

MEDIEVAL PERIOD IN INDIA

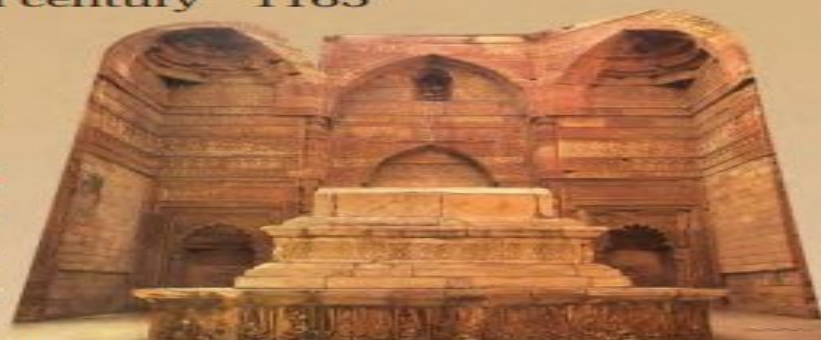
1. The medieval period may be broadly divided into early medieval period(6th -13th century) and late medieval period (13th- 16th century)
2. The medieval period history is considered from the 6th century AD till 1526 i.e. from the collapse of Gupta empire till the commencement of the Mughal era.

RAJPUT DYNASTIES

Tomaras	early twelfth century	1165
Ananga Pala	1130	1145
Chauhans	1165	1192
Prithviraj Chauhan	1175	1192

EARLY TURKISH RULERS 1206-1290

Qutbuddin Aybak	1206	1210
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1210	1236
Raziyya	1236	1240
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266	1287



Iltutmish's tomb

KHALJI DYNASTY 1290 - 1320

Jalaluddin Khalji	1290	1296
Alauddin Khalji	1296	1316

TUGHLUQ DYNASTY 1320 - 1414

Ghiyasuddin Tughluq	1320	1324
Muhammad Tughluq	1324	1351
Firuz Shah Tughluq	1351	1388



Alai Darwaza

SAYYID DYNASTY 1414 - 1451

Khizr Khan	1414	1421
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LODI DYNASTY 1451 - 1526

Bahlul Lodi	1451	1489
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Firuz Shah Tughluq's tomb

1.Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs, who were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans(also referred to as Chahamanas) of Ajmer.

2. It was under the Tomaras and Chauhans that Delhi became an important commercial centre.

3.Coins minted here, called dehliwal, had a wide circulation.

4. The transformation of Delhi into a capital that controlled vast areas

of the subcontinent started with the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate in the beginning of the thirteenth century.

