Mongols**.
  - The first two were victorious. However, the third Mongol invader, **Khwaja**, came up to Delhi but prevented them from entering the capital city.
  - The next three invasions of the Mongols were also dealt with seriously. Thousands of Mongols were murdered.
- Alauddin Khalji's military incursions include his expeditions against Gujarat, Mewar, and the Deccan. He reinforced the northern

frontier and appointed **Ghazi Malik** as the Warden of Marches to protect the frontier.

- In 1299, Alauddin dispatched **Nusrat Khan and Ulugh Khan** to conquer Gujarat. The King and his daughter escaped, but the queen was apprehended and taken to Delhi.
- **Malik Kafur**, a eunuch, was also transported to Delhi and later elevated to the **rank of Malik Naib**, or military commander.
- Then, in 1301, Alauddin marched on **Ranthambore**, and the fortress surrendered after a three-month siege. The Rajputs' power and morale needed to be broken, hence; Ranthambore had to be taken. The direct reason for the attack was **Hamirdeva**, the ruler of Ranthambore, who refused to give over two renegade Mongol warriors to the Khilji ruler.
- Alauddin next set his sights on **Chittor**, a prominent kingdom in Rajasthan. The siege lasted a number of months. Alauddin stormed the Chittor fort in 1303.

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### Allauddin's Theory of Kingship

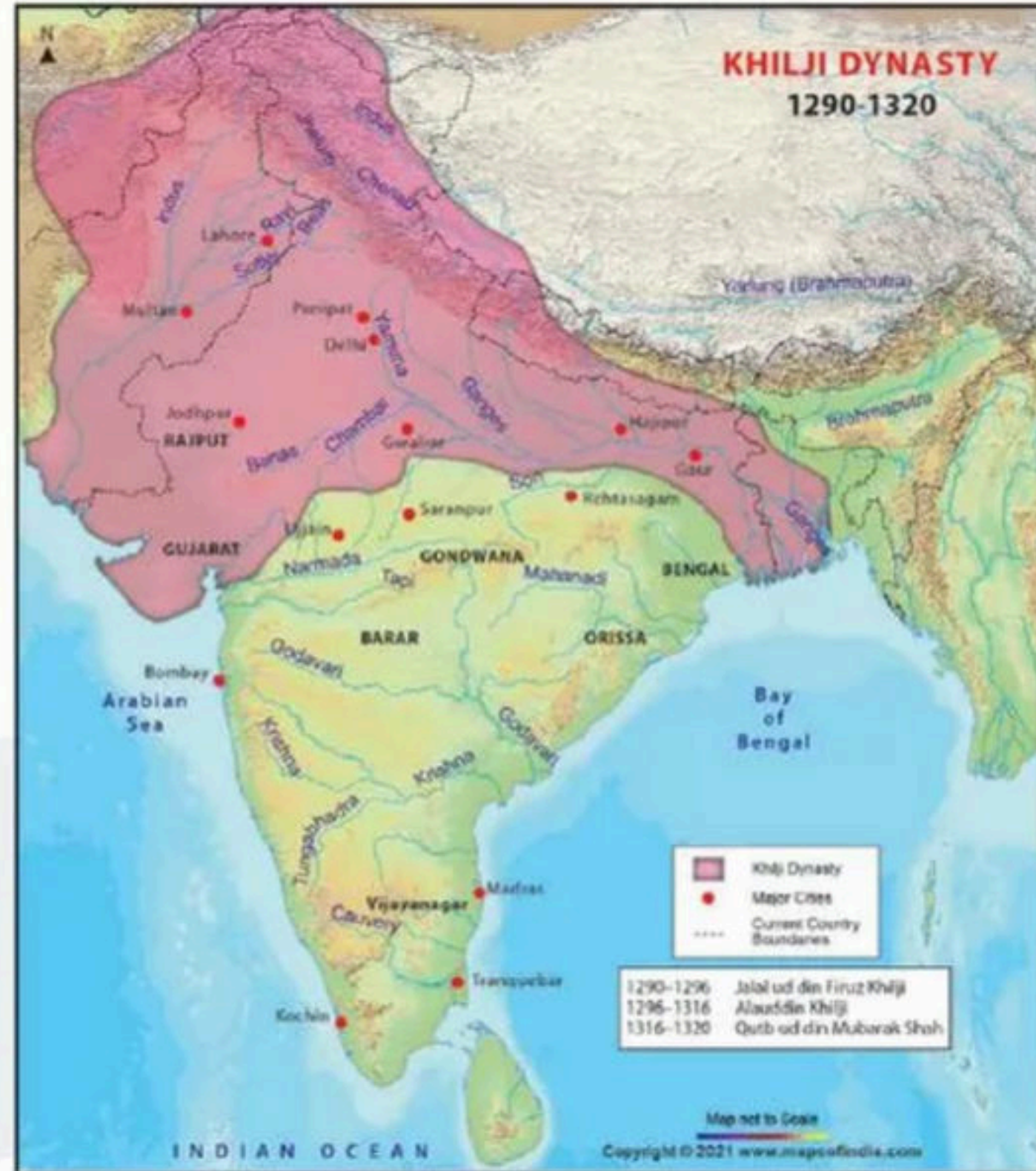
- The primary source of information on Allauddin's Theory of Kingship is **Khazin-ul-Futuh**, written by **Amir Khasru**.
- Allauddin Khilji brought new sets of ideas that had fundamental differences from that of Balban.
- He followed **monarchical despotism**.
- During his rule, nobles, military, common man and intermediaries were subjugated.
- He believed in the **Principle of Strength**. According to him, the Crown is not the prerogative of any specific person or family. Anybody who has might can sit on the throne.
- According to him, nothing is legitimate and illegitimate in Kingship. The Crown provides its justification.
- He **separated religion from politics**. The policy was not initiated to establish a secular polity; in reality, it expressed his **despotism**.
- He had a high Imperialistic outlook.
- Principles of Ala-ud-Din's theory of kingship:
  - Kingship was the creation of God.
  - The king was God's representative on earth.
  - The king was there to rule.
  - The king's authority could not be challenged.
  - The king's word was law.
  - The king was not bound by the advice of anyone.
  - The king was supreme in matters of religion. He was not to be guided by the power of the Ulemas.
  - The king should expand his territories.
  - The king should devote himself to the good of the people.

### Practical Implications of the Theory of Kingship:

- **All powers in one individual:** Ala-ud-Din combined in himself all powers. He was the Commander-in-Chief, the Supreme Administrator, the Chief Justice and the Temporal Head. The Sultan used to say, *"I do not know whether this is lawful or unlawful, whatever I think to be for the good of the state or suitable for the emergency, that I decree and as for what may*

*happen to me on the approaching Day of Judgement that I know not."*

- **Desire for world conquest:** Ala-ud-Din's desire to conquer the world was derived from his theory of Kingship. Ala-ud-Din wanted to be the ruler of the entire world. Of course, on the advice of the kotwal of Delhi, he gave up this idea but decided to bring the whole of India under his sway.
- **Desire for founding a new religion:** Ala-ud-Din wanted to set up a new religion. However, again on the advice of Qazi Ala-ul-Mulk, who was also the Kotwal of Delhi, he gave up this idea. Nevertheless, he decided to work independently in matters of religion and freed himself from religious scholars (Ulemas).
- **Vast conquests:** Ala-ud-Din believed that a king should constantly extend his empire by conquests so that his name might become immortal. He, therefore, made all possible efforts to bring the whole of India under his influence.
- **Autocratic rule:** He believed that an autocratic rule was necessary for the stability and consolidation of royalty. Accordingly, he took various severe measures to check the powers of the nobles. He confiscated the property of several nobles. He established an efficient spy system to keep himself well informed of the affairs of the state.



**Fig. 3.2: Khilji Dynasty**

# Reforms under Alauddin Khalji - Administrative Reforms

## Reforms under Alauddin Khalji

### Administrative Reforms

- After sitting on the throne, Alauddin Khalji analysed the causes behind revolt and rebellions.
- Finally, he concluded that four root causes behind the revolt and rebellions were-
  - Presence of **excess wealth**. The presence of excess wealth gives people a lot of free time to think about the strength and weaknesses of the King.
  - The failure of the Sultan to pay **proper attention** to various developments.
  - The **practice of wine**. When people take wine, they forget their actual position, and they do not become afraid of challenging the King.
  - The practice of **relationships among nobles**. The matrimonial relations among the nobles make them very powerful, which can be threatening to the King.
- To counter these, Alauddin Khalji issued four ordinances, which are known as his administrative reforms -
  - Excess wealth should be taken away. Free grants such as '**Inam**', '**Milk**', '**Idrar**' given by the state were taken back.
  - **The spy system** was reorganised, and states appointed spies.

- Taking **wine** was prohibited.
- **Prior permission** from the sultan was required for **intermarriages among nobles**.
- Alauddin's administrative reforms were highly successful; we find **no major revolts and rebellions** during his rule.

### Revenue Reforms

- The key objective behind the reforms was to **mobilise the maximum possible resources** to maintain a large army and to keep the treasury filled.
- Revenue reforms were first introduced in **the Doab region** because-
  - It was close to the capital.
  - The strongest intermediaries were available near the capital.
- A land assessment system known as **the Masahat system** was introduced.
- Zabit regulation: **Biswa** was declared as the standard unit of measurement of land for cultivation.
- Land revenue means **Kharaj** was **fixed** at half of the product based on paimash, i.e., measurement in the **doab** (the territory between the Ganga and Jamuna river).

# Reforms under Alauddin Khalji - Administrative Reforms

## Agrarian reforms

### Introduction of Khalisa

- The essence of Alauddin Khalji's agrarian reforms was to bring the villages in closer association with the government in the area extending from Dipalpur and Lahore to Kara near modern Allahabad. In this region, the villages were to be brought under khalisa, i.e., not assigned to any of the nobles as iqta. Lands assigned in charitable grants were also confiscated and brought under khalisa.
- Further, the land revenue (kharaj) in this area was fixed at half of the produce and assessed on the basis of measurement (paimaish). Barani does not tell us about the method and mode of the measurement of the fields. On the basis of the measurements of the area under cultivation and a standard of expected production per biswa (1/20 of the bigha), the share of the state was determined.
- Apart from this, no extra cesses were to be levied, except a grazing tax (charai) on cattle and ghari on houses. Both these taxes had been levied earlier and were traditional.
- The land revenue was calculated in kind but demanded in cash. For this purpose, the cultivators had either to sell the produce to the banjaras or take it for sale to the local market (mandi). We do not know to what extent Alauddin's demand for half of the product has marked a rise in the land revenue demand since there is no information about the actual incidence of land revenue earlier, either under the Rajput rulers or the early Turkish rulers.
- Although the Dharmashastras prescribed a land revenue of one-fourth to one-sixth, which could rise to half in times of emergency, there were a lot of sanctioned taxes in addition to the land revenue, whose incidence is not known. Thus, the formula used for assigning land to nobles was bhaga, bhog, kar, i.e., land revenue, cesses and taxes. These must-haves continued under the early Turkish rulers.
- Whether Alauddin merely consolidated all these taxes into one or raised the total amount payable by the cultivator is something unknown. Likewise, measurement was an old system, but had apparently fallen into disuse in north India. It may have been revived in some areas by earlier rulers, such as Balban, because Barani does not refer to it as a totally unknown system. However, its systematic application over a wide area was a significant contribution of Alauddin.
- The bringing of doab under khalisa, and establishing direct relations with the cultivators did not imply that all intermediaries were removed. For a long time, there was a hierarchy of

# Reforms under Alauddin Khalji - Economic

## Market Regulation

### • Reasons

- Different Historians have different opinions regarding the market regulations of Alauddin Khalji
  - **Ziauddin Barni**, in his book '*Tarikh-i-Firozshahi*', wrote that it was for military purposes.
  - **Amir Khasru**, in his book '*Khazin-ul-Futuh*', wrote that it was for public welfare.
  - Closer examination reveals these reforms were primarily introduced to maintain a large army at a low cost, benefiting everyone.

### • Implementations

- Alauddin Divided the State into two types of territories known as-
  - **Controlled zone** (Lahore to Allahabad and some parts of Rajputana), the army used to stay here. Market regulation was implemented here. The controlled zone was close to the capital and supervised by the sultan.
  - **Free zone**
- For the implementation of market regulation, a new department known as '*Diwan-i-Riyasat*' was formed. Sadir-i-Riyasat headed the department.
- Three types of the market were created for

different goods

- **Mandi (Market of Foodgrains)**
- **Sarai Adil (Market of Clothes and sugar)**
- **The market for the trade of living beings (slaves, animals, birds etc.)**
  - Horses were sold straightforwardly to the military office (**Diwan-i-Arz**).
  - Each market was placed under an officer called '**Shehna-i-Mandi**' to keep strict vigil.
- **The state fixed the prices** of every item. **Zawabit** or detailed regulations were made to improve the cost of all commodities from food grains to horses, cattle and slaves.
- **The state also determined weights and measures.**
- Merchants and traders were issued **licenses** to set up shops.
- He offered **credits** to the rich Multan shippers to buy fabric from various pieces of the realm and sell it in the Sarai-AdL.
- **Underweight selling** results in an **equal amount of flesh** from the trader's body.
- Steps were taken to ensure market availability of various goods.
  - The peasants were not permitted to keep any surplus beyond ten mounds.
  - They had to sell excess amounts to

the state at a fixed price.

- Foodgrains were loaded at the stockrooms to deliver during starvation or lack of supply.
- The **Karwanis or Banjaras** conveyed the grains from towns to Delhi. To forestall storing, all dealers were enrolled with the state.
- There were spies called **munhiyans**, who sent reports to the King concerning the working of these business sectors. Violation of regulations was severely punished
- Subsidies were given to importers.
- The profit percentage was fixed.
- Buffer stores were maintained.

#### Impact

- A large army was maintained easily, which promoted **imperialism**.
- Privileges of **nobility** were curtailed.
- **The common people** of Delhi benefited greatly.
- No **inflation** as such for more than ten years.
- **Peasants** suffered heavily due to market regulation. Peasants had to purchase from local markets at unregulated prices.
- **Merchants and traders** also suffered heavily.
- **Importers** carried huge amounts of goods to Delhi.
- Growth of **trade and commerce** was seen.
- **Rural-urban economic integration** came into force.
- Didn't allow the **market forces** of demand and supply.

#### Military Reforms

- Alauddin Khalji was a despotic ruler & the success of his despotism depended on

military strength. He required a strong & efficient army to counter the Mongol threat & implement his Imperialistic designs.

- Ala-ud-Din raised a large central standing army. Most of the army was maintained in the capital under the direct command of the sultan.
- Ala-Ud-Din abandoned the practice of paying soldiers in lands. He paid the soldier in cash.
- According to **Ferishta**, he enlisted almost 4,75,000 cavalrymen, established the **Dagh (horse-branding) system**, and established the **Huliyah/Chehra system (descriptive list of soldiers)**.
- A **careful review** of the army was conducted from time to time to ensure maximum efficiency. The start of paying troops' salaries in cash.
- On the North-West frontier, he, like Balban, built numerous forts and renovated others.

#### Art and Architecture

- Despite the fact that the Sultan was illiterate, poets like Amir **Khusrau** and **Amir Hasan** were patronised by him.
- Alauddin also created a new capital at **Siri** and built the Alai Darwaza, a well-known gateway.
- He built the **Jamaat Khana Masjid** near Qutub Minar and the Alai Darwaza near Nizam-ud-din Auliya's dargah.
- He began construction of Alai Minar near Qutub Minar but was unable to complete it.

#### Decline of Alauddin

- Alauddin Khalji died in 1316, and his successors were **Mubarak Shah** and **Khusru Shah**.
- In 1320, **Ghazi Malik**, the Governor of Dibalpur, assassinated Sultan Khusru Shah, and claimed the throne of Delhi as **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq**.

