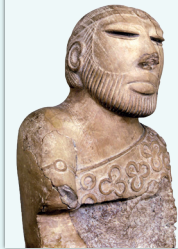


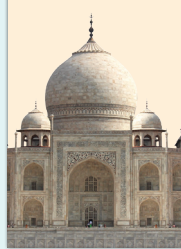


INDIAN HISTORY

Ancient India



Medieval India



Modern India



FIRST STEP

NCERT Based Course for CSE
after class 12





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“The Arabs and Turkish invasions into India had ultimately resulted in the establishment of Delhi Sultanate which existed from 1206 AD to 1526 AD.

Five different dynasties- the Slave, Khalji, Tughlaq, Sayyids and Lodhi ruled under the Delhi Sultanate.

15.1 Introduction

Between 1192 and 1206, Turkish rule was extended over the Ganga-Jamuna doab and its neighbouring area. With a base in the doab the Turks launched a series of raids in the neighbouring areas to extend their conquest from the Punjab and Multan into the Ganga valley and even to overrun Bihar and parts of Bengal

After Tarain, Muizzuddin (Mohammad Ghori) returned to Ghazni leaving the affairs in India in the hands of one of his trusted slaves, Qutbuddin Aibak. For almost one hundred years after that, the Delhi sultanat, was hard pressed to maintain itself in the face of foreign invasions, internal conflicts among the Turkish leaders and the attempts of the dispossessed and subordinate Rajput rulers

and chiefs to regain their independence and, if possible, to oust the Turks.

The Turkish rulers were successful in overcoming these difficulties, and by the end of the century, were in a position to extend their rule over Malwa and Gujarat, and to penetrate into the Deccan and south India. The effects of the establishment of the Turkish rule in northern India, thus began to be felt within a hundred years all over India, and resulted in far-reaching changes in society, administration and cultural life.

15.2 Slave Dynasty

- The Slave Dynasty was founded by *Ilbari Turks*. Hence, it is also called Ilbari dynasty. This dynasty is also called Mamluk dynasty. The word Mamluk is an Arabic word that means “slave/owned”.
- It is called Slave dynasty because three important Sultans of this dynasty were slaves. Qutbuddin Aibak was a slave of Mohammad Ghori, Iltutmish was a slave of Qutbuddin Aibak and Balban was a slave of Iltutmish.

Qutbuddin Aibak

- Qutbuddin Aibak was the founder of the first Turkish kingdom in northern India. He was a Turkish slave of Muhammad Ghori who played an important part in the expansion of the Turkish Sultanate in India after the battles of Tarain. Muhammad Ghori made him the governor of his Indian possessions. He raised a standing army and established his hold over north India even during the lifetime of Ghori.

- He ruled from Lahore.
- He built two mosques, one at Delhi known as *Quwwat-ul-Islam* and the other at Ajmer known as *Adhai Din Ka Jhopra*.
- He was a great donator, hence called *Lakh Bakhsh* i.e. giver of lakhs.
- He also started the construction of the Qutub Minar (first storey only) after the name of the famous Sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki. It was later completed by Iltutmish.
- He died of injuries received as the result of a fall from his horse while playing chaugan (Polo).



📍 Qutub Minar, Delhi

Aram Shah

- Qutubuddin Aibak was succeeded by his son Aram Shah who was incapable as a ruler. He was opposed by the Turkish armies and his rule lasted for only eight months. He was killed by Iltutmish

Iltutmish

- Qutubuddin Aibak gave his daughter in marriage to Iltutmish and subsequently appointed him as governor of Badaun.
- He was the real founder of Delhi Sultanate. He ruled from Delhi in place of Lahore.
- In 1221 AD, the leader of the Mongols, Temujin, popularly known as Chengiz Khan, started his march towards Central Asia. He defeated Jalal-ud-din Mangabarni, the ruler of Khwarizm. Mangabarni escaped from the Mongols and sought asylum from Iltutmish. Iltutmish refused to provide him shelter in order to save his empire from the onslaught of the Mongols.

This diplomatic policy of Iltutmish helped him to save his empire from the wrath of Chengiz Khan.

