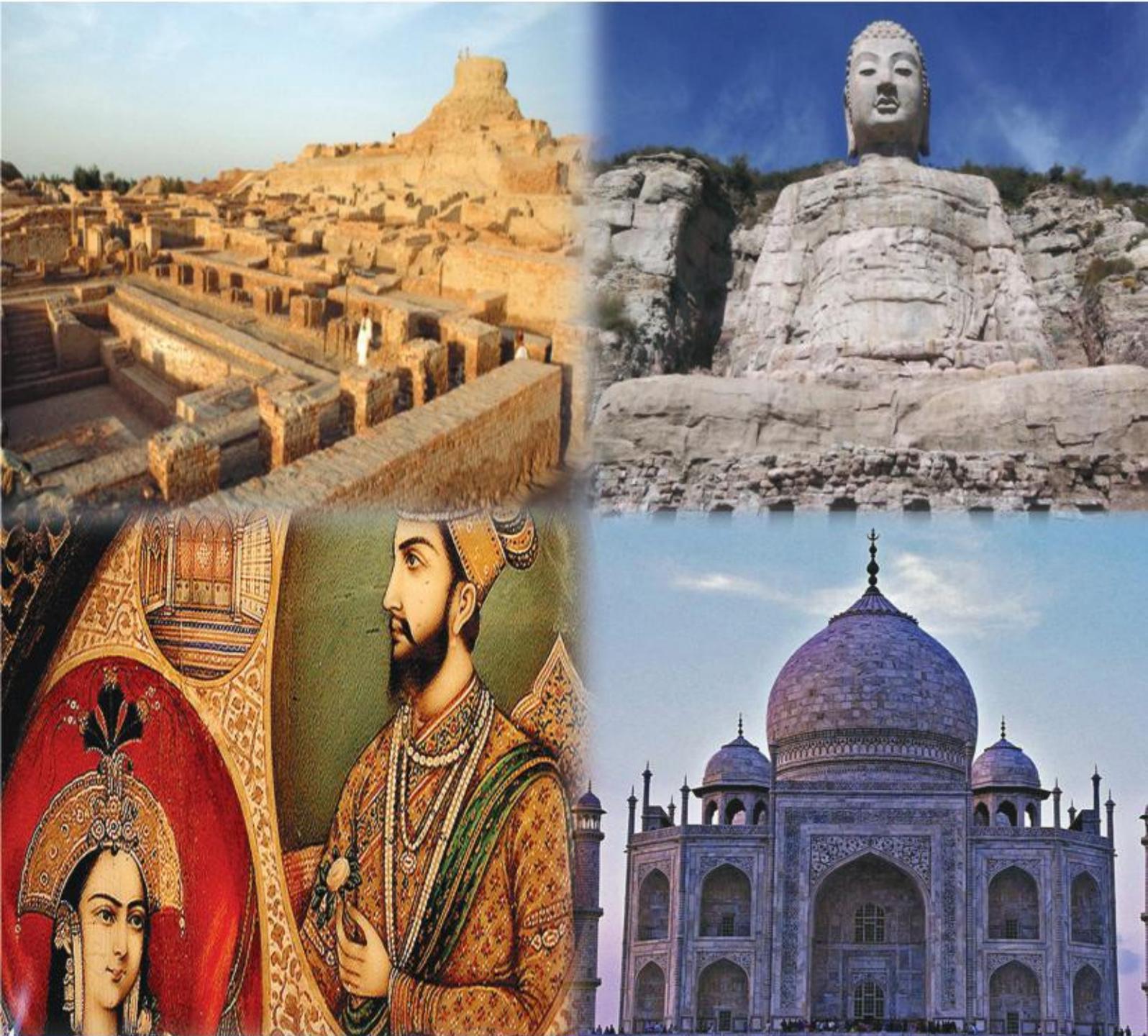


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- of Nasir-ud-din and were Jealous of Balban's ascent to the throne so to curb the power of the revolting chalgans he either killed them or banished them to far off place.
- ❖ The Mewatis, Jats and Rajputs had also gained power and revolted against the government. He ordered the royal forces to crush them.
 - ❖ Ghiasuddin Balban believed that a king is the **Deputy of God** on earth and had unparalleled powers. He called himself as "**Shadow of God on earth**". Title **Nvabat-i-khudui** and inscribed - **Zillah on** coins.
 - ❖ Balban reinvigorated the army and set up a profession military department in the name of **Diwani-I-Arz** and appointed **Kotwal**. This department played a major role in guarding the frontiers of north Western India from the onslaughts of the Mongols.
 - ❖ His court was very disciplined and nobody could even dare to smile.
 - ❖ Balban began the Persian practices of **Sida** and **Paibos**. The former means **kneeling** and **prostrating** before the Sultan and the later means **Kissing the feet** of the Sultan. Balban also traced his ancestry to the legendary Iranian hero, **Afrasiyab**.
 - ❖ He introduced celebration of Persian '**Nauroz**' (New year day) several practices of Balban's like **Sijda** and **Paibos** are certainly **unislamic**, Balban insisted on such practices to differentiate his superiority from other nobles.
 - ❖ After Balban came to power, he hatched plots and killed several members of the '**corps of forty**' or '**Chahalgani**'.
 - ❖ In Rohilakhand, he terrorized the rebellions by burning villages and killing the entire male population.
 - ❖ He refused to admit for important Government post anyone who did not belong to a noble family.
 - ❖ Indian Muslims were not given

Balban adopted the policy of '**Blood and Iron**' in governance.

important post in the government. He appointed spies to monitor the activities of the nobles.

