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Razia Sultan and Politics of Patriarchy: Gender and Power

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Abstract:

Razia Sultan's reign as the first female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate marks a significant moment in the political history of medieval India, raising important questions about gender, power, and patriarchy within a male-dominated political system. This paper examines Razia Sultan's rule through the lens of political patriarchy, focusing on how gender shaped authority, resistance, and historical memory in the Delhi Sultanate. The study begins by analyzing the patriarchal political structure of the Sultanate, where sovereignty was closely associated with masculinity, military leadership, and elite consensus, leaving little institutional space for female authority (Majumdar, 1951; Habibullah, 1963). It then explores Razia Sultan's strategies to assert legitimacy, including her public exercise of power, administrative reforms, and engagement with military and court politics, as well as the intense resistance she faced from the Turkish nobility, which was often justified through gendered and moral arguments rather than purely political concerns (Satish Chandra, 2005; Jackson, 1999). The paper further examines how contemporary chroniclers and later historians interpreted her reign through gendered narratives that emphasized transgression and failure, thereby obscuring the structural constraints under which she governed (Brijbushan, 1990; Gabbay, 2011). Drawing on both classical historical works and recent journal-based scholarship, the study reassesses Razia Sultan's legacy, arguing that her short reign should be understood not as an anomaly but as a critical case that exposes the limitations of patriarchal governance in medieval India (S. Haeri, 2020; Khan, 2023). By situating Razia Sultan within the broader political and historiographical context of the Delhi Sultanate, this paper highlights the intersection of gender and power and underscores the importance of gender-sensitive analysis in medieval political history. Razia Sultan's rule, though brief, offers enduring insights into the challenges of female sovereignty and the ways historical narratives are shaped by patriarchal assumptions (Singh, 2019; Taher, 2017).

Keywords: Political Patriarchy, Noble resistance, Gendered authority, Social norms, Female Authority

Introduction:

The Delhi Sultanate, established in the early 13th century, was a political system deeply embedded in patriarchal norms. Authority and legitimacy were primarily determined by military strength, noble support, and male lineage, leaving very little room for women to assume formal political power. Rulership was imagined as a public, masculine role, requiring the display of authority

in both administrative and military arenas. Even women of the royal family, despite wealth or influence, were expected to remain confined to the private sphere and could exercise power only indirectly (Majumdar, 1951; Habibullah, 1963).

Razia Sultan's accession to the throne in 1236 CE was thus a remarkable departure from established norms. Appointed by her father, Iltutmish, she faced an environment where political authority was almost entirely male-dominated. Her rise challenged the conventions of succession, provoking skepticism among the Turkish nobility and court elites. Authority in the Delhi Sultanate was contingent on elite consensus, and any deviation from male kingship was perceived as a threat to political stability. The societal and political resistance to Razia highlights the extent to which gender norms were intertwined with concepts of power and legitimacy (Brijbhushan, 1990; Jackson, 1999).

Razia Sultan's reign cannot be understood without examining the gendered dynamics of political authority. While she attempted to assert her power publicly—appearing in court without a veil, directly supervising administration, and engaging in military matters—these actions were viewed as violations of established social norms. Male rulers could exercise similar authority without moral scrutiny, but for a woman, such acts were interpreted as transgressive, inviting opposition both morally and politically. Her reign thus exposes the limitations imposed on female sovereignty in a patriarchal political system (Chandra, 2005; S. Haeri, 2020).

Moreover, the historiography of Razia Sultan reflects enduring gender biases. Medieval chroniclers often framed her actions as morally or socially improper, reducing political conflicts to narratives of personal inadequacy. Modern scholarship, however, emphasizes her reign as evidence of the challenges faced by women in power, revealing the structural and cultural barriers inherent in the Sultanate system. By examining her life through the lens of patriarchy, gender, and political authority, this study seeks to highlight the broader implications of her rule for understanding female agency in medieval India (Habibullah, 1963; Majumdar, 1951). This paper is divided into three structural sections. The first section examines the patriarchal political structures of the Delhi Sultanate and how they shaped notions of power and legitimacy. The second section explores the gendered resistance to Razia Sultan's authority and the challenges she faced from male elites. The third section looks at how Razia Sultan has been remembered in history and how different historians have written about her reign, in order to understand how ideas about gender have shaped the way her rule is remembered and interpreted. The conclusion synthesizes these discussions, emphasizing the significance of Razia Sultan's reign for understanding the interplay between patriarchy, politics, and historical narrative (Satish Chandra, 2005; S. Haeri, 2020).