- Iltutmish brought Bengal and Bihar back into the Delhi Sultanate. He also suppressed the Rajput revolts and recovered Ranthambore and established his control over Bayana, Mandor, Jalore and Gwalior.
- In 1229 AD, he received 'mansur', the letter of recognition from the Abbasid Caliph by which he became the legal sovereign ruler of India.
- He also introduced the Arabic coinage in India and the silver tanka weighing 175 grams became a standard coin in medieval India. The silver tanka remained the basis of the modern rupee.
- He devised a system called *Iqtadari System*. The head of an iqta was a muqti.



📍 Tomb of Iltutmish, Delhi

Do you Know?

Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles. It was introduced for the first time during the period of Iltutmish.

- He setup an official nobility of slaves known as *chahalgani (group of forty)*.
- Iltutmish completed the construction of Qutub Minar.
- He patronized *Minhaj-us-Siraj*, the author of *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*.
- He died due to illness in his palace in 1236.

Raziya

- Raziya Sultan was the first and only female ruler of medieval India’s Sultanate period.
- Raziya, daughter of Iltutmish was nominated by him against the will of chahalgani. She further offended the nobles and theologians for her preference for an Abyssinian (Ethiopian) officer, Jalaluddin Yakut.
- Raziya Sultan discarded the female apparel and held the court with her face uncovered which further created resentment. She even went hunting and led the army.
- Soon after her accession, the governors of the provinces of Multan, Badaun, Hansi and Lahore openly revolted against her.
- There was a serious rebellion in Bhatinda where Altunia, the governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Raziya. Raziya accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia. However, Altunia got Yakut murdered and imprisoned Raziya. Subsequently, Raziya married Altunia and proceeded with her to Delhi to capture it by force.
- They were defeated by Bahram Shah’s army and compelled to return towards Bhatinda (Tabarhinda).
- Their troops deserted them and near Kaithal (Haryana), they were murdered by some robbers in 1240.
- Minhaj-us-Siraj said that “She had all the capabilities, her only fault was her being a woman” for Raziya.

Ghiyasuddin Balban

- Balban was formerly one of the members of Chahalgani. Balban’s experience as a regent made him understand the problems of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Balban knew that the real threat to the monarchy was from the nobles called “*The Forty*”. He

broke the power of chahalgani and restored the prestige of the crown.

- He excluded non-Turks from administration and Indian Muslims were not given important positions in the government. To monitor the activities of the nobles he appointed spies and developed an efficient spy system.
- He laid great stress on genealogy claiming descent from the mythical Turkish hero, Afrasiyab.
- He assumed the title of Zill-i-Ilahi (shadow of God) and Niyabat-i-Khudai (god’s vice regent on earth).
- He introduced rigorous court discipline and new customs like prostration (*Sijada*) and kissing the Sultan’s feet (*Paibos*) to prove his superiority over the nobles. He introduced the Persian festival of Nauroz to impress the nobles and people with his wealth and power.
- He established a separate military department, *Diwan-i-arz* and reorganised the army. He deployed the army in different parts of his country to suppress the rebellious elements. Balban paid more attention to restore law and order instead of expanding his kingdom
- Balban died in 1287 nominating *Kai Khusrau*, son of the deceased prince Muhammad as his successor. But, his nobles set aside Kai Khusrau and placed another grandson of Balban, Kaiqubad on the throne.
- The last Sultan of the Slave dynasty Kayumars was the put to death by Jalaluddin Khalji in 1290.

Slave Sultans (1206–1290)	
Qutbuddin Aibak	1206-1210
Aram Shah	1210-1211
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1211-1236
Ruknuddin Firuz	1236
Raziya	1236-1240

Slave Sultans (1206–1290)

Bahram Shah	1240-1242
Alauddin Masud	1242-1246
Nasiruddin Mahmud	1246-1265
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1265-1287
Kaiqubad	1287-1290
Shamsuddin Kayumars	1290

15.3 Khalji Dynasty

Jalaluddin Khalji

- Jalaluddin Khalji was the founder of the Khalji dynasty. He ascended the throne in 1290 at the age of seventy.
- He was an iqtadar of an iqta and served Balban for many years. He had been the warden of the marches in the northwest and had fought many successful battles against the Mongols during Balban's reign.
- He tried to mitigate some of the harsh aspects of Balban's rule. He was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate who clearly put forth his view that the state should be based on the willing support of the governed and that since the large majority of the population in India were Hindus, the state in India could not be an Islamic state.
- He adopted the policy of tolerance and avoided harsh punishments.
- He was a pious Muslim with the desire to be recognized as the *Mujahid-fi-Sabillah* (fighter in the path of God).
- During the reign of Jalaluddin Khalji, his nephew and son-in-law Alauddin invaded Devagiri and accumulated enormous wealth. During the reception in 1296 AD, he treacherously murdered his Jalaluddin near Kara (Kausambi district, U.P.) and usurped the throne of Delhi. He made generous gifts to the nobles and soldiers to win over them.