## Strategy Change :

**We will be reading about all the Military expeditions of Sultan's of Delhi in a single lecture, after we discuss all other dimensions**

## Tughlaq Dynasty

- The Tughlaqs were a Muslim family of **Turkish** origin who further consolidated the Delhi Sultanate. Many outlying regions were brought under the direct control of the Sultanate.

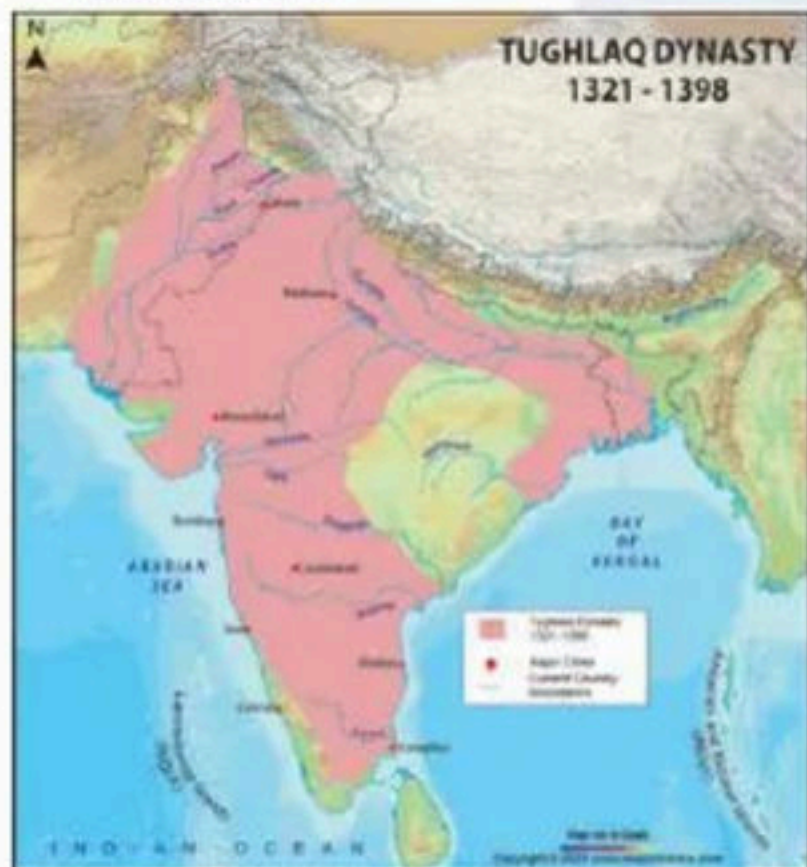


Fig. 3.4: Tughlaq Dynasty

### Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

- The Tughlaq dynasty was founded by Ghazi Malik. He took the title of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
- He built the foundation for Tughlaqabad, which was close to Delhi, and dispatched his son Juna Khan to fight Warangal. Prataparudra was vanquished, and he returned with a large sum of money.

- Between AD 1330 and 1335, when Muhammad bin Tughlaq led a military operation, they reached their pinnacle.
- Ghiyasuddin died due to the fall of a wooden pavilion constructed by his son **Mohammad Bin Tughlaq**. It is also believed that his son treacherously killed him and ascended the throne.

### Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (AD 1325-51)

- Juna Khan succeeded his father as Muhammad bin Tughlaq in 1325, and he was a very charming character in the history of medieval India due to his ambitious schemes and novel experiments, all of which failed miserably, because they were all far ahead of their time.
- He was very tolerant of religious matters, and he maintained diplomatic relations with far-off countries such as **Egypt, China, and Iran**.
- Contemporary authors such as Isami, Ziauddin Barani, and Ibn Battutah were unable to accurately portray his characteristics. Muhammad bin Tughlaq, on the other hand, was the only Delhi Sultan to have had a thorough **literary, religious, and philosophical education**.
- He was fluent in **Arabic and Persian** and had a vast knowledge of thinking, stargazing, logic, algebra, and genuine science.
- A Chinese named **Toghan Timur (AD 1341)** came to seek permission to rebuild the Buddhist monasteries that had been

destroyed during the critical expedition in the Himalayan region. In 1347, the sultan granted permission and dispatched Ibn Batutah to the Chinese emperor's court.

- Ibn Battutah was a **Moroccan traveller**. In the year 1333, he arrived in India. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq designated him as the principal **Qazi of Delhi**.
- He left an invaluable account of Muhammad-bin Tughlaq's period in his book '**Rihla**'.
- The policies and measures initiated by him imparted a **new orientation** to the state system.
- He followed the policy of **monarchical despotism**.
- **Nobility** was subjugated.
- He created **heterogeneous nobility**.
  - He appointed non-Turks, foreigners, Indian Muslims and non-Muslims to the topmost posts of his empire.
- He had a **secular** character.
  - He didn't permit the ulemas to dominate politico-administrative matters.
  - Celebration of **Holy** in his court
- The Politico-Administrative system was based on meritocracy. The officials were appointed based on merit.
- He followed **strong imperialism**.
- He **directly ruled** over Peninsular India.

### Reforms and Experiments of Muhammad Bin Tuglaq (1325- 1351)

#### Token Currency (1329)

- In the fourteenth century, silver was in low supply all across the world. As a result, the sultan produced token coins inspired by the advent of token currency in China.
- He devised token money **made of bronze or copper** with the face value of gold and silver coins.
- These coins could be exchanged for fixed amounts of gold and silver from the Delhi Sultanate.
- This was one of the unique reforms of the sultan. It was not an outcome of any **economic compulsion**, the outcome of the

sultan's **innovative mind**.

- However, the inability to curb the **forging of token currency** led to the failure of this reform.
- It was not a radical idea at the time, as it was already in use in **China and Persia**.

#### Why It Failed

- **Officials** could not maintain a state monopoly over the **minting of coins**.
- It was easy to **duplicate**. The market flourished with **forged coins**.
- **Merchants and traders** refused to accept the token currencies.
- Md. Bin Tughlaq stopped it in 1333.

#### Impact

- It affected **trade and commerce** because nobody was ready to accept the token currency for their goods and services.
- **Rebellions** used to forge token currencies to purchase horses and arms. As a result of this, revolts and rebellions started.
- **Peasants** used forged token currencies to pay land revenues and other taxes. It affected the **financial health** of the state.

#### Transfer of Capital (1327-1328):

- It appears that the sultan expected to make Deogiri his **second capital** so he may have the ability to control south India better.
- **Deogiri** was renamed **Daulatabad**. After a few years, Muhammad Tughlaq decided to spurn Daulatabad because he soon found out that he could not control south India from Delhi and couldn't control north from **Daulatabad**.
- **Barni** said that it was an arbitrary decision of the sultan.
- According to Ibn **Battuta**, Sultan was angry with the people of Delhi as they used to write him an abusive letter.
- The capital transfer was carried out to develop an alternate capital -
  - The location of Daulatabad was in the **middle of the empire**, almost equidistant from every corner.
  - A policy of **direct rule over peninsular**

India was possible from Daulatabad.

- Mongols regularly threaten Delhi.
- Capital Devgiri was safe from possible Mongol invasion.
- Recent historical research has attempted to highlight that **Delhi was not wholly abandoned**.
- **Modern historians** believe that only officers, their family members, Muslim elites, and Sufi saints were asked to move so that Muslim officials moving into new areas, don't feel isolated. Common people were not asked to move.

#### Impact

- According to **Barni and Batutah**, the prosperity of Delhi was seriously affected.
- Most of the people who were moving **died** on this journey.
- According to Barni, new roads were constructed, trees were planted, and wells were dug for this transportation.
- Many of the **Muslims and Sufi saints** decided to **stay back** at Daulatabad. Thus **socio-cultural integration** of North and South took place.
- The Muslim families who moved to Daulatabad prepared the background for the emergence of the **Bahamani kingdom**.

#### Why the kingdom was returned

- According to **Barni**, it was due to the sultan's realisation of a mistake.
- In reality, it was the outcome of changed **geopolitical conditions**.
  - In 1335, **Plague** broke out in Deccan.
  - A state of **anarchy** was prevalent in peninsular India.
  - Many territories announced independence. In 1335, **Madurai** declared independence. In 1336, the **Vijaynagar** kingdom was founded by the **Sangam brothers**.

#### Khorasan Expedition (1332-1333)

- The sultan had a dream of overall victory.
- **Khorasan** is located in the Trans-Afghanistan region, which was passing through a phase

of **political disorder**.

- Many **Khorasan nobles** had taken shelter in Delhi and convinced the sultan to invade their country.
- The sultan decided to organise a military campaign to conquer Khorasan with a **large army**. Three lacs seventy thousand soldiers were raised and were paid one year's salary in advance.
- The campaign was not undertaken after six months. Army troops were disbanded.
- According to **Barni**, the sultan was moved by the praise of Khorasani nobles. When he realised his mistakes, he stopped the campaign. He also condemned the sultan for not taking back the advanced salary of soldiers.
  - The campaign stopped because of the changes in **Geopolitical conditions**. The powerful ruler Abu **Said** captured Khorasan.
  - The sultan didn't force the soldiers to return their salary- this can be regarded as the **welfare outlook and strength of the sultan**. The Sultanate had sufficient resources, and that's why he left the advanced salary to soldiers when the army was disbanded.
- Nevertheless, his campaign ended in disappointment.

#### Qarachil Expedition (1333-34)

- Qarachil was a **small Hindu kingdom** located in the **interior of the Himalayas**.
- The sultan sent a large army of 10,000 cavalrymen to subjugate Karachil.
- The campaign was **successful**.
  - The King of Qarachil accepted the lordship of Md. Bin Yughlaq and agreed to pay tax.
  - Even the taxes were paid for many years.
- When the victorious army was returning, the rainy season set in, and landslides were frequent. Many of them died while returning.

- According to **Barni**, only ten soldiers came back to the capital to talk about the horror. Hearing that, the sultan lost his balance and was ordered to execute.
  - It is challenging to take Barni's argument at face value, but it is quite clear that the campaign had significantly affected the **military strength** as well as the **prestige of the sultan**. The campaign was successful as its primary objective was accomplished.

#### Agrarian Reforms

- Tughlaq increased land revenues and other taxes collected from doab.
- According to **Barni**, taxes were increased by ten to twenty times.
- According to **Tariq- i-Mubaraq-Sahi** (written by **Yahya-bin-Ahmad Sirhindi**), the taxes were increased by twenty times, and at the same time, **Ghari and Charai** were added.
- According to **Badayuni**, courtier of Akbar (writing **Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh**) taxes were doubled.
- Modern historians believe that the burden of land revenue was increased to 50 % of produce. **Ghari and Charai** were also collected.
- The burden of taxes was not very high in theory, but in practice, it became unbearable.
- The officers of the sultan used **Wata-i-Farmani** (officially decreed prices) to calculate land revenue paid by peasants.
- The object of the sultan in levying these additional taxes on the people of doab was not punitive, as suggested by sources. Still, he wanted to organise the administration on an efficient basis.

#### Why did it fail

- The burden of taxes was very high but not impractical.
- When new tax rates were applied to **the doab region (Ganga -Yamuna)**, the area was struck by a severe famine.

#### Model Agricultural Farm (1337-38)

- The sultan tried to carry out the cultivation through this expedition by bringing more land under the plough.
- He created the agricultural department, "**Diwan-i-Koh**", under the charge of "**Diwan-i-Amir-Koh**" to bring barren (Banjar) land under cultivation.
- A tract of land measuring about 100 km/100 km was selected. An amount of 70,00,000 taka was invested in the land over three years.
- But no extension of cultivation could be carried out because the piece of land was completely **barren**.
- Another cause for the expedition's failure was that the peasants of doab had seen a long period of **famine**. They used the money given by Sultans to meet their routine needs.
- The period of three years was **too small** an intangible result.
- The officials of the sultan used force to collect revenue without paying any attention to the ground reality. Instead of the actual product, the standard yield was taken into account based on the officially assumed prices.
  - As a result, **peasants** suffered immensely. Thus, they stopped the cultivation and escaped into forests.
- As a consequence, **agriculture got ruined**, and villages got deserted.
- When the sultan got to know the suffering of peasants, he ordered **remission of revenue**.
- **Sondhar** loans were given to peasants to buy seeds and implements.
- It was a reflection of the sultan's concern for the welfare of the people.
- It took many years to normalise the situation in doab.

#### Rebellions

- The later part of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign saw a spate of rebellions by various nobles and governors of various provinces.

- The rebellion of **Hasan Shah** formed the establishment of the Sultanate of **Madurai**.
- In 1336, the **Vijayanagar** kingdom was founded. The **Bahamani** kingdom was established in 1347.
- The governors of **Oudh, Multan and Sindh** revolted against his authority.
- In **Gujarat, Taghi** rose in revolt against him, who spent nearly three years chasing him.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq's health deteriorated with age, and he died in 1351.

#### Firoz Shah Tughlaq (AD 1351- 1388)

- After the death of Md. Bin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq became the Sultan of Delhi and ruled for **37 years**. During his rule, he successfully tackled the prevailing crisis in an immediate sense, and on the other hand, the long-term consequences of his policies proved to be fatal for Delhi Sultanate.

#### Challenges Faced by Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- In 1351, when Firoz Shah Tughlaq sat on the throne, the Sultanate passed through a severe crisis phase. **Despotic policies and failure of projects** of Md. Bin Tughlaq had adversely affected every section.
- **Nobles** were dissatisfied because their privileges had been taken away and treated as ordinary servants.
- **Ulemas** were dissatisfied because of the liberal and progressive policies of Md. Bin Tughlaq. They were not allowed to influence political decision making.
- **The people of Delhi are seriously** affected by the capital transfer experiment.
- **Peasants were** ruined by increased taxation.
- **Merchants and Traders** were adversely affected by the failure of the token currency experiment.
- **The military** was dissatisfied because of constant involvement in wars and battles. Only 1/5- of war booty was distributed among them.
- **Peninsular India** had already moved out of the control of Delhi when Firoz Shah Tughlaq sat on the throne.

- In 1335, **Madurai** declared independence.
- In 1336, the **Vijaynagar** kingdom was established by Harihar and Bukka Raja.
- In 1337, the **Bahmani** kingdom was founded by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah.
- **Sindh** was up in arms against Delhi when Md. Bin Tughlaq died, and **Bengal** also declared independence.

#### Response of Sultan

- A ruler of exceptional military and administrative abilities were required to tackle the multi-facet challenges at the time of Md. Bin Tughlaq's death.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq was **inexperienced, weak and indecisive**. He neither had the qualities of an efficient administrator nor had the qualities of a successful military commander.
- Hence he resorted to the **policy of appeasement** on the internal front and accepted his fate on the external front.
- He organised only three campaigns during the first decade of his reign.
- Two campaigns were against **Bengal** (1353 and 1359) under **Haji Ilyas (Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah)** and **Sikandar Shah**.
  - One was against **Sindh** (1361-62).
- After the failure of these campaigns, he didn't try his luck on the external front and focused on the consolidation of the territories he had inherited.

#### Revenue Reforms of Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- Following the ideas of Shariat, Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq **abolished 21 cesses**. This had removed a lot of the burden of taxation on the shoulders of **peasants**.
- He levied taxes according to **Islamic law**.
- He abolished additional taxes called **Abwabs** and collected only four taxes;
- **Khams**: the tax on spoils of war.
- **Kharaz**: a land tax.
- **Zakat**: charity tax.
- **Jizya**: tax paid by non-Muslim populations to their Muslim rulers.

- In return for payment of the **Jizya**, non-Muslim populations were granted protection of life and property and the right to practice their religion.
- Firoz was the first sultan to impose an irrigation tax (**Haqq-i-Sharab**).
  - At the same time, he dug irrigation canals and wells. The longest canal was around 200 kilometres from Sutlej to Hansi.
- According to **Affif and Ziauddin Barani**, author of **Tariq-i-Firozshahi**, an amount of two crores **sondhar loan** given to peasants by Md. Bin Tughlaq was waived.
- A **revenue survey** was carried out under **Quaza Hasanuddin**. He travelled across the country for six years and estimated the total revenue as six crores 75 tankas.
  - After this survey, the amount of revenue being collected from the people was declared fixed in perpetuity.
- The rate of **Khums** was altered to 1/5 of war booty
- The practice of **assessing land revenue** through survey and measurement was abandoned. **Ijaradari** (revenue farming/auction method) was adopted.

