

**CENTRAL
ADMINISTRATION OF
DELHI SULTANATE**

During the sultanate period a new administrative system based on arabic-persian system was introduced.

Since the caliph was the head of islam sultan needed to get authorized by the caliph.

But in behavior the sultans were free from him.

SULTAN

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graph TD; Sultan[SULTAN] --> Council[COUNCIL OF MINISTERS]; Council --> Wazir[WAZIR]; Council --> Diwaan[DIWAAN-E-AARIZ]; Council --> Diwan[DIWAN-E-INSHA]; Council --> DiwanR[DIWAN-E-RASALAT];
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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

WAZIR

DIWAAN-E-
AARIZ

DIWAN-E-
INSHA

DIWAN-E-
RASALAT

SULTAN

- Sultan was the head of central administration
- The all powers of the state was in the hand of sultan
- Sultan possessed judicial and executive powers
- Sultan had authority to appoint his successor
- Sultan's status was based on absolute monarchism

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

- Though sultan was the center of all powers of the state, he needed council of ministers to run the different departments which was called ‘majlis-i-khalwat’.
- Sultan was not obstructed to follow the advises of the ministers.
- Sultan had authority to appoint ministers in the council

In the sultanate period there were mainly four ministers in the council;

1. Wazir

2. Aariz-i-mumalik

3. Dabir-i-mumalik

4. Diwan-e-rasalat

Wazir:

- Wazir possessed more powers than other ministers.
- He had control over other ministers' department.
- He was mainly the head of the revenue department 'diwan-i-wizarat'.
- When sultan was out of station wazir used to act like sultan.
- To help wazir there were other staff under him in his department.

Other staff:

- ✓ Nayab wazir
- ✓ Mushrif-i-mumalik
- ✓ Mustaufi-i-mumalik
- ✓ Khajin
- ✓ Diwan-i-mustkharaj

Aariz-i-mumalik

- He was the head of the military department which was called ‘diwan-i-aariz’.
- He had the responsibility of army affairs.
- This department was established by Balban.

Dabir-i-mumalik

- He was the head of the governmental records.
- The department was called diwan-i-insha

Diwan-i-rasalat

- The historians have different opinions regarding this department.

Beside above said ministers, there were other ministers which are as follows;

Naib-i-mumalikat:

- started from Bahramshah the successor of Iltutmish.
- This minister got more powers than other ministers specially when sultan was out of station or incapable.

Sadr-us-sudur: He was the head of the religious affairs.

Kazi-ul-kazzat: he was the supreme judge after the sultan.

Thus there were ministers who looked after their departments' affairs, but the supreme authority was in the hand of sultan. These ministers were dependent on sultan. Sultan had the power to take final decision.

Thank you