

## TRAVELLERS

### Al-Biruni

- **Kitab-ul-Hind**- religion, phil, astronomy, laws, meteorology
- Wrote on **caste system**

### Ibn batuta

- **Rihla** (14<sup>th</sup> Century AD)
- Mohmd Bin **Tughlaq**- appointed qazi + Envoy to china + Malabar + maldives
- Attacked by Robbers- Delhi to Multan
- Paan and Coconut
- Visited Daulatabad, Described delhi as city with **vast population**
- Wrote on **Agriculture**, trade and commerce of India + Muslin + **postal system** (**Uluq**= Horse postal system, **Dawa**= foot postal system)
- Wrote about **slavery**
- Mentions About Indian **rhinoceros** in Indus
- Visited **Vijayanagar** in 14<sup>th</sup> Century

### Abdul Razzaq Samarqandi

- Persian Chronicler + ambassador
- Visited Calicut in 1440
- Visited **Vijayanagara** >> immense wealth

### Francois Bernier

- Jeweller, in India- **1656-1668**
- Physician of **Dara Shikoh** + later in court of Aurangzeb
- Described **Poverty** + **Crown ownership of land**
- Mughal Emperor= king of Beggars and barbarians
- Only historian to describe working of **Kharkhanas** or workshops>> **textiles** + Only European to describe **kashmir**
- Described **sati tradition**
- Many of his works: as **letters to official and ministers** + dedicated his work to **Louis XIV** >>> **extremely popular in Europe**

### Jean Baptiste Tavernier

- French
- Known for **Blue diamond sold to louis XIV**
- Visited Kingdom of Galconda, Mughal Emperor **Shah Jahan** and **Aurangzeb**

### Peter Mundy

- Employ of EIC, arrived Surat in 1628>>later agra

Duarte Barbosa

- Portuguese>> Scrivener(writer) in factory in Cannanore
- Learned Malyalam

## BHAKTI AND SUFI TRADITIONS

Sufi tradition

- **Khojah**- shia sect which differed from Quran teachings  
- Created literary genres known as **Ginan**
- **Silsila**- chain: continuous link between master and disciplines
- **Ziyarat**- pilgrimage
- **Wali**- cult of sheikh
- **Be-sharia**: those who defied sharia (All Sufis were Be-sharia)
- Sufis- Austerity + Aloof from Worldly power (But not political powers)

### MAJOR TEACHERS OF THE CHISHTI SILSILA

SUFI TEACHERS	YEAR OF DEATH	LOCATION OF DARGAH
Shaikh Muinuddin <b>Sijzi</b>	1235	Ajmer (Rajasthan)
Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar <b>Kaki</b>	1235	Delhi
Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar	1265	Ajodhan (Pakistan)
Shaikh Nizamuddin <b>Auliya</b>	1325	Delhi
Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i Dehli	1356	Delhi

Chisti silsila

- Conversed in 'Hindavi'- language of people
- **Baba farid**- comosed verses- included in Guru granth sahib
- **Sama**: mystical music- integral to chistis
- Qawwalis
- Amir Khusarau- Added '**qawal**' to start and end of qawwali

Suhrawadi-

1. Strictly **SUNNI**
2. role in formation of urban guilds and youth clubs in Baghdad

Sources of Sufi Tradition:

1. **Malfuzat**- conversions of Sufi Saint  
- Fawa'id-al-Fu'ud about **Nizammudin Auliya** by **Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi**
2. **Muktubat**- written collection of letters

3. **Tazkiras**- biographical accounts of saints  
- Akhbar-ul-Akhyar by Abdul Haqq Dehlavi