The study of Razia Sultan occupies a crucial place in the political history of medieval India because it brings into focus the relationship between gender and sovereignty in a rigidly patriarchal society. Her accession to the throne challenged entrenched political norms that associated authority,

military leadership, and governance exclusively with men. In the Delhi Sultanate, political legitimacy was constructed through elite consensus, military capability, and masculine ideals of kingship, leaving little space for female authority. Razia Sultan's rise therefore represented not merely a dynastic decision but a structural rupture within the political culture of the Sultanate (Majumdar, 1951; Habibullah, 1963).

This paper approaches Razia Sultan's reign not as an isolated anomaly but as a historically significant moment that reveals the limitations and contradictions of the Sultanate's political system. While traditional narratives often attribute her failure to personal shortcomings or moral transgressions, recent scholarship emphasizes the systemic resistance she faced from the Turkish nobility and administrative elite. By situating her rule within the broader framework of political patriarchy, the study highlights how gendered assumptions shaped both contemporary opposition and later historical interpretations (Satish Chandra, 2005; Jackson, 1999).

Another important objective of this paper is to engage critically with historiography. Medieval chroniclers often evaluated Razia Sultan through moral and gendered lenses, emphasizing her public visibility and authority as deviations from accepted norms. Such portrayals reinforced patriarchal values and obscured her administrative competence. Modern historians and journal studies have attempted to reassess these narratives by foregrounding questions of gender, power, and institutional constraints. This shift of perspective allows a more balanced understanding of Razia Sultan as a ruler navigating a hostile political environment rather than as a mere exception or failure (Brijbushan, 1990; Gabbay, 2011; Singh, 2019).

Accordingly, this paper is structured to examine three interrelated themes: the patriarchal political structure of the Delhi Sultanate, the gendered resistance to Razia Sultan's authority, and her legacy in historical memory. By combining classical historical works with recent journal-based scholarship, the study aims to contribute to a more nuanced interpretation of female rulership in medieval India. Razia Sultan's reign, though brief, continues to offer valuable insights into the dynamics of gender, power, and political legitimacy within a male dominated historical framework (S. Haeri, 2020; Khan, 2023).

Patriarchy and the Political Structure of the Delhi Sultanate:

The Delhi Sultanate, established in the early 13th century, was characterized by a highly centralized but inherently patriarchal political system. Authority in the Sultanate was closely tied to male lineage, military prowess, and elite consensus. The idea of kingship was socially and politically constructed as a masculine institution, where legitimacy and power were interlinked with the ruler's ability to lead in warfare and administer justice. Women, regardless of royal birth, were rarely recognized as formal political agents, and their participation in governance was often indirect, limited to advisory roles or acting through male relatives (Majumdar, 1951; Habibullah, 1963).

The structure of the Delhi Sultanate relied heavily on the Turkish nobility, who controlled both military and administrative apparatus. These nobles exercised significant influence over the succession process and governance decisions. The sultan's authority was therefore never absolute; it depended on maintaining the support of powerful male elites. This framework created an environment in which female rulers faced not only the traditional societal norms limiting their authority but also active political resistance from elites whose positions and privileges were threatened by the notion of a woman on the throne (Satish Chandra, 2005; Jackson, 1999).

Succession in the Delhi Sultanate was based primarily on hereditary principles but was heavily mediated by political and military elites. Unlike European monarchies where primogeniture was strictly enforced, the Sultanate's succession was flexible, yet male dominance remained unquestioned. The appointment of a female heir, as in the case of Razia Sultan, was unprecedented and thus seen as a disruption to the accepted political order. Even though Iltutmish explicitly nominated Razia as his successor due to her abilities, her legitimacy was challenged by courtiers and provincial governors who considered the throne inherently masculine and beyond female authority (Brijbhushan, 1990; Habibullah, 1963).

Patriarchy in the Sultanate extended beyond succession. Administrative and military roles were almost entirely male domains. High-ranking officials, commanders, and governors were exclusively men, and their loyalty was often secured through personal relationships, gifts, and political patronage. The Sultan depended on this elite network for both governance and security. Women, even royal princesses, were typically excluded from this network, making any attempt to exercise independent political power exceptionally difficult. Razia's efforts to assert authority by appointing competent administrators and participating in military affairs thus represented a direct challenge to these entrenched male networks (Majumdar, 1951; S. Haeri, 2020).

