



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Medieval History (मध्यकालीन इतिहास)

Join SelectionWay GS Channel

Class- 03

Delhi Sultanate (दिल्ली सल्तनत) Part-2

Join SelectionWay GS Channel

Shubham Gupta Sir



Hindi Literature

Book	Author
1) Prithviraj Raso (First epic of Hindi - 'Pingal style')	Kavi Chandbardai
2) Hammira Raso	Sarangdhar
3) Khuman Raso	Dalpat Vijay
4) Bisaldeva Raso	Narpati
5) Alha Khand	Jagnik

Origin of Delhi

- ❖ Dhillika
 - 1051 AD (near Qutub Minar)
 - Anangpal Tomar II (ruler of the Tomar dynasty)
 - Prithviraj Tomar (1167-1189 AD) — a Tomar ruler of Delhi
 - Prithviraj Chauhan expanded Lal Kot and built a fort named "Qila Rai Pithora", which is considered the first historical city of Delhi.
- **Other names of Delhi (History Form):**
 - ◆ Dhillika
 - ◆ Dilli / Dehli
 - ◆ Indraprastha
- ❖ Seven Cities of Delhi
 - Lal Kot → Anangpal Tomar + Prithviraj Chauhan
 - Siri Fort → Alauddin Khalji
 - Tughlaqabad → Ghiasuddin Tughlaq
 - Jahanpanah → Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - Firozabad → Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 - Dinpanah / Purana Qila → Humayun + Sher Shah Suri
 - Shahjahanabad → Shah Jahan

Slave Dynasty : 1206-1290

- ❖ Qutbi Dynasty (1206-1210)
- ❖ Shamsi Dynasty (1210-1266)
- ❖ Balwani Dynasty (1266-1290)
- ❖ Turkish Race
 1. Qutbuddin Aibak
 2. Aram Shah
 3. Iltutmish
 4. Ruknuddin Firoz
 5. Razia
 6. Bahramshah
 7. Masudshah
 8. Mahmud
 9. Balban
 10. Kaiqubad
 11. Kaiyumars

Naming

- ❖ Slave Dynasty
 - Founders of these dynasties were slaves, though freed from bondage
- ❖ Mamluk Dynasty
 - Offspring born to free parents
- ❖ Ilbari Turks
 - Iltutmish and Balban belonged to the Ilbari Turkish race
- ❖ Original Turks
 - Founder of Turkish power in India

Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-1210)

1. Aibak

- ❖ Founder of Delhi Sultanate (1206) → Founder of Turkish rule in India
- ❖ Master of the Moon
- ❖ Turkish race
- ❖ Purchased from the slave market of Nishapur, Iran by Qazi Fakhruddin
 - Later purchased in Ghazni by Muhammad Ghori
 - In 1208, Ghori's nephew Ghiasuddin Mahmud granted the manumission letter

2. Titles and Positions

- ❖ Amir-e-Akhur (Head of Stables) appointed by Ghori
- ❖ First Iqta of Indian territories granted by Ghori in 1192
- ❖ **Quran Khwa** - Known for melodious recitation of the Quran
- ❖ **Lakhabakhsh and Hatim II** - Donor of millions
- ❖ **Pilbakhsh** - Donor of elephants

3. Titles and Positions

June 25, 1206
Never took the title of Sultan
Ruled as "Malik" and "Sipahsalar"
Did not issue coins or have Khutba read in his name
Capital : Lahore
Death : 1210, Lahore (while playing polo)



4. Military Achievements

- ❖ As a Slave
 - Second Battle of Tarain (1192)
 - Chandawar (1194)
 - Ranthambhor (1195)
 - Kalinjar and Jejakabhukti (1208)
- ❖ As a Ruler
 - War against Yaldoz of Ghazni
 - War against Qubacha of Multan
 - Defeated Khilji chiefs in Bengal, made Alimardan the Iqtadar
- ❖ Islamic Architecture in India
 - Dome construction and arch construction art in India
 - Rome : Byzantine Empire
 - Arab
 - India
 - ◆ Use of Quranic verses, lotus, swastika, etc.
 - ◆ No use of human and animal figures



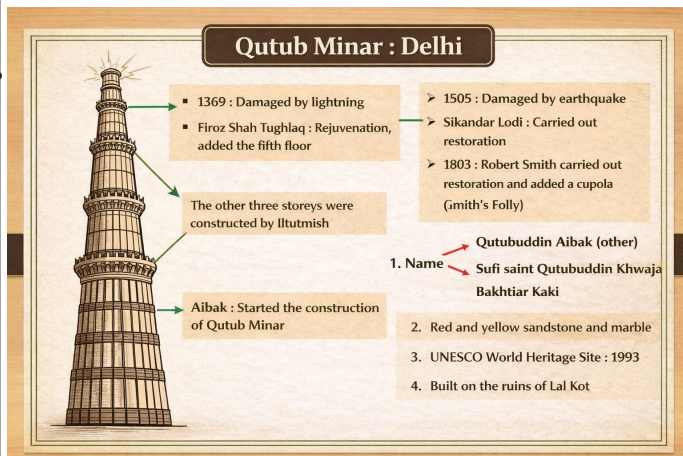
Cultural Achievements

- ❖ Literary Figures
 - Muhammad Ibn Mubarakshah:
 - ◆ Shajar-e-Ansab
 - ◆ Adab-ul-Muluk
 - Hasan Nizami: Taj-ul-Masir (1192-1228)
- ❖ Quwwat-ul-Islam (Delhi)
 - India's first mosque
- ❖ Adhai Din Ka Jhopra Mosque (Ajmer)
 - Qutub Minar (Delhi) - Named after Sufi saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki



❖ Qutub Minar (Delhi) - Named after Sufi saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

- Completed by: Iltutmish
- Fifth floor added by : Firoz Shah Tughlaq



Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211-1236)

The True Founder of the Delhi Sultanate

1. General Introduction :-

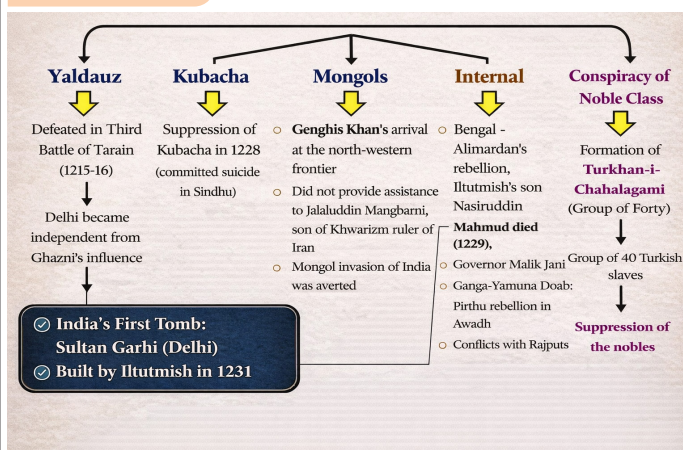
- ❖ Ilbari Turk (from Turkestan)
- ❖ Slave and son-in-law of Aibak
 - Purchased by Aibak for 1 lakh Jitals
 - **Iltutmish**: A slave of slaves
 - **1205**: Liberation from slavery
 - **1206**: Administrator of Badaun



2. Establishment of Rule :-

- ❖ Defeated Aram Shah (the last ruler of the Qutbi dynasty), Aibak's successor, in the Battle of Jid (1211)
- ❖ **Became Sultan in 1211**
 - The true founder
 - Received the title of Sultan (Khilat from the Caliph)
 - **Capital**: Delhi
 - **Death**: April 1236

Initial Challenges



Mongols :-

1. Barbaric tribal race of the Gobi Desert
2. Nomadic lifestyle
3. Extremely uncivilized
4. Birth of Temuchin (Genghis Khan) in 1163
5. Genghis Khan : Invaded Transoxiana during his conquest of Khwarezm in 1219
6. **Genghis Khan** - the Great and the Cursed (1206 – 1227)



Administrative Reforms

1. Adopted Persian tradition:-

- Hereditary monarchy
- Made Raziya the Sultan

2. Formation of central army (Hams-i-Kulb)

3. Currency Reforms :-

- Introduction of pure Arabic coins
- **Tanka**: 175 grains of silver
- **Jital**: copper coin
- Mint name inscribed on coins

4. Judicial Reforms

- Bell of justice hung around the neck of a marble lion in Delhi
- Appointment of Qazi and Amir-i-Dad in cities

5. Iqta System :-

- Arabic language term
- Meaning : **Land allotted for revenue collection**
- Implemented in India by Ghori - gave Iqta to Aibak
- Systematically implemented by Iltutmish in India
- **System Components**: Land allocation
 - ◆ Revenue collection
 - ◆ Military maintenance
 - ◆ Law and order
- **Iqta Chief : Iqtadar/Wali/Muqta/Wajadar**
 - ◆ Appointed by the Sultan
 - ◆ Transferable position
 - ◆ Not hereditary
 - ◆ Surplus revenue after expenses (Fawazil) went to the Sultan
 - ◆ Auditor : Diwan-i-Ala
- **Types of Iqta :-**
 - ◆ Iqta-i-Tamlik (General)
 - ◆ Iqta-i-Istiqlal (for intellectual class)

6. Changes :-

- Balban : Khwaja-i-Diwan as investigating officer
- Alauddin Khilji : Abolished small Iqtas
- **Muhammad bin Tughluq**:
 - ◆ Created the position of Wali, taking administrative and revenue rights from Iqtadar;
 - ◆ now all revenue first went to the Sultan
- Firoz Tughluq : Hereditary rights
- This system was abolished by Akbar

Other Facts

1. Religious Orthodoxy (though not in administration):-

- Plundered the Mahakal temple of Ujjain
- "India is not Arabia; converting it to Darul Islam is not practically possible."