#### Agrarian Reforms

- To promote agriculture, five **canals** were dug, and an **irrigation tax** was collected from peasants for using water from canals at the rate of 10% of produce.
- **Pilot farms** (small scale experimental farms) were set up by Firoz Shah Tughlaq, where new seeds and techniques were invented. Once proved successful, these were extended to ordinary peasants.
- **Cultivation of superior crops** was encouraged.
- One thousand two hundred **gardens** were planted in the vicinity of Delhi. The state had received an **annual income** of 1 lakh 80 thousand tankas per annum.
- According to **Barni**, the production of fruits had increased to such an extent that prices fell sharply, and fruits became so cheap that even the poor could afford them.

#### Welfare Measures of Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- For the **safety of travellers**, the sultan issued the order that if any traveller dies on the road, his body must be inspected by Quasi of that area in the presence of respected Muslims. The body was to be buried only after ensuring that death was natural.
  - Belongings of such travellers were to be sent to next of his kin
- A department of charity known as **Diwan-i-Khairiat** was set up; it assisted the poor Muslim peasants in **the marriage** of their daughters.
- A department of pension known as **Diwan-i-Istihag** was set up. According to **Affif**, this department used to give **pensions** to those who suffered during Md's reign. Bin Tughlaq.
  - Affif informs that 4200 men received a pension from this department.
- **Free hospitals** known as **Dar-ul-Safha** were established, competent physicians were appointed, and free medicines were also distributed.
- Here, free medicine and diet were supplied.
- **Free kitchens** were started to feed the poor.
- A **department of slaves** known as **Diwan-i-Bandagan** was set up to look after the slaves of the sultan.
  - This looked after 4,80,000 slaves.
  - He organised the institution of slavery into a system and employed them in **royal Karkhanas** and other production activities.

#### Construction Activities

- Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a **great builder**.
  - During his reign, **four mosques, four hospitals, five reservoirs, ten baths, 30 palaces, 100 monumental pillars, 100 thumbs, 100 bridges, 150 wells, and 200 public restrooms** were constructed.
- About **300 new towns** were created during his rule.
  - The most well-known **Firozabad** close to the red fort in Delhi is presently called **Firoz Shah Kotla**.
  - Several cities like **Firozpur, Hisar firoza,**

**Clock towers**, known as **Tas -i- Ghariyal**, were also built.

- o A person used to stand on this tower. Time was announced publicly for the benefit of the people.

**Astrological charts** are known as '**Usturlab**' were also built during his reign to estimate the exact location of astronomical bodies.

- o So that the **beginning and end of the season** could be ascertained precisely.
- o This knowledge of seasons was applied to agricultural activities.

He not only constructed **new monuments** but also repaired and restored the monuments of his predecessors.

- o **Qutub Minar** was repaired when its top got damaged due to lightning.
- o **Two pillars of Ashoka** were brought to Delhi from **Meerut and Toprah (near Ambala)**.
- o **Water tanks** built by Iltutmish (Hauz-i-Shansi) and Ala-ud-din Khilji (Hauz-i-Allai) were repaired.

#### Judicial Reforms

When Firoz Shah Tughlaq sat on the throne, **the Penal code** was severe.

- o **Torturing criminals and amputation of limbs** was a common practice.
- o Firoz Shah Tughlaq stopped these barbaric practices.
- o The penal code was made **mild**.

#### Patronage to Learning and Literature

Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a great patron of **learning and literature**.

- o He was a **fine scholar**, and several **learned men** lived in his court.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the only Sultan of Delhi to write his autobiography titled **Futuhad-i-Firoz Shahi**.

A number of scholars such as **Jia-ud-din Barani** and **Sams -i -Affif** lived in his court.

Both dedicated their works to Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

Several **Sanskrit works** were translated

a **Sanskrit text of music** was one of these works.

- He set up many schools and colleges.
  - o **Madrassa-i-Firozshahi** was the most important institution of learning during his reign.
- Several works on **Mathematics** and **Astronomy** were completed during his reign.
  - o Sultan took a deep interest in **Astronomy**.

#### Religious Policy

- Firoz Shah Tughlaq had pursued an **orthodox policy**.
- **Ulemas** were granted the highest status in his state.
  - o He didn't make important decisions without consulting them.
- He followed **Shariat**, and non-Shariat practices were prohibited.
- He took steps for the **promotion of Islam**.
  - o Both **persuasion and pressure** were used as the strategy.
  - o **Converts** were granted.
- **Jagirs** and services were under the state.
- The **Iqtas** and the post of officials and soldiers were almost hereditary.
- He regarded Hindus as second-grade residents and forced Jizya.
  - o In this regard, he was the precursor of Sikandar Lodi and Aurangzeb.
- He was the only Sultan of Delhi to impose **Jizya on Brahmins**.
- **The religious policy** of Firoz Shah was orthodox.
  - o It must be emphasised that it was largely an outcome of compulsion rather than choice.
  - o He was a son of a Hindu mother; the orthodox Ulemas used to doubt his religious credentials.
  - o So, to prove that he was a **proper Sunni Muslim**, the orthodox religious policy was pursued.
  - o He required the support of Ulemas and other Muslims. The orthodox religious policy was used as an instrument to

# THE RULERS OF DELHI

## I. RAJPUT DYNASTIES

### *Tomaras*

Ananga Pala

*Early Twelfth Century-1165*

1130-1145

### *Chauhans*

Prithviraj Chauhan

*1165-1192*

1175-1192

## II. EARLY TURKISH RULERS

Qutbuddin Aybak

Shamsuddin Iltutmish

Raziyya

Chiyasuddin Balban

**1206-1290**

1206-1210

1210-1236

1236-1240

1266-1287

## III. KHALJI DYNASTY

Jalaluddin Khalji

Alauddin Khalji

**1290-1320**

1290-1296

1296-1316

## IV. TUGHLUQ DYNASTY

Chiyasuddin Tughluq

Muhammad Tughluq

Firuz Shah Tughluq

**1320-1414**

1320-1324

1324-1351

1351-1388

## V. SAYYID DYNASTY

Khizr Khan

**1414-1451**

1414-1421

## VI. LODI DYNASTY

Bahlul Lodi

**1451-1526**

1451-1489

## Sayyids (AD 1414- 1451)

- Before leaving India, Timur appointed **Khizr Khan** as **Governor of Multan**.
  - He captured Delhi and founded his own Sayyid dynasty in 1414.
    - He attempted to consolidate the Delhi Sultanate but was not successful.
    - He died in 1421. He was succeeded by his son **Mubarak Shah**.
  - **Muhammad Shah**, the successor of Mubarak Shah, was always busy against conspirators and gradually lost control over his nobles.
- 
- Muhammad Shah died in 1445. He was succeeded by his son **Alam Shah** (1445-1451).
    - Alam Shah was the weakest ruler of the Sayyid dynasty.
  - He passed the throne to **Bahlul Lodi** and retired. He then returned to Badaun.
  - **Bahlul Khan Lodi** dominated everything.

**1. Bandagan  
-i-khas  
(CAPF 2012)**

1. **Period - Delhi Sultanate**
2. **Tagging - Administration**
3. **Bandas meant slaves and a department of Diwan I Bandagan (Department of Slaves) was setup during the time of Firoz Shah Tuglaq**
4. **🚫🛑 Don't confuse it with word BANJARAS who were traders and played a great role in trade during Alal Ud Din Khilji (UPSC 2016)**

**2. Banjaras  
(UPSC 2016)**

1. **Period - Delhi Sultanate, Tagging - Administration**
2. **Banjaras who were traders and played a great role in trade during Alal Ud Din Khilji**

## **Iqta (CDS 2016)**

- 1. Period : Delhi Sultanate**
- 2. Tagging : Land**
- 3. Iltutmish Introduced the system. Division of empire into Iqtas, which were assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary**
- 4. Land revenue from different territorial units assigned to army officers. Just like feudal system (CDS)**
- 5. Iqta system was introduced by Turks in India, it was not an ancient indigenous institution (UPSC 2020)**

**Consider the following statements about the famous traveller, Ibn Batuta [2010-I]**

- 1. He was a Moroccan traveller.**
- 2. He narrated his experiences while travelling the sub continent in the 14th century in Kitab-ul-Hind.**
- 3. He was sent as the envoy of Sultan of Delhi to China.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3 (c) Only 3 (d) 1 and 2**



With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. The **first Mongol invasion** of India happened during the reign of **Jalal-ud-din Khalji**.
2. During the reign of **Ala-ud-din Khalji**, one **Mongol assault** marched up to Delhi and besieged the city.
3. **Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq** temporarily **lost** portions of **north-west** of his kingdom to Mongols.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only**
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 3 only



2. Consider the following statements:

(1) It was during the **reign of Iltumish** that **Chengiz Khan reached the Indus** in pursuit of the fugitive Khwarezm prince.

(2) It was during the reign of **Muhammad bin Tughluq** that **Taimur** occupied Multan and crossed the Indus.

(3) It was during the reign of Deva Raya II of Vijayanagara Empire that Vasco da Gama reached the coast of Kerala.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3



# Iqta System - Military Management, Positioning of Nobility (इक्ता प्रणाली - सैन्य प्रबंधन, कुलीनता की स्थिति से संबंधित)

- Iltutmish (1210-1236)
- **Division of empire into Iqtas**, assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary (साम्राज्य का इक्ता में विभाजन, वेतन के बदले में अमीरों और अधिकारियों को सौंपा गया)
- Land revenue from different territorial units assigned to army officers. Just like feudal system
- Iqta system was introduced by Turks in India, **it was not an ancient indigenous institution (UPSC 2020)**

1. Consider the following statements:

1. In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'.

2. The Iqta system of Sultans of Delhi was an ancient indigenous institution (दिल्ली के सुल्तानों की इक्ता प्रणाली एक प्राचीन स्वदेशी संस्था थी)

3. The office of 'Mir Bakshi' came in existence during reign of Khalji Sultans of Delhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

# Mughal Administration

King



'Farr-i Izadi'

## 1. Wazir / Diwan



- Diwan i Kul
- Revenue, Finance, auditing, accounting

1. Diwan i Khalisa 2. Diwan i Tan

3. Diwan i Jagir 4. Diwan i Butayut

## 2. Mir Bakshi



- Reports on intelligence and information
- Military Management
- Mansabdari System - Management, appointment done by king

## 3. Mir I Saman

- Royal Household
- Storage and Factories

## 4. Sadr Us Sadr

- Religion, Education, Judiciary, Shariat

## 2. Iqta in medieval India meant: [2016-I]

- (a) land assigned to religious personnel for spiritual purposes
- (b) land revenue from different territorial units assigned to army officers
- (c) charity for educational and cultural activities
- (d) the rights of the zamindar

## 2. मध्यकालीन भारत में इक्ता का अर्थ था: [2016-I]

- (ए) आध्यात्मिक उद्देश्यों के लिए धार्मिक कर्मियों को सौंपी गई भूमि
- (बी) सेना अधिकारियों को सौंपी गई विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय इकाइयों से भू-राजस्व
- (सी) शैक्षिक और सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों के लिए दान
- (डी) जमींदार के अधिकार

# Related to Military Management, Positioning of Nobility

## Iqta System

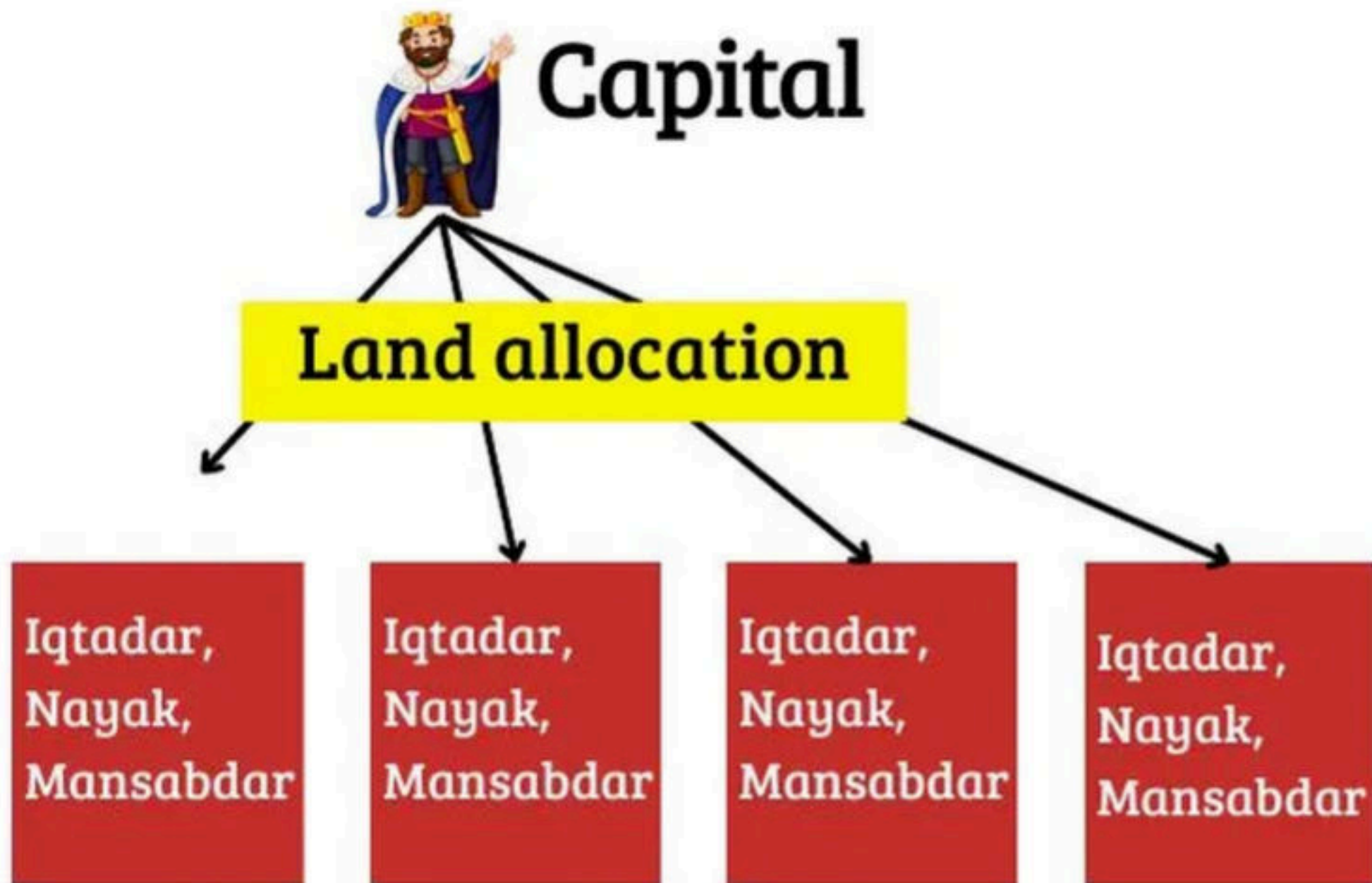
- **Ilutmish**
- **Division of empire into Iqtas, assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary**
- **Land revenue from different territorial units assigned to army officers. Just like feudal system**
- **Iqta system was introduced by Turks in India, it was not an ancient indigenous institution (UPSC 2020)**

## Nayankar System

- **Amaranayakas were the military commanders given territories to govern by Raya.**
- **In lieu of their salaries, they weren't paid in cash**
- **The maintain stipulated contingents and elephants.**
- **They used to send tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the Royal Court with gifts to express their loyalty.**