Religion also reinforced the patriarchal structure of the Sultanate. While Islamic law did not explicitly forbid female rulership, prevailing interpretations and social customs emphasized male authority. Chroniclers often highlighted women's roles as subordinate, framing any deviation as morally or socially problematic. This created an ideological framework that justified the exclusion of women from political office. A female ruler was therefore not only politically vulnerable but also subjected to scrutiny based on moral and gendered standards that male rulers rarely faced (Chandra, 2005; Jackson, 1999).

The sultanate's military-centric governance further limited the possibility of female authority. Kings were expected to lead armies in campaigns and maintain control over distant provinces. Physical presence and public visibility were integral to demonstrating power. Since women were rarely allowed to participate directly in these domains, their legitimacy was constantly questioned. Razia Sultan's efforts to appear publicly, personally oversee administration, and command loyalty from soldiers were

revolutionary but also made her a target for political attacks by nobles who considered such actions inappropriate for a woman (Habibullah, 1963; Brijbhushan, 1990).

Moreover, elite patronage networks were critical to sustaining rule. Loyalty was often conditional, and nobles could depose or rebel against the sultan if their interests were threatened. In a patriarchal environment, a female ruler faced additional skepticism regarding her ability to navigate these networks. Razia's gender compounded the challenges of gaining elite support, making her reign inherently unstable from the beginning. The combination of rigid gender expectations, elite politics, and the militarized governance structure created an environment in which female sovereignty was extremely difficult to sustain (Satish Chandra, 2005; Majumdar, 1951).

In addition to administrative challenges, social perceptions of gender roles influenced political behavior. Nobles and governors often refused to recognize the authority of a woman openly, and chroniclers framed resistance as morally justified. This social conditioning of elite actors reinforced patriarchal structures, demonstrating that even a highly competent and capable female ruler would struggle to maintain power in a system designed for male governance. Razia Sultan's reign, therefore, was not merely an individual experiment but a test of the political and social limits of gender within the Delhi Sultanate (S. Haeri, 2020; Brijbhushan, 1990). The political structure of the Sultanate also relied on symbolic demonstrations of power, such as coinage, inscriptions, and public ceremonies. Traditionally, these symbols were malecentered, projecting the sultan's masculinity and authority. Razia's public appearances, including her presence in court and ceremonial engagements, challenged these conventions and provoked criticism from nobles who considered such acts improper for a woman. Her engagement in symbolic politics highlights the deeply entrenched association of gender and authority in the Sultanate (Jackson, 1999; Majumdar, 1951).

Finally, the patriarchal political system of the Delhi Sultanate illustrates the intersection of gender, power, and legitimacy. While individual ability and competence were recognized, they were insufficient to overcome structural constraints imposed by a male-dominated elite. Razia Sultan's rise to power and the subsequent challenges she faced demonstrate that patriarchal norms were not merely social expectations but were actively reinforced through political, administrative, military, and ideological systems. Understanding this framework is essential for analyzing the resistance she encountered and for evaluating her reign in a broader historical context (Habibullah, 1963; Satish Chandra, 2005).

The patriarchal nature of the Delhi Sultanate was also reflected in its legal and symbolic practices, which reinforced male authority at every level of governance. Political power was communicated through symbols such as khutba, coinage, royal titles, and court rituals, all of which traditionally emphasized masculine sovereignty. These symbols were not merely ceremonial but served as visible markers of legitimacy and authority. Since women were rarely associated with these public

symbols of power, their exclusion further normalized the idea that governance was a male responsibility (Jackson, 1999; Majumdar, 1951).

Moreover, the political culture of the Sultanate was shaped by constant instability, including rebellions, succession disputes, and elite rivalries. In such an environment, rulers were expected to demonstrate firmness, military command, and personal authority. These qualities were culturally coded as masculine, making it even more difficult for a woman to be accepted as a legitimate sovereign. The resistance to female authority thus cannot be understood solely as prejudice but as part of a broader political culture that equated stability with male leadership (Habibullah, 1963; Satish Chandra, 2005). This context helps explain why Razia Sultan's accession generated intense opposition from the nobility. Her rule directly confronted the ideological foundations of political patriarchy, revealing how gender norms were embedded within institutions, elite behavior, and political expectations. The patriarchal structure of the Delhi Sultanate therefore functioned not only as a social system but as a political mechanism that restricted women's access to sovereign power (S. Haeri, 2020).

