



Code	Subject Title	Cr. Hrs	Semester
HIS-204	Muslim Rule in South Asia (712-1526)	3	IV
Year	Discipline		
2	History		

1. Brief Description:

The course deals with the foundation of Muslim rule and the political and administrative developments in the Delhi Sultanate. The course also focuses on the political theories of the Sultan, coupled with their administrative styles and socio-religious ideas.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the politics and administration of the Delhi Sultans
- Appreciate the problems faced by the nascent Muslim population in a Hindu dominated region
- Comprehend the political theories and administrative ideals of the Sultans of Delhi

3. Contents:

❖ Sources:

• Qazi Minhaj Siraj	Tabaqat-e-Nasiri
• Zia ud Din Barani	Tarikh-e-Firuz Shahi
• Amir Khusrau	Khazain-ul-Futuh, Miftah-ul-Futuh, Nuh Sipih, Tughluq Nama.
• Yahya Bin Ahmad Sirhindi	Tarikh-e-Mubarak Shahi.
• Naimat Ullah Harwi	Makhzan-e-Afghani
• Ibn Battutah	Rahila-i-Ibn Battutah.

- ❖ Conquest of Sind, Arab Rule and Administration.
- ❖ The Slave Dynasty: Qutb-ud-Din Aibek, Consolidation of Muslim power under Iltutmish, his character, achievements; Razia Sultana, Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud; Balban: his theory of Kingship and principles of Government, Mongol invasions, administrative reforms and estimate of Balban.
- ❖ The Khaljis: Khalji Revolution and its significance, Jalal-ud-Din Khalji: conquests, achievements and character. Ala ud Din Khalji: conquests, Mongol policy; Military and Civil administration, economic reforms, Deccan Policy, his views regarding state and religion; character and estimate. Qutb-ud-Din Mubarak Shah. Khusrau Khan and end of the Khalji dynasty.
- ❖ The Tughluqs: Ghias-ud-Din Tughluq: consolidation of the Sultanate, reforms, character, causes of his death. Muhammad Bin Tughluq: His projects, religious views and relations with Ulema and Mashaikh, conquests, views of the contemporary writers, his estimate. Firuz Shah: Administrative reforms, rebellions, his estimate as a man and as a King. Disintegration of the Tughluq dynasty. Amir Timur's Invasion and its Impact.
- ❖ The Sayyids: The Political conditions in Indo-Pakistan in the early fifteenth century, Khizr Khan and his efforts to establish himself, character. Mubarak Shah and his achievements, fall of the Sayyid dynasty.
- ❖ The Lodhis: Early career of Bahlul Lodhi, his struggle with Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur, conquests, an estimate; Sikandar Lodhi and the consolidation of the Delhi



Sultanate, administrative reforms and his estimate. Ibrahim Lodhi, his conflict with Umara, his character; first Battle of Panipat;

- ❖ Causes of the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate. Relations of the Delhi Sultans with the Abbasid Caliphate; Mongol invasions and their impact; Socio-economic conditions,.
- ❖ Administration and Culture: Central and provincial administration; judicial system; Army Organization, Economic System; Trade and Commerce, Art and Architecture, Literature, Education, Relations of Delhi Sultans with non-Muslims; the role of Sufis of Chistia and Suharwardiya orders during the Sultanate period.

4. **Basic Reading:**

Aziz Ahmad , Muhammad. The Political History and Institutions of the Early Turkish Empire of Delhi.

Haig, Wolseley (ed.) Cambridge History of India Vol. III.