Alauddin Khalji

- His original name was Ali Gurshap. He was appointed as the *Amir-i-Tuzuk* (Master of ceremonies) and also *Arizi-i-Mumalik* (minister of war) during the reign of Jalaluddin Khalji.
- He ascended the throne after getting his uncle Jalaluddin Khalji murdered in 1296.
- He was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics. He proclaimed "*kingship knows no kinship*".
- In Deccan, Alauddin's army led by his slave Malik Kafur defeated Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warangal, Hoyasalas of Dwarasamudra and Pandyas of Madurai between 1308 -1311.
- The Somnath temple which was rebuilt in mid 12th century was again demolished by Alauddin Khalji.
- He was the only sultan who went into the causes of rebellion. The causes of rebellion as per a close study were:
 - The inefficiency of the spy system.
 - General practice of use of liquor.
 - Social intercourse and matrimonial alliances among the nobles.
 - Excess of wealth in the possession of certain notable people.
- As a result, he issued four important ordinances to curb the causes of rebellions.

Alauddin's Ordinances

1 st Ordinance	Confiscation of the religious endowments and free grants of lands.
2 nd Ordinance	Reorgansiation of spy system.
3 rd Ordinance	Prohibition of the use of wine.
4 th Ordinance	Nobles should not have social gathering and they shall not inter marry without Alauddin's permission.

- He was the first sultan of Delhi to lay the foundation of a permanent standing army.
- He instituted the practice of recording the descriptive roll of individual soldiers (*huliya* or *chehra*) and branding of horses (*dagh*).
- He established the market control department under a minister called *diwan-i-riyasat*. He fixed the prices of food grains, cloth and other commodities far below the usual market rates. The markets were individually looked after by *Shahana-i-mandi*.
- He fixed the state's share at 50% of the gross produce of the land. Besides this, Hindus were required to pay the *Jizya*.
- He introduced the measurement of land with a view to ascertaining the amount of land in the possession of each cultivator and actual produce thereof.
- He declared himself as *Sikandar-i-Sani*, the second Alexander.
- He was a great patron of learning and fine arts. Literacy lights such as Amir Khusrau and Amir Hasan resided at his court.
- He constructed *Alai Darwaza*, the most beautiful and perfect specimen or early Turkish architecture.



▲ Alai Minar, Delhi

He built fort of Siri and the Palace of Thousand Pillars called *Hazar Situn*.

- He started construction of Alai Minar near the Qutub Minar, which was about to twice the size of Qutub Minar. It remains incomplete due to his death in 1316 AD.

Alauddin's Military Expeditions

- **Against Mongols:** He sent his army six times against the Mongols. The first two were successful but the third Mongol invader, Khwaja came up to Delhi but was stopped from entering the capital city. The northwestern frontier was fortified and Ghazi Malik (Ghayasuddin Tughlaq) was appointed as the Warden of Marches to protect the frontier.
- **Conquest of Gujarat:** Alauddin Khalji sent an army under two of his generals, Nusrat Khan and Ulugh Khan to capture Gujarat in 1299. The ruler Rai Karan and his daughter escaped while the queen was caught and sent to Delhi. Malik Kafur, a eunuch was also taken to Delhi and later he was made the military commander.
- **Conquest of Rajputana:** After capturing Gujarat, Alauddin's attention turned towards Rajputana.
 - **Ranthambore:** It was considered to be the strongest fort of Rajasthan. In 1300-1301, the fort fell to Alauddin. The Rajput women committed Jauhar or self-immolation.
 - **Chittor:** It was another powerful state of Rajputana. In 1303, Alauddin stormed the Chittor fort. According to some scholars, Alauddin attacked Chittor because he coveted Padmini, the beautiful queen of Raja Ratan Singh. This Padmini episode was graphically mentioned in the book *Padmavati* written by Malik Mohammad Jayasi.
 - **Malwa:** In 1305 AD, under the able leadership of Ain-ul-Mulk, the Khalji army captured Malwa. Ujjain, Mandu, Chanderi and Dhar were also annexed.
- **Conquest of Deccan and the far South:** Alauddin's greatest achievement was the conquest of Deccan and the far south. This region was ruled by four important dynasties - Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warangal, Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra and the Pandyas of Madurai.
 - **Devagiri:** in 1307, Malik Kafur attacked Devagiri. The ruler of Devagiri, Rai Ramachandra surrendered and was treated honourably. He was given a district of Gujarat and one of his daughters was married to Alauddin.