Gender, Authority, and Resistance to Razia Sultan's Rule:

Razia Sultan's accession to the throne in 1236 CE represented an unprecedented moment in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Although she was nominated by her father, Iltutmish, as his successor due to her administrative ability and political acumen, her rule immediately confronted entrenched patriarchal norms. Male elites in the court perceived women as inherently unsuited for political and military authority, which made Razia Sultan a unique challenge to the accepted political and social order. This opposition was not simply personal but structural, reflecting the deep-rooted gendered expectations of the Sultanate (Majumdar, 1951; Habibullah, 1963).

From the beginning, Razia Sultan demonstrated an active and public exercise of authority, which included personally supervising administrative decisions, appointing capable ministers, and leading military campaigns. She appeared in public without the veil, a bold deviation from the norms imposed on women of the time. Such actions were strategic, aiming to consolidate her legitimacy and show competence equal to her male predecessors. However, for the Turkish nobility and other elite groups, these displays of authority were seen as violations of gender norms, prompting both moral and political criticism (Jackson, 1999; Satish Chandra, 2005). Resistance to her rule was compounded by factionalism within the Sultanate. The Turkish nobility, controlling both administrative and military power, refused to accept a female sultan. Many nobles feared that recognizing a woman as ruler would weaken their own influence and disrupt traditional networks of patronage. Historical accounts, including contemporary chronicles, suggest that opposition was often justified on the basis of gender propriety, portraying Razia Sultan as transgressive or morally improper. Such interpretations highlight how gender and political power were tightly intertwined, with gendered arguments used to rationalize elite resistance (Brijbhushan, 1990; Gabbay, 2011).

Razia Sultan's innovative administrative strategies, such as appointing ministers based on competence rather than lineage, further antagonized the male-dominated nobility. While her choices strengthened the governance apparatus, they also provoked jealousy and fear among elites whose positions were threatened. Journal studies note that male courtiers often attempted to delegitimize her through rumors and propaganda, emphasizing her gender rather than her abilities. These gendered narratives effectively undermined her political authority and facilitated factional plots to remove her from power (Singh, 2019; Khan, 2023).

Chroniclers also reinforced gendered perceptions in their writings. Women rulers were frequently judged more harshly for actions considered normal for men, and Razia Sultan was no exception. Contemporary historians and poets focused on her public appearances, leadership style, and political decisions as signs of impropriety, rather than assessing her policies in the broader administrative and military context. Modern journals highlight how these narratives contributed to the perception of her reign as short-lived and problematic, despite evidence of her competence and popular support (Taher, 2017; Sharma, 2019).

Razia's challenges were also shaped by religion and social conventions. Islamic law did not formally prohibit female rulership, yet societal interpretations emphasized male dominance in public life. Nobles invoked these interpretations to legitimize opposition and frame resistance as morally necessary. By highlighting gendered limitations within the Sultanate's religious and cultural norms, historians argue that Razia Sultan's difficulties were not accidental but systemic (Majumdar, 1951; S. Haeri, 2020).

The political instability caused by elite opposition ultimately culminated in her deposition. Factional infighting, combined with gendered scrutiny of her authority, made her position untenable. Yet, her reign demonstrates that a competent female ruler could exercise sovereignty even in a patriarchal environment, albeit temporarily and under immense pressure. Journal research emphasizes that her attempts to negotiate legitimacy, authority, and gendered expectations reveal the complexities of female rulership in medieval India (Habibullah, 1963). Furthermore, her reign illustrates the ways gender influenced historical memory. Resistance was recorded not merely as political disagreement but often as moral or social judgment. By analyzing Razia Sultan's rule through both book-based and journal-based sources, scholars highlight how gender shaped elite behavior, public perception, and later historiography. Her experiences underscore the limitations imposed on female authority and offer insight into the social, political, and cultural frameworks of the Delhi Sultanate (Satish Chandra, 2005; Gabbay, 2011).

Ultimately, Razia Sultan's authority and the resistance she faced demonstrate the deep entrenchment of patriarchal structures in medieval political systems. While her reign challenged conventions, it also exposed the fragility of female sovereignty within a male-dominated governance

system. Both contemporary and modern analyses reveal that the intersection of gender, political legitimacy, and elite power defined her reign, making it a critical case study for understanding the complexities of female rule in a patriarchal society (Majumdar, 1951; Khan, 2023).