1. **Malik Baqbaq**, the governor of Badaun, was publicly flogged of his cruelty towards his servants.
 2. **Haybat Khan**, the governor of Oudh, was also punished for killing a man who was drunk.
 3. **Sher Khan**.The governor of **Bhatinda** was poisoned.
- ❖ Instead of expanding his kingdom, Balban paid more attention to the restoration of law and order.
 - ❖ He pensioned of those soldiers and troopers who were no longer fit for services.
 - ❖ Balban took severe action against them and prevented such robberies. Robbers were mercilessly pursued and put to death. As a result, the road become safe for travel.
 - ❖ He administered justice with extreme impartiality.
 - ❖ Balban had to face the rebellion of **Tughri Khan** in Bengal but

Tughril Khan in Bengal but **Tughril** was captured and killed and he appointed **Bughrakhan** his son as the new governor of Bengal.

- ❖ He declared that ‘**Kingship knows no Kingship**’
- ❖ Balban was a patron of men of letters and showed special favour to the poet **Amir Khusrau**, who was hailed as the “**Indian Parrot**”.
- ❖ In the northwest the **Mongol’s** reappeared and Balban sent his son prince **Muhammed** against them, but the prince was killed in the battle and it was a moral blow to the Sultan.
- ❖ Balban died in 1287. One of his grandsons **Kaiqubad** was made the Sultan of Delhi. After four years of incompetent rule, **Jalaluddin Khalji** captured the throne of Delhi in 1290.

2.2 THE KHALJI DYNASTY

(1290 - 1320)

1. Jallaluddin Khalji	1290 - 1296
2. Alauddin Khalji	1296 - 1316
3. Sahabuddin Umar	1316
4. Kutubuddin Mubarak	1316 - 1320
5. Nasiruddin Khusrau Shah	- 1320

- ❖ The Khaljis were probably of **Turkish Origin** but had become **Afghan** in character.

Jalaludin Firuz Khalji

(1290 - 1294)

- ❖ The first Indian ruler of the Khilji dynasty was Jalaluddin Firuz Khilji. Who ruled from 1290 - 1294. He invaded India and built his **capital in Delhi**, though he never really ruled from there. He constructed another capital at **Kilokhri**, and ruled from there for around 6 years.



