

looted by the **Mewatis**. Balban made an extreme move against them and forestalled such burglaries. Looters were savagely sought after and executed. Balban died in 1287.

### The Title of zil-i-ilahi

- In the initial Islamic world, there was no sanction for the status of the Sultan. With the collapse of the Caliphate, the Sultan began to appear in the sense of a powerful ruler.
- Balban was probably the first leader of Delhi Sultanate to explicate clear viewpoints about kingship. He raised the prestige of the crown with the help of elaborate court ceremonies.
- After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of Zil-i-Ilahi. According to Balban, the Sultan was God's shadow on earth (Zil-i-Ilahi) and the recipient of Divine Grace. This was emphasised by insisting people to perform Sijada and Pabos.
- This raised the prestige of the crown enormously.
- His kingship ideology was based on Iranian theory that the king was 'semi-divine and was only accountable to the God.

This denoted a finish to the imposing business model of force and racial tyranny by Ilbari Turks and prompted the extending of the social base of the decision making or ruler class.

### Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khilji (AD 1290-96)

- He went to the seat at seventy years old and administered for a very long time.
- He had an appeasing arrangement towards the aristocrats of the previous system and even the Mongols. Subsequently, he designated Malik Chajju, who was Balban's nephew, as the Legislative leader of Kara, who revolted later.
- One of the main occasions of his rule was the intrusion of Devagiri, the capital of the Yadava lord, Raja Ramachandra deva, in the Deccan, by **Ali Gurshasp**, the nephew and son-in-law of the ruler, and the Legislative leader of Kara.
- After his effective mission, Ali Gurshasp welcomed the Ruler to Kara to get the gigantic abundance. Jalaluddin came to Kara in the year July 1296, where Ali Gurshasp killed him and broadcasted himself the Ruler with the title of Alauddin.

## The Khilji Dynasty

- The Khiljis served under the Ilbari administration of Delhi.
- **Malik Firuz** was the one who found the Khilji Tradition who was initially the **Ariz-I-Mumalik** named by Kaiqubad (last ruler of the Slave line) during the times of the decay of the Ilbari Line. He exploited the political vacuum and climbed the seat of Delhi as Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khilji.
- The court of Khiljis was of **multi-ethnical foundation** with individuals of Persian, Indian, Middle Eastern and Turkish source.

### Alauddin Khilji (AD 1296-1316)

- He was the best leader of the Khilji Tradition and was the principal Muslim ruler to stretch out his realm straight up to the extraordinary South of India.
- He richly appropriated cash and gold among his kin, respectable and servants so that they may fail to remember the homicide of Jalal-ud-din and back him.
- He was the principal leader of Delhi Sultanate who didn't request a Mansur which means letter of inauguration from the Caliph yet considered himself