ADMINISTRATION

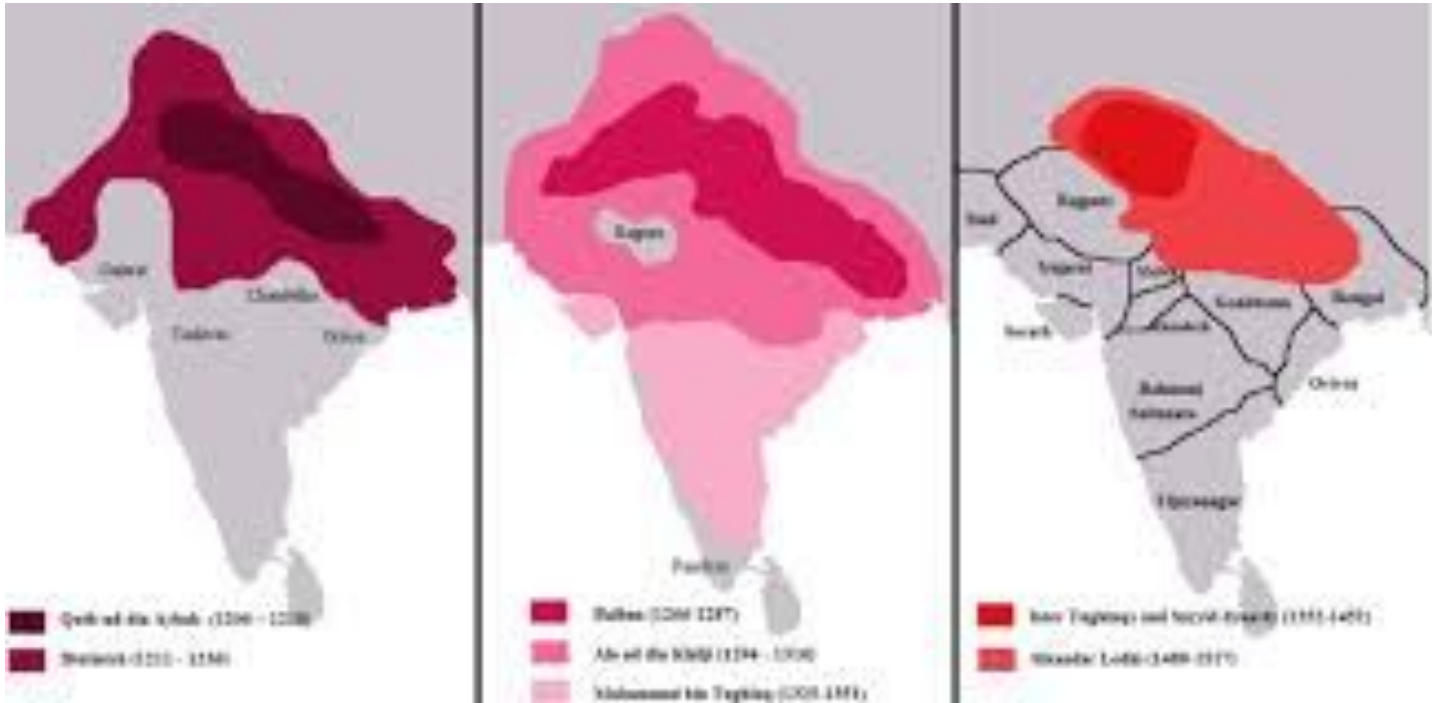
- 1. The consolidation of a kingdom as vast as Delhi Sultanate needed reliable governors and administrators.**
- 2. The early Delhi sultans favoured their special slaves purchased for military service called bandagan.**
- 3. They were trained for important political offices in the kingdom.**
- 4. Sultans completely trusted their slaves since they were totally dependent on their master.**

Itutmish and administration



- He favoured special slaves purchased for military service called bandagan.
- Since they were totally dependent upon their master the sultan could trust and rely upon them.
- The Khaljis and Tughluqs continued to use bandagans and raise people of humble birth.
- They were appointed as generals and governors.
- This introduced an element of instability.

EXTENT OF DELHI SULTANATE



- Slaves and clients were loyal to their masters and patrons , but not to their heirs.
- New Sultans had their own servants. As a result the accession of a new monarch often saw conflict between the old and the new nobility.
- The patronage of these humble people by the Delhi Sultans also shocked many elites and the authors of persian tawarikh criticised the Delhi sultans for appointing the low and base born to high offices.

- 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 iqtadar and muqti.
- The duty of the muqtis was to lead military campaigns.
- To maintain law and order in their iqtas.
- In exchange for their military services, the muqtis collected revenue of their assignments as salary.
- They also paid their soldiers from these revenues.

Harsh conditions imposed by A.Khalji and M.Tughluq

- Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the muqtis.
- Care was taken that the muqti collected only the taxes prescribed by the state and that he kept the required number of soldiers.
- Delhi Sultans forced the landed chieftains to accept their authority.
- Under Alauddin Khalji the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control.
- The rights of the local chieftains to levy taxes were cancelled and they were also forced to pay taxes.

TYPES OF TAXES

- Kharaj : is a type of individual islamic tax on agricultural land and its produce developed under islamic law. It amounted to about 50 per cent of the peasants produce.
- On cattle.
- On houses.

- Large parts of the subcontinent remained outside the control of the Delhi Sultans.
- It was difficult to control distant provinces like Bengal from Delhi .
- Even in the Gangetic plain there forested areas that sultanate forces could not penetrate.
- Local chieftains established their rule in these regions.
- Sometimes rulers like Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq could force their control in these areas but only for a short duration.