## ADMINISTRATION UNDER TURKISH RULERS

### Q 46.C

- The initial Turkish conquests in India in the early 13th century displaced many local chiefs. In order to consolidate, the Turkish rulers made **revenue assignments (iqta), in lieu of cash, to their nobles. So, Iqtas were provinces or spheres of influence that were put under the charge of officers called 'Iqtadars' (governors), also known as Muqtis or Walis. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
  - Iqta is an Arabic word and the institution had been in force in the early Islamic world as a form of reward for services to the state. It was used in the Caliphate administration as a way of financing operations and paying civil and military officers. **It was not an ancient indigenous institution.**
  - The **grant of iqta did not imply a right to the land nor was it hereditary.** Though the holders of iqta tended to acquire hereditary rights in Feroz Tughluq's reign. **These revenue assignments were transferable,** the iqta-holder being transferred from one region to another every three or four years.
- Iqtas later became provinces or Subas. Initially, Muqtis were almost independent and were expected to maintain law and order and collect the land revenue in their tracts. However, as Central Government became stronger it began to control the Muqtis more closely and the salaries of Muqtis were fixed in cash. The Muqtis were required to remit to the center the balance of the income after meeting the expenditure. Their accounts were audited with harshness.
- Below the provinces, there were 'Shiqs' and below them, the 'Paragnas' and below them were the villages.
- Shiq was like the districts in the current era.
- The villages were grouped into units of 100 or 84 which formed the Parganas. **The important officials of a pargana were the amil, the mushrif also known as amin or munsif the treasurer, the qanungo and two karkuns (clerks). The pargana was an important administrative unit because it was there that the government came into direct contact with the peasants. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The smallest unit of administration was the village which was administered by local hereditary officers and the panchayat of the village. The Chaudhri, the Patwari, the Khut, the **Muqaddam and the Chaukidar were the hereditary officers of the village who helped the government in collection of the revenue and enjoyed certain privileges except during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji.** The Panchayat of the village looked after education, sanitation, etc. and acted as a judicial body as well concerning disputes in the village. Khuts were small landowners in villages. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

## VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

- Rulers of Vijayanagara- *Rayas*
- Founded by Harihara and Bukka- included ex empires like Chola, Hoysala
- **Kudirai Chettis**- Horse merchants
- Known for trade in spices, textiles and precious stones
- Dynasties: Sangama>>> Saluvas>> Tuluvas
- Foreign travelers who visited: 1. Nicolo de **Conti**(**Slavery**) 2. Abdur **Razzaq**  
3. Duarte **Barbosa** 4. Fernao **Nuniz**(**SATI**) 5. Afanasii **Nikitin**  
6. **Domingo Paes** (compared Rome+ wrote about water tanks+ **Devdasi system**)

### Krishnadevaraya

1. Subjugated Raichur doab, Orissa, Sultans of Bijapur
2. *Nagalapuram*- new town after his mother's name

3. **Telegu** (NOT Kannada) work **Amuktamalyada**

**Amar Nayaka** System

- Derived from **iqta** system of the Delhi Sultanate  
NOTE- *Iqta system*- initiated by **Illutmish**(on idea of Mohmd ghori), NOT hereditary + No other rights to holder of iqta than collecting tax, + had to render Military service to emperor + Firoz Tughlaq-make it Hereditary to please nobles
- Amar nayaka- Military commanders >> who **collected taxes**>> retained some for **personal use + maintaining Horses and elephants**
- Some revenue- also used for temple reconstruction
- King has **right to transfer** them

Details of Vijayanagara

- Division of city into: 1. **Urban** Core 2. **Royal** Centre 3. **Sacred** centre
- Water **tanks**- striking feature: store rainwater e.g.- Kamalapuram Tank  
Hiriya canal- By sangama dynasty
- Fortification: **Abdur razzq**- mentions **7 lines** fortification  
- encircled not only city, but also Agriculture, fores  
- **No mortar** or cementing agent used
- Gateways- Islamic influence- domes
- **Mahanawami Dibba**- King inspected army on Mahanawami day
- Lotus Mahal- Council chamber: king to meet his advisors
- Hazara ram temple- only for royal family
- Kings- ruled on behalf of God Virupaksha>> thus '**Hindu Suratranal**' = hindu Sultan

Architecture of Temples

- *Raya Gopurams*- Higher than central shrines

AGRICULTURE IN MEDIEVAL TIMES

- **Jins-i-Kamil**- 'The perfect crop'>> crops which brought revenue to state (Cotton, Sugarcane)
- **Halalkhoran**- muslim scavengers who were housed outside city
- **Shroff**- Money changer or banker providing remittance services
- Among Landed people: **woman** had **right to inherit** property

Zamindars

- Performed certain services (*Khidmat*) from state
- **Milkiyat**- land for **personal use** of Zamindars
- Had military power

