

Delhi sultanate :-

\* According to Ibn Batuta, a traveller who came from North Africa in India during the fourteenth century. Agriculture was in a state of great progress. The soil was so fertile that it produced two crops every year; rice being sown three times a year. There are many beautiful mosques, palaces, forts and monuments which were built during this period speak volumes about the grandeur of this period. During these times, the sultans, the rulers of the independent provincial kingdoms and the nobles possessed vast wealth and lived a life of luxury and pleasure.

Agriculture :-

\* Agriculture was a major source of occupation.

\* Land was the source of production

- \* Produce was generally sufficient.
- \* The men took to the tilling and harvesting of crops.

- \* The women took land and their hands in taking care of the animals;

- \* The other section of agricultural society was:

- \* Carpenters who made implements;

- \* Blacksmiths supplied the iron parts.

- \* Potters who made the household utensils.

- \* Cobblers mended or made the shoes.
- \* The priest performed marriage and other ceremonies.

- \* There were subsidiary functions which included the moneylender, the washer man, the sweeper, the cowherd and the barber.

- \* Land was the pivot of the whole village life.

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\* The chief crops were pulses, wheat, rice, sugarcane, Jute and cotton.

\* Medicinal herbs, spices were also grown and exported.

\* Production was for local consumption.

\* These towns served as centers of distribution of agricultural products and industrial goods.

\* The state took a large share of the produce in kind.

### Industries:-

\* There were village and cottage industries.

\* The labour employed were the family members;

\* The technique used then was conservative.

\* Weaving and spinning of cotton were the cottage industries during that period.

\* The Sultans took a hand in building up big enterprises known as the 'karkhanas'.

\* Craftsmen were employed under the direct supervision of officials. Textile industry was one of the biggest industries at that time.

Trade and commerce:-

\* Inland and foreign trade flourished under the Sultans.

\* As for the internal trade we had the various classes of merchants and shopkeepers.

\* The main being the Gujaratis of the north, the Chettis of the south, Banjaras of Rajputana were the main traders.

\* Bigger deals of commodities were made in the 'mandis'.

\* The native bankers or the Beniks used to give loans and receive deposits.

\* The chief articles of import were silks, velvets, embroidered stuff, horses, guns, gunpowder and some precious metals.

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- \* The chief articles items of export were grain, cotton, precious stones, indigo, hides, opium, spices and sugar.

- \* The countries affected by india in Commerce were Africa, Malaya, Java, Sumatra, China, Central Asia and Afghanistan.

- \* Boat traffic on waterways and Coastal trade along the seashore was more highly developed then now. Bengal exported Sugar and rice as well as delicate muslin and silk.

- \* The coast of Coromandel had become a centre of textile.

- \* Gujarat was now the entry point of foreign goods.

European Trade :-

- \* Between the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century India's overseas trade steadily expanded.

- \* This was mainly due to the

trading activities of the various European Companies which came to India during this Period.

\* But from the 7<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. her Seaborne trade passed into the hands of the Arabs, who dominated the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.

\* This monopoly of Indian trade by the Arabs, and the Venetians was sought to be broken by direct trade with India by the Portuguese.

\* The arrival of the Portuguese in India was followed by the advent of other European communities and soon India's coastal and maritime trade was monopolised by the Europeans.

Tax systems :-

The Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate collected five categories of taxes which fall

Under the economic system of the empire.

These taxes are:

- \* Ushr
- \* Kharaj
- \* Kham
- \* Jizya
- \* Zakat

\* The main items of expenditure were expenses on the maintenance of the army, Salaries of the civil officers and the personal expenditure of the sultan.

Transport and Communications:-

- \* Means of transport were cheap and adequate.
- \* Safety on the roads was satisfactory and could be covered by insurance.
- \* The means of travel with sarais at the distance of 5 kos on the principal highways was as good as in Europe at the time.

This gave the people a sense of security

- \* The Mughals paid keen attention to the quality of roads and sarais as well which made communication easier.

- \* A uniform tax was levied on goods at the point of their entry into the empire.

- \* Road taxes or *Rahdari* was declared illegal, though it continued to be collected by some of the local rajas.