Another important aspect of resistance to Razia Sultan's rule was the way gendered criticism was selectively applied to her decisions. Administrative measures, court appointments, and military actions that were considered normal or even commendable when undertaken by male rulers were treated as controversial when initiated by Razia Sultan. This unequal evaluation reveals how gender functioned as a filter through which political authority was judged. Her mistakes were magnified, while her successes were minimized or ignored in both contemporary accounts and later narratives (Singh, 2019; Sharma, 2019).

Journal-based studies further argue that Razia Sultan's attempts to govern independently threatened entrenched power structures within the Sultanate. By reducing the influence of certain Turkish nobles and promoting administrative efficiency, she challenged elite privilege. Her gender made this challenge more visible and more threatening, allowing opposition to mobilize under the guise of moral or social concern rather than explicit political self-interest (Khan, 2023; Gabbay, 2011).

Thus, resistance to Razia Sultan was not merely a response to her gender but to the political implications of her authority. Gendered discourse became a convenient tool to delegitimize her rule and restore elite dominance. This highlights how patriarchy operated alongside political ambition, reinforcing male control over governance and limiting the space for female sovereignty within the Sultanate (Habibullah, 1963; Taher, 2017).

Razia Sultan's Legacy and Gendered Historiography:

Razia Sultan's reign, though brief, has had a lasting impact on the historiography of the Delhi Sultanate and the study of gendered power in medieval India. Her accession as the first female ruler of Delhi challenged not only political norms but also social and cultural expectations, making her an enduring subject of historical and literary attention. Medieval chroniclers often framed her rule in moralistic terms, emphasizing her gender as the source of political instability. Accounts from chroniclers such as Minhaj-i-Siraj and later historians frequently highlighted her public presence, leadership style, and military engagement as transgressive, portraying her as an exception to the natural order of male kingship (Majumdar, 1951; Habibullah, 1963). The narrative of Razia Sultan's gendered "failure" was reinforced by political opposition at the time. Nobles who resisted her authority justified their actions on moral and social grounds, arguing that a woman on the throne disrupted traditional hierarchies. These interpretations were later codified in historical records, creating a perception that her reign was inherently unstable. Modern journals note that such accounts reflect a combination of political bias and patriarchal assumptions rather than an objective assessment of her administrative and military capabilities (Gabbay, 2011; Singh, 2019).

Historiographically, Razia Sultan's reign has been interpreted through multiple lenses. Early 20th- century historians, relying heavily on Persian chronicles, often reduced her story to moral or anecdotal narratives, portraying her as a ruler undone by her gender. This approach minimized the structural and political complexities of her rule, framing her as an anomaly in an otherwise male-dominated political system. Contemporary scholarship, however, has emphasized her administrative competence, strategic decision-making, and efforts to navigate elite networks despite systemic resistance (Jackson, 1999; Brijbushan, 1990).

Gendered historiography has continued to shape Razia Sultan's legacy. While male rulers were rarely judged on moralistic grounds for the same administrative or military actions, female sovereignty was often scrutinized for perceived deviations from gender norms. Modern analyses suggest that chroniclers' emphasis on her gender and personal conduct obscured the broader political challenges she faced, including factional rivalries, elite manipulation, and the inherent instability of succession politics in the Sultanate (Satish Chandra, 2005; S. Haeri, 2020).

Recent journal studies highlight the ways in which Razia Sultan has been re-evaluated in both historical and feminist frameworks. Scholars argue that her temporary rise to power demonstrates the potential for female agency even within patriarchal constraints, while simultaneously revealing the fragility of such authority when challenged by entrenched male elites. Her reign has been cited as an example of how gender and power intersected in medieval governance, influencing both contemporary politics and subsequent historical memory (Taher, 2017; Khan, 2023).

Razia Sultan's public actions, including her visibility in court, appointments of capable ministers regardless of lineage, and participation in military campaigns, exemplify her efforts to assert legitimacy in the face of systemic opposition. By challenging traditional gender norms, she expanded the possibilities of political authority for women, even if her success was limited by patriarchal structures. Journals examining her reign note that these acts were not merely symbolic but represented strategic engagement with the institutional mechanisms of power available to her (Sharma, 2019).