2. Respect for Sufi Saints :-

- Sheikh Naqshvi '**Sugra**' - addressed as father Kalhak

3. Architecture :-

- **Sultangarhi Tomb (Delhi)**: for son Nasiruddin
- **Nagaur (Rajasthan)**: Atarkin's Gate
- **Delhi**: Hauz-i-Shamsi and Madrasa-i-Muizzi

4. Adab-i-Harb (Persian treatise on the art of war) by Fakhr-i-Mudabbir

5. Notable Quotes :-

- "Usurper of Delhi's throne" - **R.P. Tripathi**
- "True founder of the Slave Dynasty" - **Ishwari Prasad**
- "Aibak created the blueprint, Iltutmish gave it concrete form" - **Nizami**
- "Iltutmish was the first Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate whose boundaries and framework were established by Aibak" - **Habibullah**

Razia Sultan (1236-1240)

- ❖ 3 years 6 months

1. Background :-

- ❖ Iltutmish declared her as successor during the Gwalior campaign
- ❖ The nobles and Iltutmish's wife Shah Turkan made Razia's brother Ruknuddin Firoz the Sultan

- ❖ Jalal ud-Din Raziya

2. Razia :- Wearing red garments, demanded justice from the people

- The first and last female Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate

- ❖ Sultan supported by the people
- ❖ Her name in the Khutba (Friday sermon)
- ❖ Coins named Raziyat
- ❖ Title - Umdat ul-Niswa
- ❖ Ruled wearing Quba (coat) and Kulah (cap)

**3. The Conspiracy of the Nobles Against Women:-**

- ❖ Non-Turk (Abyssinian, Ethiopian) Yakut: Amir-i-Akhur (Master of Royal Stables)
- ❖ **Aitgin:** Iqtadar of Badaun (chief opponent)
- ❖ **Altunia:** Iqtadar of Bhatinda (Razia's husband)

4. 1238 :-

- ❖ Malik Hasan, governor of Khwarizm, sought help against the Mongols
- ❖ Razia provided only revenue assistance

5. October 13, 1240 :-

- ❖ Murder of Razia and Altunia by bandits near Kaithal (Haryana)

Statements :-

- ❖ Siraj : She possessed all qualities of a ruler, but being a woman overshadowed all her virtues
- ❖ Nizami : The best among Iltutmish's successors
- ❖ Isami : A woman should spin the wheel rather than sit on the throne
- ❖ Ishwar Topa : The Razia-Yakut relationship was the cause of her downfall
- ❖ Habibullah : Razia's downfall was the victory of Turkish nobles (aristocratic class)

Bahram Shah (1240-1242)

- New post called "Naib-i-Mamlakat"
 - First – Aitgin
 - Three centers of power
 - ❖ Sultan
 - ❖ Wazir
 - ❖ Naib
- Mongol invasion (Tayar Bahadur) in Lahore in 1241
- May 10, 1242:-** Defeated by nobles
 - Turkish slave Kiril Khan declared himself Sultan
 - Nobles made Ruknuddin Firoz's son Alauddin Mahmudshah the Sultan
 - Alauddin Masud → Inscription of Baghdad's Abbasid Caliph Al-Billah on coins
- Balban killed Alauddin Mahmud Shah in 1246
- Nasiruddin Mahmud → Sultan

Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246-1265)**1. Grandson of Iltutmish and last ruler of the Shamsi dynasty****2. Became Sultan with Balban's support****3. Historian Minhaj Siraj → Tabaqat-i-Nasiri**

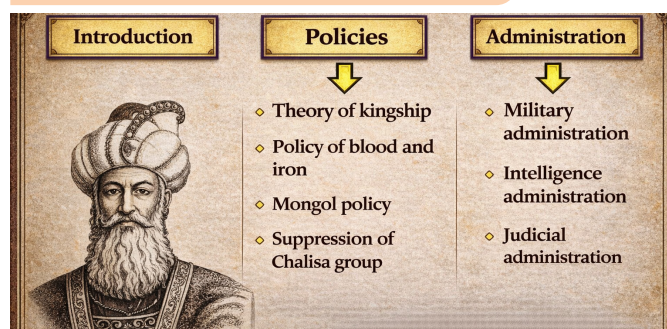
- ❖ Dedicated to Nasiruddin Mahmud
- ❖ Siraj called Mahmud the ideal Sultan of Delhi
- Reasons



- ❖ Earned livelihood by copying the Quran and sewing caps
- ❖ Only one wife → Balban's daughter Huzaida
- ❖ Famous statement → We are trustees of the state, not owners

4. Major events :-

- ❖ Balban's rise
 - Title of Ulugh Khan (for defeating the Mongols)
 - Position of Naib-i-Mamlakat
 - Complete control over administration
- ❖ **1253** - Made Indian Muslim Imaduddin Rehan the Naib but later reinstated Balban
- ❖ **1260** - Treaty with Mongol leader Hulagu Khan
- ❖ **1265 - Death**
 - Balban's
 - ❖ New Sultan (1265-1287)
 - ❖ Establishment of Balbani dynasty

**Ghiyasuddin Balban or Bahauddin (1265-87)****General introduction**

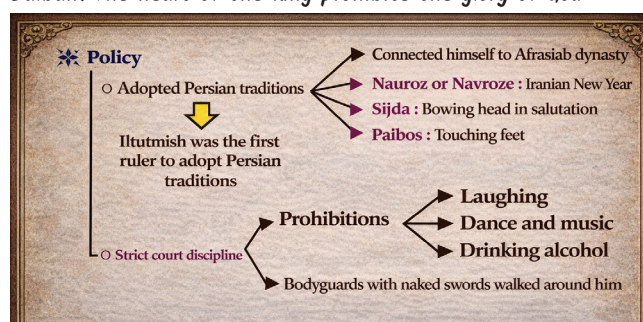
- Real name → Bahauddin (Ilbari Turk tribe)
- Slave of Iltutmish → After victory of Gwalior in 1233
- Sultan of Delhi in 1265

4. Various positions :-

- Khashdar (Sultan's personal servant) → Iltutmish
- Amir-i-Shikar → Razia
- Amir-i-Akhur → Bahramshah
- Amir-i-Hajib → Alauddin Masudshah
- Naib-i-Mamlakat → Nasiruddin Muhammad

Balban's theory of kingship)**Theory of kingship :-**

- ❖ Reason - Degradation of the dignity of Sultanate
- ❖ Policy
 - Turkish racism (like Iltutmish) - When I see a person from a lowly family, every nerve in my body becomes excited with anger
 - Harsh penal system
- ❖ Divine kingship
 - Extreme despotism
 - ❖ Power received from God
 - ❖ Niyamat-i-Khudai (Representative of God)
 - ❖ Zill-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God on earth)

**Balban: The heart of the king prohibits the glory of God**

Policy of blood and iron

1. Policy:- Harsh violent policy to eliminate internal rebellions, crimes and unrest
2. **Major rebellions :-**
 - Suppression of Mewatis: Engaged in banditry
 - Suppression of Rohilkhand (Katehr) rebellion
 - Rebellion of slave Tughril Khan in Bengal (Balban's first campaign outside Delhi): Balban made his son Bughra Khan the Iqtadar of Bengal
 - ◆ Told Bughra Khan: The position of Sultan is a living symbol of despotism
 - Badaun Iqtadar: Malik Bakbak was beaten to death with whips
 - Awadh Iqtadar Haibat Khan: Punishment of 500 lashes
 - Killed Awadh Iqtadar Ameen Khan and hung his body at the gates of Awadh

Mongol policy**1. Defensive policy towards Mongols**

- Repair of old forts
- Construction of fortifications
- Afghan general named Sher Khan
 - ◆ Extremely capable
 - ◆ Murdered by Balban
 - ◆ Barani calls Balban a secret killer and a mass murderer

