

Delhi Sultanate

Mamluk or Slave Dynasty (1206 to 1290)

1. Qutub-ud-din Aibak

- Md. Ghori died in 1206 after which Qutub-d-din Aibak became the Sultan of Delhi
- He was known as Lakh Baksh
- He patronised great scholars like Hasan Nizami who wrote books like Tajul Maasir (Crown of Exploits). It deals with Qutub-ud-din-Aibak's history
- He started construction of Qutub Minar in memory of Sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki. The construction was completed by Iltutmish.
- He built Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi (Triumph of Islam). This mosque was built from stones of 36 Jain and Hindu temples
- He also built a mosque named Adhai din ka jhopda in Ajmer
- He died while playing Chaugan (horse polo) in 1210

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2. Iltutmish

- He received **mansur** (letter of recognition) from **Abassid Caliphate**.
- He introduced silver coins (known as **Tanka**) and copper coins (known as **Jital**)
- He gave patronage to scholars like **Minhaj-ul-siraj** (Author of famous book **Tabaqqat-i-Nasiri**)
- He is also known as **father of Tomb Building** in India. He built **Sultan Garhi** in Delhi.
- He had an army of **40 powerful military leaders** (known as **Chalisa** or **Chihalgani**)
- When **Khwarism** was attacked by **Mongols**, its ruler **Jalauddin Mangbarni** sought help from Iltutmish but he refused to help him. This is the reason why **Chengez Khan** did not invade India.
- **2 Important Officers:**
 - a. **Wazir** (Deputy or Prime Minister)
 - b. **Ariz-i-Mamalik** (Defence Minister)

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2. Iltutmish

- 2 Important Systems:
 - a. Naqib (Audit System)
 - b. Iqta (Revenue Assignment)
- Shaikh-ul-Islam was the highest religious position in his court. This position was conferred to Suhrawardi Sufi Saint Bahauddin Zakaria
- Iltutmish divided his empire into Iqtas:
 - a. Iqtas were assignment in lieu of salary
 - b. Every Iqtadar has to maintain law and order and collect revenue.
 - c. After deducting salary and expenses of Iqtadar, the surplus revenue was sent to the Central Government.
 - d. Iqtas were transferable property.
- He followed Policy of Aloofness with Mongols.

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3. Raziya Sultana

- She introduced African Slaves from Abyssinia (Ethiopia). One such slave was Yakut.
- She followed the Policy of Appeasement with Mongols.

4. Ghiyasuddin Balban or Ulugh Khan

- He abolished the post of Naib (Chief Secretary)
- He followed the Policy of Blood and Iron.
- He introduced Nauraz (Iranian Festival) in India.
- He called himself Zil-i-Ilahi means 'Shadow of God on Earth'
- He introduced court etiquettes:
 - a. Paibos: Kissing the feet of the king
 - b. Sijda: Prostration in a court of law
- The longest serving historian of Delhi Sultanate, Barani was present in his court. He wrote books like Fatwa-i-Jahandari and Tarikh-i-Ferozshahi

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4. Ghiyasuddin Balban or Ulugh Khan

- Administration:
 - a. Diwan-i-Wizarat: PM
 - b. Diwan-i-insha: Correspondence
 - c. Diwan-i-ariz: Defence
 - d. Diwan-i-risalat: External Affairs
 - e. Sadar-us-Sudur: Education and Religion
 - f. Qazi-ul-Quzat: Chief Justice
- Palam Baoli Well Inscription
 - a. This inscription is commissioned at Baoli well at Pala, Delhi
 - b. It was written in Sanskrit by Pandit Yogeshwara
 - c. In this inscription, Balban is referred to as the 11th re-incarnation of Vishnu.

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Khalji Dynasty (1290 to 1320)

1. Jalauddin Khalji

- He appointed Alauddin Khalji as the Governor of Kara
- According to Barani, he believed in the policy of 'not harming even an ant'

2. Alauddin Khalji

- He patronised poets like Amir Khusrau and Amir Hassan.
- He built a famous gateway known as Alai Darwaza
- Capital at Siri.
- He introduced 4 important Ordinances:
 - a. He confiscated the property of nobles
 - b. Intelligence system was re-organised and all the secret activities of nobles were immediately reported to Sultan
 - c. Public sale of liquor and drugs were totally stopped.
 - d. Social Gathering and festivities without the permission of Sultan were forbidden.
- Mongols sent their army 6 times during Alauddin Khalji's rule.

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Khalji Dynasty (1290 to 1320)

2. Alauddin Khalji

- Reforms:
 - a. Revocation of all grants to Inam, Waquif, etc.
 - b. Creation of network of spies
 - c. Wine Drinking was forbidden
 - d. Nobles were forbidden to associate with each other. Even for marriage alliances, they had to seek the permission of Sultan.
- Military Reforms:
 - a. He introduced the **system of dagh** (branding of horses) and **huliya** (description of face of soldiers)
 - b. He paid salaries in cash as Iqta system was abolished.
 - c. **Ariz-i-Mumalik**: Officer in charge of appointment of soldiers.
- Agrarian Reforms:
 - a. Taxes: **Kharaj, Jazia, Karai-Gharia-Charain**
 - b. 50% Land Revenue Tax : Highest in the entire history of India.

