

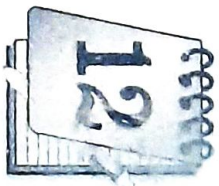
ADMINISTRATION  
OF  
SULTANATE PERIOD

# II Unit

1999

APRIL

MONDAY



## Administration of Sultans of Period

⇒ Administration was based on Persian - Arabian system. Army Selimshahien was based on Turk - Mongol traditions whereas Hindu's governed system was maintained.

### Central Administration -

1) Sultan ⇒ He was the extreme power of supreme of Judiciary system, civil army.

⇒ But he could not be autocratic. He has to follow the Islamic laws.

⇒ Majlis-e-Khalbat was a council of ministers. ~~th~~ They are ~~only~~ to advise and give assistance to Sultan.

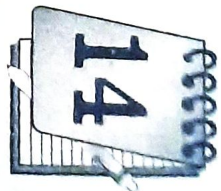
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5) Dabir-e-Khas - Offices for letters writing and communication.

6) Kazi-ul-Kugat - Judiciary department.

7) Sadr-us-Sudur - Religious department.

8) Bairid-e-Mamluk - Detective agency

Some other departments also introduced by the sultans according to their needs.

Adaminishkahi in provinces - Some officers appointed on provincial levels.

⇒ Provinces divided into "Iqtas". The chief of Iqta was Nayab, Vali, Mukh and Ikhdar.

⇒ Mukh collected the revenue with the help of army.

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⇒ From the first Sultanate became hereditary.

- ⇒ Army was divided in 3 parts
- 1) Horse Riders. — one horse
  - 2) So Elephant Army mainly Sultan's of the Sultanate.
  - 3) Infantry - they are called 'Pagar'

Judiciary System - law was based on Quran

- Sources -
- 1) Quran - Primary source
  - 2) Hadith - Prophet's detail is given
  - 3) Ijma - law expert of Islamism.
  - 4) Qiyas - decision based on logic and analysis.

Four types of laws -

- 1) Criminal law - used only on Muslim all local laws.
- 2) Law of Country - law was acceptable for all local laws.
- 3) Criminal law - working on Hindu Muslim both

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
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