2. Death of Balban's son Prince Muhammad**Administrative reforms**

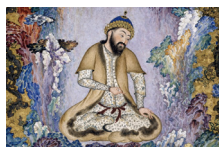
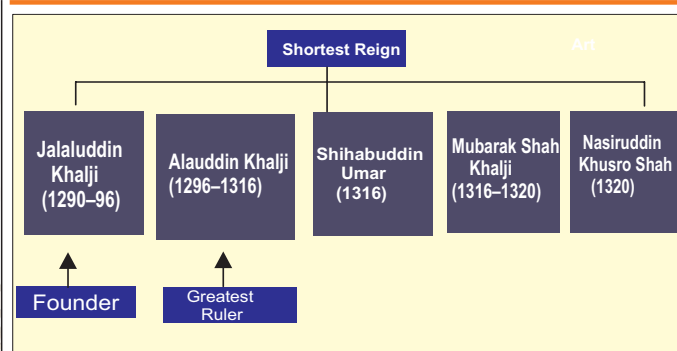
1. **New military department → Diwan-i-Arz**
 - Head
 - **Ariz-i-Mamalik**
 - First: Imad-ul-Mulk
2. **Military training**
3. Strong intelligence system: 'Barid-i-Mamalik' (Head of intelligence department)

Balban's successors**1. Kaiqubad (1287-1290)**

- Son of Bughra Khan
- Extremely incompetent
- Naib - Malik Nizamuddin

2. Last ruler → Shamsuddin Qyumars

- Murder by Firoz Khilji and establishment of Khilji dynasty

**Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)****General Introduction**

1. **Khiljis →** Lower-class Turks → Migration/Origin → Afghanistan (Khalj region) → Khiljis → Soldiers of Sultanate on northwestern frontier
2. **Khilji Revolution: RP Tripathi**
 - Coronation of Firoz Khilji in Kilokhri (built by Kaiqubad) in June 1290
 - Radical transformation in administrative systems

- ◆ Priority given to merit over racial considerations
- ◆ Separation of religion and politics
- ◆ End of Turkish noble class monopoly in administration

Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji (1290-96)**1. Founder of the Khilji dynasty → Kind Sultan****2. 13th June 1296**

- Kilokhri (Delhi)
 - ◆ Built by Kaiqubad
- Ascended the throne at the age of 70
 - ◆ The oldest Sultan

3. Remained in Kilakhori for one year**4. Did not sit on Balban's throne****5. Before becoming Sultan → Wazir of Qaymars****6. Liberal Policies :-**

- High positions to Turkish nobles
- High positions to family members
- Lenient treatment towards rebels (Kada Iqtadar Malik Chhaju, thugs and thieves)
- Abandonment of policy of cruelty
- Said to Amir-e-Hajib, Malik Chap - "Cannot shed the blood of Muslims"

Formation of Diwan-e-Waqf (Expenditure Department)**7. Exception to Liberal Policy → Murder of Iranian Sufi saint Sidi Maula**

- Reason - Excessive popularity
- Had him trampled by elephants
- Teacher - Baba Farid
- Barani - Extremely unjust act

**8. Important Events :-**

- ❖ Surrender of 4000 Mongols under Mongol leader Algu Khan (neo-Muslims)
 - Defeated by Jalal's son Arkali Khan (Rustam of east)
 - Settled them in Mangolpuri (Delhi)
- ❖ Ranthambore campaign (1291)
 - Martyrdom of Hamir Dev Chauhan's general Gurdas Saini
 - Jalal Khilji - "I do not value even ten such forts equal to a single hair of a Muslim"
- ❖ **Devagiri campaign (Maharashtra, 1296):** Against Jalal's orders
 - Nephew Alauddin Khilji (Kada Manikpur)
 - Devagiri ruler - Yadava dynasty's Ramchandra and his son Singhdev
 - Acquisition of enormous wealth
 - First campaign of the Sultanate period in South India

9. 1296 :- Alauddin Khilji murdered Jalal at Kada Manikpur (Prayag)

- ❖ This incident was severely criticized by Barani

10. Statements:-

- **K.S. Lal** - "No person who wore the royal crown was as incompetent as Jalaluddin was"
- **S.B. Pandey** - "For the first time in the Sultanate, a policy of liberal despotism was adopted"
- **Barani** - "Kingship was a deception for him and grandeur temporary"
- **Habibullah** - "The Sultan's heart was like that of Ashoka"
- **S. Ray** - "Came as an unworthy sultan and worked as a gentleman"

Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316)**1) Introduction****2) Initial Problems****3) Empire Expansion**

- Lane pool - Samudragupta of the Sultanate

4) Reforms

- Kingship
- Market Control System
- Military
- Revenue

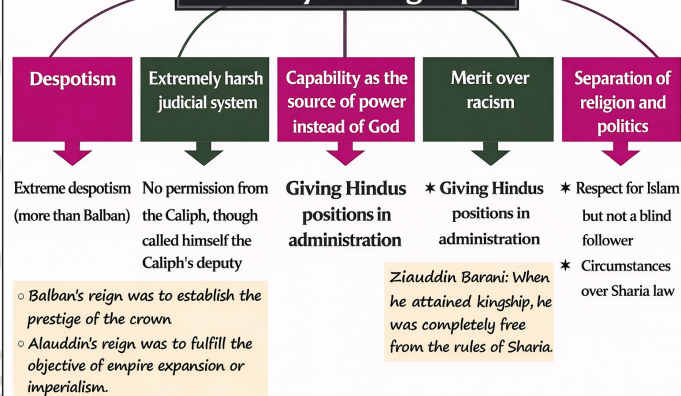
While Balban strengthened the Sultanate, the imperialist era of the Sultanate began during Alauddin's time

General Introduction

1. Original Name → Ali Gurshasp
2. Nephew and son-in-law of Jalaluddin Khilji
 - Iqtadar Kada Manikpur & Amir-i-Tuzuk
3. **Titles :-**
 - Sikander-e-Sani (Second Alexander)
 - Zille Ilahi (Shadow of God)
 - Yamin-ul-Khilafat Nasiri-Amir-ul-Momin
4. **Coronation**
 - First - July 1296 - Kada (Prayagraj)
 - Second - October 1296 - Lal Mahal (built by Balban in Delhi)
5. **First Sultan who separated religion and state**
6. **Death :- 5th January 1316**

Alauddin Khilji's Unfulfilled Dreams

- Dream of World Conquest Like Alexander
- Sikandar-e-Sani: The Second Alexander
- Attempt to Establish a New Religion
- On the advice of Kotwal Alaul-Mulk, he abandoned this idea.

Theory of Kingship**Statements of Alauddin Khilji**

"I and my ancestors have been Muslims, but I will do what is in the interest of the state, even if it is against the Shariat. I don't know how Allah will treat me on the Day of Judgment"

**Initial Problems****1. Jalal's descendants in Multan**

- Arkali Khan, Malik-e-Jahan
- Murdered by Zafar Khan and Ulugh Khan

2. Revolt of neo-Muslims (Mongols) → After removing Gujarat ruler Karnadeva**3. Haji Maula's revolt in Delhi****4. Orders to prevent conspiracies of nobles :-**

- Confiscation - State-granted endowments (milk/wazifa/waqf) and nobles' properties were seized → A series of orders were issued to weaken the power of the feudal lords.
- Espionage system (Barid) - "Nobles remained so terrified that they spoke in coded language"
- Prohibition of alcohol
- Written permission required for nobles' matrimonial relations ~ After nobles, their sons would be like slaves to the Sultan.

Alauddin's Mongol Policy

Maximum Mongol invasion: Policy of bloodshed as opposed to the protectionism of Balban

Mongol Invasions	Year	Mongol	Sultan
First Invasion	1297-98	Qadir Khan	Ulugh Khan and Zafar Khan
Second Invasion	1299	Saldi	Zafar Khan
Third Invasion	1299	Qutlugh Khwaja	► Battle of Kili (Zafar Khan) ► Arrival of Mongols in Delhi <i>O, have you seen Zafar? You who do not drink water"</i>
Fourth Invasion	1303	Targhi	Alauddin Khilji
Fifth Invasion	1305	Ali Beg	Battle of Amroha
Sixth Invasion	1306	Kabak Khan	Malik Kafur

Alauddin's Campaigns**1. North India**

1. Gujarat (1299)
2. Ranthambhor (1301)
3. Chittorgarh (1303)
4. Malwa (1305)
5. Jalore (1311)

2. South India

1. Warangal (1303-1310)
2. Devagiri (1308)
3. Dwarasamudra or Hoysala (1310)
4. Pandya or Maabar (1311)
 - ◆ Policy of indirect control
 - ◆ Lane-Poole: The Samudragupta of the Sultanate period



