

Q Enamine the role of Iltutmish in consolidating the Delhi Sultanate and laying the foundation of its power.

Iltutmish (1210-37) is one of ^{the} Sultans of Delhi Sultanate who formed the foundation of Administration & military resulting vast empire.

Role -

- 1) Consolidation of Empire as this period saw regional uprising, non-acceptance of authority of Iltutmish.
- 2) Iqta system introduced by him in administration providing Iqtas to Nobles and Amirs for peace and stability in lieu of Administ. & military.
- 3) Recognition from Caliphate :- He was the 1st Sultan who got letter from caliphate further re-enforcing his rule.
- 4) Successfully handled Mongol Invasion during his with strong Army. Maintained largest Centralised army with get paid & managed by Centre.

⑤ Introduced Chahalgani or Turk-i-Chahalgani which consisted by loyal turk~~ish~~ slaves who further helped in Administration of Sultanate.

⑥ Also introduced Coinage in both Arabic and Sanskrit language for facilitating trade.

ex - Silver Tanka

⑦ Maintained strong network of Spies to control the administration maintaining policy of Check & Balance.

⑧ He introduced two post -

└ WAZIR → PM
└ Amir

and introduced two systems → Wajib → Audit
→ Iqta
land revenue + Administration.

⑨ Iltutmish appointed Bahauddin Zakariya Sufi saint as head of religious affairs.

Hence, Iltutmish is known as real founder of Delhi sultanate consolidating administration and dominance in North India by restoring Bengal.

Q Discuss the political and military changes faced by Ghiyasuddin Balban during his reign and how he addressed them.

Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266-87) was a powerful Naib under Nasseruddin Mahmud (1246-66).

Political & Military challenges :-

Political

① Regional Authority rose in prominence disintegrating the sultanate.

② Problem of Succession as rules for succession wasn't clear leading to fights for throne.

③ Chahalgani became stronger influencing the administration. These Nobles challenged authority sometimes.

④ Prov

Military

① Regional authority further gave importance to regional military strength increase.

② Lack of well-maintained Central Military.

• Ulugh Khan (Ghiyasuddin Balban) ascended the throne with these various challenges in Empire and addressed them as follows -

→ Strengthened Iqtadari system resulting loyal regional powers.

Political → Decisively fought with Rajputs.

→ Established himself as a king in more autocratic rule (as he wasn't from bloodline).

→ He abolished Tuk-i-chahalgani (by Altkutish) and followed Blood & Iron policy.

→ He also established Divine theory of kingship calling himself 'Shadow of God on Earth'.

→ Established Law of Succession.

Military → Created Centralised Administration with strong and centralised Army in North west frontier province.

→ He fortified cities like Delhi & Lahore.

→ Maintained strong and loyal army with strengthened Iqtadari.

His reign is often seen as turning point as he laid the foundation of centralised army power and army readiness, consolidating Delhi Sultanate.

Q Critically analyze the military strategy and tactics employed by the Delhi Sultanate to defend their empire from Mongol Invasion?

Mongols are the nomadic tribe, who worshipped Sky God following 'take everything under sky policy' causing numerous invasions in India particularly from 1227-1327.

Delhi Sultanate defended ~~Indian~~ Empire following different military strategies under different rules.

① During Iltutmish (1210-1236)

a) He denied shelter to Khwarezm prince, Jalal-al-din chased by Genghis Khan (founder of Mongols).

b) Centralised Army through introducing Iqtedari System.

② During Balban (1266-87)

a) He further consolidated Iqta system enhancing loyal military.

b) Military Readiness among North west province frontiers (NWFP) to fight mongols.

- c) Crude policy towards mongols.
- d) Fortifications of Lahore & Delhi.

Under Alauddin Khalji (1296-1320)

A. Khalji is credited with number of steps including market reforms, Iqta, Cash maintained, Import of Horses were successful in repelling mongols multiple times.

Policy → Military Reforms

- ↳ Cash payment to soldiers.
- ↳ 'Huliyq' soldier records.
- ↳ Strong Army — (i) Arabic Horses
(ii) Military technology
- ↳ Do-aspa (2 Horse) system
- ↳ Dagh System (for branding of horses)
- ↳ Built Lashkargiri (tent city of soldiers)
- ↳ Maintained Jagir with their army in North west frontier provinces.

etc.

