

FOUNDATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE DELHI SULTANATES

SEM-III

MAJOR

Paper Title- History of India(1206-1526)

UNIT-II

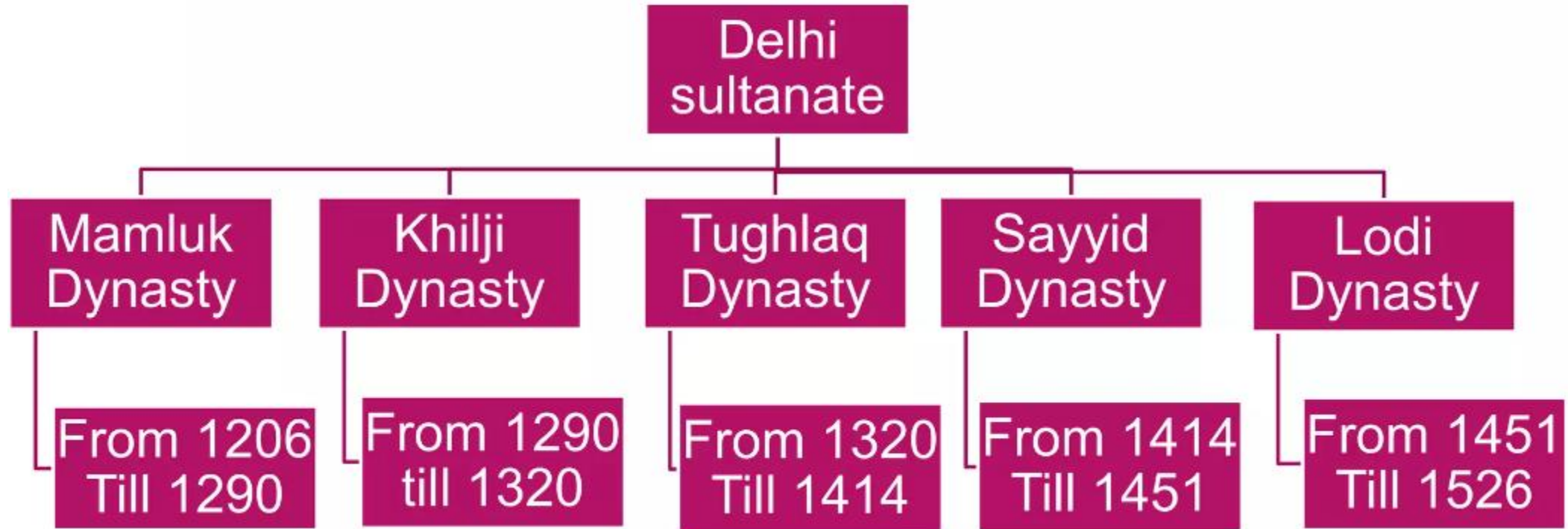
What is Delhi sultanate?

- ▶ Delhi sultanate were the Persian-speaking dynasties of Turkic and Afghan origin, which were controlling India from 1210 to 1526
- ▶ Many of these dynasties ruled from Delhi
- ▶ The dynasties were
 - Mamluk dynasty (1206-90)
 - Khilji dynasty (1290-1320)
 - Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1413)
 - Sayyid dynasty (1414-51)
 - Lodi dynasty (1451-1526)

The rise of Delhi sultanate

- ▶ Qutb-Ud-Din Aibek a former slave was the first sultan of Delhi and later his dynasties captured a large area of northern india
- ▶ Khilji dynasties was also able to conquer most most of central india
- ▶ The sultanate took several steps to defeat Mughal Empire
- ▶ Introduced indo Muslim cultures resulting education, literature, music, and poetry
- ▶ Delhi sultanate was the first only empire where female rulers ruled --- Razia Sultana (1236-1240)

Dynasties of Delhi sultanate



Khilji dynasty

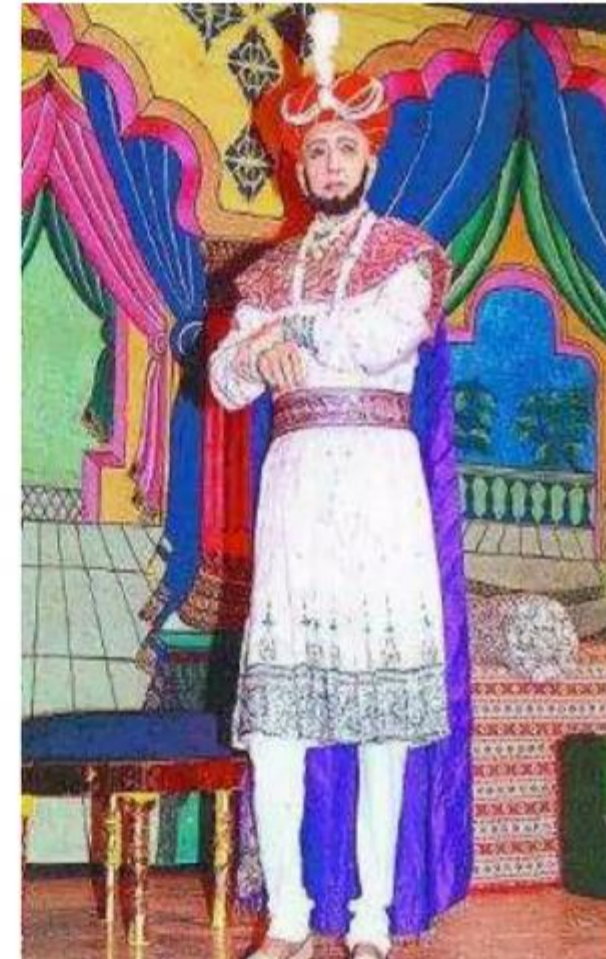
The term Khilji was their-designation, meaning in Turkic languages "swordsman". Although they had played a conspicuous role in the success of Turkic armies in India, they had always been locked down upon by the leading Turks, the dominant group during the Slave dynasty.

Tughlaq dynasty

Tughlaq Dynasty was basically of Turkish origin and the family religion was Muslim. In the year 1321, Ghazi Tughlaq succeeded the throne and was given the title as Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq.

Mohammad-bin Tughlaq (1325-1351 AD)

- ▶ Prince Jauna, Son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq ascended the throne in 1325
- ▶ He tried to introduce many administrative reforms.
- ▶ He died while campaigning in Sindh against Taghi, a Turkish slave



Firoz Shah Tughlaq(1351-1388 AD)

- ▶ He was a cousin of Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- ▶ Established of Diwan-i-Khairat department for poor and needy people and Diwan Bundagan (department of slaves)
- ▶ Making Iqtadari system hereditary.
- ▶ The Tughlaq dynasty would not survive much after Firoz Shah's death. The Malwa, Gujarat and Sharqi (Kingdoms broke away from the Sultanate.



ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DURING DELHI SULTANATE

- ▶ **Agriculture:** Agriculture was a major occupation at that time. Land was the source of production. Produce was generally sufficient. The village was a self-sufficient unit.
- ▶ **Industries:** There were village and cottage industries. The labour employed was the family members; the technique was conservative. There were industries of sugar, scents and spirits.
- ▶ **Trade and Commerce**
Inland and foreign trade flourished. As for the internal trade we had the various classes of merchants and shop-keepers.
- ▶ **Tax system**
The Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate collected five categories of taxes which fall under the economic system of the empire

Downfall of Delhi Sultanate

- ▶ **Inherent weakness**
- ▶ **Absence of strong rules**
- ▶ **Unenlightened policy of the Govt.**
- ▶ **Absence of popular support**
- ▶ **Invasion of Tamer**