North Indian Campaigns

Campaigns	Ruler	Alauddin	Other Fact
1) Gujarat (1299)	Karnadeva	Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan	➤ Martyrdom of Bhati Mulraj in Jaisalmer ➤ Looting of Somnath Temple ➤ Nusrat Khan bought Malik Kafur for 1000 dinars ➤ Karnadeva took refuge in Devagiri ➤ Alauddin married Karnadeva's queen Kamladevi (Malik-e-Jahan) ➤ Governor : Alp Khan
2) Ranthambhor (1299-1301)	Hammir Dev (Generals: Dharma Singh and Bheem Singh)	➤ Alp Khan, ➤ Ulugh Khan, ➤ Nusrat Khan, ➤ Alauddin	➤ Cause : Hammir Dev's support to revolting new Muslims ➤ Padma Talab : Jauhar (self-immolation) of Queen Rangdevi and daughter Deval ➤ Hammir Dev cut off his own head and offered it to Shiva ➤ Administrator : Ulugh Khan ➤ Betrayal by : Ratipal and Ranmal
3) Chittorgarh (1303)	Ruler: King Ratan Singh (Rawal branch)	Alauddin Khilji	➤ Jauhar of King Ratan Singh's wife Padmini and 16000 women ➤ Malik Muhammad Jayasi: Padmavat ➤ Massacre of over 30,000 people ➤ Ruler : Khizr Khan ➤ Ashtadhatu (eight-metal) gate
4) Malwa (1305)	Paramara King Mahalkdev and General Harnand (Koka)	➤ Ain-ul-Mulk Multani	
5) Jalore (1311)	Kanhaddev	➤ Ain-ul-Mulk Multani, ➤ Shams Khan, ➤ Kamaluddin Gurg	➤ Jauhar of Queen Naital ➤ Ruler - Kamaluddin Gurg

South Indian Campaigns

- ❖ **Chief General: Malik Kafur (Office: Devagiri)**
 ○ **Malik Naib and Wazir**

Warangal (1303-1310)	Kakatiya ruler Prataparudradeva	➤ Malik Juna and Chajju (1303), ➤ Malik Kafur (1310)	➤ Raja Prataparudradeva won the first campaign ➤ Malik Kafur obtained the Kohinoor diamond
Devagiri (1308)	Yadava King Ramachandra Dev	➤ Malik Kafur ➤ Alp Khan	➤ Cause: Non-payment of taxes + giving refuge to Karna Dev and Deval Devi ➤ Marriage of Deval Devi with Khizr Khan (AK's son) : Ashika (Khusro) ➤ Ramachandra given title "Ray Rayan" and Navasari (Gujarat)
Dwarasamudra or Hoysala (1310)	Veera Ballala III	➤ Malik Kafur (Ramachandra Dev: Assistant)	➤ Veera Ballala paid Jizya ➤ Veera Ballala's generals Harihar (Hakka) and Bukka Ray
Pandya (1311)	Veera Pandya	Malik Kafur	➤ Veera Pandya survived ➤ Malik obtained wealth

Alauddin Khilji's Market Control System

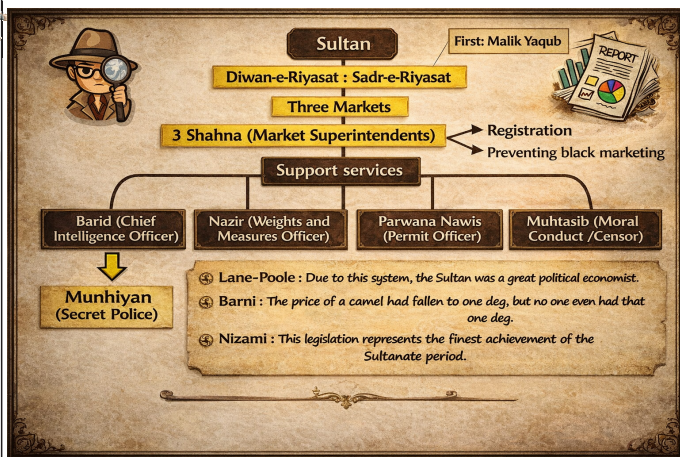
Price Regulation Scheme

Information

1. Tarikh-e-Firozshahi (by Barni)
2. Khazain-ul-Futuh (by Amir Khusro)
3. Futuh-us-Salatin (by Isami)
4. Rehla (by Ibn Battuta)

1. **Plan :-** Price fixation of commodities by the state + standardisation of weights and measures
2. **Objective :-** To keep the vast army organized for imperial purposes satisfied while paying them low wages
3. **Area of Implementation:-** Delhi and adjacent territories
4. **Key Features**

- ❖ Three types of markets
 - Mandi
 - Sarai-e-Adl
 - Horse + Slave Market
- ❖ Strict penalties - Double punishment for meat
- ❖ Three-tier reporting to Sultan
 - Sadr-e-Riyasat
 - Shahna
 - Barid
- ❖ Rationing system - First Sultan



Land Revenue Reforms

Revenue Minister : Sharf Kiyani (Iranian)

1) All land grants were withdrawn

- Milk (state-granted property)
- Waqf (religious grants)
- Inam (rewards)
- Idarat (pension grants)

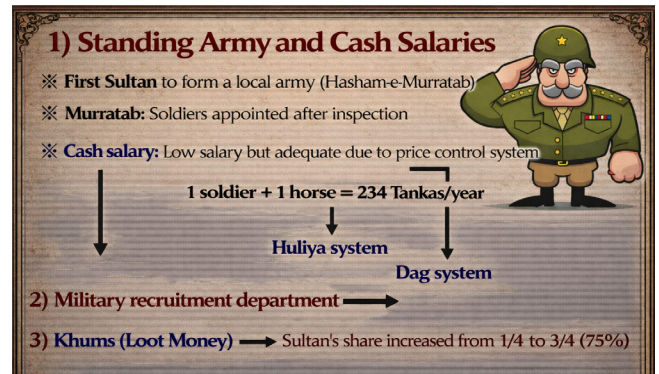
Khalsa land

- Maximum in Sultanate period

Imperial and Economic Growth



Military Reforms



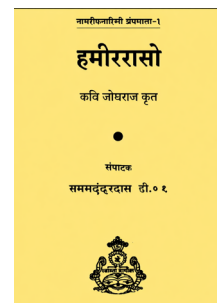
Alauddin : Architecture



Death

Death

- ❖ January 5, 1316 (Malik Kafur's conspiracy)
 - Killed son Khizr Khan
 - Killed Alp Khan
 - Made Shahabuddin Umar Sultan (4 months)
- ❖ Final period : Very bad times
 - Farrishta : The Sultan became mad, he started eating his own flesh
- ❖ Hammir Hath (Chandra Shekhar)
- ❖ Hammir Rasau (Jodhraj)
- ❖ Hammir Mahakavya (Nayanchandra Suri)
- ❖ Shringar Har (Hammir himself)
- ❖ Rush Pariksha (Vidyapati)
- ❖ Hammir Bandhan (Amrit Kailash)
- ❖ Hammirayayana (Vyas Bhand)
- ❖ Kanhaddev Prabandh - Padmanabh
- ❖ Tarikh-e-Farishta -Farishta
- ❖ Jalore Prashasti -Kanhaddev's
- ❖ achievements "The Prayag Prashasti of Rajasthan"



Prominent Successors

1. **Alauddin Khilji**
2. **Shahabuddin Umar (1316)**
 - Umar and Malik Kafur killed by Mubarak Shah
3. **Mubarak Shah (1316-1320)**
 - First Sultan to declare himself Caliph
 - Appeared in court naked and in women's dress
 - Company of naked women and men
 - Appointed Baradu (converted Muslims of Gujarat) in army
4. **Final: Nasiruddin Khusro Shah (Prophet's general)**
 - Original name: Hasan Khan
 - Baradu Muslim : Enemy of Islam
 - Death : Killed by Ghazi Malik (Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq)

Analysis of the Baradu Revolt

- Barani described the accession of Khusro Shah as a form of "Hindu-Muslim conflict" and a "Hindu revolution." He stated that:
- "The accession of Khusro marked the beginning of an indescribable period of suffering for the true believers."
- Within 5 or 6 days of his accession, idol worship began in the palace.
- Idols were placed in the niches (mihrabs) of mosques and used as seats."
- Ibn Battuta writes that:
- "He prohibited cow slaughter and ordered Muslims to plaster the walls of their houses with cow dung, which is a Hindu practice."
- The opponents of Khusro Khan raised slogans such as:
- "Islam is in danger"
- and called him "an enemy of Islam."

Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)**1. Tughlaq : Origin → Tughlaq (Title): Turk (Qarauna branch)**

- ❖ Mixed lineage
 - Turkish father
 - Non-Turkish mother

2. Last Turkish dynasty of Delhi Sultanate**3. Longest reign period → 1320-1414 (94 Year)****Ghazi Malik or Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320-1325)****1. Founder of Tughlaq dynasty → September 8, 1320****2. Parents**

- Father : Malik Qutlugh (slave of Balban)
- Mother : Hindu woman (Jat)

3. Title

- Malik-e-Ghazi (defeated Mongols 29 times))

4. Timeline :-

- Jalaluddin Khilji → Bodyguard
- Alauddin Khilji
 - ◆ Amir-ul-Khayl (Horse Department)
 - ◆ Iqtadari of Dipalpur
 - ◆ Border guardian
 - ◆ Ghazi (First Sultan)

"I was a humble person, whom Sultan Jalaluddin and Alauddin elevated to their close circle"

5. Ascension to Throne :-

- 1320 → Killed Khusro Khan (Khusro Shah)
- Initially refused to become Sultan → "My bow and arrow are my crown and throne"
- Became Sultan upon nobles' request
 - ◆ September 8, 1320
 - ◆ Sitoon Mahal (Siri)
 - ◆ Declared nobles as Saddas (Khwaja-tash)

6. Reforms :-

- Moderate policy for governance → Rasm-e-Miyana
- First Sultan to focus on agricultural and handicraft development
 - ◆ Canal construction (First)
 - ◆ Abolished Alauddin Khilji's measurement system
 - ◆ Land revenue reduction based on Naksh system - 1/3 or 1/5
 - ◆ Bud wa Nabud - Compensation and records for crop damage
- Restored rights of Khut/Muqaddam/Chaudhary
- **Returned nobles' lands**

7. Military Reforms :-

- Implemented branding (Dagh) and descriptive roll (Huliya) system more strictly
- Stopped the corrupt practice of salary deduction by Muqtas
 - ◆ Salary register : Wasilat-e-Hasm

8. Extremely strict judicial system**9. Communication & Infrastructure :-**

- Reconstruction of roads
- Organized postal system

11. Established Tughlaqabad or Chhappan Kot (Roman style) near Delhi

Khusro : "Ghiyasuddin keeps the wisdom of hundred scholars under his crown"

Barani : "Ghiyasuddin was an ideal Sultan, such a Sultan neither existed before nor will exist in future"

Barani : "Due to Ghiyasuddin's justice system, even a wolf could not look towards a sheep"

11. Major Rebellions :-

Rebellion	Ruler	Sultanate
1) Warangal (1321-23)	Pratap Rudradeva	➤ Ulugh Khan ('Juna Khan' or Muhammad bin Tughlaq)
2) Orissa/Jainagar (1324)	Bhanudev II	➤ Ulugh Khan ('Juna Khan' or Muhammad bin Tughlaq)
3) Mongol Invasion (1324)	Sher Mughal	➤ Malik Wazir
4) Bengal (1322)	Son of Bughra Khan - Ghiyasuddin Bahadur	➤ Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq - Final Campaign ➤ Nizamuddin Auliya's prophecy: 'Hunuz Dilli Durust'

12. Death → 1325, Afghanpuri (Delhi)

- Death due to collapse of wooden palace built by Muhammad bin Tughlaq (Juna Khan or Ulugh Khan)

Analysis by historians

- ❖ Accidental incident theory
 - **Barani** - Pavilion collapsed due to lightning strike
 - **Yahya Sarhindi** - Divine wrath
 - Farishta ○ Mehdi Husain
 - Nizami ○ Arif Kandhari
- ❖ Planned by Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - Ibn Battuta ○ Fazal
 - Badayuni ○ Nizamuddin Ahmad
 - Wulzeg Heg ○ Isami

Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-1351)**General Introduction**

1. **Second Sultan of the Tughluq Dynasty**
2. **Original Name → Malik Fakhruddin Jauna Khan**
3. **Titles**

- ❖ Ulugh Khan (given by Ghiyasuddin Tughluq)
- ❖ Muhammad bin Tughluq Shah
 - Sultan
- ❖ Abul Mughadhi
- ❖ Al Sultan Jilli

4. **Accession to Throne → March 1325, Tughluqabad**
 - Sultan
 - Entered Delhi (Red Palace) after 40 days of royal mourning

Most educated Sultan of the Sultanate

Statement - "In my affectionate view, every elderly man in my empire is like my father, and every young man is like my brother Bahram Khan."

Theory of Kingship

1. **Divine theory → "Zille Ilahi" (Shadow of God) on coins**
2. Kept ulema and noble amirs away from state policies
3. Included low-born amirs in administration
 - Aziz Khummar, a wine distiller
 - A barber (Firooz Hajjam)
 - A cook (Manka Tabbakh)
 - Two gardeners (Ladha and Peera)
4. **Basis of appointment in administration**
 - Merit
 - Criticized by Barani
5. **Relations with Caliph**
 - No khillat (robe of honor) initially
 - Descendant of Egyptian Caliph
 - Called Ghiyasuddin Mahmud to Delhi

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Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi - Barani

Kitab-ul-Rehla -- Ibn Battuta (Arabic)

Mamalik-u-Amsar -- Absar (Arabic)

Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi - Yahya Sarhindi

Agricultural Reforms

1. **Agriculture Department → Diwan-i-Kohi**
 - Converting barren land into fertile land
 - Crop rotation
 - Making 60-100 square km area fertile in 3 years
2. **Taccavi loans (Sondhar) → Interest-free loans to farmers**
3. **Famine code**

5 Schemes

- 1) Capital transfer from Delhi to Daulatabad (1327)
- 2) Introduction of token currency (1329-30)

- 3) Khurasan expedition
- 4) Karachil expedition (1332-34)
- 5) Tax increase in Doab region (1335-36)

MBT : Foolishly wise Sultan, Blood-thirsty, Mad and dreamy

1. Capital Transfer → Delhi to Daulatabad

- Original name – Devagiri
- Under Mubarakshah – Qutbabad
- Under MBT - Daulatabad (Quwwat-ul-Islam)

1.1 Capital Transfer

- Distance - 700 miles (40 days)
- Implementation
 - ◆ Rest house every 2 miles
 - ◆ Tree plantation
 - ◆ Sufi saints
- order -: MBT's mother Makhdut Kha → Ulema → General public

Capital Transfer**❖ Reasons**

- **Barani:** Daulatabad was at the center of the empire, enabling effective control over South India
- **Ibn Battuta:** Delhi's people wrote letters with abusive language to the Sultan
- **Isami:** The Sultan was angry with Delhi's people
- **Garden Brown:** Protection from Mongol attacks

❖ Effects

- Mixture of North and South Indian cultures
- Sufi Islam in South India
- Military losses due to plague
- People turned against him

Token Currency

1. **Token Currency** → Face value > Intrinsic value
2. **World's first token currency → Chaochan** → Mongol Kublai Khan in China (1260)
3. Plan → Bronze/copper coins of equal value replacing silver tankas
4. **Reasons**
 - **Barani** - Empty treasury
 - **Ishwar Topa** - Global silver shortage
 - **Edward Thomas** - MBT - Prince of Moneyors
5. **Effects**
 - Complete failure
 - **Barani** - Every Hindu house became a mint
 - **Barani** - Piles of fake coins accumulated outside Tughluqabad

**Military Campaigns****❖ Khurasan (1332-34)**

- Eastern part of Iran and Afghanistan
- Formation of 3.7 lakh army
- Political centralization in Central Asia
- Failed
- 2.7 lakh soldiers were withdrawn

❖ Karachil (1332-34)

- Kumaon (Uttarakhand)
- Against Hindushahi dynasty of Himalayas and China
- Leader - Khusro Malik
- Only 3 out of 10,000 soldiers returned

Tax Increase in Doab**1. Tax increase in Doab in 1335-36**

- Based on standard yield
- Strictly implemented

2. Complete failure :-

- Farmers abandoned agriculture

- Food crisis emerged in the empire
- Prices of essential goods increased drastically, 7-year famine occurred
- Farmer revolts throughout the state, suppression caused massive economic and military losses

Balban	Diwan-i-Arz (Military)
Jalaluddin Khilji	Diwan-i-Bakuf (Expenditure Department)
Alauddin Khilji	Diwan-i-Riyasat (Economic) + Diwan-i-Mustakhraj (Tax)
Muhammad bin Tughlaq	Diwan-i-Kohi

Policy of Honoring Sufi Saints

1. Muhammad bin Tughlaq → Disciple of Sheikh Alauddin

2. First ruler of the Sultanate

- Dargah of Sheikh Moinuddin Chishti in Ajmer
- Went to the tomb of Salar Masud Ghazi in Bahraich

3. Muhammad bin Tughlaq: Built tombs over saints' graves

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Badaun | 5. Miran Mulhim |
| 2. Delhi | 6. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya |
| 3. Multan | 7. Sheikh Ruknuddin |
| 4. Ajudhan | 8. Sheikh Multan |