## Mansabdari System

- **Explained in coming slides**



Ye system Nobility ki positioning aur Military Administration se related the

Salary ki jagah Zameen di jaati thi jispar in officers of revenue rights hote the

**Which of the following statements about Amara Nayakas of Vijayanagara are correct?**

1. The Amaranayakas were **military commanders** who were given territories to govern by the Raya.
2. In lieu of their service and also to maintain their contingents, **they were paid in cash.**
3. **They maintained stipulated contingents and elephants.**
4. They used to send tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with **gifts to express their loyalty.**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

## Delhi Sultanate

- 1. The period of Indian history from 1206 to 1526 has been called the period of the Delhi Sultanate. In this period, India was ruled by several Turkish Sultans who belonged to the Turkish clan. Five dynasties ruled over Delhi during this period.**
- 2. They are the Slave dynasty, Khilji dynasty, Tughlaq dynasty, the Sayyid dynasty and the Lodi dynasty. Except for the Lodis, all other Delhi sultans were Turkish in origin. The Lodis were Afghans.**
- 3. After the second battle of Tarain (1192), Muhammad Ghori (Shahabuddin Muhammad) returned to Ghazni, leaving the affairs of India in the hand of his trusted slave general Qutbuddin Aibak.**

## Delhi Sultanate

- 1. The nobles occupied a place next to the Sultan and played a great role in the administration of the state. Nobles consisted of the aristocracy and belonged to different tribes and countries like Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Egyptian and Indian Muslims. The Hindu nobles in the Sultanate period were negligible. They had important functions in the Empire:**
- 2. -They helped the sultans in expanding the empire.**
- 3. -They helped the Sultan in the smooth functioning of the empire.**
- 4. -They also played a crucial role in the choice of Sultan.**
- 5. The Corps of forty was the council of 40 Turkic and non - Turkic nobles that was administered under the Delhi Sultanate. It was formed by Qutb-al-Din Aibak but later was modified by Sultan Iltutmish. It was the first ministerial body formed in India.**

## Delhi Sultanate

- 1. Iltutmish wanted Razia to succeed as she was the most capable among his sons and daughters. She had all the qualities required to possess a good monarch (as told by Minhaj-us-Siraj in Tabaqat-i-Nasiri).**
- 2. Razia Sultana was South Asia's first female Muslim ruler and daughter of Iltutmish. Razia Sultana was born in 1205.**
- 3. Razia was Delhi's first and only female king, reigning for three and a half years till 1240. She removed her female garb and presided over the court with her face unveiled.**
- 4. She belonged to the Turkish Seljuks ancestry. Like the Muslim princesses of the time, she received training in fighting, and leading armies and also learned to administer kingdoms.**
- 5. Whenever Iltutmish left the capital, he used to give Razia Sultana the power to discharge the responsibilities as a ruler.**

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## Delhi Sultanate

1. She used to wear male clothes. She used to attend court like her father.
2. She took all-important administrative decisions.
3. She refused to accept the domination of Shamsi nobles.
4. Her religious views were liberal, and she made no distinctions based on religion or any other criteria. She imparted justice even-handedly.
5. She liked to go hunting and was the commander of the army
6. She appointed non-Turks in state offices. An Abyssinian slave Yakuth was appointed as master of the royal horses
7. While escaping to Kaithal, they were caught by the dacoits and killed. After the death of Raziya, political instability was created. Bahram Shah (1240-42) was crowned as the ruler. After his death, Ala Uddin Masud Shah was placed on the throne as the sultan.

# Balban (1266-1287)

- 1) Early challenges
- 2) State of Delhi Sultanate before balban came into rule
- 3) How balban addressed the challenges
- 4) Mongol problem
- 5) Why Balban is called as the real consolidator of Delhi Sultanate

## Challenges

- 1) Restore Pride and prestige of the sultnate
- 2) Create Fear
- 3) Address the problem of robbery
- 4) Mongol Threat
- 5) Ambitious Nobles
- 6) Tughril Beg

# Balban (1266-1287)

## Important questions

- 1) Why is balban called as a real consolidator of Delhi Sultanate?
- 2) How Balban addressed the threats of Mangol?
- 3) Explain the blood and iron policy of balban

# Central Asia



# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290) / गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

1. Muhammad Ghori's sudden death in 1206 resulted in a tussle for supremacy among his three important generals, Tajuddin Yalduz, Nasiruddin Qubacha and Qutbuddin
2. Aibak Yalduz held Karman and Sankuran on the route between Afghanistan and upper Sind. Qubacha held the important charge of Uchh, while Aibak had already been deputed as the 'viceroy' of Muhammad Ghori and the over all commander of the army in India.
3. Early in his brief reign of four years, Aibak (d. 1210) moved his capital to Lahore in border to frustrate Yalduz's ambition of annexing Punjab.
4. Aibak was succeeded on the throne by his son-in-law Iltutmish who brought back the capital to Delhi.

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

1. Iltutmish's quarter century reign (1210-1236) was distinguished by a concerted drive to re-establish the Sultanate's authority on areas that had been lost in 1215, Yalduz was defeated at Tarain and in 1217 Iltutmish wrested the province of wore from Qubacha and placed it under his own governor.
2. Within three years of this event, the Mongols, under Chengiz Khan's leadership, appeared on the banks of the Indus in pursuit of Jalduddin Mangbarni (the son of the Khwarizmian ruler) who had taken refuge in Punjab.

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

1. The accession of Balban in 1265 provided the Sultanate with an iron-willed ruler. Balban addressed himself to two major objectives:

i) to raise the prestige of the crown through elaborate court ceremonials, and inculcation of Sassanian traditions that distanced the ruler from ordinary folks, converting him into a symbol of awe;

(ii) consolidating Turkish power: rebellions were put down with determination and administrative procedures were streamlined.

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

- **Mamluks were the earliest rulers of the Delhi Sultanate. They are also known as the Slave Kings because many of them were either slaves or were the sons of slaves and became Sultans/Mamluks** दिल्ली सल्तनत के शुरुआती शासक थे। उन्हें गुलाम राजाओं के रूप में भी जाना जाता है क्योंकि उनमें से कई या तो गुलाम थे या गुलामों के बेटे थे और सुल्तान बन गए थे।
- **The first of the slave kings was Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who was the general of Muhammad Ghori. After the death of Ghori, Qutb-ud-din stayed in India and established his kingdom/पहले गुलाम राजा थे कुतुब-उद-दीन ऐबक, जो मुहम्मद गोरी का सेनापति था। घोरी की मृत्यु के बाद, कुतुब-उद-दीन भारत में रहा और अपना राज्य स्थापित किया।**
- **The ruler of Ghazni tried to annex the territory held by Qutb-ud-din, but he failed. When Iltutmish succeeded Qutbud-din as Sultan, a separate kingdom was established in the northern India, namely Delhi Sultanate/गज़नी के शासक ने कुतुब-उद-दीन के कब्जे वाले क्षेत्र पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन वह असफल रहे। जब Iltmmish ने सुल्त के रूप में कुतुबद-दीन को सफल किया, तो उत्तरी भारत में एक अलग राज्य की स्थापना की गई दिल्ली सल्तनत।**

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

- Over a period of time, the Sultans of Delhi extended their control up to Bengal in the east and Sind in the west/कुछ समय के लिए, दिल्ली के सुल्तानों ने पूर्व में बंगाल और पश्चिम में सिंध तक अपना नियंत्रण बढ़ाया।
- During the Sultanate period, there was the problem of the local Indian rulers who had been conquered. Sultans had taken territories of some rulers and some others were allowed to keep it/सल्तनत काल के दौरान, स्थानीय भारतीय शासकों की समस्या थी, जिन पर विजय प्राप्त की गई थी। सुल्तानों ने कुछ शासकों के क्षेत्र ले लिए थे और कुछ अन्य को इसे रखने की अनुमति दी गई थी।
- The rulers who were allowed to keep their territories paid a sum of money as a tribute and agreed to help the Sultan with military support when required/जिन शासकों को अपने क्षेत्रों को रखने की अनुमति दी गई थी, उन्होंने श्रद्धांजलि के रूप में धन की राशि का भुगतान किया और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सैन्य सहायता के साथ सुल्तान की मदद करने के लिए सहमत हुए।

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

- Sultanate had also problems from the north-west, for example, the rulers of Afghanistan were quiet, but the Mongol people of Central Asia, led by Chinghiz Khan, made fresh conquests/सल्तनत को उत्तर-पश्चिम से भी समस्याएं थीं, उदाहरण के लिए, अफगानिस्तान के शासक शांत थे, लेकिन मध्य एशिया के मंगोल लोगों ने नेतृत्व किया चिंगिज़ खान, ने ताजा विजय प्राप्त की।
- The Sultan Iltutmish had faced the administrative problems. However, when he died, his daughter Raziya became the sultan and she had to face the problems/  
सुल्तान इल्तुतमिश प्रशासनिक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। हालांकि, जब वह मर गया, तो उसकी बेटी रजिया सुल्तान बन गई और उसे परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ा।
- After Iltutmish, the next important Sultans was Balban, a strong and iron-willed Sultan. He was more successful in solving the problems than his predecessors. He defended the Sultanate from the attacks of the Mongols/इल्तुतमिश के बाद अगला महत्वपूर्ण सुल्तान था बलवान, एक मजबूत और लोहे की इच्छा वाले सुल्तान। वह अपने पूर्ववर्तियों की तुलना में समस्याओं को हल करने में अधिक सफल था। उसने मंगोलों के हमलों से सल्तनत का बचाव किया।

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

- **Balban fought against the local rulers who troubled him. His biggest problem was the nobles who had become very powerful and were threatening the position of the Sultan. Slowly but firmly, Balban broke their power and finally the position of the Sultan became all-important/ बलबन ने स्थानीय शासकों के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी जिसने उसे परेशान किया। उनकी सबसे बड़ी समस्या रईस थे जो बहुत शक्तिशाली हो गए थे और सुल्तान की स्थिति के लिए खतरा थे। धीरे-धीरे लेकिन दृढ़ता से, बलबन ने अपनी शक्ति को तोड़ दिया और आखिरकार सुल्तान की स्थिति महत्वपूर्ण हो गई।**
- **Balban's success was integrated into his strategic administrative policy. He successfully changed the organization of the army and curbed the revolt of the nobles/ बलबन की सफलता को उसकी रणनीतिक प्रशासनिक नीति में एकीकृत किया गया। उन्होंने सेना के संगठन को सफलतापूर्वक बदल दिया और रईसों के विद्रोह पर अंकुश लगाया।**
- **Balban encouraged people to do the 'sijdah' in his presence. Sijdah means, people had to kneel and touch the ground with their forehead in salutation to him (Balban)/ बलबन ने अपनी उपस्थिति में लोगों को 'सिजदा' करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। सिजदा का मतलब है, लोगों को उसके (बलबन) सलाम करने के लिए अपने माथे से जमीन को छूना और छूना था।**

# The Slave Sultans (AD. 1206-1290)/ गुलाम सुल्तान (1206-1290 ई।)

- **Sijdah, horrified the orthodox Muslims. According to Muslims belief, "all men are equal, and therefore, no one should do the sijdah before anyone else except God."/ सिजदा , ने रूढ़िवादी मुसलमानों को भयभीत किया। मुसलमानों की मान्यता के अनुसार, "सभी पुरुष समान हैं, और इसलिए, किसी को भी ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए sijdah भगवान के अलावा किसी और से पहले। "**

# Aibak (1206-1210)/ ऐबक (1206-1210)

- He was a slave of Mohammad Ghori/वह मोहम्मद गोरी का गुलाम था।
- He was the first Sultan of Delhi and founder of the Ghulam dynasty (Mamluk Sultanate) of India/वह दिल्ली के पहले सुल्तान और भारत के गुलाम वंश (मामलुक सल्तनत) के संस्थापक थे
- He ruled for only four years, from 1206 to 1210 AD. He died while playing polo in Lahore/उन्होंने 1206 से 1210 ईस्वी तक केवल चार वर्षों तक शासन किया। वह पोलो खेलते समय मृत्यु हो गई लाहौर में
- He built the Quwwat Al Islam mosque in Delhi and the Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra mosque in Ajmer/उसने निर्माण किया कुव्वत अल इस्लाम दिल्ली में मस्जिद और Adhai-दिन-का-Jhonpra अजमेर में मस्जिद।
- He started the construction of Qutb Minar in Delhi, which is dedicated to a famous Sufi Saint of the time, Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki/उन्होंने दिल्ली में कुतुब मीनार का निर्माण शुरू किया, जो उस समय के एक प्रसिद्ध सूफी संत, कुतुबुद्दीन बख्तियार काकी को समर्पित है।
- He is also remembered as lakhbaksh or giver of lakhs, because of his generosity/उसे भी याद किया जाता है lakhbaksh या उसकी उदारता के कारण लाखों का दाता

# Ilutmish (1210-1236) / इल्तुतमिश (1210-1236)

- He introduced the silver tanka and the copper jital - the two basic coins of the Sultanate period, with a standard weight of 175 grains/उसने परिचय दिया चाँदी का टँका और यह तांबे की जटा - 175 दाने के मानक वजन के साथ सल्तनत काल के दो बुनियादी सिक्के।
- He introduced Iqtadari system: division of empire into Iqtas, which were assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary/उसने परिचय करवाया इकतारी प्रणाली : इकतारों में साम्राज्य का विभाजन, जो वेतन के बदले में रईसों और अधिकारियों को सौंपा जाता था
- He built the Hauz-i-Shamsi reservoir in Mehrauli in 1230/उसने निर्माण किया हौज-ए-शम्सी 1230 में महरौली में जलाशय।
- He completed the Qutub Minar started by Qutubuddin Aibak/उन्होंने कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक द्वारा शुरू की गई कुतुब मीनार को पूरा किया।
- Sultan Ghari which is considered the first Islamic Mausoleum in Delhi, was constructed by him in memory of his eldest son, Prince Nasiru'd-Din Mahmud/सुल्तान गारी जिसे दिल्ली में पहला इस्लामिक मकबरा माना जाता है, उसका निर्माण उनके सबसे बड़े बेटे, प्रिंस नासिरुद्दीन महमूद की याद में किया गया था।

# Iltutmish (1210-1236) / इल्तुतमिश (1210-

- **Genghis Khan, the Mongolian invader appeared for the first time on the banks of river Indus, during his reign/चंगेज खान, मंगोल शासक पहली बार अपने शासनकाल के दौरान सिंधु नदी के तट पर दिखाई दिया।**
- **He was the longest serving Slave ruler who ruled for 25 years/वह 25 साल तक शासन करने वाले सबसे लंबे समय तक शासन करने वाले गुलाम शासक थे।**

# Balban (1266-1286)/ बलबन (1266-1286)

- His original name was Baharuddin/उनका मूल नाम बहारुद्दीन था।
- He is considered the greatest Sultan of slave dynasty/वह माना जाता है सबसे महान सुल्तान गुलाम वंश का।
- He was a slave bought by Sultan Iltutmish/वह सुल्तान इल्तुतमिश द्वारा खरीदा गया दास था
- He introduced the Persian culture of Zaminbos that is lying flat on one's face before the emperor/उन्होंने फारसी संस्कृति का परिचय दिया Zaminbos जो सम्राट के सामने किसी के चेहरे पर सपाट पड़ा है
- He adopted a policy of blood and iron against rebels, traitors and robbers/उन्होंने एक गोद लिया रक्त और लोहे की नीति विद्रोहियों, गद्दारों और लुटेरों के खिलाफ।
- He got the title of Ulugh Khan for defeating the Mongols/उपाधि मिली उलग खान मंगोलों को हराने के लिए।
- He suppressed the rebellious tribe Meo, the people of Mewat who used to plunder the people of Delhi even in the day light/उसने विद्रोही जनजाति को दबा दिया मेव , मेवात के लोग जो दिन के उजाले में भी दिल्ली के लोगों को लूटते थे