- **Warangal:** In 1308, Malik Kafur launched his campaign against Warangal. Its ruler was defeated and an enormous booty was collected from him.
- **Dwarasamudra:** The ruler was defeated and a huge booty was seized and sent to Delhi.
- **Madurai:** Kafur then marched against the Pandyas. Vira Pandya fled the capital Madurai and Kafur seized enormous wealth from the Pandya kingdom.

Amir Khusrau

- He was a prolific Persian poet associated with the royal courts of more than seven rulers of Delhi Sultanate during 1253-1325. Amir Khusrau was a versatile person. He was a soldier, a composer of poetry in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and a diplomat, shrewd in court matters.
- He was also a good musician.
- He accompanied Alauddin Khalji on his Chittor expedition. He talked about performing of Jauhar by Rajput women there.
- Amir Khusrau is also known as *Tuti-i-Hind* or Parrot of India.

Literary works of Amir Khusrau

Khazain-ul-Fatah (Tarikh-i-Alai)	Expeditions of Alauddin Khalji
Tughlaqnama	History of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
Khamsah	A collection of his five works
Miftahul Futuh	The military campaigns of Jalaluddin Khalji
Ashiq & Khizr Khan	Love story of Deval Rani

Qutbuddin Mubarak Khalji

- Shihabuddin Umar, grandson of Alauddin Khalji was nominated as his successor. He was placed on the throne by Malik Kafur.

- Mubarak Khan, son of Alauddin Khalji got Malik Kafur murdered and raised himself to the throne with the title of Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah.
- He repealed all the ordinances of his father's time.
- He appointed Nasiruddin Khusrau Shah as malik naib (prime minister).
- He was killed by Nasiruddin Khusrau Shah in his palace in 1320. Nasiruddin Khusrau Shah was the only Hindu convert to sit on the throne of Delhi.
- Later on, Nasiruddin Khusrau Shah was also killed by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (Ghazi Malik) who founded Tughlaq dynasty.

15.4 Tughlaq Dynasty

Tughlaq dynasty is also called Qaraunah Turks dynasty, as the father of Ghazi Malik was a Qaraunah Turk in origin.

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

- The real name of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was Ghazi Malik. He served as Alauddin's muqti in Divalpur (Punjab) for several years.
- He had estranged relations with Sheikh Nijamuddin Auliya.
- He sent two expeditions against the Kakatiya rulers of Warangal, under the command of his son, Jauna Khan (Muhammad bin Tughlaq). The first expeditions (1321) ended in a defeat by some heroic resistance by the Kakatiyas, but the second (1323), managed to secure the surrender of the kingdom.
- In 1324 he directed himself, a campaign against Bengal, which had been an independent principality since the death of Balban, and annexed eastern and southern Bengal.
- He has the credit of improving the system of communication, particularly perfecting the *postal system*.

- Early in his reign, he laid the foundation of a big palace fort called *Tughlaqabad*.
- He died in 1326 when a pavilion which was erected by Jauna Khan for his reception, fell upon him.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq

- Jauna Khan adopted the name Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the only Delhi Sultan who had received a comprehensive literary, religious and philosophical education, but he lacked practical judgment.
- He is known for his experiments which failed miserably. They were:
 - (i) Transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri (in 1326–27) which was renamed as Daulatabad.
 - (ii) Introduction of token currency in 1329-30.
 - (iii) Enhancement of land revenue in doab region up to 50% of the produce.
 - (iv) Qarachil (Kangra, HP) expedition in 1337-38.
- He issued maximum number of coins among the Delhi Sultans. Hence, he has been called as 'prince of moneyers'.
- He created the department of agriculture which was called *Diwan-i-Kohi*.
- He faced maximum number of rebellions among the Delhi sultans. Out of many rebellions, two are important to mention, as these led to the formation of two independent kingdoms viz. Vijayanagara Kingdom (1336) and Bahmani kingdom (1349).
- He completed the construction of *Tughlaqabad* fort and was named as Jahanpanah by him.
- He proceeded to Sindh to punish a rebel and there he was taken ill. He died due to the same in 1351.