Begumpur Masjid – New Delhi

Other Facts

- African (Moroccan) traveler Ibn Battuta came to India around 1333 CE
 - Qazi of Delhi
 - Sent to China as ambassador
 - Book : **Rehla**
 - Indian postal system of two types :
 1. Ulak: Horse postal system
 2. Dawa: Foot postal system
 - Description of sati scenes
- Honor to Jain monk named Jin Prabhu Suri
- Zia Nakshbi → Tuti Nama**
 - Translation of Sanskrit stories into Persian
- Maximum internal rebellions**
 - 1336 : Vijayanagar state by Harihar and Bukka
 - 1347 : Bahmani state by Alauddin Bahman Shah
- Death → **20 March, 1351 (Thatta, Sindh)**
 - Badayuni: "Finally people got relief from him and he from people"

Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388)

- General Introduction
- Reforms of Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- Firoz Tughlaq : Art and Literature
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq : Religious Policy
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq : Death

General Introduction

- Original Name
- Cousin brother of Mohammad bin Tughlaq
 - **Kamaluddin Firoz**
 - ◆ Father – Rajjab
 - ◆ Mother - Bibi Naila (Kodhum), daughter of Ranmal Bhati of Abohar (Punjab)
- Accession to Throne
 - First - 20 March 1351 (Thatta, Sindh)
 - Second - August 1351 (Delhi)
 - Title - Qasim Amir al-Momineen (by the Caliph)

- Agroha → Name Change → Fatehabad (Haryana)

4. Malik Maqbul

- **Minister** (Original name: Kunnu: Brahmin)
- **Afik** - On his death, entire Delhi was immersed in grief
- **MBT** - The great glorious and true Sultan of Delhi

Reforms of Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- ❖ Administrative Reforms
- ❖ Revenue Reforms
- ❖ Public Welfare Reforms

Administrative Reforms

- Taqavi loan (Sondhar) waiver : Destroyed debt registers in the court
- Prohibition of bloodshed and inhuman punishments
 - Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi (FST's autobiography) - Much Muslim blood has been shed in the past. This will not happen in the future

Revenue Reforms

- Only 4 taxes instead of 24 oppressive taxes (according to Hanafi interpretation of Shariat)
 - Kharaj (Land Revenue)
 - Khums (Wealth looted in war)
 - Jizya → First Sultan to impose Jizya on Brahmins
 - Zakat → Tax collected from Muslims
- Irrigation Tax → Haq-e-Sharb (1/10th part)
- Tax assessment based on production
 - Hisamuddin Awaz fixed 6 crores 75 lakh tankas after inspection
 - Moreland : First Muslim Sultan to assess tax in monetary terms
- Itlaq System or Wajahdar System
 - Order for soldiers to receive salaries
 - Wajahdar - Soldiers were considered Wajahdars rather than landlords, who had no revenue and administrative powers. However, they were given 50% of the revenue
 - Itlaq Nama : This order/appointment letter given to Wajahdar soldiers
 - Failed - Soldiers used to hand over Itlaq Nama to brokers for 30% cash
- Hereditary Rights (Permanent Land Settlement) → Made all military and civilian posts hereditary

Nizami - These two systems caused the decline of the Sultanate

- Abwab**: All temporary and circumstantial taxes imposed by the government besides regular taxes
 - Firoz Shah Tughlaq abolished them.

2. Zakat (Charity)

- Tax collected from Muslims
- To fulfill the needs of poor Muslims
- Ushr: Land revenue tax collected from Muslims

3. Kharaj

- Land revenue collected from farmers
- Non/New Muslims - Ushr + Kharaj

4. Khums

- Looted by soldiers in war
- Shariat: State (20%) and soldiers (80%)
- Alauddin and MBT: State 80% and soldiers 20%

Jizya

- ❖ Tax collected from non-Muslims (Dhimmis)
- ❖ 712 AD Sindh - First introduced in India by Muhammad bin Qasim
- ❖ Exempt - Women, minors, monks, ascetics and Brahmins
- ❖ FST imposed Jizya on Brahmins for the first time
- ❖ Kashmir ruler Zainul Abidin - Stopped Jizya (1450)

Public Welfare Reforms

- Diwan-i-Istihag → Pension Department
- Diwan-i-Khairat → Help for poor and helpless people

3. Diwan-i-Bandagan
 - Slave Welfare Department
 - Highest number of slaves in the Sultanate (1.80 lakh)
4. Dar-ul-Shifa (Hospital) → Government hospital
5. Employment Office
 - Registration of unemployed youth
 - Head - Malik Nek
6. Shohrat-i-Am → (Public Works Department)
 - Head (Diwan-i-Imarat): Malik Ghazi
 - Greatest architectural development in the Sultanate (builder ruler)
 - Bridge-builder: Like Roman ruler Augustus
7. Establishment of new workshops
8. Establishment of 1200 gardens around Delhi
 - Income of 1 lakh 80 thousand tankas to the Sultan
9. Construction of canals, dams and reservoirs
 - Construction of network of canals
 - 5 Main Canals
 - ◆ From Ghaggar to Firozabad
 - ◆ From Yamuna to Firozabad
 - ◆ From Sirmore to Firozabad
 - ◆ Rajwahi Canal
 - ◆ **Ulughkhani Canal (Longest: Yamuna - Hisar - Firozabad)**
 - Increase in income of 2 lakh tankas
10. Unsuccessful attempt to connect Sirsa and Saliya rivers
11. Relocation of Ashoka's Pillars
 - From Topra to Delhi
 - ◆ Golden Pillar
 - From Meerut to Delhi
 - ◆ Small Pillar

Seerat-e-Firozshah

1. Establishment of 300 cities

- ❖ Fatehabad (Haryana)
- ❖ Firozabad (Delhi, Firoz Shah Kotla Fort)
- ❖ Jaunpur (Uttar Pradesh)
- ❖ Firozpur (Punjab)

Firoz Shah Tughlaq : Art and Literature

1. **Education**:- Established madrasas on a large scale, whose expenses were borne by the royal treasury
2. **Firoz Shah Tughlaq (interested in astronomy)**:- Jai Singh of the Sultanate
 - **Copper clock/Water clock** - 24 minutes time
 - **Astrolabe** - To determine height from ground level
 - **Dalye Ahni** - Instrument used in hunting
3. **Translation Department** : Sanskrit literature into Persian language
 - **Ragdarpan**: Book on music
 - **Dalayat-i-Firoz Shahi : Philosophy and astronomy**
 - Translation of 1300 Sanskrit books brought from Jwalamukhi temple during Nagarkot expedition (1361)
 - ◆ Azizuddin Kirmani (Khalid Khani)
4. **Persian Literature**
 - Fikr-i-Firoz Shahi : Collection of Islamic laws
 - Insha-i-Mahru : Ain-ul-Mulk (compilation of 133 letters)
 - Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi : Autobiography of Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Firoz Shah Tughlaq : Religious Policy

1. An orthodox Sunni ruler:

- Hajj pilgrimage at royal expense - for the first time
- Announced giving money for religious conversion.
- Banned women from visiting dargahs
- Change in Khutba tradition: Names of old sultans along with contemporary ones, although Aibak's name was not included
- Exception: Music and wine
- Barani: This period was the golden age of Ulemas

2. Orthodox religious policy towards Hindus :

- Imposing Jizya tax on Brahmins
- Butshikan (Iconoclast) : Destroyed temples
 - ◆ Jagannath Puri temple
 - ◆ Jwalamukhi temple
 - ◆ Malwa
- Exception : Sun temple in Gaya

Firoz Shah Tughlaq : Death

1. Death of Firoz Shah Tughlaq : September 1388

2. Other Facts :

- Firoz Shah Tughlaq increased the power of nobles
- Military power weakened
- Corruption at its peak
 - ◆ Afif : "Once the Sultan himself gave a gold tanka as bribe to get his horse passed"
- Improvements in Currency System :-
 - ◆ Mint Officer : Qazarshah
 - ◆ Coins made from silver and copper alloy : Adda and Bikh

3. Important Statements :

- Elphinstone - Akbar of the Sultanate period
- Ishwari Prasad - Firoz Shah Tughlaq was not even a quarter of Akbar.
- Wolseley Haig - He was better among Muslim rulers before Akbar.
- Barani - "He was the ideal Sultan of Delhi Sultanate."

Nasiruddin Muhammad II (1394-1412)

1. Last Tughlaq ruler
2. Independent Provincial Powers
 - Jaunpur - Malik Sarwar established Sharqi dynasty.
 - Firozabad - Saadat Khan (Barbak)
 - Khizr Khan - U.P. border
3. Timur invasion occurred in 1398-99.
4. Nobles accepted Ariz Daulat Khan as ruler
5. Khizr Khan established Sayyid dynasty in 1414.