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- He got the title of Ulagh Khan for defeating the Mongols/उपाधि मिली उलग खान मंगोलों को हराने के लिए।
- He suppressed the rebellious tribe Meo, the people of Mewat who used to plunder the people of Delhi even in the day light/उसने विद्रोही जनजाति को दबा दिया मेव , मेवात के लोग जो दिन के उजाले में भी दिल्ली के लोगों को लूटते थे

# Balban (1266-1286)/ बलबन (1266-1286)

- **Balban ruled with an iron fist. He broke up the Chahalgani, a group of the forty most important nobles in the court/बलबन ने लोहे की मुट्टी से राज किया। वह टूट गया अदालत में चालीस सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रईसों का समूह चहलगानी ।**

# Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320) / खिलजी वंश (1290 – 1320)

- **Alauddin Khilji, who was the nephew and son-in-law of Jalal-ud-din was one of the most ambitious and powerful sultans of Khilji dynasty. He wanted to conquer the world (to become second Alexander)/ अलाउद्दीन खिलजी, जो जलाल-उद-दीन का भतीजा और दामाद था, खिलजी वंश के सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी और शक्तिशाली सुल्तानों में से एक था। वह दुनिया को जीतना (दूसरा अलेक्जेंडर बनना चाहता था)।**
- **Alauddin Khilji, when became sultan, gave presents (of gold) to the citizens. At the same time, he also contended that he was a strong and powerful ruler and hence, he would deal severely with anyone who showed signs of disloyalty/अलाउद्दीन खिलजी जब सुल्तान बना, उसने नागरिकों को उपहार (सोने के) दिए। उसी समय, उन्होंने यह भी तर्क दिया कि वह एक मजबूत और शक्तिशाली शासक था और इसलिए, वह किसी के साथ भी गंभीर व्यवहार करता था जो कि असमानता के लक्षण दिखाता था।**

# Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320) / खिलजी वंश (1290 – 1320)

- **Alauddin Khilji raised the land taxes on the wealthier people of the Doab (the fertile area between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers). Further, he strictly monitored the revenue, which the nobles got from their land and hence, did not allow them to keep anything, which was not their due/अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने दोआब (गंगा और यमुना नदियों के बीच उपजाऊ क्षेत्र) के अमीर लोगों पर भूमि कर बढ़ा दिया। इसके अलावा, उन्होंने राजस्व का कड़ाई से निरीक्षण किया, जो कि रईसों को उनकी जमीन से मिला था और इसलिए, उन्हें कुछ भी रखने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई, जो उनके कारण नहीं था।**
- **The prices of goods were also closely controlled so that everyone could afford to pay the price demanded as well as no one could make a large profit/वस्तुओं की कीमतों को भी करीब से नियंत्रित किया गया था ताकि हर कोई मांग की गई कीमत का भुगतान कर सके और साथ ही कोई भी बड़ा लाभ न कमा सके।**

# Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320) / खिलजी वंश (1290 – 1320)

- **Alauddin Khilji made a new policy i.e. he ordered a new assessment of the cultivated land and the revenue. First, the land under cultivation (of his kingdom) was measured. And the revenue of these lands was assessed on the basis of the measurement/अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने एक नई नीति बनाई अर्थात उसने खेती की हुई भूमि और राजस्व का एक नया मूल्यांकन करने का आदेश दिया। सबसे पहले, खेती के अधीन भूमि (उसके राज्य की) को मापा गया। और माप के आधार पर इन जमीनों के राजस्व का आकलन किया गया था।**
- **Alauddin Khilji campaigned against the kingdoms of Gujarat and Malwa. He tried to establish his control over Rajasthan by capturing the famous forts of Ranthambhor and Chittor/अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने गुजरात और मालवा के राज्यों के खिलाफ अभियान चलाया। उसने रणथंभौर और चित्तौड़ के प्रसिद्ध किलों पर कब्जा करके राजस्थान पर अपना नियंत्रण स्थापित करने की कोशिश की।**
- **Under the command of Malik Kafur, Ala-ud-din sent a large army towards the south with the intention to conquer the peninsula as well as obtain money and wealth/मलिक काफूर की कमान के तहत, अला-उद-दीन ने प्रायद्वीप को जीतने के साथ-साथ धन और धन प्राप्त करने के इरादे से दक्षिण की ओर एक बड़ी सेना भेजी।**

# Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320) / खिलजी वंश (1290 – 1320)

- **Malik Kafur plundered in all directions and collected a large amount of gold from the various kingdoms of the south, including the Yadavas (of Devagiri), the Kakatiyas (of Warangal), and the Hoyasalas (of Dvarasamudra)/ मलिक काफूर ने सभी दिशाओं में लूटा और दक्षिण के विभिन्न राज्यों से बड़ी मात्रा में सोना इकट्ठा किया, जिसमें शामिल था यादवों (देवगिरी की), द काकतीय (वारंगल का), और द Hoyasalas (द्वारसमुद्र का)।**
- **The defeated rulers were allowed to keep their throne provided they paid a tribute. Malik Kafur also conquered the city of Madurai. By the time, no north Indian ruler attempted to penetrate so far in the south India/पराजित शासकों को अपने सिंहासन को रखने की अनुमति दी गई थी, बशर्ते कि वे श्रद्धांजलि देते। मलिक काफूर ने मदुरै शहर को भी जीत लिया। तब तक, दक्षिण भारत में अब तक किसी भी उत्तर भारतीय शासक ने घुसने का प्रयास नहीं किया था।**
- **In 1,315, Aladdin Khilji died. After his death, there was a chaotic situation for the succession. Ambitious Malik Kafur made himself as sultan, but lacked support from Muslim amirs and hence, he was killed only after few months/1,315 में अलादीन खिलजी की मृत्यु हो गई। उनकी मृत्यु के बाद, उत्तराधिकार के लिए एक अराजक स्थिति थी। महत्वाकांक्षी मलिक काफूर ने खुद को सुल्तान बना लिया, लेकिन उन्हें मुस्लिमों का समर्थन नहीं मिला amirs और इसलिए, वह कुछ महीनों के बाद ही मारा गया था।**

# Khilji Dynasty (1290 – 1320) / खिलजी वंश (1290 – 1320)

- By 1,320, three more Khilji successors assumed power, but no one sustained rather killed brutally. Likewise, a new dynasty namely Tughlaq was founded/1,320 तक, तीन और खिलजी उत्तराधिकारियों ने सत्ता संभाली, लेकिन किसी ने भी निर्दयतापूर्वक हत्या नहीं की। इसी तरह तुगलक नामक एक नए राजवंश की स्थापना हुई।

# Ala-ud-din Khilji/अला-उद-दिन खिलजी

- **He was the second ruler of the Khilji dynasty in India and is considered the most powerful ruler of the dynasty/वह भारत में खिलजी वंश का दूसरा शासक था और उसे राजवंश का सबसे शक्तिशाली शासक माना जाता है।**
- **He became the Sultan after murdering his uncle Jalaluddin Khilji/वह अपने चाचा जलालुद्दीन खिलजी की हत्या करने के बाद सुल्तान बन गया।**
- **He established an effective espionage system to curb any revolt from his followers/उन्होंने एक प्रभावी स्थापित किया जासूसी प्रणाली अपने अनुयायियों से किसी भी विद्रोह को रोकने के लिए।**
- **He was the first Sultan to maintain a standing army/वह पहली सुल्तान थी जिसने उसे बनाए रखा स्थायी सेना।**
- **He was the first Sultan to conquer the Deccan/वह दक्खन को जीतने वाला पहला सुल्तान था।**
- **He created the third city of Delhi known as Siri/उन्होंने दिल्ली का तीसरा शहर बनाया जिसे सिरी के नाम से जाना जाता है।**
- **He is known for his economic reforms and price control system/वह अपने आर्थिक सुधारों और के लिए जाने जाते हैं मूल्य नियंत्रण प्रणाली।**
- **Alauddin Khilji seized the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond from the ruler of Malwa/अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने प्रसिद्ध कोह-ए-नूर मालवा के शासक का हीरा।**

# Tughlaq Dynasty (1320 – 1413)/ तुगलक वंश (1320 – 1413)

- In 1,320, Ghazi Malik became the king under the title of Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq. Likewise, the 'Tughlaq' dynasty began/1,320 में, गाजी मलिक के शीर्षक के तहत राजा बन गया घियाथ अल-दीन तुगलक। इसी तरह la तुगलक 'वंश की शुरुआत हुई।

# Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq/मुहम्मद-बिन- तुगलक

- **Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (1325-51), the eldest son and successor of Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq, was one of the most ambitious and powerful Sultans of Tughlaq dynasty/ मुहम्मद-बिन-तुगलक (1325-51), घियाथ अल-दीन तुगलक के सबसे बड़े बेटे और उत्तराधिकारी, तुगलक वंश के सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी और शक्तिशाली सुल्तानों में से एक थे।**
- **Ibn Battutah, the North African Arab traveler, came India during Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's period and he had written the detailed description of the Muhammad's kingdom/उत्तरी अफ्रीकी अरब यात्री, इब्न बतूता, मुहम्मद-बिन-तुगलक के काल में भारत आया था और उसने मुहम्मद के राज्य का विस्तृत विवरण लिखा था।**
- **Muhammad was a man of ideals who attempted as far as possible, to rule on the principles of reason. He was a great knowledgeable mathematician and a logician/ मुहम्मद आदर्शों के व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने यथासंभव तर्क के सिद्धांतों पर शासन करने का प्रयास किया। वह एक महान ज्ञानी गणितज्ञ और तर्कशास्त्री थे।**

# Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq/मुहम्मद-बिन- तुगलक

- **Muhammad increased the taxes of the peasants (especially who were from the Doab area). However, a famine in the Doab region made condition worse/मुहम्मद ने किसानों के करों में वृद्धि की (विशेषकर जो दोआब क्षेत्र से थे)। हालांकि, दोआब क्षेत्र में एक अकाल ने हालत और खराब कर दी।**
- **As a result of famine, the people refused to pay the extra taxes and rose in rebellion; therefore, finally, the Sultan had to cancel his order/अकाल के परिणामस्वरूप, लोगों ने अतिरिक्त करों का भुगतान करने से इनकार कर दिया और विद्रोह में गुलाब; इसलिए, आखिरकार, सुल्तान को अपना आदेश रद्द करना पड़ा।**
- **Muhammad also moved the capital from Delhi to Devagiri (which he renamed Daulatabad). As per his strategic plan, Daulatabad (located nearby modern Aurangabad in Maharashtra) was a better place for controlling the Deccan/मुहम्मद ने राजधानी को दिल्ली से देवगिरी (जिसे उन्होंने दौलताबाद नाम दिया था) में स्थानांतरित कर दिया। उनकी रणनीतिक योजना के अनुसार, दौलताबाद (महाराष्ट्र में आधुनिक औरंगाबाद के पास स्थित) दक्कन को नियंत्रित करने के लिए एक बेहतर जगह थी।**

# Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq/मुहम्मद-बिन- तुगलक

- The moving of the capital was, however, not successful, as it was too far from northern India, and hence, the Sultan could not keep a watch on the northern frontiers. Therefore, Muhammad returned the capital back to Delhi/हालाँकि, राजधानी का घूमना सफल नहीं था, क्योंकि यह उत्तरी भारत से बहुत दूर था, और इसलिए, सुल्तान उत्तरी सीमाओं पर नजर नहीं रख सकता था। इसलिए, मुहम्मद राजधानी वापस दिल्ली लौट आए।
- Muhammad decided to issue 'token' coins on brass and copper, which could be exchanged for silver coins from the treasury. This scheme would have worked, if he had monitored it carefully and allowed strictly only to the government body to issue token coins. But it did not happen rather many people started making brass and copper 'tokens' and the Sultan, therefore, had no control over the finances. The token coins had to be withdrawn/मुहम्मद ने पीतल और तांबे पर token टोकन सिक्के जारी करने का फैसला किया, जिसे खजाने से चांदी के सिक्कों के बदले लिया जा सकता था। इस योजना ने काम किया होगा, अगर उसने इसकी सावधानी से निगरानी की होती और केवल सरकारी निकायों को टोकन सिक्के जारी करने की सख्त अनुमति दी होती। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ, बल्कि कई लोगों ने पीतल और तांबे को 'टोकन' और सुल्तान बनाना शुरू कर दिया, इसलिए, वित्त पर उनका कोई नियंत्रण नहीं था। टोकन सिक्कों को वापस लेना पड़ा।

# Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq/मुहम्मद-बिन- तुगलक

- Unfortunately, Muhammad's many administrative policies failed; hence, gradually he lost the support not only of the people, but also many of the nobles and the ulema/दुर्भाग्य से, मुहम्मद की कई प्रशासनिक नीतियां विफल रहीं; इसलिए, धीरे-धीरे उन्होंने न केवल लोगों का समर्थन खो दिया, बल्कि कई रईसों और लोगों के भी उलेमा।
- The ulema were the scholars of Islamic learning who were generally orthodox in their outlook/ उलेमा इस्लामी शिक्षा के विद्वान थे जो आम तौर पर अपने दृष्टिकोण में रूढ़िवादी थे।

# Muhammad bin Tughluq/मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक

- **His original name was Jauna Khan/उसका मूल नाम था जौना खान।**
- **He was a scholar versed in logic, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy and physical sciences. He had knowledge of medicine and was skillful in dialectics. He was also a calligrapher. He was well versed with several languages like Persian, Arabic, Turkish and even Sanskrit/वह तर्क, दर्शन, गणित, खगोल विज्ञान और भौतिक विज्ञान में निपुण विद्वान थे। उन्हें चिकित्सा का ज्ञान था और वह बोली-भाषा में निपुण थे। वह एक सुलेखक भी था। वह फारसी, अरबी, तुर्की और यहां तक कि संस्कृत जैसी कई भाषाओं से अच्छी तरह वाकिफ थे।**
- **He introduced token currency using brass or copper coins backed by silver or gold in treasury. However, the measure lead to heavy losses to the treasury/उसने परिचय करवाया टोकन मुद्रा खजाने में चांदी या सोने से समर्थित पीतल या तांबे के सिक्कों का उपयोग करना। हालांकि, उपाय से खजाने को भारी नुकसान होता है।**

# Muhammad bin Tughluq/मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक

- **He shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri, which he renamed as Daulatabad, but as the plan failed he shifted back to Delhi/उन्होंने अपनी राजधानी को वहां से स्थानांतरित कर दिया दिल्ली से देवगिरी, जिसका नाम बदलकर उन्होंने दौलताबाद कर दिया, लेकिन योजना विफल होने पर वह वापस दिल्ली आ गए।**
- **Ibn Batuta, the famous Moroccan traveler, visited him during his reign/इब्न बतूता, मोरक्को के प्रसिद्ध यात्री, अपने शासनकाल के दौरान उनसे मिलने गए।**

# Firoz Shah Tughlaq/फिरोज शाह तुगलक

- **He was the son of a Hindu princess of Dipalpur/वह दीपालपुर की एक हिंदू राजकुमारी का बेटा था।**
- **He is best known for the construction of a network of canals/वह एक निर्माण के लिए जाना जाता है नहरों का नेटवर्क।**
- **He founded several cities, including Jaunpur, Firozpur, Firoz Shah Kotla and Hissar-Firoza/उन्होंने जौनपुर, फिरोजपुर, फिरोज शाह कोटला और हिसार-फिरोजा सहित कई शहरों की स्थापना की।**
- **He rebuilt the top two floors of the Qutub Minar which were damaged by lightning in 1368 AD/उसने कुतुब मीनार की शीर्ष दो मंजिलों का पुनर्निर्माण किया जो 1368 ईस्वी में बिजली गिरने से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थीं।**
- है।

# Firoz Shah Tughlaq/फिरोज शाह तुगलक

- One of his hunting lodges, Shikargah, also known as Kushak Mahal, is situated within the Teen Murti Bhavan complex, Delhi/उनका एक शिकार लॉज, शिकारगाह जिसे कुशक महल के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, दिल्ली के किशोर मूर्ति भवन परिसर में स्थित है।
- Tughlaq Road in Delhi is named after him/तुगलक रोड दिल्ली में उनके नाम पर

# Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526)/ लोदी राजवंश (१४५१-१५२६)

- **Lodi dynasty was originally from Afghan who ruled Delhi Sultanate for about 75 years/लोदी वंश मूल रूप से अफगान का था जिसने लगभग 75 वर्षों तक दिल्ली सल्तनत पर शासन किया था**

# Bahlul Lodi/बाहुल लोदी

- **Bahlul Lodi, who founded the dynasty and ruled Delhi from 1451 to 1489. After his death in 1489, his second son Sikandar Lodi succeeded the throne/बाहुल लोदी, जिन्होंने राजवंश की स्थापना की और 1451 से 1489 तक दिल्ली पर शासन किया। 1489 में उनकी मृत्यु के बाद, उनके दूसरे बेटे सिकंदर लोदी ने सिंहासन पर कब्जा किया।**

# Sikandar Lodi/सिकंदर लोदी

- **Sikandar Lodi took the title of Sikandar Shah. It was Sikandar Lodi who founded Agra city in 1504 and moved capital from Delhi to Agra/सिकंदर लोदी ने सिकंदर शाह की उपाधि ली। यह सिकंदर लोदी था जिसने 1504 में आगरा शहर की स्थापना की और राजधानी को दिल्ली से आगरा स्थानांतरित कर दिया।**
- **Sikandar Lodi, further, abolished the corn duties and patronized trade and commerce in his kingdom/सिकंदर लोदी ने, अपने राज्य में मकई कर्तव्यों को समाप्त कर दिया और व्यापार और वाणिज्य को संरक्षण दिया।**

# Ibrahim Lodi/इब्राहिम लोदी

- **Sikandar Lodi took the title of Sikandar Shah. It was Sikandar Lodi who founded Agra city in 1504 and moved capital from Delhi to Agra/सिकंदर लोदी ने सिकंदर शाह की उपाधि ली। यह सिकंदर लोदी था जिसने 1504 में आगरा शहर की स्थापना की और राजधानी को दिल्ली से आगरा स्थानांतरित कर दिया।**
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### **Was the Delhi Sultanate a Theocratic State or not?**

- A theocracy is a form of Political system in which
  - The head of religion is the head of the state.
  - Religious class dominates political decision making.
  - Political power is used for the benefit of religion.
  - The class of people following the religion of a state enjoy a superior position.

### **Delhi Sultanate was not a Theocratic state, because**

- The relationship between the **Sultan (Head of the state) and the Caliph (head of the religion)** was ceremonial in character.
  - The sultan used to sit on the throne by their **own strength**, not by recognition of the Caliph.
  - Granting investiture to the sultan was a matter of **pride to the Caliph**.
  - The sultan made all the decisions. Thus, the religious class could not dominate political decision making.
  - The sultan wanted the Caliph **to exploit popular elements**.
  - The Hindus were termed as '*Zimmis*', **meaning protected people**. Thus, political power was not used for the benefit of religion.
  - Women, brahmins, unemployed and beggars were free from **Jizya Tax**.
  - Muslims used to pay **Zakat (Religious Tax)**. Thus, the class of people following the religion of a state, i.e. Islam, did not enjoy a superior position.

- The *Theory of Kingship* initiated by Balban led to the adoption of the policy of blood and iron. He was convinced that the only way to deal with the internal and external dangers was to boost the power and prestige of the sultan.
  - **'Sword'** was his main weapon to achieve his objectives.
    - He used it with great vengeance against his rivals, rebels, robbers, thieves and the invaders.
    - By following this policy, he sought to create terror in the minds of the people that whosoever dared to challenge the authority of the sultan; he would not be spared.

**The main principles of the theory of Kingship were as follows:**

- **The divine right of Kings:** Balban said that the king was the representative of God on the Earth, and Kingship was a divine institution. He declared this to make the nobles believe that he got the crown or the Kingship not through their mercy but by the mercy of God.
- **Royal descent:** Balban realized that people at that time believed that it was only the prerogative of the ancient royal families to rule and exercise power; he, therefore, declared that he was the descendant of the legendary Turkish warrior Afrasiyab and that circumstances only had made him a slave.
- **King as a despot:** He declared to his son Bughra Khan that "*Kingship is the embodiment of Despotism*". He believed that the "King's superhuman awe and status could ensure people's respect.
- **Racialism:** Historian Zia-ud-Din Barni has gone to the extent of remarking that whenever Balban saw a man of low birth, his eyes started burning with rage and anger, and his hands

reached to his sword to murder him. This view seems to be on the extreme side. However this much is believable that because of this outlook of Balban, he dismissed all officials not born of noble families, from all important posts.

- **Recognition of tripartite relationship:** Balban emphasised the relationship between God and the Sultan, Sultan and the people and God and the people. He considered himself the representative of God on Earth to look after the welfare of the people. Accordingly, he emphasised that the treasury should be used for the benefit of his subjects. Likewise, the king should be impartial in dispensing justice.

## Jalaluddin Khalji (1290-96)

1. The Khilji dynasty was founded by Jalaluddin Khalji, who was seventy years old. He was generous and lenient.
2. He had an appeasing arrangement towards the aristocrats of the previous system and even the Mongols.
3. Malik Chhajju, Balban's nephew, was allowed to keep his position as Governor of Kara.
4. His leniency was misinterpreted as a weakness, and he was subdued when Chhajju revolted, but Jalaluddin pardoned him.
5. After a severe warning, the criminals were permitted to leave after looting the country.
6. When Malik Chhajju rebelled for the second time in 1292, his son-in-law, Alauddin Khalji, took his position (Ali Gurshasp). In 1296, Alauddin Khilji led an expedition to Devagiri before returning to Kara

## Jalaluddin Khalji (1290-96)

1. During his reign, Ali Gurshasp, the ruler's nephew and son-in-law, and the legislative head of Kara invaded Devagiri, the capital of the Yadava prince, Raja Ramachandra deva, in the Deccan. Ali Gurshasp welcomed the ruler to Kara after his successful mission to receive the enormous bounty.
2. In July 1296, Jalaluddin arrived in Kara, where Ali Gurshasp assassinated him and declared himself monarch with the title of Alauddin.

## Alauddin Khalji

1. Jalaluddin's nephew and son-in-law was Alauddin Khalji. In his battle for the throne, Alauddin aided his uncle.
2. During Jalaluddin's rule, he led two successful expeditions. He was given the iqta of Awadh and that of Kara after the first expedition of Bhilsa (Vidisa) in AD 1292. Alauddin was also given the title of Arizi-i-Mumalik (Minister of War).
3. Alauddin launched the first Turkish invasion to south India, plundering Devagiri in 1294. The successful expedition demonstrated Alauddin's abilities as a military commander and organiser.
4. In July 1296, he slew his uncle and father-in-law Jalaluddin and proclaimed himself Sultan. Alauddin chose to resurrect Balban's brutal government policies.

### Military Campaigns

- Alauddin Khilji dealt with the Mongol issue with the blood and iron policy. Alauddin Khilji sent his army six times against the **Mongols**.
  - The first two were victorious. However, the third Mongol invader, **Khwaja**, came up to Delhi but prevented them from entering the capital city.
  - The next three invasions of the Mongols were also dealt with seriously. Thousands of Mongols were murdered.
- Alauddin Khalji's military incursions include his expeditions against Gujarat, Mewar, and the Deccan. He reinforced the northern

frontier and appointed **Ghazi Malik** as the Warden of Marches to protect the frontier.

- In 1299, Alauddin dispatched **Nusrat Khan and Ulugh Khan** to conquer Gujarat. The King and his daughter escaped, but the queen was apprehended and taken to Delhi.
- **Malik Kafur**, a eunuch, was also transported to Delhi and later elevated to the **rank of Malik Naib**, or military commander.
- Then, in 1301, Alauddin marched on **Ranthambore**, and the fortress surrendered after a three-month siege. The Rajputs' power and morale needed to be broken, hence; Ranthambore had to be taken. The direct reason for the attack was **Hamirdeva**, the ruler of Ranthambore, who refused to give over two renegade Mongol warriors to the Khilji ruler.
- Alauddin next set his sights on **Chittor**, a prominent kingdom in Rajasthan. The siege lasted a number of months. Alauddin stormed the Chittor fort in 1303.

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### Allauddin's Theory of Kingship

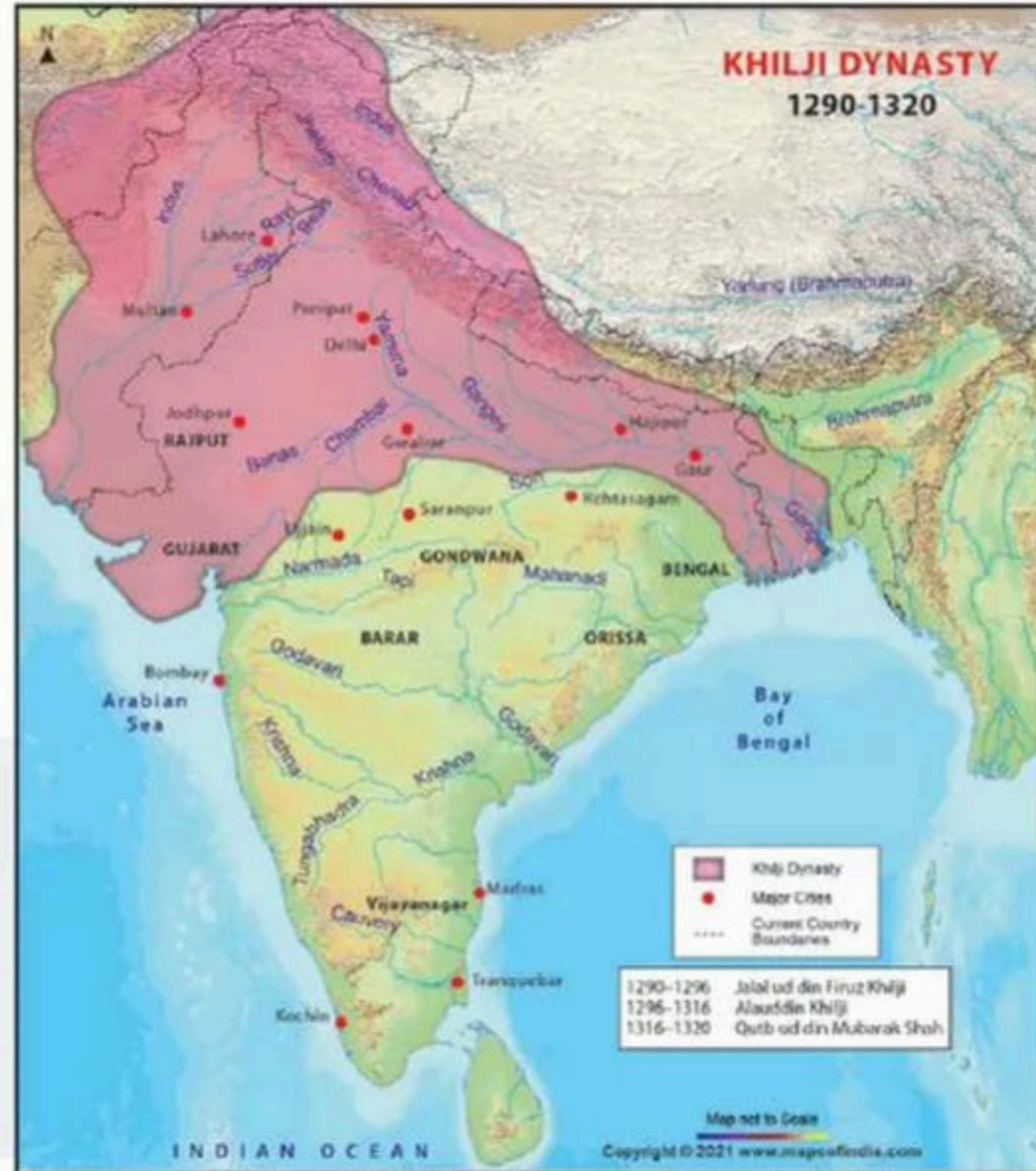
- The primary source of information on Allauddin's Theory of Kingship is **Khazin-ul-Futuh**, written by **Amir Khasru**.
- Allauddin Khilji brought new sets of ideas that had fundamental differences from that of Balban.
- He followed **monarchical despotism**.
- During his rule, nobles, military, common man and intermediaries were subjugated.
- He believed in the **Principle of Strength**. According to him, the Crown is not the prerogative of any specific person or family. Anybody who has might can sit on the throne.
- According to him, nothing is legitimate and illegitimate in Kingship. The Crown provides its justification.
- He **separated religion from politics**. The policy was not initiated to establish a secular polity; in reality, it expressed his **despotism**.
- He had a high Imperialistic outlook.
- Principles of Ala-ud-Din's theory of kingship:
  - Kingship was the creation of God.
  - The king was God's representative on earth.
  - The king was there to rule.
  - The king's authority could not be challenged.
  - The king's word was law.
  - The king was not bound by the advice of anyone.
  - The king was supreme in matters of religion. He was not to be guided by the power of the Ulemas.
  - The king should expand his territories.
  - The king should devote himself to the good of the people.

### Practical Implications of the Theory of Kingship:

- **All powers in one individual:** Ala-ud-Din combined in himself all powers. He was the Commander-in-Chief, the Supreme Administrator, the Chief Justice and the Temporal Head. The Sultan used to say, *"I do not know whether this is lawful or unlawful, whatever I think to be for the good of the state or suitable for the emergency, that I decree and as for what may*

*happen to me on the approaching Day of Judgement that I know not."*

- **Desire for world conquest:** Ala-ud-Din's desire to conquer the world was derived from his theory of Kingship. Ala-ud-Din wanted to be the ruler of the entire world. Of course, on the advice of the kotwal of Delhi, he gave up this idea but decided to bring the whole of India under his sway.
- **Desire for founding a new religion:** Ala-ud-Din wanted to set up a new religion. However, again on the advice of Qazi Ala-ul-Mulk, who was also the Kotwal of Delhi, he gave up this idea. Nevertheless, he decided to work independently in matters of religion and freed himself from religious scholars (Ulemas).
- **Vast conquests:** Ala-ud-Din believed that a king should constantly extend his empire by conquests so that his name might become immortal. He, therefore, made all possible efforts to bring the whole of India under his influence.
- **Autocratic rule:** He believed that an autocratic rule was necessary for the stability and consolidation of royalty. Accordingly, he took various severe measures to check the powers of the nobles. He confiscated the property of several nobles. He established an efficient spy system to keep himself well informed of the affairs of the state.



**Fig. 3.2: Khilji Dynasty**

# Reforms under Alauddin Khalji - Administrative Reforms

## Reforms under Alauddin Khalji

### Administrative Reforms

- After sitting on the throne, Alauddin Khalji analysed the causes behind revolt and rebellions.
- Finally, he concluded that four root causes behind the revolt and rebellions were-
  - Presence of **excess wealth**. The presence of excess wealth gives people a lot of free time to think about the strength and weaknesses of the King.
  - The failure of the Sultan to pay **proper attention** to various developments.
  - The **practice of wine**. When people take wine, they forget their actual position, and they do not become afraid of challenging the King.
  - The practice of **relationships among nobles**. The matrimonial relations among the nobles make them very powerful, which can be threatening to the King.
- To counter these, Alauddin Khalji issued four ordinances, which are known as his administrative reforms -
  - Excess wealth should be taken away. Free grants such as '**Inam**', '**Milk**', '**Idrar**' given by the state were taken back.
  - **The spy system** was reorganised, and states appointed spies.

- Taking **wine** was prohibited.
- **Prior permission** from the sultan was required for **intermarriages among nobles**.
- Alauddin's administrative reforms were highly successful; we find **no major revolts and rebellions** during his rule.

