

Chapter - 3

The Delhi Sultan

Notes →

- * ^{sultan} Anang pal was the first dynasty who ruled over Delhi. He belonged to Tomar dynasty.
- * Tawarikh → It is Persian word which means "Histories".
- * Persian was the language of the administration at that time.
- * Iqta → The Khalji and Tughluq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called iqta and their holder was called iqadār or muqti. The duty of the muqti was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their iqta. In exchange of their military services, the muqtis collected revenues of their assignments as salary. They also paid their soldiers from these revenues.

Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount collected by the muqtis.

* Timor saps were defeated by Chauhan of Ajmer. It was under the Timors and Chauhans that Delhi became an important commercial centre.

* The quiers of Tamash were learned men: secretaries, administrators, poets and councillors who both recorded events and advised sultans on governance, emphasizing the importance of just rule.

* In 1236 sultan Shutunish's daughter Rajya became Sultan. The chronicles of the age, Mink-i-Jau, recognized that she was more able and qualified than all her brothers. But he was not comfortable at having a queen as a sovereign.

* Hinterland :- The lands adjacent to a city or port that supply it with goods and services.

* Garrison town :- A fortified settlement, with soldiers.

* The Khajis and Tughlugs continued to use bandagan and also enslaved people of humble birth, who were often their clients, to high political positions, to high political positions. They were appointed as generals and governors. However, this also introduced an element of political instability.

Slaves and clients were loyal to their masters and patrons, but not to their home. New sultans had their own servants. As a result the accession of a new monarch often saw conflicts between the old and this or new nobility.

Q/Ans.

Q.1= In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its greatest extent?

Ans= Muhammad Tughluq.

Q.2= From which country did Shah Bahman travel to India?

Ans= Morocco.

Q.3= According to "Circle of Justice", why was it important for military commanders to keep the interests of the peasantry in mind?

Ans= According to "Circle of Justice", it was important for the military commanders to keep the interests in mind because the salaries of the soldiers came from the revenue collected from the peasants and the peasants could pay the revenue only when they were prosperous and happy.

Q.4 = What is meant by the 'internal' and 'external' frontier?

Ans = Internal frontier means merging kingdoms and provinces by clearing forest while external frontier means to conquer the other parts of the country.

Q.5 = What were the steps taken to ensure that mughals performed their duties? Why do you think they may have wanted to obey the orders of Sultan?

Ans = Accountants were appointed by the states to check the amount of revenues collected by mughals. In this way the sultan knew the performance of mughals. They may have obeyed the orders of sultan to build their own kingdoms.

Q.6 = What was the impact of the mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans = The impact of the mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate was very disturbing for the sultans as they often attacked on Delhi. When Muhammad Tughlaq became sultan, he decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. Although, it was not successful as they returned back to Delhi. Alauddin Khalji also raised a large standing army against mongols. The sultans look for the Sultan's weakness. The Sultanate hardly survived these challenges.

Q.7 = Do you think the authors of Tuzuk-i-Jahangir would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?

Ans = Tuzuk-i-Jahangir is written in Persian. The authors of Tuzuk-i-Jahangir were learned men, who emphasize the importance of just rule. They wouldn't provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women as they wrote their histories for only sultans in the hope of such rewards.

Q.8 = Raziyat-ul-Mulk was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Do you think women leaders are accepted more readily today?

Ans = Yes, women leaders are accepted more readily today. Nirmala Sitharaman is one of them. She is the present Finance Minister of India. Public likes her. The economic budget of the new BJP government was presented by her.

Q.9 = Why were the Delhi Sultans interested in cutting down forests? Does deforestation occur for the same reasons today?

Ans = Forest were cut down to make gunpowder for hunting and as well as for human settlements. Deforestation seems to be occurred.

for the same reason even today.

The Rulers of Delhi (Table)

Rajput Dynasties

Tomaras - Early Twelfth century
(1165)

Shangha Pala - 1130-1145

Chauhans - 1165-1192

Eidwicz Chauhan - 1115-1192

Early Turkish Rulers - 1206-1290

Qutubuddin Aibak - 1206-1210

Shamsuddin Iltutmish - 1210-1236

Ahmaduddin Balban - 1266-1287

Ragha - 1236-1240

Khalji Dynasty - 1290-1320

Jalaluddin Khalji - 1296-1316

Muhammad Khalji - 1296-1316

Tughluq Dynasty - 1320-1414

Ahmaduddin Tughluq - 1320-1324

Muhammad Tughluq - 1324-1351

Firuz Shah Tughluq - 1351-1388

Sayyid Dynasty	-	1414 - 1451
Khizr Khan	-	1414 - 1421
Lodi Dynasty	-	1451 - 1526
Bahlul Lodi	-	1451 - 1489

22/07