- In words of historian *Abdul Qadir Badauni*, "The Sultan was freed from his people and the people from the sultan".
- He was very tolerant in religious matters. He maintained diplomatic relations with far off countries like Iran, Egypt and China.
- Moroccan traveler *Ibn Batuta* (author of safarnama Rehla) visited Delhi during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq in 1333. He was appointed Qazi at Delhi for a period of eight years.



📍 Tughlakabad Fort, Delhi

Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- After the death of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, his cousin Firoz Shah Tughlaq was chosen as the Sultan by the nobles.
- After his accession, Firoz Tughlaq was faced with the problem of preventing the imminent breakup of Delhi Sultanate. So, he declared his state as a Sunni Islamic State under the influence of clergy.
- He declared that whenever a noble dies, his son should be allowed to succeed to his position including his iqta and if he had no son, his son-in-law and in his absence his slave.
- He made jizya a separate tax, and he imposed this tax upon the Brahmans for the first time in the history of Sultanate.
- His most important contribution was the introduction of a series of *canals* for *irrigation* purpose.

- He established an employment bureau and placed an officer in charge of it.
- He established a charity bureau which was called *Diwani-i-Khairat*.
- He also established a charitable hospital *Darul-Shifa*.
- He patronized Ziauddin Barani and Shams-i-siraj Afif. Two important works of history, namely *Fatwah-i-jahandari* and *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi* by Barani were written during his reign.
- Firoz wrote his autobiography called as *Futuh-i-firozshahi*.
- He also started translation of Sanskrit works into Persian.
- He developed royal factories called *karkhanas* in which thousands of slaves were employed. He also increased the number of slaves by capturing the defeated soldiers and young persons. There were around one lakh eighty thousand slaves during his reign.
- He established a separate department for slaves which were called *Diwan-i-Bandagan*.
- He founded many towns viz. Firozabad, Fatehahad, Hissar Firoza, Jaunpur and Ferozpur.
- Monuments like Qutb Minar and Jama Masjid were repaired and Ashokan pillars from Meerut and Topara were brought to Delhi during his reign.
- He is known for his first effort to decode the script of Ashokan Pillars.
- His longest campaign was *Thatta* (Sind) and Gujarat, during which he expressed sadness for the sufferings of his soldiers and pledged never to go to war again. The Thatta expedition has been described as the most mismanaged military operation in the entire history of the Delhi Sultanate.
- His campaign against *Nagarkot* was his most successful campaign.
- He died in 1388.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq II offended his nobles by his conduct. So they deposed him and placed Abu Bakr, another grandson of Firoz Tughlaq in 1389.
- Muhammad Khan, son of Firoz Tughlaq with the help of some powerful officials deposed Abu Bakr and placed himself on the throne in 1390.
- Muhammad Khan also could not rule for long. He died due to illness in 1394.
- Alauddin Sikandar Shah, elder son of Muhammad Khan succeeded him, but he also died in 1395.
- *Nasiruddin Mahmud*, younger son of Muhammad Khan came to the throne in 1395.
- Nasiruddin Mahmud was the Sultan, when Timur attacked in 1398.
- Timur fought and defeated Nasiruddin Mahmud on December 17, 1398 at Delhi. Timur deputed Khizr Khan to look after north west India.
- Nasiruddin Mahmud, the last ruler of the dynasty died in 1413 and the Tughlaq dynasty came to an end.
- The nobles chose one of them, named Daulat Khan as Sultan.

Tughlaq Sultans (1320–1414)

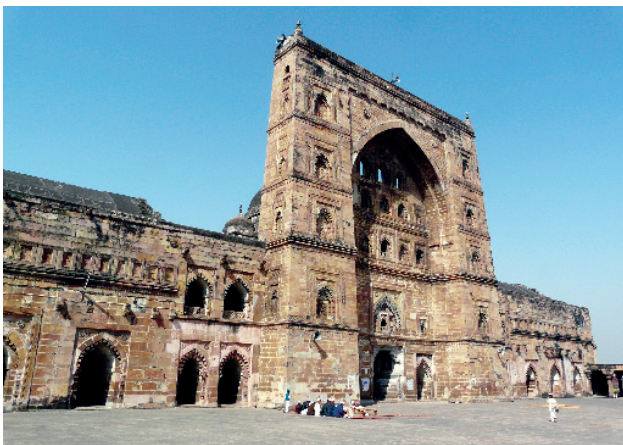
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	1320-1325
Muhammad bin Tughlaq	1325-1351
Firoz Shah Tughlaq	1351-1388
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq-II	1388-1389
Abu Bakr	1389-1390
Alauddin Sikandar Shah	1394-1395
Nasiruddin Mahmud (Delhi)	1395-1396 & 1396-1413
Nusrat Shah (Firozabad)	1396