### Revenue Reforms

- The key objective behind the reforms was to **mobilise the maximum possible resources** to maintain a large army and to keep the treasury filled.
- Revenue reforms were first introduced in **the Doab region** because-
  - It was close to the capital.
  - The strongest intermediaries were available near the capital.
- A land assessment system known as **the Masahat system** was introduced.
- Zabit regulation: **Biswa** was declared as the standard unit of measurement of land for cultivation.
- Land revenue means **Kharaj** was **fixed** at half of the product based on paimash, i.e., measurement in the **doab** (the territory between the Ganga and Jamuna river).

# Reforms under Alauddin Khalji - Administrative Reforms

## Agrarian reforms

### Introduction of Khalisa

- The essence of Alauddin Khalji's agrarian reforms was to bring the villages in closer association with the government in the area extending from Dipalpur and Lahore to Kara near modern Allahabad. In this region, the villages were to be brought under khalisa, i.e., not assigned to any of the nobles as iqta. Lands assigned in charitable grants were also confiscated and brought under khalisa.
- Further, the land revenue (kharaj) in this area was fixed at half of the produce and assessed on the basis of measurement (paimaish). Barani does not tell us about the method and mode of the measurement of the fields. On the basis of the measurements of the area under cultivation and a standard of expected production per biswa (1/20 of the bigha), the share of the state was determined.
- Apart from this, no extra cesses were to be levied, except a grazing tax (charai) on cattle and ghari on houses. Both these taxes had been levied earlier and were traditional.
- The land revenue was calculated in kind but demanded in cash. For this purpose, the cultivators had either to sell the produce to the banjaras or take it for sale to the local market (mandi). We do not know to what extent Alauddin's demand for half of the product has marked a rise in the land revenue demand since there is no information about the actual incidence of land revenue earlier, either under the Rajput rulers or the early Turkish rulers.
- Although the Dharmashastras prescribed a land revenue of one-fourth to one-sixth, which could rise to half in times of emergency, there were a lot of sanctioned taxes in addition to the land revenue, whose incidence is not known. Thus, the formula used for assigning land to nobles was bhaga, bhog, kar, i.e., land revenue, cesses and taxes. These must-haves continued under the early Turkish rulers.
- Whether Alauddin merely consolidated all these taxes into one or raised the total amount payable by the cultivator is something unknown. Likewise, measurement was an old system, but had apparently fallen into disuse in north India. It may have been revived in some areas by earlier rulers, such as Balban, because Barani does not refer to it as a totally unknown system. However, its systematic application over a wide area was a significant contribution of Alauddin.
- The bringing of doab under khalisa, and establishing direct relations with the cultivators did not imply that all intermediaries were removed. For a long time, there was a hierarchy of

# Reforms under Alauddin Khalji - Economic

## Market Regulation

### • Reasons

- o Different Historians have different opinions regarding the market regulations of Alauddin Khalji
  - **Ziauddin Barni**, in his book '*Tarikh-i-Firozshahi*', wrote that it was for military purposes.
  - **Amir Khasru**, in his book '*Khazin-ul-Futuh*', wrote that it was for public welfare.
  - Closer examination reveals these reforms were primarily introduced to maintain a large army at a low cost, benefiting everyone.

### • Implementations

- o Alauddin Divided the State into two types of territories known as-
  - **Controlled zone** (Lahore to Allahabad and some parts of Rajputana), the army used to stay here. Market regulation was implemented here. The controlled zone was close to the capital and supervised by the sultan.
  - **Free zone**
- For the implementation of market regulation, a new department known as '*Diwan-i-Riyasat*' was formed. Sadir-i-Riyasat headed the department.
- Three types of the market were created for

different goods

- o **Mandi (Market of Foodgrains)**
- o **Sarai Adil (Market of Clothes and sugar)**
- o **The market for the trade of living beings (slaves, animals, birds etc.)**
  - o Horses were sold straightforwardly to the military office (**Diwan-i-Arz**).
  - o Each market was placed under an officer called '**Shehna-i-Mandi**' to keep strict vigil.
  - o **The state fixed the prices** of every item. **Zawabit** or detailed regulations were made to improve the cost of all commodities from food grains to horses, cattle and slaves.
  - o **The state also determined weights and measures.**
  - o Merchants and traders were issued **licenses** to set up shops.
  - o He offered **credits** to the rich Multan shippers to buy fabric from various pieces of the realm and sell it in the Sarai-AdL.
  - o **Underweight selling** results in an **equal amount of flesh** from the trader's body.
  - o Steps were taken to ensure market availability of various goods.
    - The peasants were not permitted to keep any surplus beyond ten mounds.
    - They had to sell excess amounts to

the state at a fixed price.

- Foodgrains were loaded at the stockrooms to deliver during starvation or lack of supply.
- The **Karwanis or Banjaras** conveyed the grains from towns to Delhi. To forestall storing, all dealers were enrolled with the state.
- There were spies called **munhiyans**, who sent reports to the King concerning the working of these business sectors. Violation of regulations was severely punished
- Subsidies were given to importers.
- The profit percentage was fixed.
- Buffer stores were maintained.

#### Impact

- A large army was maintained easily, which promoted **imperialism**.
- Privileges of **nobility** were curtailed.
- **The common people** of Delhi benefited greatly.
- No **inflation** as such for more than ten years.
- **Peasants** suffered heavily due to market regulation. Peasants had to purchase from local markets at unregulated prices.
- **Merchants and traders** also suffered heavily.
- **Importers** carried huge amounts of goods to Delhi.
- Growth of **trade and commerce** was seen.
- **Rural-urban economic integration** came into force.
- Didn't allow the **market forces** of demand and supply.

#### Military Reforms

- Alauddin Khalji was a despotic ruler & the success of his despotism depended on

military strength. He required a strong & efficient army to counter the Mongol threat & implement his Imperialistic designs.

- Ala-ud-Din raised a large central standing army. Most of the army was maintained in the capital under the direct command of the sultan.
- Ala-Ud-Din abandoned the practice of paying soldiers in lands. He paid the soldier in cash.
- According to **Ferishta**, he enlisted almost 4,75,000 cavalrymen, established the **Dagh (horse-branding) system**, and established the **Huliyah/Chehra system (descriptive list of soldiers)**.
- A **careful review** of the army was conducted from time to time to ensure maximum efficiency. The start of paying troops' salaries in cash.
- On the North-West frontier, he, like Balban, built numerous forts and renovated others.

#### Art and Architecture

- Despite the fact that the Sultan was illiterate, poets like Amir **Khusrau** and **Amir Hasan** were patronised by him.
- Alauddin also created a new capital at **Siri** and built the Alai Darwaza, a well-known gateway.
- He built the **Jamaat Khana Masjid** near Qutub Minar and the Alai Darwaza near Nizam-ud-din Auliya's dargah.
- He began construction of Alai Minar near Qutub Minar but was unable to complete it.

#### Decline of Alauddin

- Alauddin Khalji died in 1316, and his successors were **Mubarak Shah** and **Khusru Shah**.
- In 1320, **Ghazi Malik**, the Governor of Dibalpur, assassinated Sultan Khusru Shah, and claimed the throne of Delhi as **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq**.

## Strategy Change :

**We will be reading about all the Military expeditions of Sultan's of Delhi in a single lecture, after we discuss all other dimensions**

## Tughlaq Dynasty

- The Tughlaqs were a Muslim family of **Turkish** origin who further consolidated the Delhi Sultanate. Many outlying regions were brought under the direct control of the Sultanate.

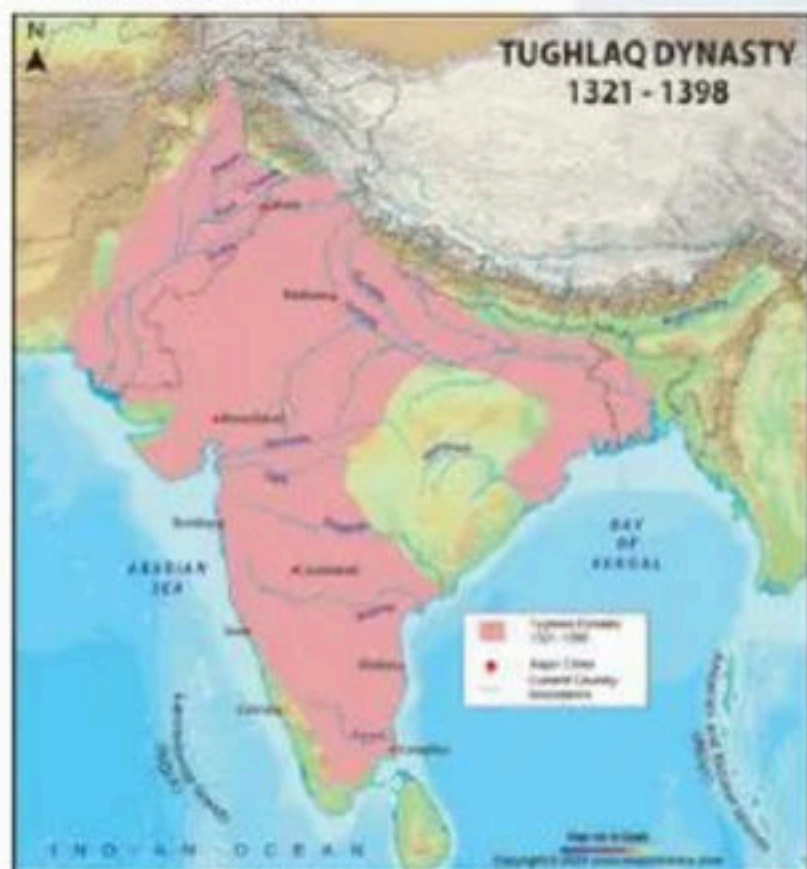


Fig. 3.4: Tughlaq Dynasty

### Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

- The Tughlaq dynasty was founded by Ghazi Malik. He took the title of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
- He built the foundation for Tughlaqabad, which was close to Delhi, and dispatched his son Juna Khan to fight Warangal. Prataparudra was vanquished, and he returned with a large sum of money.

- Between AD 1330 and 1335, when Muhammad bin Tughlaq led a military operation, they reached their pinnacle.
- Ghiyasuddin died due to the fall of a wooden pavilion constructed by his son **Mohammad Bin Tuglaq**. It is also believed that his son treacherously killed him and ascended the throne.

### Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (AD 1325-51)

- Juna Khan succeeded his father as Muhammad bin Tughlaq in 1325, and he was a very charming character in the history of medieval India due to his ambitious schemes and novel experiments, all of which failed miserably, because they were all far ahead of their time.
- He was very tolerant of religious matters, and he maintained diplomatic relations with far-off countries such as **Egypt, China, and Iran**.
- Contemporary authors such as Isami, Ziauddin Barani, and Ibn Battutah were unable to accurately portray his characteristics. Muhammad bin Tughlaq, on the other hand, was the only Delhi Sultan to have had a thorough **literary, religious, and philosophical education**.
- He was fluent in **Arabic and Persian** and had a vast knowledge of thinking, stargazing, logic, algebra, and genuine science.
- A Chinese named **Toghan Timur (AD 1341)** came to seek permission to rebuild the Buddhist monasteries that had been

destroyed during the critical expedition in the Himalayan region. In 1347, the sultan granted permission and dispatched Ibn Batutah to the Chinese emperor's court.

- Ibn Battutah was a **Moroccan traveller**. In the year 1333, he arrived in India. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq designated him as the principal **Qazi of Delhi**.
- He left an invaluable account of Muhammad-bin Tughlaq's period in his book '**Rihla**'.
- The policies and measures initiated by him imparted a **new orientation** to the state system.
- He followed the policy of **monarchical despotism**.
- **Nobility** was subjugated.
- He created **heterogeneous nobility**.
  - He appointed non-Turks, foreigners, Indian Muslims and non-Muslims to the topmost posts of his empire.
- He had a **secular** character.
  - He didn't permit the ulemas to dominate politico-administrative matters.
  - Celebration of **Holy** in his court
- The Politico-Administrative system was based on meritocracy. The officials were appointed based on merit.
- He followed **strong imperialism**.
- He **directly ruled** over Peninsular India.

### Reforms and Experiments of Muhammad Bin Tuglaq (1325- 1351)

#### Token Currency (1329)

- In the fourteenth century, silver was in low supply all across the world. As a result, the sultan produced token coins inspired by the advent of token currency in China.
- He devised token money **made of bronze or copper** with the face value of gold and silver coins.
- These coins could be exchanged for fixed amounts of gold and silver from the Delhi Sultanate.
- This was one of the unique reforms of the sultan. It was not an outcome of any **economic compulsion**, the outcome of the

sultan's **innovative mind**.

- However, the inability to curb the **forging of token currency** led to the failure of this reform.
- It was not a radical idea at the time, as it was already in use in **China and Persia**.

#### Why It Failed

- **Officials** could not maintain a state monopoly over the **minting of coins**.
- It was easy to **duplicate**. The market flourished with **forged coins**.
- **Merchants and traders** refused to accept the token currencies.
- Md. Bin Tughlaq stopped it in 1333.

#### Impact

- It affected **trade and commerce** because nobody was ready to accept the token currency for their goods and services.
- **Rebellions** used to forge token currencies to purchase horses and arms. As a result of this, revolts and rebellions started.
- **Peasants** used forged token currencies to pay land revenues and other taxes. It affected the **financial health** of the state.

#### Transfer of Capital (1327-1328):

- It appears that the sultan expected to make Deogiri his **second capital** so he may have the ability to control south India better.
- **Deogiri** was renamed **Daulatabad**. After a few years, Muhammad Tughlaq decided to spurn Daulatabad because he soon found out that he could not control south India from Delhi and couldn't control north from **Daulatabad**.
- **Barni** said that it was an arbitrary decision of the sultan.
- According to Ibn **Battuta**, Sultan was angry with the people of Delhi as they used to write him an abusive letter.
- The capital transfer was carried out to develop an alternate capital -
  - The location of Daulatabad was in the **middle of the empire**, almost equidistant from every corner.
  - A policy of **direct rule over peninsular**

India was possible from Daulatabad.

- Mongols regularly threaten Delhi.
- Capital Devgiri was safe from possible Mongol invasion.
- Recent historical research has attempted to highlight that **Delhi was not wholly abandoned**.
- **Modern historians** believe that only officers, their family members, Muslim elites, and Sufi saints were asked to move so that Muslim officials moving into new areas, don't feel isolated. Common people were not asked to move.

#### Impact

- According to **Barni and Batutah**, the prosperity of Delhi was seriously affected.
- Most of the people who were moving **died** on this journey.
- According to Barni, new roads were constructed, trees were planted, and wells were dug for this transportation.
- Many of the **Muslims and Sufi saints** decided to **stay back** at Daulatabad. Thus **socio-cultural integration** of North and South took place.
- The Muslim families who moved to Daulatabad prepared the background for the emergence of the **Bahamani kingdom**.

#### Why the kingdom was returned

- According to **Barni**, it was due to the sultan's realisation of a mistake.
- In reality, it was the outcome of changed **geopolitical conditions**.
  - In 1335, **Plague** broke out in Deccan.
  - A state of **anarchy** was prevalent in peninsular India.
  - Many territories announced independence. In 1335, **Madurai** declared independence. In 1336, the **Vijaynagar** kingdom was founded by the **Sangam brothers**.

#### Khorasan Expedition (1332-1333)

- The sultan had a dream of overall victory.
- **Khorasan** is located in the Trans-Afghanistan region, which was passing through a phase

of **political disorder**.