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Khalji Dynasty (1290 to 1320)

2. Alauddin Khalji

- **Conquests and Territorial Expansion**
 - a. Areas not far from Delhi. Ex-Gujarat, Rajasthan, Malwa
 - b. Modern Maharashtra and Deccan. These areas were not under the direct control of Sultan
 - c. During Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's reign, the control over Deccan was made centralised.
- **Market Reforms:**
 - a. Alauddin set up 3 markets at Delhi:
 - i. Food Market
 - ii. Cloth Market or **Sarai-i-Adl**
 - iii. Market for horses, cattle and slaves
 - iv. Intermediary Commodities
 - b. Food Market:
 - i. Focussed on supply, transportation and distribution of foodgrains.
 - ii. Officer in charge: **Shuhna-i-Mandi**
 - iii. Transportation of foodgrains was done by **Karwanas or Banjaras**.

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Khalji Dynasty (1290 to 1320)

2. Alauddin Khalji

- **Some Important Terminologies:**
 - a. **Mutsarrif: Accountants**
 - b. **Amils: Collectors**
 - c. **Gumasthas: Agents**
 - d. **Barids: Intelligence Officer**
 - e. **Munhiyan: Secret Spies or Espionage**
 - f. **Zawabit: Detailed regulations to control and administer 3 markets.**

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Tughlaq Dynasty (1320 to 1413)

1. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

- Founder of Tughlaq Dynasty
- He built Tughlaqabad city

2. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq

- He adopted the policy of annexation and took Deccan area under his direct control.
- 4 Blunders:
 - a. He transferred capital to **Devagiri** (Daulatabad)
 - b. His Expeditions in North-West like **Qarachi Campaign** and Ambitious project of **Khurasan**. This led to huge financial losses
 - c. He introduced **Token currency**. Copper coins were issued at par with the value of Silver coins.
 - d. **Taxation in Doab region** leading to famine situation for 7 years (1332 to 1342)

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Tughlaq Dynasty (1320 to 1413)

2. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq

- He gave **Takkavi loans** or **Sandhar Loans** to farmers
- Separate Department for Agriculture: **Diwan-i-Kohi**
- During his time, Ibn Batuta (from Morocco) visited India. He wrote a book by the name **Rihla** (Social and Cultural life). Md Bin Tughlaq appointed him as the qazi of Delhi.

3. Feroz Shah Tughlaq

- He revived **Iqta** system and made it hereditary.
- He followed the advice of **Ulemmas**. He did not believe in **Secularism**
- **Sharb**: Irrigation Tax
- **Diwan-i-Khairat** or **Yatimkhana**: To take care of orphans and widows
- **Dar-ul-shifa**: Hospitals
- **Book: Tarikh-i-Ferozshahi** (Written by Barani and **Shams-i-Siraj Afif**)

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Tughlaq Dynasty (1320 to 1413)

3. Feroz Shah Tughlaq

- He introduced a new valuation **Jama** for land revenue.
- He abolished all taxes not sanctioned by shara (**Abwabs**)
- He built a canal by the name: Hissar Firuza

1398 -----> Timur invaded India and ransacked entire Delhi

Sayyid Dynasty (1414 to 1451)

- Founder: Khizr Khan
- Last Ruler: Alauddin Shah (He left his throne voluntarily for Bahlul Lodhi)

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Lodhi Dynasty (1451 to 1526)

1. Bahlul Lodhi

- He started **Jirza tradition**
- He annexed **Jaunpur (Sharqui Dynasty)**. Its founder was **Malik Sarwar**.

2. Sikandar Lodhi

- He shifted capital to **Agra**
- He introduced new measurement of land: **Gazz-i-sikandari**
- He destroyed many Hindu temples. He was anti-Hindu just like **Feroz Shah Tughlaq**.

3. Ibrahim Lodhi

- He was the only sultan to die in a battle field
- He died in **1st Battle of Panipat** with **Babur** in **1526**. In this battle, **Gun powder** was used in **India** for the very first time.

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Local Administration

- **Iqta Land:** Land assigned to officials as Iqtas
- **Khalisa Land:** Land under the direct control of Sultans
- **Inam Land:** Land assigned or granted to religious leader or religious institutions.
- **Muqtis or Walis:** Governor of Provinces
- **Patwari:** Village Accountant
- Provinces were divided into
 - a. **Shiqs (District)** (Headed by Shiqdar)
 - b. **Pargana (Group of Village)** (Headed by Amils)
 - c. **Village** (Headed by Muqaddam or Chaudhari)

Taxes

- **Kharaj:** Tax on Land (Usually 10% of produce)
- **Zakat:** Wealth Tax (On the basis of flocks, herds, gold, silver, etc. a person has)
- **Khams:** It represents one-fifth of the booty acquired in war or mine or treasure trove to be handed over to the state

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Some Important Miscellaneous Terms:

1. **Diwani-i-Risalat:** Religious Affairs
2. **Diwan-i-Insha:** Correspondence
3. **Diwan-i-Wizarat:** PM Office
4. **Diwan-i-Ariz:** Military Department
5. **Qazi:** Head of Judicial Department
6. **Amir-i-Akhur:** Superintendent of Horses
7. **Amir-i-Tuzuk:** Master of ceremonies
8. **Amir-i-Mumalik:** Minister of War
9. **Diwan-i-amir-kohi:** Department of Agriculture
10. **Diwan-i-Khairat:** Charity
11. **Diwan-i-Bandagan:** Slaves Department
12. **Kismat-i-Khuti:** Headman's Cess
13. **Chari:** Pasture Tax
14. **Rahat:** Water lifting device for irrigation