Later Tughlaqs

- On Firoz's death in 1388, the throne of Delhi passed to his grandson Tughlaq Shah, who assumed the title of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq II.

Sharqi Dynasty

- *Malik Sarwar* (1394-1399) was the founder of Sharqi dynasty with capital at Jaunpur.
- Mubarak Shah (1399-1402) succeeded Malik Sarwar.
- Ibrahim Shah (1402-1440) was the most acclaimed ruler of Sharqi dynasty.
- He was a great patron of art, architecture, cultural development, etc.
- Under him Jaunpur evolved a distinct architecture of its own which is known by the name of Sharqi style of architecture.
- The construction of Atala mosque was completed by Ibrahim Shah.
- The *Lal Darwaza Mosque* was built during the reign of Mahmud Shah (1440-1456).
- The Jami Mosque was built in 1470 during the reign of the last ruler Hussain Shah (1458-1479).



📍 Atala Mosque, Jaunpur

15.5 Sayyid Dynasty

Khizr Khan

- Before Timur left India, he appointed Khizr Khan as governor of Multan. He defeated

Daulat Khan and founded the Sayyid dynasty in 1414. He did not adopt the title of Sultan and was content with Rayat-i-Ala.

- He was the first and most able ruler of the Sayyid dynasty.
- He claimed to be the descendant of Prophet Muhammad.
- He pretended to act as the Viceroy of Mirza Shahrukh, the fourth son and successor of Timur.
- He died in 1421.
- Khizr Khan was succeeded by his son Mubarak Shah.
- Allauddin Alam Shah was the weakest amongst all Sayyid rulers. His wazir invited Bahlul Lodhi to take charge of the army, and subsequently Lodhi dynasty was founded.

Sayyid Sultans (1414-1451)

Khizr Khan	1414-1421
Mubarak Shah-II	1421-1434
Muhammad Shah-IV	1434-1445
Allauddin Alam Shah	1445-1451

15.6 Lodhi Dynasty

The Lodhis were the last ruling dynasty of the Sultanate period and the first to be headed by the Afghans.

Bahlol Lodhi

- Bahlol Lodi, an Afghan was the founder of Lodi dynasty.
- His main achievement was the restoration of a part of the credit and prestige of the Delhi kingdom which has fallen considerably low under the later Tughlaqs and the Sayyids.

- His second achievement was the conquest and annexation of the kingdom of Jaunpur.
- He also brought the ruler of Kalpi and Dholpur under the suzerainty of Delhi.
- He started copper coins called Bahloli.
- He died in 1489 and was succeeded by his son, Sikander Lodhi.

Sikandar Lodhi

- Nizam Khan, son on Bahlol Lodhi came to the throne in 1489 and assumed title of Sikandar Shah Lodhi.
- He founded the city of *Agra* in 1504 and transferred his capital from Delhi to Agra.
- He was the greatest of the three Lodhi sovereigns. He brought the whole of Bihar under his control and many Rajput chiefs were defeated. He attacked Bengal and forced its ruler to conclude a treaty with him and extended his kingdom from Punjab to Bihar.
- He was a good administrator, he built roads and many irrigation facilities were provided for the benefit of the peasantry.
- He was a contemporary of Mahmud Begarha of Gujarat and Rana Sanga of Mewar.
- He introduced a unit of measurement called Gaz-i-Sikandari.
- He demolished famous Jwalamukhi temple at Nagarkot. He charged jizya and pilgrim tax from the Hindus with severity.
- He wrote verses in Persian, under the pen-name Gulrukhi.
- He has written a book called *Lahjat-i-Sikandari*.
- A Sanskrit treatise on medicine was translated into Persian under the name Farhang-i-Sikandari during his reign.
- He built his father's tomb at Delhi.
- He died due to illness in 1517.