- \* This was used to maintain good roads. The Sultanate period was in all a Golden period which capitalized well on both land and people of India.



# THUGHLUQ DYNASTY

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

- \* The sultan was the most noteworthy legal Power.
- \* Qazi-ul-quzar was the chief Judicial official
- \* A Quasi was delegated in each town
- \* Criminals were severely punished
- \* The sultan was the Commander of the military
- \* The four divisions of the military were
  - The Royal army
  - Provincial or Governor's army
  - Feudal army
  - war Time army
- \* The individuals in the general public were isolated dependent on their nationality and they are;
  - Foreign Muslims
  - Indian Muslims
  - Hindus

\* The individuals were chiefly engaged with horticulture and industry

\* The textile industry was the main business

\* Paper Industry, metalwork, pearls diving, ivory and sandal works, stone cutting, Sugar industry were other industries of this period.

\* Indian textiles had incredible interest in remote nations

\* Bengal and Gujarat were well known for their quality textures

\* Cotton, woolen, and silk of various assortment were created in huge amounts.

\* The garments had gold, jewels, pearls silver, and stone works

## KHILJI DYNASTY

### Economic Policy And Administration Under Khilji Dynasty:

The khilji rulers imprint out their heredity to Central Asia and were of Turkic origin. They had been settled for long time in present-day Afghanistan before coming to Delhi in India.

## The important rulers of khilji Dynasty were:

1) Jalal-ud-din khilji :- Jalal-ud-din Firuz khilji was appointed as sultan by a group of Muslim Amirs of Turkic, Persian, Arabic gatherings and Indian-Muslim individuals.

2) Alauddin khilji :- Juna Khan, later known as Alauddin khilji, was the nephew and son-in-law of Jalal-ud-din; he hit the Hindu Deccan peninsula, Deogiri which was the capital of the Hindu of Maharashtra. He returned to Delhi in 1296, killed his uncle and father-in-law and gained power as sultan.

3) The last khilji sultans :- Alauddin khilji died in December 1315. By then, Malik Kafur's transformed into the sultan. After Malik Kafur's death, the Muslim Amirs presented Shihab-ud-din Omar, as sultan, and made his elder sibling Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah as his substitute; in any case he gets executed. Mubarak Shah ruled for 4 years, and then was executed in 1320 by Khusraw Khan. The Muslim Amirs in Delhi invited Ghazi Malik to overthrow Khusraw Khan and executed him, and made him as sultan Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq, the first ~~pioneer~~ pioneer of the Tughluq administration.

## Economic Policy

Economic policy and administration under khilji dynasty were very strict and was all in hands of the king. The situation of peasants, businessman and the common man was very poor and sometimes hard to sustain. Few of these policies are listed below:

khilji rulers especially Alauddin khilji changed the expense approaches just to increase his treasury and to pay his obligations and store for his wars of expansion.

He raised agribusiness taxes straight forwardly from 20% to 50%, payable in kind of grain and rural produce or with cash and he discarded instalments

Alauddin khilji maintained four sorts of charges on non-muslims in the sultanate, called as jizya or poll tax, kharaj or land tax, kari or house tax and the last one chari as field duty.

He moreover announced that his Delhi-based officers along with neighbourhood muslim jagirdars, khuts, mukkadims, chaudharis and zamindars can seize by force half of all produce as a cost on standing yield, so as to fill sultanate storerooms

Wage assignments to muslim jagirdars dropped and the wage was accumulated by the central Organization

There was a type of quality controls on all agribusiness produce, animals and slaves in kingdom, furthermore controls were implemented on where, how and by whom these could be sold.

Markets called Shahana-i-Mandi were made.

Muslim shippers were yielded particular licenses and a plan of action in these mandi to buy and trade.

No one other than these merchants could buy from agriculturists or offer in urban zones

There was an expansive arrangement of detectives who may screen the mandi and had the capacity to seize anyone trying to buy or offer anything out of proposed limit.

The private stockpiling of sustenance was banned. Distributing system was introduced by Alauddin and there was a system of quality control.

These controls diminished expenses, furthermore conveyed wages down to a point where standard people were not benefited.

The method of quality control could not work much after the death of Alauddin Khilji