

**ESTABLISHMENT OF TURKISH RULE IN INDIA  
(PART-2)  
B.A. PART-3, PAPER-V**

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# QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

According to Fakhre Mudabbir when Muizuddin Muhammad Ghouri in 1205-06 was returning to Ghazni after defeating the Khokars, he has appointed Aibak as his representative of Indian possession. He has been given the post of “Malik” and declared as “wali- ahad” or successor. But the difficulties that Aibak had to face after the death of Muizuddin Ghouri make it clear that he had achieved his position only on the strength of his enterprise and military strength.

## QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

Muizuddin Ghouri probably could not take a definite decision regarding his successor due to his sudden death. He had no son and did not trust anyone from his family or any tribal chief of Ghour. He did not even get time to maintain the unity of his rule and establish the administrative system. In such a situation, he trusted only his country to protect his Sultanate.

# QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

When Muizuddin died, the position of three of his chief confidants, namely Tajuddin Yalduz, Nasiruddin Qubacha and Qutubuddin Aibak, was similar. Therefore it was inevitable that there would be a struggle for power among these three and only the most capable person could attain the Sultanate. Aibak proved to be the most capable confidant of Muizuddin and became his real successor. But he got recognition as an independent ruler after a long time.

# QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

Aibak informally ascended the throne on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1206, but formal recognition of his authority and probably the letter of appointment came three years later from Muizuddin's legitimate successor Mahmud. Therefore during these years he had only the title of *Malik* and *Sipahsalar*. Probably that is why he could not circulate coins in his name.

# QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

In 1206 , Multan, Uch, Nahrawala, Sialkot, Lahore, Tabarhind , Tarain, Ajmer, Hansi, Sursuti, Merrut, Kol, Delhi, Badayun, Gwallior , Banaras, Kannauj, Kalinjar, Awadh, Malwa, Bihar and Luckhnouti etc, were included under the Ghourids in India. But his control has weakened in some parts of these places. Therefore Aibak, instead of conquering new territories, he considered necessary to focus on the security of the conquered territories.

## QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

He considered it more appropriate to define the boundaries of the state and pay attention to its administrative organization. It was very important that the Muizzi Amir and Malik obey his sovereignty. Initially he thought it appropriate to compromise with Yalduz and Qubacha.

# QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

The life of Aibak in India can be divided into three phases:

- (a) From 1192 to 1206 when he was the ruler of some parts of northern India as representative of Ghouri
- (b) From 1206 to 1208 when he was he was *Malik* or *Sipahsalar* of Indian possession of Ghouri
- (c) 1208 to 1210 when he was formal ruler of the independent Indian state.



# QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

The first phase of his rule was full of military activities, second he spend on diplomatic activities and third on outlining the map of Delhi Sultanate.

Qutubuddin Aibak's kingship was based on political ideas. Conquest and war were the political elements that inspired him. But he did not consider continuous victory alone to be enough.

## QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

To keep the political structure powerful, it was necessary to keep the territories it conquered safe and organized. He was a skilled soldier. His policy towards Ghiyasuddin Mahmud, Yalduz and Qubacha is a proof of his political skill. Instead of displaying his strength against them all the time, he acted politely which can be considered an important step in the uncertain situation of the time. According to Habibullah , the boldness of the Turks and the refined taste of the Persians were found in him. Because of his generosity he was called “*Lakh Baksh*” i.e. the giver of lakhs.

# QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

Aibak developed the city of Delhi as capital. He built mosques in Delhi and Ajmer and started the construction work of Qutub Minar , which paved the way for the development of a new architectural style in Northern India. Along with this, he maintained unity and organization among the diverse representatives of the Turkish ruling class of India, which provided a strong base to the newly established Sultanate.

## QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

After the sudden death of Aibak, the problem of succession once again arose because he had no son. Some of the chieftains declared a young man named Aram Shah the ruler of the Sultanate, but most of the chieftains were against his authority and rebellion broke out against him. After a brief rule of a few months, Iltutmish took over the rule by removing Aram Shah.

(To be continued)