Ibrahim Lodhi

- Ibrahim, eldest son of Sikandar Lodhi came to throne with unanimous consent of Afghan peers in 1517.

- He assumed the title Ibrahim Shah.
- He was defeated by Rana Sanga of Mewar in *battle of Khatoli* in 1518.
- He was an arrogant and repressive ruler. He insulted his nobles in the court and the ones who revolted were put to death.
- Daulat Khan Lodhi, governor of Punjab assumed virtual independence and opened negotiations with Babur, the king of Kabul, whom he invited to invade India and overthrow Ibrahim.
- Babur marched against Delhi, defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodhi in the *First Battle of Panipat* in 1526. Thus, ended the Delhi Sultanate.

15.7 The Sultanate Administration

- The effective administrative system under the Delhi Sultanate made a powerful impact on the Indian provincial kingdoms and later on the Mughal system of administration. At its peak, the Delhi Sultanate controlled regions as far south as Madurai.
- The ultimate authority for the military, legal and political activities rested with the Sultan. There was no clear law of succession during this period.
- There were a number of departments and officials who assisted the Sultan in the matters of administration.

Some of the important officials were:

- The *Wazir* was the most important minister in the Sultanate administration. Initially, he dealt with matters of finance only but later on, his controlling authority in practice was extended to every branch of public administration.
- Amir was in-charge of the royal guards of Sultan and war like commander of army.
- *Arz-i-Mamalik* was the head of military department.
- *Diwan-i-Risalat* was presided over by a chief Sadr or chief Qazi. It dealt with religious matters.

- The qazi dispensed civil law based on Muslim Law (Sharia). The Hindus were governed by their own personal laws, which were decided by panchayats in villages.
- Barids were the intelligence agents appointed by the rulers in different parts of empire to keep themselves informed of what was going on in their territory.
- Turks after conquering the country divided it into number of tracts called iqtas, which were parcelled among the leading Turkish nobles. The holders of the office were called muqti or walis. It was these iqtas, which later became province or subas.
- Province were followed by the shiqs and below them were the pargana. The villages were grouped into units of 100 or 84 traditionally called chaurasi. The pargana was headed by amil. The most important people in villages were the khuts (land-owners) or muqaddam or headman.

15.8 Taxation in Sultanate Period

The fiscal policy followed by the Sultans was modelled on the theory of finances of the “Hanafi School of Sunni Jurists”. Only four different sources of revenue were sanctioned by the Quran – Kharaj, Khams, Jizya and Zakat. But the Sultanate of Delhi charged many taxes. Some of the taxes are given below:

- **Zakat:** The religious taxes were collectively known as the Zakat. This was realized from well to do Muslims amounting at the rate of 1/40th of one’s property.
- **Jizya:** This was the tax levied on non-Muslims in return for the protection of life and property and exemption from military services.
- **Kharaj:** It was the land tax realized from non-Muslims.

15.9 Economy during Sultanate Period

- Under the Delhi Sultanate, certain land reforms were introduced in the revenue department. The lands were categorised into three classes:

- **Iqta land:** The lands which were allotted to the officials as iqtas instead of payment for their services.
- **Khalisa land:** It was directly under the control of the Sultan and the revenue generated was utilised for maintaining the royal court and royal household.
- **Inam land:** It was allotted to religious institutions or religious leaders.
- The farmers paid one-third of their produce as land revenue and sometimes even half of the produce.
- A number of cities and towns had grown during this period which led to rapid urbanisation. The important cities were - Multan, Lahore (north-west), Anhilwara, Cambay, Broach (west), Lakhnauti and Kara (east), Jaunpur, Daulatabad and Delhi.
- A large number of items were exported to the countries on the Persian Gulf and West Asia and also to Southeast Asian countries.
- Roads were built and maintained for facilitating smooth transport and communication.
- During the Delhi Sultanate, the cotton textile and silk industry flourished.
- The system of coinage had also developed during the Delhi Sultanate. Several types of tankas were issued by Iltutmish. During the Khalji rule, one tanka was divided into 48 jitals and 50 jitals during the Tughlaq rule.

Sultanate Departments	
Department	Purpose
Diwan-i-Arz	Military department
Diwan-i-Kohi	Department of agriculture
Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department of slaves
Diwan-i-Mustakhraj	Department of arrears
Diwan-i-Khairat	Department of charity