Silver time

- Expanding export>> brought huge amount of **silver**>> thus 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century had stability in amount of metal currency
- **Giovanni Careri**- Italian traveler who talked about silver inflow in India

#### Ain-i-Akbari

- 1<sup>st</sup> book- **Manzil-abadi**: imperial household and its maintenance
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Book- **sipah-abadi**: military and civil administration
- 3<sup>rd</sup> book- **muluk-abadi**: Fiscal side of empire, revenue rates- statistics of *jama*, geo and eco profile of provinces
- 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Book- Cultural, religious traditions of people + Akbar's Sayings
- **Zamin-i-paimuda**= measured area
- **Suyurghal**= grants of revenue in charity
- Ain-i-Akbari's translation in English- By Henry Blochmann and H.S.Harett- published by Asiatic Society of Bengal
- NOTE- Mughal Administration:  
Empire>>> Subas(state)>>> Sarkars(district)>>> Parganas(tehsil)>>> **tarafs**

#### MUGHALS AND CHRONICLES

1. Akbar Nama- **Abu Fazl**
2. Shahajan nama- **inayat khan** (English-A.R.Fuller)
3. Padshahanama- in Shah Jahan's reign by **Abdul Hamid Lahori**
4. Baburnama- **Babur**
5. Alamgir Nama- **Mirza mhmd Qazim**
6. Humayun Nama- **Gulbadan begum**

- Mahabharata= Razmnama  
- translation in maktab khanah(translation bureau) on order of akbar  
- includes paintings by Mushfiq
- *Nastaliq*- Type of calligraphy  
**Mohmd Husayan**- finest calligrapher in Akbar's court- "**Zarrin qalam**" (golden pen)
- Padshah Nama- By Abdul Hamid Lahori>> later revised by Sadullah Khan
- Akhbar Nama- English translation- Henry Beveridge
- *Sulh-i-kul*- All religions have **freedom of expression** on condition that they don't undermine authority of state or fight among themselves  
- Implemented thr State policy

#### Tribute to rulers

- **Kornish**- Ceremonial salute (*wakun muzra karne*)
- **Chahar Taslim**- type of salam
- **Zaminbos**- Kissing ground
- **Jharokha Darshan**- Introduced by Akbar

#### Gifts given by emperors:

- **Sarapa**- 'Head to Foot'- consisting of tunic, turban and sash(*patka*)
- **Padma Murassa**- lotus blossom with set of jewels
- Womans Sometimes received cash allowances or jagirs (e.g.- Jahanara)

## ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

### Central level

- **Diwan-i-ala**- All income and expenditure + control on Khalisa and Jagir lands
- **Mir Bakshi**- Head of Military dept+ Nobility information + intelligence agency + paymaster + listing of mansabdars
- **Mir Saman**- Incharge of imperial household and *kharkhanas*, stores, internal relations
- **Diwan-i-Bayutat**- Maintained Roads, govt buildings
- **Sadr-us-Sadr**- incharge of charitable and religious endowment + also as **Chief qazi**

### Provincial level:

- **Subedar**- Governor of Suba
- **Bakshi**- Payment to mansabdars
- **Fauzdar**- administration head of district
- **Amal guzar or Amil**- Revenue in charge
- **Kotwal**- maintenance of law and order

### Pargana level

- **Siqdar**- Administrative head (Fauzdar + Kotwal)
- **Amin Qanungo**- Revenue records
- **Chaudhari**- in charge of revenue collection

### Village level

- **Muqaddams**- head of panchayat>> supervised patwari'  
- selected by consensus among elder + ratification by zamindar

## REVENUE SYSTEM:

- **Assessment of land**>>>then actual collection
- Payment in cash or kind- 1/3<sup>rd</sup> part
- NOTE- **akbar** decreed that cultivators should pay in **cash**, but option of kind was kept open
- **Jama**- Amount assessed                      **Hasil**- Amount collected
- **Amil Guzar**- Revenue collector
- Classification of lands: by **Todar Mal**, revenue Minister of **Akhbar**
  1. **Polaj**- annually cultivated, never fallow
  2. **Parauti**- left uncultivated to recover the strength (cultivated once in **2 yr**)
  3. **Chachar**- fallow for 3-4 yrs
  4. **Banjar**- fallow for 5-6 yrs