Timur's Invasion (1398-1399)

- He was a Chagatai Turk of the Gurgin branch of Barlas tribe.
- Capital : Samarkand
- Autobiography - Malfuzat-i-Timuri (Turkish)
- Khyber Pass : Timur invaded India in 1398 after his grandson Pir Muhammad's expedition.
- On 18 Dec 1398, Mallu Iqbal and royal army were defeated. The Sultan fled to Gujarat.
- Returned to Samarkand in May 1399

Sayyid dynasty (1414-1451)

Introduction

1. **The only Shia dynasty of the Sultanate**
2. **Sayyid** → "Kulah-daran" (Descendant of Prophet)
3. Information → Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi
 - Dedicated to Mubarak Shah by Yahya bin Sirhindi
4. **Timur Lang**:- "Khizr Khan is a Sayyid and has the right to rule over Muslims, therefore I declare him 'Rayat-i-Ala'"

Khizr Khan (1414-1421)

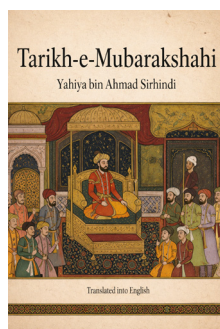
1. Founder of Sayyid dynasty → Khizr Khan
 - Rayat-i-Ala : Did not assume the title of Sultan
2. Khizr Khan was Timur's general.
3. While returning from India, Timur appointed Khizr Khan as ruler of Multan, Lahore and Dipalpur.
4. Khizr Khan regularly sent tribute to **Timur's son Shah Rukh**.



5. Death → 20 May, 1421 AD.
6. Ferishta → Popular ruler, people wore black clothes and mourned on his death
7. Did not conquer any new territory

Mubarak Shah (1421-34)**1. Independent ruler**

- Title of Shah
 - Khutba in his own name
 - Coins → Naib-i-Amir-ul-Momineen
2. Attack by Sheikh Ali of Kabul
 3. Established a city on banks of Yamuna → Mubarakabad
 4. Assassinated by Minister Sarwar-ul-Mulk and Singhpal
 5. Yahya bin Sirhindi was under Mubarak Shah's patronage. "Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi" was written during this time

**Other Rulers****1. Muhammad Shah (1434-45)**

- Attack by Mahmud Khilji of Malwa
- Defense by Bahlul Lodi
- Bahlul Lodi
 - ◆ Son
 - ◆ Khan-i-Jahan
 - ◆ Iqta of Lahore

2. Last Ruler

- Alauddin Alam Shah

Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526)**General Introduction**

1. **First Afghan dynasty of the Sultanate:-** Ghilzai (Afghanistan)
2. **Joined the Sultanate army during Ghaznavid period:-** Pathans
3. Maximum Afghans in army during Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud's reign of Slave dynasty

Bahlul Lodi (1451-1489)

- ❖ 39 years of reign
- ❖ Bahlul Shah Ghazi
- ❖ Sultan who ruled for the longest period in Sultanate era

1. **Bloodless revolution (1451)** → Removed the last Sultan of Sayyid dynasty, Alauddin Alam Shah

**2. Afghan Kingship**

- Equality
 - High-level respect for chieftains (Maqсад-i-Ali)
 - Maintaining tribal system in administration
3. Defeated Muhammad Shah Sharqi, the Sharqi ruler of Jaunpur
 4. Rebellion of Tatar Khan on the northwest frontier
 5. Gwalior expedition against Man Singh Tomar
 6. The Sultan used to have his meals and horse riding at some noble's house every day – Ferishta
 7. Not orthodox towards Hindus → Hindu chieftains
 - Rai Karan Singh
 - Rai Pratap Singh
 - Rai Nar Singh
 8. Bahloli → Silver coin

Fawaid ul Fawaid is a famous Sufi literature work, which is considered to be a compilation of the sermons and talks (malfuzat) of Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya.

This book was compiled by his disciple Khwaja Amir Hasan Sijzi.

Sikandar Lodi or Nizam Khan (1489-1517)

1. Original Name → Nizam Khan
2. Mother → Jaibund (goldsmith)
3. Initial Problem → Rebellion of nobles

4. Main Works :-

- Establishment of Agra in 1504 → Capital in 1506
 - Agra (Age Rah) → Capital from 1506 to 1526
 - Great Kabir → Contemporary of Sikandar Lodi
 - Poems under the name 'Gulrukhi'
 - Lazzat-i-Sikandari → Persian translation of music treatises (Nazim Ahmad)
 - Gaj-i-Sikandari
 - ◆ 30 inches
 - ◆ Till Akbar's time (Gaj-i-Ilahi)
 - Rule according to Shariat : Religious orthodoxy: Jizya on Hindus
5. Theory of Kingship (Mixture of Afghan and Turk) :
 - Started sitting on the royal throne.
 - Forced chieftains to bow down.
 - Made nobles feel their inferior position

**6. Other Facts :-**

- Broke the idol of Jwalamukhi temple of Nagarkot and gave its pieces to butchers for weighing meat
- Banned Muslims from taking out Tazias and Muslim women from visiting tombs of Pirs.
- Sikandar Lodi died on 21 November, 1517 AD due to throat disease.
- The Moth Mosque of Delhi was built in 1505 by Sikandar Lodi's Prime Minister (Wazir) Miyan Bhoiya.

Use of double dome technology**Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526)**

1. Eldest son of Sikandar Lodi
2. Sikandar Lodi → Abolition of Zakat tax

3. Major Wars :-

- Rebellion of brother Jalal Khan
 - 1517 → Battle of Khatoli (Bundi)
 - ◆ Maharana Sanga (✓)
 - ◆ Ibrahim Lodi (X)
 - 1578 → Battle of Badi (Dholpur)
 - ◆ Maharana Sanga (✓)
 - ◆ Ibrahim Lodi (X)
4. First Battle of Panipat (21 April 1526)
 - Ibrahim Lodi vs Babur
 - Babur's victory → Establishment of Mughal Empire
 - End of Afghan dynasty by Mughals
 - Only Sultan who died on the battlefield
 - ◆ Tomb - Panipat (Haryana)

**5. Decline :-**

- Ibrahim Lodi completely abandoned Afghan kingship and adopted Turkish kingship in its place
 - ◆ The invitation to Babur for invasion of India was given by **Daulat Khan Lodi, ruler of Punjab, and Alam Khan, uncle of Ibrahim Lodi.**
 - ◆ Daulat Khan Lodi (Lahore) sent his son Dilawar Khan to Babur for India invasion.
 - ◆ Babur gave Dilawar the title of 'Khankhana'.

Architecture of Delhi Sultanate

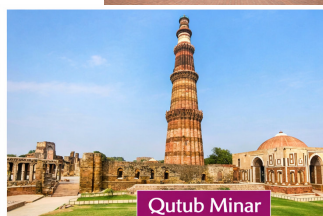
1) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque	Delhi	➤ Qutbuddin Aibak ➤ Remnants of Jain and Vishnu Temples ➤ After the Victory of Tarain
2) Qutub Minar ➤ 72.5 meters (237 feet) ➤ 5 stories and 379 steps	Delhi	➤ Qutbuddin Aibak and Iltutmish ➤ Red sandstone and marble
3) Arhai Din Ka Jhonpra Mosque	Ajmer	➤ Qutbuddin Aibak ➤ Sanskrit play "Harikeli" by Vigraharaja
4) Tomb of Sultanghari India's First Tomb	Delhi	➤ By - Iltutmish ➤ Son - Nasiruddin Muhammad

Cheraman Juma Mosque

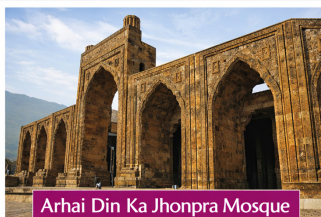
- The Cheraman Juma Masjid was built in the year AD 629 by Malik Ibn Dinar.
- Considered to be the first mosque in India and the second in the world
- Kodungallur, Thrissur, Kerala



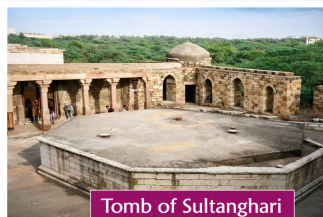
Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque



Qutub Minar



Arhai Din Ka Jhonpra Mosque



Tomb of Sultanghari

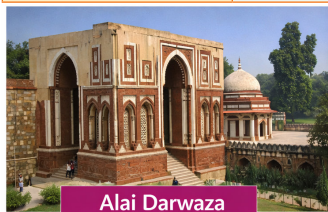
5) Tomb of Iltutmish	Qutub Complex, Delhi	Iltutmish
6) Atarkin Darwaza	Nagaur (RJ)	Iltutmish
7) Hauz-e-Shamsi	Delhi	Iltutmish
8) Jama Masjid Shamsi	Badaun (UP)	Iltutmish
9) Tomb of Balban ➤ First tomb in India built in pure Islamic architectural style	Mehrauli, Delhi	Balban
10) Red Palace and Royal Cemetery	Delhi	Ghiyasuddin Balban
11) Hauz Khas (Hauz Rani)	Delhi	➤ Alauddin Khilji ➤ Purpose : Water supply for the residents of Siri ➤ Tomb of Firoz Shah Tughlaq
12) Fort of Siri	Delhi	➤ Built by Alauddin Khilji in 1303 to protect the city from Mongol invasions ➤ Subdivisions - Alai Fort, Hazar Sutun Palace (Thousand Pillars)