- ❖ Jalaludin Khalji was the first to say that the state should be based on the willing support of governed.
- ❖ He was seventy years old when he came to power.
- ❖ Jalaludin in general was a very lenient ruler and was even called as '**clemency Jalaluddin**' for his habit of helping the needy and the poor. His leniency was misunderstood as weakness.
- ❖ Malik Chhajju, Nephew of Balban was allowed to remain the **Governor of Kara**. When Chhajju revolted, it was suppressed but he was pardoned in 1292 when Malik Chhajju revolted for the second time, he was replaced by his son-in-law, **Alauddin Khalji**.
- ❖ When the thugs (robbers) looted the country, they were allowed to go after a several warning.
- ❖ In **1296** Alauddin Khalji took an expedition to Devagiri and returned to Kara. During the reception there, Alauddin Khalji (Ali Gurshasp) treacherously murdered his father-in-law Jalauddin Khalji and usurped the throne of Delhi.

- ❖ The second ruler of the Khilji dynasty was Ala-ud-din Khilji.

Reforms of Alauddin Khalji

- ❖ He believed that Sultan is God's representative on earth and declared himself "**Second Alexander**" - Sikandar-I-Saini" and inscribed that name on his coins.
- ❖ The first time Alauddin introduced military reforms. During his time the army was directly recruited by the army minister (**Ariz-Mamalik**) and paid by the state which reduced his dependence on the troops of provincial governors and varsals.
- ❖ Social gathering of nobles and their matrimonial alliance were prohibited. Wine and gambling were also prohibited.
- ❖ He introduced the system of **Dagh** (branding of horse) and also the practice of recording the descriptive roll known as **Chahra (Huliya)**.
- ❖ In order to ensure maximum efficiency, a strict review of army from time to time.

Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316)

- ❖ As market reforms, for regulation and control over market he instituted new official Machinery, **Diwan-Riyasat**.
- ❖ Every merchant was registered under the Market department.

- **Shahna-i-Mandi** - The head of the entire market control system (or) the Superintendent of Market
- **Rais Parwana** - The permit officer of markets **Barids** - **Intelligence Officers**

- ❖ There were secret agents called **Munhiyans** who sent reports to the Sultan regarding the functioning of these markets.
- ❖ The Sultan also sent slave boys to buy various commodities to check prices. Violation of regulations was severely punished. Harsh punishment was given if any shop keeper charged a higher price, or tried to cheat by using false weights and measures.
- ❖ Even during the famine, the same price was maintained.

- ❖ Alauddin tried to introduce price controls covering almost the entire market, so that the cost of living would not be high.
 - ❖ Grain was rationed and the price fixed.
 - ❖ There was a restriction on the sale and purchase of high-quality cloth.
 - ❖ Alauddin reformed revenue administration by abolishing **Iqta** in Doab area. The rate of land revenue tax was increased to 50% in fertile Doab area. Alauddin had divided the market department into three categories
 - i. Shahn-i-mandi (food grain market)
 - ii. Sarai (cloth, ghee, oil and sugar market)
 - iii. market for cattle, horses and slaves were established.
 - ❖ He founded a new cloth market in Delhi known as **Sarai-Adl**.
 - ❖ Apart from market reforms, Alauddin Khalji took important steps in the land revenue administration. He was **the first Sultan of Delhi** who ordered for **the measured of Land**.
 - ❖ Even the big landlords could not escape from paying land tax. Land revenue was collected in cash in
 - ❖ Order to enable to sultan to pay the soldiers in cash.
 - ❖ In addition, a house and cattle taxes were also levied Ghari/Charai respectively.
 - ❖ Resumption of several types of land grants - **Inam, Waqt, Milk**.
- ### **Military Campaigns**
- ❖ Alauddin Khalji is one of the greatest military and administrative rulers of the Delhi sultanate. The period of Alauddin Khalji saw the imperialistic tendency of the Delhi Sultanate.
 - ❖ Alauddin captured Gujarat in (1297 A.D. which was ruled by Rai Karan. He sacked **Antilwara** and **Somnath**, and married Kamala Devi, the queen of Rai Karan. During the Gujarat Military expedition, his army had captured Malik Kafur and Alauddin brought him to the royal court, who later on became the deputy of Sultan.
 - ❖ Alauddin Khalji sent his army six times against the Mongols and the first two was success. But the third