- *Amin*- official responsible to oversee that imperial regulations are carried out in province
- Systems:

1. **Dahshala system/ Zabti system/ Bandobast Arazi system**

1. Developed by Todar Mal, Introduced in Akbar's regime
2. **Fixed** Land taxation system + Compensation for crop damage
3. Average produce of diff crops and their avg prices over **last 10 yrs** was calculated >> **1/3rd** of Avg produce fixed in rupee/Bigha was demanded as state's share
4. Rates>> revised over long time>> to ensure continuity
5. **Dastur-ul-amal**- Price list at local level

2. **Batai or Galla-Bakshi system**- Crop sharing- divided in 3 parts:

1. **batai aka bhaoli**- reaped and stacked crop divided in presence of parties
2. **khet-batai**- divide fields after sowing
3. **lang batai**- division of grain heaps

3. **Kankhut System**- instead of actually dividing grain (*Kan*), estimate (*kut*) was made on basis of actual inspection on spot>>1/3<sup>rd</sup> as state's demand

4. **Nastaq system**- Rough calculation on basis of past records of peasant>> No actual assesment

## MILITARY SYSTEM

Mansabdari system- Mansabdars to provide troops

1. Military unit introduced by **Akhbar**
  2. NO strict distinction between civil and military dept
  3. **Zat** and **sawar** (**zat**- position in hierarchy + salary    **Sawar**- no. of horsemen he was required to maintain)
  4. Paid salary in cash
  5. NOT hereditary
  6. **Dakhili**- troops raised by emperor but not paid by state and placed under charge of mansabdar
  7. Initially>> as not hereditary>> thus merit as basis of selection
  8. **Tajwiz**- petition by noble to emperor for appointing applicant as mansabdar
  9. **Mir Bakshi**- look after appointment and promotion
  - 10 **Barid**- Intelligence officer
- *qasid or Pathmars*- Foot runners (postal system)

Classes of troops under mansabdars:

1. **Dakhili**- services paid by state
2. **Ahadis**: Special armory division directly recruited by Emperor + Higher pays + No

official Rank

Jagardari System

- Jagirdari= Assigned of revenue of land (Land itself was **never** given)>>> thus **salary of mansabdars**
- Under reign of Akbar- landed divided into
  1. *Khalisa*- directly for royal treasury
  2. *Jagir*- allocated to Jagirdars
- Similar to iqta system
- 4 types:
  1. *Jagir Tankha*- given in lieu of pay
  2. *Mashrut Jagir*- given on conditions>>> temporary jagir when person appointed to some high post
  3. *Inam Jagir*- to learned and religious man (**irrespective of faith**)>>> cultivable waste land>>> encouraged to cultivate (Official responsible- **Diwan**)
  4. *Watan Jagir*- assigned in homelands(zamindars or small rajas)>>> thus hereditary
- **Trnsferrable**
- Introduced in delhi sultanate, later adopted by Mughals

Depts under Mughals:

Diwan-i- <b>Wazarat</b>	Dept of Revenue and Finances
Diwan-i- <b>Arz</b>	Military Dept
Diwan-i- <b>Rasala muhtasib</b>	Foreign affairs
Diwan-i- <b>insha</b>	Custodian of govt papers/ Minister for <b>Communication</b>
Diwan-i- <b>quza</b>	Justice
Diwan-i- <b>Barid</b>	Intellegence
Diwan-i- <b>Saman</b>	Dept in charge of Royal Household ( <b>kharkhanas</b> )

TAXES IN DELHI SULTANATE

1. **Jizya**- religious tax levied on non-Muslims for the protection given by the state to their life, property, worship place
  - Introduced after **Qutub-ud-din Aibak**
2. **Ushr**- secular tax which was levied on the land held by Muslim peasants
3. **Zakat**- compulsory religious tax paid by the Sahibe Nisab Muslims (having an assets more than 105/2 tola silver value) as the charity for the welfare of other Muslims.
4. **Kharaj** - tax was levied by the state to compensate the sudden crashes of the revenue.
5. **Khalisa**- It was a land whose revenue was reserved for the Sultan's treasury. This land was not given in Iqtas. Sultan's revenue officer (amils) collected this tax directly for the Sultan's treasury.