- Many **Khorasan nobles** had taken shelter in Delhi and convinced the sultan to invade their country.
- The sultan decided to organise a military campaign to conquer Khorasan with a **large army**. Three lacs seventy thousand soldiers were raised and were paid one year's salary in advance.
- The campaign was not undertaken after six months. Army troops were disbanded.
- According to **Barni**, the sultan was moved by the praise of Khorasani nobles. When he realised his mistakes, he stopped the campaign. He also condemned the sultan for not taking back the advanced salary of soldiers.
  - The campaign stopped because of the changes in **Geopolitical conditions**. The powerful ruler Abu **Said** captured Khorasan.
  - The sultan didn't force the soldiers to return their salary- this can be regarded as the **welfare outlook and strength of the sultan**. The Sultanate had sufficient resources, and that's why he left the advanced salary to soldiers when the army was disbanded.
- Nevertheless, his campaign ended in disappointment.

#### Qarachil Expedition (1333-34)

- Qarachil was a **small Hindu kingdom** located in the **interior of the Himalayas**.
- The sultan sent a large army of 10,000 cavalrymen to subjugate Karachil.
- The campaign was **successful**.
  - The King of Qarachil accepted the lordship of Md. Bin Yughlaq and agreed to pay tax.
  - Even the taxes were paid for many years.
- When the victorious army was returning, the rainy season set in, and landslides were frequent. Many of them died while returning.

- According to **Barni**, only ten soldiers came back to the capital to talk about the horror. Hearing that, the sultan lost his balance and was ordered to execute.
  - It is challenging to take Barni's argument at face value, but it is quite clear that the campaign had significantly affected the **military strength** as well as the **prestige of the sultan**. The campaign was successful as its primary objective was accomplished.

#### Agrarian Reforms

- Tughlaq increased land revenues and other taxes collected from doab.
- According to **Barni**, taxes were increased by ten to twenty times.
- According to **Tariq- i-Mubaraq-Sahi** (written by **Yahya-bin-Ahmad Sirhindi**), the taxes were increased by twenty times, and at the same time, **Ghari and Charai** were added.
- According to **Badayuni**, courtier of Akbar (writing **Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh**) taxes were doubled.
- Modern historians believe that the burden of land revenue was increased to 50 % of produce. **Ghari and Charai** were also collected.
- The burden of taxes was not very high in theory, but in practice, it became unbearable.
- The officers of the sultan used **Wata-i-Farmani** (officially decreed prices) to calculate land revenue paid by peasants.
- The object of the sultan in levying these additional taxes on the people of doab was not punitive, as suggested by sources. Still, he wanted to organise the administration on an efficient basis.

#### Why did it fail

- The burden of taxes was very high but not impractical.
- When new tax rates were applied to **the doab region (Ganga -Yamuna)**, the area was struck by a severe famine.

#### Model Agricultural Farm (1337-38)

- The sultan tried to carry out the cultivation through this expedition by bringing more land under the plough.
- He created the agricultural department, "**Diwan-i-Koh**", under the charge of "**Diwan-i-Amir-Koh**" to bring barren (Banjar) land under cultivation.
- A tract of land measuring about 100 km/100 km was selected. An amount of 70,00,000 taka was invested in the land over three years.
- But no extension of cultivation could be carried out because the piece of land was completely **barren**.
- Another cause for the expedition's failure was that the peasants of doab had seen a long period of **famine**. They used the money given by Sultans to meet their routine needs.
- The period of three years was **too small** an intangible result.
- The officials of the sultan used force to collect revenue without paying any attention to the ground reality. Instead of the actual product, the standard yield was taken into account based on the officially assumed prices.
  - As a result, **peasants** suffered immensely. Thus, they stopped the cultivation and escaped into forests.
- As a consequence, **agriculture got ruined**, and villages got deserted.
- When the sultan got to know the suffering of peasants, he ordered **remission of revenue**.
- **Sondhar** loans were given to peasants to buy seeds and implements.
- It was a reflection of the sultan's concern for the welfare of the people.
- It took many years to normalise the situation in doab.

#### Rebellions

- The later part of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign saw a spate of rebellions by various nobles and governors of various provinces.

- The rebellion of **Hasan Shah** formed the establishment of the Sultanate of **Madurai**.
- In 1336, the **Vijayanagar** kingdom was founded. The **Bahamani** kingdom was established in 1347.
- The governors of **Oudh, Multan and Sindh** revolted against his authority.
- In **Gujarat, Taghi** rose in revolt against him, who spent nearly three years chasing him.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq's health deteriorated with age, and he died in 1351.

#### Firoz Shah Tughlaq (AD 1351- 1388)

- After the death of Md. Bin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq became the Sultan of Delhi and ruled for **37 years**. During his rule, he successfully tackled the prevailing crisis in an immediate sense, and on the other hand, the **long-term consequences** of his policies proved to be fatal for Delhi Sultanate.

#### Challenges Faced by Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- In 1351, when Firoz Shah Tughlaq sat on the throne, the Sultanate passed through a severe crisis phase. **Despotic policies and failure of projects** of Md. Bin Tughlaq had adversely affected every section.
- **Nobles** were dissatisfied because their privileges had been taken away and treated as ordinary servants.
- **Ulemas** were dissatisfied because of the liberal and progressive policies of Md. Bin Tughlaq. They were not allowed to influence political decision making.
- **The people of Delhi are seriously** affected by the capital transfer experiment.
- **Peasants were** ruined by increased taxation.
- **Merchants and Traders** were adversely affected by the failure of the token currency experiment.
- **The military** was dissatisfied because of constant involvement in wars and battles. Only 1/5- of war booty was distributed among them.
- **Peninsular India** had already moved out of the control of Delhi when Firoz Shah Tughlaq sat on the throne.

- In 1335, **Madurai** declared independence.
- In 1336, the **Vijaynagar** kingdom was established by Harihar and Bukka Raja.
- In 1337, the **Bahmani** kingdom was founded by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah.
- **Sindh** was up in arms against Delhi when Md. Bin Tughlaq died, and **Bengal** also declared independence.

#### Response of Sultan

- A ruler of exceptional military and administrative abilities were required to tackle the multi-facet challenges at the time of Md. Bin Tughlaq's death.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq was **inexperienced, weak and indecisive**. He neither had the qualities of an efficient administrator nor had the qualities of a successful military commander.
- Hence he resorted to the **policy of appeasement** on the internal front and accepted his fate on the external front.
- He organised only three campaigns during the first decade of his reign.
- Two campaigns were against **Bengal** (1353 and 1359) under **Haji Ilyas (Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah)** and **Sikandar Shah**.
  - One was against **Sindh** (1361-62).
- After the failure of these campaigns, he didn't try his luck on the external front and focused on the consolidation of the territories he had inherited.

#### Revenue Reforms of Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- Following the ideas of Shariat, Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq **abolished 21 cesses**. This had removed a lot of the burden of taxation on the shoulders of **peasants**.
- He levied taxes according to **Islamic law**.
- He abolished additional taxes called **Abwabs** and collected only four taxes;
- **Khams**: the tax on spoils of war.
- **Kharaz**: a land tax.
- **Zakat**: charity tax.
- **Jizya**: tax paid by non-Muslim populations to their Muslim rulers.

- In return for payment of the **Jizya**, non-Muslim populations were granted protection of life and property and the right to practice their religion.
- Firoz was the first sultan to impose an irrigation tax (**Haqq-i-Sharab**).
  - At the same time, he dug irrigation canals and wells. The longest canal was around 200 kilometres from Sutlej to Hansi.
- According to **Affif and Ziauddin Barani**, author of **Tariq-i-Firozshahi**, an amount of two crores **sondhar loan** given to peasants by Md. Bin Tughlaq was waived.
- A revenue survey was carried out under **Quaza Hasanuddin**. He travelled across the country for six years and estimated the total revenue as six crores 75 tankas.
  - After this survey, the amount of revenue being collected from the people was declared fixed in perpetuity.
- The rate of **Khums** was altered to 1/5 of war booty
- The practice of **assessing land revenue** through survey and measurement was abandoned. **Ijaradari** (revenue farming/auction method) was adopted.

#### Agrarian Reforms

- To promote agriculture, five **canals** were dug, and an **irrigation tax** was collected from peasants for using water from canals at the rate of 10% of produce.
- **Pilot farms** (small scale experimental farms) were set up by Firoz Shah Tughlaq, where new seeds and techniques were invented. Once proved successful, these were extended to ordinary peasants.
- **Cultivation of superior crops** was encouraged.
- One thousand two hundred **gardens** were planted in the vicinity of Delhi. The state had received an **annual income** of 1 lakh 80 thousand tankas per annum.
- According to **Barni**, the production of fruits had increased to such an extent that prices fell sharply, and fruits became so cheap that even the poor could afford them.

#### Welfare Measures of Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- For the **safety of travellers**, the sultan issued the order that if any traveller dies on the road, his body must be inspected by Quasi of that area in the presence of respected Muslims. The booty was to be buried only after ensuring that death was natural.
  - Belongings of such travellers were to be sent to next of his kin
- A department of charity known as **Diwan-i-Khairiat** was set up; it assisted the poor Muslim peasants in **the marriage** of their daughters.
- A department of pension known as **Diwan-i-Istihaq** was set up. According to **Affif**, this department used to give **pensions** to those who suffered during Md's reign. Bin Tughlaq.
  - Affif informs that 4200 men received a pension from this department.
- **Free hospitals** known as **Dar-ul-Safha** were established, competent physicians were appointed, and free medicines were also distributed.
- Here, free medicine and diet were supplied.
- **Free kitchens** were started to feed the poor.
- A **department of slaves** known as **Diwan-i-Bandagan** was set up to look after the slaves of the sultan.
  - This looked after 4,80,000 slaves.
  - He organised the institution of slavery into a system and employed them in **royal Karkhanas** and other production activities.

#### Construction Activities

- Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a **great builder**.
  - During his reign, **four mosques, four hospitals, five reservoirs, ten baths, 30 palaces, 100 monumental pillars, 100 thumbs, 100 bridges, 150 wells, and 200 public restrooms** were constructed.
- About **300 new towns** were created during his rule.
  - The most well-known **Firozabad** close to the red fort in Delhi is presently called **Firoz Shah Kotla**.
  - Several cities like **Firozpur, Hisar firoza,**

**Clock towers**, known as **Tas -i- Ghariyal**, were also built.

- o A person used to stand on this tower. Time was announced publicly for the benefit of the people.

**Astrological charts** are known as '**Usturlab**' were also built during his reign to estimate the exact location of astronomical bodies.

- o So that the **beginning and end of the season** could be ascertained precisely.
- o This knowledge of seasons was applied to agricultural activities.

He not only constructed **new monuments** but also repaired and restored the monuments of his predecessors.

- o **Qutub Minar** was repaired when its top got damaged due to lightning.
- o **Two pillars of Ashoka** were brought to Delhi from **Meerut and Toprah (near Ambala)**.
- o **Water tanks** built by Iltutmish (Hauz-i-Shansi) and Ala-ud-din Khilji (Hauz-i-Allai) were repaired.

#### Judicial Reforms

When Firoz Shah Tughlaq sat on the throne, **the Penal code** was severe.

- o **Torturing criminals and amputation of limbs** was a common practice.
- o Firoz Shah Tughlaq stopped these barbaric practices.
- o The penal code was made **mild**.

#### Patronage to Learning and Literature

Firoz Shah Tughlaq was a great patron of **learning and literature**.

- o He was a **fine scholar**, and several **learned men** lived in his court.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the only Sultan of Delhi to write his autobiography titled **Futuhad-i-Firoz Shahi**.

A number of scholars such as **Jia-ud-din Barani** and **Sams -i -Affif** lived in his court.

Both dedicated their works to Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

Several **Sanskrit works** were translated

a **Sanskrit text of music** was one of these works.

- He set up many schools and colleges.
  - o **Madrassa-i-Firozshahi** was the most important institution of learning during his reign.
- Several works on **Mathematics** and **Astronomy** were completed during his reign.
  - o Sultan took a deep interest in **Astronomy**.

#### Religious Policy

- Firoz Shah Tughlaq had pursued an **orthodox policy**.
- **Ulemas** were granted the highest status in his state.
  - o He didn't make important decisions without consulting them.
- He followed **Shariat**, and non-Shariat practices were prohibited.
- He took steps for the **promotion of Islam**.
  - o Both **persuasion and pressure** were used as the strategy.
  - o **Converts** were granted.
- **Jagirs** and services were under the state.
- The **iqtas** and the post of officials and soldiers were almost hereditary.
- He regarded Hindus as second-grade residents and forced Jizya.
  - o In this regard, he was the precursor of Sikandar Lodi and Aurangzeb.
- He was the only Sultan of Delhi to impose **Jizya on Brahmins**.
- **The religious policy** of Firoz Shah was orthodox.
  - o It must be emphasised that it was largely an outcome of compulsion rather than choice.
  - o He was a son of a Hindu mother; the orthodox Ulemas used to doubt his religious credentials.
  - o So, to prove that he was a **proper Sunni Muslim**, the orthodox religious policy was pursued.
  - o He required the support of Ulemas and other Muslims. The orthodox religious policy was used as an instrument to

# THE RULERS OF DELHI

## I. RAJPUT DYNASTIES

### Tomaras

Ananga Pala

*Early Twelfth Century-1165*

1130-1145

### Chauhans

Prithviraj Chauhan

*1165-1192*

1175-1192

## II. EARLY TURKISH RULERS

Qutbuddin Aybak

Shamsuddin Iltutmish

Raziyya

Chiyasuddin Balban

**1206-1290**

1206-1210

1210-1236

1236-1240

1266-1287

## III. KHALJI DYNASTY

Jalaluddin Khalji

Alauddin Khalji

**1290-1320**

1290-1296

1296-1316

## IV. TUGHLUQ DYNASTY

Chiyasuddin Tughluq

Muhammad Tughluq

Firuz Shah Tughluq

**1320-1414**

1320-1324

1324-1351

1351-1388

## V. SAYYID DYNASTY

Khizr Khan

**1414-1451**

1414-1421

## VI. LODI DYNASTY

Bahlul Lodi

**1451-1526**

1451-1489

## Sayyids (AD 1414- 1451)

- Before leaving India, Timur appointed **Khizr Khan** as **Governor of Multan**.
  - He captured Delhi and founded his own Sayyid dynasty in 1414.
    - He attempted to consolidate the Delhi Sultanate but was not successful.
    - He died in 1421. He was succeeded by his son **Mubarak Shah**.
  - **Muhammad Shah**, the successor of Mubarak Shah, was always busy against conspirators and gradually lost control over his nobles.
- 
- Muhammad Shah died in 1445. He was succeeded by his son **Alam Shah** (1445-1451).
    - Alam Shah was the weakest ruler of the Sayyid dynasty.
  - He passed the throne to **Bahlul Lodi** and retired. He then returned to Badaun.
  - **Bahlul Khan Lodi** dominated everything.

**1. Bandagan  
-i-khas  
(CAPF 2012)**

1. **Period - Delhi Sultanate**
2. **Tagging - Administration**
3. **Bandas meant slaves and a department of Diwan I Bandagan (Department of Slaves) was setup during the time of Firoz Shah Tuglaq**
4. **🚫🛑 Don't confuse it with word BANJARAS who were traders and played a great role in trade during Alal Ud Din Khilji (UPSC 2016)**

**2. Banjaras  
(UPSC 2016)**

1. **Period - Delhi Sultanate, Tagging - Administration**
2. **Banjaras who were traders and played a great role in trade during Alal Ud Din Khilji**

## **Iqta (CDS 2016)**

- 1. Period : Delhi Sultanate**
- 2. Tagging : Land**
- 3. Iltutmish Introduced the system. Division of empire into Iqtas, which were assigned to the nobles and officers in lieu of salary**
- 4. Land revenue from different territorial units assigned to army officers. Just like feudal system (CDS)**
- 5. Iqta system was introduced by Turks in India, it was not an ancient indigenous institution (UPSC 2020)**

**Consider the following statements about the famous traveller, Ibn Batuta [2010-I]**

- 1. He was a Moroccan traveller.**
- 2. He narrated his experiences while travelling the sub continent in the 14th century in Kitab-ul-Hind.**
- 3. He was sent as the envoy of Sultan of Delhi to China.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3 (c) Only 3 (d) 1 and 2**



