

Date: _____

Q) Iltutmish was the real founder and considerator of the Delhi Sultanate while Balban preserved it through his theory of kingship. Critically analyze both contributions.

• Introduction:

Sultan Shams al-Din Iltutmish is considered the real founder of the sultanate. Iltutmish contributions as a king was more to establish the real foundation of sultanate period.

While sultan Balban was slave of Iltutmish who later became part of the Turkish nobles by his ability. He took a number of measures to restore the laws and order.

• Sultan Shams al-Din Iltutmish:

Originally Iltutmish was the slave of Aybeg but he rose his position of Governorship of province of Badaun owing to his administrative skills and abilities. In the opinion of historians, the empire established by Aybeg and Iltutmish matched of that of the Guptas or Mauryas.

Give numbering to headings.

• Shifting of Capital:

He moved the capital from Lahore to Delhi.

When he ascended the throne of Delhi, the
unit of the state was yet to be uniformly
and firmly established.

• Mongol Invasion:

To avert an imminent Mongol invasion
in India, in 1221, Iltutmish also suppressed
the rival claimants to political power, who
had refuse to accept his authority.

• Administration of Iltutmish:

Sultan Iltutmish gave his personal slaves
governorship in these newly conquered
territories which were far from the capital.

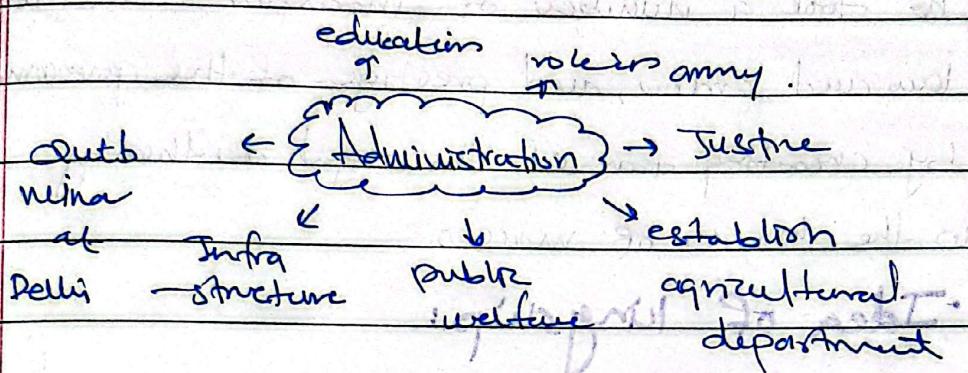
In this way, by deploying the resources
of personal trust and loyalty, he consolidated
his political authority in these regions.

• Robe of honour and coinage:

He received envoys from the Abbasid caliph of
Baghdad who had sent a robe of honour,
title of Nasir-i Amir al Muminin (helper of
the commander of the faithful). These
objects symbolized the recognition of the

Date: _____

rule of the Sultan as a legitimate ruler.
He issued a new silver coinage, which also
signified assertion of his independence.
political authority



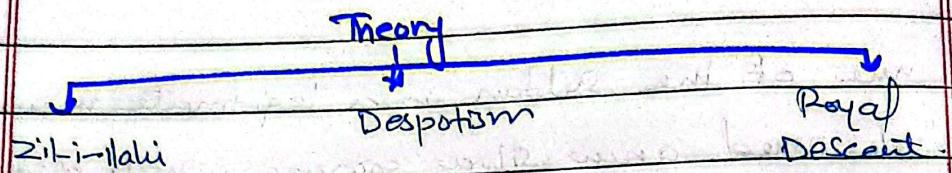
• Sultan Ghiyath al-Din Balban:

Balban was initially a slave of Iltutmish,
who later became part of the Turkish
nobility by ability. Balban ascended the
throne of Delhi when he was more than
sixty years of age.

• Balban Theory:

Balban theory was included zil-i-lahi which
→ divinely appointed, and answerable to
only to God, not nobles. The king must be
an absolute despot, a fountainhead of
power, using fear and force for control.

Date: _____



• Babur Administration:

After diagnosing the problem of the state, he took a number of measures to restore law and order, and prestige of the government by creating fear of the royal authority in the hearts of masses.

• Idea of kingship:

Sultan Babur's idea of kingship and his political philosophy were different from other sultans of Delhi. Babur reorganized army and ruthlessly crushed all rebellions of governors and powerful chiefs. He also suppressed the tribes and communities spreading invasions in the sub-continent by plundering and looting people on the highways. He introduced strict accountability and established intelligence department. Moreover, he gave high posts to Afghan nobles in order to counter the power of the Turkish nobility.

Date: _____

- Iltemish
- Moved capital
- Mongol Invasion
- received honor title
- established governorships
- establish state department
- Balban
- Theory of kingship
- establishment of Afghan nobles
- reorganized army
- Mongol invasion
- established Navis

• Conclusion:

Write comparison in the form of paragraph. Avoid using table for comparison.

The Iltemish focused on the expanding the empire and strength the department and infrastructure through his presence. While Balban focus on personal power and do not focus on expansion nor in infrastructure, his policies and successor lead the Sultanate era in a decline. That is why the real Iltemish, which he focused on empire expansion and establishment.

Map is missing.