

02/11/2024

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CH = Delhi: 12th to 15th Century

* Notes!

* Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs, who were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhan. Many rich Jain merchants lived in the city and constructed several temples. Coins minted here, called denival, had a wide circulation.

* The authors of tauwrikh were learned men, secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers, who both recounted events and advised rulers on governance, emphasising the importance of just rule.

* Rather than appointing aristocrats and landed chieftains as governors, the early Delhi Sultans, especially Ilutish, favoured their special slaves purchased for military service, called barclagan in Persian.

✿ These lands were called iqta and their holder was called iqadar or muqti.

✿ The muqtis collected the revenues of their assignments as salary, They also paid their soldiers from these revenues.

✿ The taxes prescribed by the state and that he kept the required numbers of soldiers.

🌐 Under Alauddin Khalji the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control.

✿✿✿ The sultan's administrators measured the land and kept landlords ~~are~~ careful accounts.

★ There were three types of taxes:

1. One cultivation called Khariaj and amounting to about 50 per cent of the peasant's produce.
2. On cattle
3. On houses

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+ History ! +

+ Ch- Delhi 12th to 15th Century ! +

Q1 // Which ruler first establish his or her capital at Delhi?

→ First ruler establish his capital at Delhi is Anangopal (Tomara dynasties).

Q2 // What was the language of administration under The Delhi Sultans?

→ The language of administration under the Delhi Sultans were Persian language.

Q3 // In whose region did The Sultanate reach its farthest extent?

→ In the Alaudin Khalji region the Sultanate reach its farthest extent.

Q4 // From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?

→ From Morocco Africa, Ibn Battuta travel to India.

Q5. According to the "Circle of Justice", why was it important for military commanders to keep the interests of the peasantry in mind?

→ A king cannot survive without soldiers. And soldiers cannot live without salaries. Salaries come from the revenue collected from peasants. But peasants can pay revenue only when they are prosperous and happy. This happens when the king promotes justice and honest governance.

Q6. What is meant by the "internal" and "external" frontiers of the Sultanate?

→ Internal frontier → Internal frontier of the Sultanate consisted of hinterland (surrounding rural area) of the garrison town. These places were in close neighbourhood of the capital city Delhi. The internal frontiers extended up to the Gange and Yamuna Doab.

External frontiers → It refers to unconquered territories especially the southern parts of the continent.

Q4

What were the steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties?

→

The following steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties:-

- 1) Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the muqtis.
- 2) Care was taken that the muqti collected only the taxes prescribed by the state and that he kept the required number of soldiers.
- 3) The muqtis collected the revenues of their assignments as salary.

Q5

Do you think the authors of Tawarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?

→

Keep the following details in mind:-

1)

The authors of Tawarikh lived in cities (mainly Delhi) and hardly ever in villages.

2) They often wrote their histories for Sultans in hope of rich rewards.

3) These authors advised rulers on the need to preserve an 'ideal' social order based on birthright and gender distinctions. Their ideas were not shared by everybody.

Q1. Do you think the authors of *Tawarikh* would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?

→ No, because these authors were appointed by the Sultans to write about their political career.

Q10. Raziyya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Do you think women leaders are accepted more readily today?

→ Yes, Raziyya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. She was the first woman to be the ruler of Delhi Sultanate.

↓
The situation has changed today. Due to the education people now realise the potential of women. So, they have started accepting women as leaders.