13) Alai Darwaza	Qutub Complex Delhi	➤ Alauddin Khilji (1311) ➤ Southern entrance gate of Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque ➤ Red sandstone and marble: A beautiful gem of Islamic architecture
14) Jamiat Khana Mosque	Delhi	➤ Built by Alauddin Khilji's son Khizr Khan between 1315-1325 ➤ In the Nizamuddin Dargah complex of Delhi
15) Alai Minar	Delhi	➤ Alauddin Khilji: Incomplete rival to Qutub Minar
16) Ukha Mosque	Bayana, Rajasthan	➤ Iltutmish and Mubarak Shah Khilji
17) Tomb of Alauddin	Qutub Minar Complex	➤ Mubarak Shah
18) Tughlaqabad	Third Delhi	➤ Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
19) Jahanpanah	Fourth Delhi	➤ Muhammad bin Tughlaq
20) Tomb of Nizamuddin Auliya	Delhi	➤ In 1325 by MBT (marble) ➤ Golden plate by Firoz Shah Tughlaq
21) Begumpuri Mosque	Delhi	➤ Muhammad bin Tughlaq
22) Bara Khamba Monument	Delhi	➤ Muhammad bin Tughlaq
23) Firozabad	Firozabad	➤ Firoz Shah Tughlaq
24) Tomb of Firoz Shah Tughlaq	Delhi	➤ Firoz Shah Tughlaq
25) Tomb of Sheikh Kabiruddin	Delhi	➤ Nasiruddin Muhammad Tughlaq
26) Tomb of Khan-e-Jahan Telangani	Delhi	➤ Son of FST's minister Malik Maqbul Tilangani, Juna Shah ➤ India's first octagonal tomb
27) Khirki Mosque	Delhi	➤ Prime Minister of FST, Junain Shah (Juna Shah)
28) Kali Mosque	Delhi	➤ Prime Minister of FST, Junain Shah (Juna Shah)
29) Tomb of Mubarak Shah Sayyid	Delhi	➤ Large dome : Octagonal
30) Tomb of Sikandar Lodi	Lodi Gardens Delhi	➤ Built by Sikandar Lodi's son Ibrahim Lodi ➤ First garden tomb of the Indian subcontinent ➤ First use of double dome

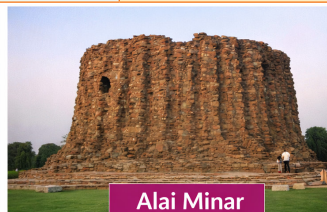
31) Moth Mosque

Delhi

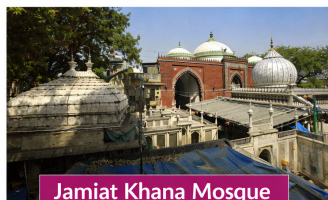
- Built by Sikandar Lodi's minister Miyan Bhua (1505)
- Red, grey and white stone



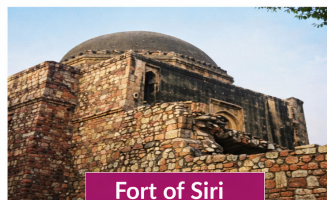
Alai Darwaza



Alai Minar



Jamia Khana Mosque



Fort of Siri

Here are the seven cities of Delhi mentioned based on which Delhi was resettled 5 times:

1. Indraprastha: The first name of Delhi, settled by the Pandavas during the period of Mahabharata, was Indraprastha.
2. Lalkot/Dhillika: Tomar Rajputs made Delhi the capital of a state for the first time and named it "Dhillika".
3. City of Siri: Alauddin Khilji founded the city of Siri, which is called the second city of the Delhi Sultanate.
4. Tughlaqabad: Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq built the city of Tughlaqabad in 1320, which is considered the third city of the Delhi Sultanate.
5. Jahanpanah: Muhammad bin Tughlaq built Jahanpanah, the fourth city of the Delhi Sultanate.
6. Firozabad: Firoz Shah Tughlaq built the city of Firozabad, which is the fifth city of Delhi.
7. Shahjahanabad: Shahjahan built the city of Shahjahanabad between 1639-1648.

Administration of Delhi Sultanate

Central Administration

1. Indian + Arabic + Iranian + Turkish + Mongol + Afghan Influences
2. **Supreme** → Sultan → Majlis-e-Khalwat (Council of Ministers)
3. **Bar-e-Khas** → Special court / Private audience
4. Bar-e-Azam → Public court

Sultanate → Sultan

Wilayat/Iqta (Province) - Iqta/Wali

Shiq (District) → Shiqdar

Pargana → Amil

Village Group → Amir-e-Sada

Village → Khut/Muqaddam

Muhammad bin Tughlaq established an administrative system called 'Amir-e-Sada', head of the administration of a hundred villages or a city.

Major Departments

1. Diwan-e-Wizarat → Wazir (Chief Minister)

- Most Extensive Department
- Inspiration: Abbasid Caliph
- Ghaznavid Wazir: Abbas Fazl bin Ahmad
- Functions → Finance and Revenue
- **Tughluq Period** → Golden Age of Vizierate (Firoz Shah Tughluq)

○ Subordinate Departments

- ◆ **Mushrif-e-Mumalik** - Auditor General ('Diwan-e-Ashraf')
- ◆ **Majmudar** - For issuing loans
- ◆ **Khazanchi** - Treasurer
- ◆ **Diwan-e-Waqf** - Established by Jalaluddin Khilji. Its function was to manage expenditure documents.
- ◆ **Diwan-e-Mustakhraj** - Established by Alauddin Khilji. Its function was to prepare accounts of outstanding land revenue from Doab officials and collect them.
- ◆ **Diwan-e-Kohi** - This was the Agriculture Department formed by Muhammad bin Tughluq (MBT). Its purpose was to increase the area of cultivable land.

Department	Head	Specialty
1. Diwan-e-Wizarat	Wazir	Revenue and General Administration
2. Diwan-e-Arz	Ariz-e-Mumalik	➤ Military Department ➤ Established by Balban
3. Diwan-e-Insha	Dabir-e-Mumalik	➤ Correspondence Department
4. Diwan-e-Rasail	Sadr-us-Sudur	➤ Foreign Department/ Religious Affairs
5. Justice	Qazi-ul-Quzat	Justice
6. Intelligence	Barid-e-Mumalik	

Department	Founder Sultan
Diwan-e-Mustakhraj (Finance Department)	Alauddin Khilji
Diwan-e-Kohi (Agriculture Department)	Muhammad bin Tughluq
Diwan-e-Arz (Military Department)	Balban
Diwan-e-Bandagan	Firoz Shah Tughluq
Diwan-e-Khairat	Firoz Shah Tughluq
Diwan-e-Istihag	Firoz Shah Tughluq

Ministerial Department	Sultanate
1) Wazir (Prime Minister)	Head of Revenue Department
2) Mushrif-e-Mumalik (Auditor General)	Accounting of income and expenditure received from provinces and other departments
3) Majmuadar	Maintaining accounts of loaned money
4) Khazin	Treasurer
5) Ariz-e-Mumalik	Head of Diwan-e-Arz or Military Department
6) Sadr-us-Sudur	Head of Religious Department and Charity Department
7) Qazi-ul-Quzat	Supreme Justice Officer after the Sultan

8) Barid-e-Mumalik	Chief Officer of Intelligence Department
9) Wakil-e-Dar	Care of Sultan's personal services
10) Diwan-e-Khairat	Charity Department
11) Diwan-e-Bandagan	Slave Department
12) Diwan-e-Istihaq	Pension Department
13) Wakil-e-Dar	Care of Royal Palace and Sultan's personal services
14) Amir-e-Hajib or Barbak	Court Etiquette: Investigation and screening of those meeting the Sultan

Other Facts

- ❖ The Sultan's permanent army was called Khaskhel.
- ❖ The decimal system of classification of the Mongol army was made the basis of the Sultanate period military system.

- ❖ During the Sultanate period, good breed horses were imported from Turkey, Arabia, and Russia.
- ❖ Elephants were mainly imported from Bengal.
- ❖ Muqtai: Mixed system of determining land revenue
- ❖ Persons holding high religious and judicial positions (Ulema): 'Dastar Bandan'
- ❖ On the occasion of Malwa victory, Rana Kumbha of Mewar had the Kirti Stambh (Tower of Victory) constructed in Chittorgarh. The Kirti Stambh was built by Jaita. While the panegyrists of Kirti Stambh were Atri and Mahesh.

Place	Famous For
Sarsuti	For good quality rice
Anhilvada	As a pilgrimage site for merchants
Satgaon	For silk quilts
Agra	For indigo production
Banaras	For gold-silver and inlay work