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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 contributed 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 law 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 that of the Guptas or Harsha.

Give numbering to headings.

• Shifting of Capital:

He moved the capital from Lahore to Delhi. When he ascended the throne of Delhi, the writ of the state was yet to be uniformly and firmly established.

• Mongol Invasion:

He averted an imminent Mongol invasion in India in 1221. Iltutmish also suppressed the rival claimants to political power, who had refused to accept his authority.

• Administration of Iltutmish:

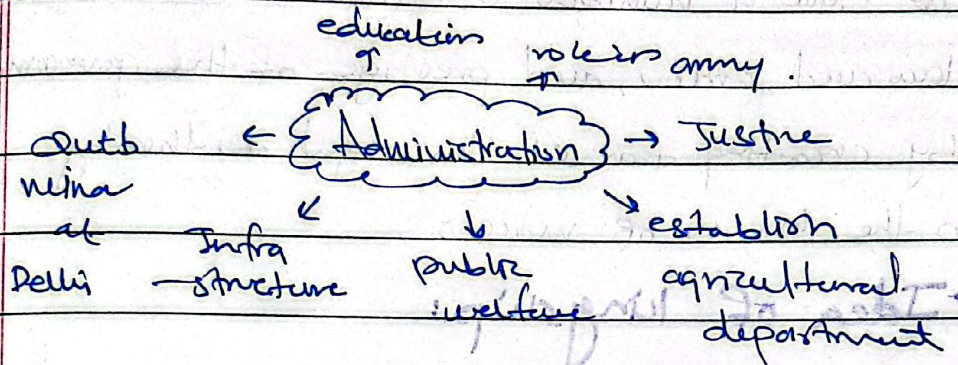
Sultan Iltutmish gave his personal slaves governorship in these newly conquered territories which were far from the capital.

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 al Muminin (helper of the commander of the faithful). These objects symbolized the recognition of the

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



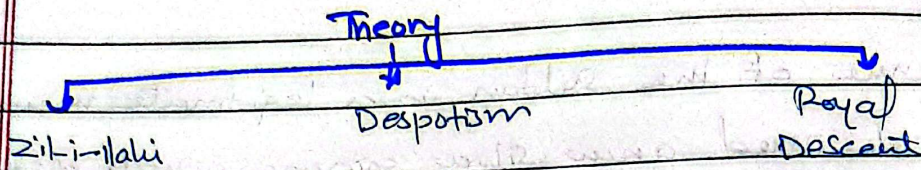
• Sultan Ghiyath al-Din Balban:

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 *Il-i-Ilahi* 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.

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• Balban 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 Balban's idea of kingship and his political philosophy were different from other sultans of Delhi. Balban reorganized army and ruthlessly crushed all rebellions of governors and powerful chiefs. He also suppressed the tribes and communities spreading lawlessness in the Sultanate 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.

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|------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| • Iltutmish | } | • Balban |
| • Moved capital | | • Theory of kingship |
| • Mongol Invasion | | • establishment of |
| • received honor title | | Afghan nobles |
| • established governorships | | • reorganized army |
| • establish state department | | • Mongol invasion |
| | | • established Navies |

• Conclusion:

The Iltutmish focused on to 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 Iltutmish which he focused on empire expansion and establishment.

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

Map is missing.