Her legacy is also evident in later historical interpretations. Modern historians and feminist scholars have sought to recover Razia Sultan's achievements, arguing that her short reign should be understood as a significant political experiment rather than a failed anomaly. These studies emphasize that her effectiveness as a ruler depended not solely on personal qualities but on her ability to negotiate complex social and political networks in a system designed to exclude women from direct authority (Ali, 2024; Ahmed, 2020).

The historiographical debates around Razia Sultan illustrate broader trends in understanding medieval female rulership. By comparing chroniclers' narratives with modern scholarship, it becomes evident that the tension between gendered expectations and political authority shaped both contemporary resistance and subsequent historical memory. Her reign challenges simplified narratives

of female incapacity in medieval political systems and demonstrates the importance of evaluating rulers within their structural, social, and cultural contexts (Majumdar, 1951; Mishra, 2021).

Furthermore, Razia Sultan's story underscores the role of historiography in reinforcing or challenging patriarchal norms. While early accounts framed her as an aberration, modern historical and journal-based research highlights her governance as evidence of agency and leadership within a male-dominated framework. This reassessment contributes to broader discussions on gender, power, and historical representation, showing that female rulers, even in highly patriarchal societies, could exercise meaningful authority and leave lasting legacies (Chandra, 2005; S. Haeri, 2020).

In conclusion, Razia Sultan's legacy is twofold. She represents both the possibilities and limitations of female sovereignty in the Delhi Sultanate. Her reign demonstrates that while a competent woman could temporarily assume supreme authority, patriarchal structures and elite resistance ultimately constrained her power. At the same time, her enduring presence in historiography, literature, and scholarly discourse highlights the significance of gender in shaping historical memory and political narratives. By analyzing her reign through both traditional and modern sources, scholars gain insight into the complex interactions between gender, power, and historical interpretation in medieval India (Habibullah, 1963; Jackson, 1999).

The reassessment of Razia Sultan's legacy also reflects broader changes in historical methodology. Earlier historians often relied uncritically on elite chronicles, which were themselves shaped by patriarchal values and court politics. Recent scholarship has emphasized the need to read these sources critically, recognizing their silences, biases, and gendered assumptions. This methodological shift has allowed historians to reinterpret Razia Sultan's reign as a meaningful political experiment rather than a deviation from normative rule (Ahmed, 2020; Mishra, 2021).

Furthermore, Razia Sultan's place in historical memory continues to evolve. She has emerged as an important figure in discussions on women's leadership, sovereignty, and resistance in premodern societies. While her reign did not lead to long-term institutional change, it exposed the limitations of patriarchal governance and expanded the historical imagination regarding women's political roles. Her legacy lies not in duration but in disruption—challenging assumptions that continue to shape historical writing (S. Haeri, 2020; Ali, 2024).

By situating Razia Sultan within gendered historiography, scholars contribute to a more inclusive understanding of medieval Indian history. Her story demonstrates that women were not absent from political life but were often constrained, contested, and marginalized in historical narratives. Recognizing this allows for a richer and more critical engagement with the past (Satish Chandra, 2005).

Conclusion:

Razia Sultan's reign in the Delhi Sultanate represents a unique case of female authority in a

deeply patriarchal political system. Her accession challenged entrenched norms, forcing male elites, military commanders, and bureaucrats to confront a ruler whose gender defied conventional expectations. Throughout her reign, she sought to exercise authority publicly, supervise administration, and engage in military oversight, demonstrating political acumen and determination. However, her authority was continually undermined by the structural biases of a male-dominated political system, where legitimacy was closely tied to masculinity and elite approval (Majumdar, 1951; Habibullah, 1963).

The resistance she faced was both political and gendered. Nobles leveraged patriarchal norms to justify opposition, framing her public actions as morally or socially improper. Chroniclers emphasized her gender over her administrative and military competence, creating a historical narrative that portrayed her reign as anomalous or transgressive. By situating her struggles within the political, social, and cultural frameworks of the Sultanate, it becomes clear that her difficulties were systemic rather than personal (Brijbhushan, 1990; Jackson, 1999).

Razia Sultan's legacy also highlights the interplay between historical memory and gendered interpretations. Medieval chronicles and later historians often reduced her political role to moral judgment, obscuring the structural barriers she faced. Modern scholarship, supported by both books and journal studies, emphasizes her agency, administrative skill, and strategic choices, offering a more balanced assessment of her reign. Her temporary rise to power demonstrates both the possibilities and limitations of female sovereignty in a patriarchal society (Gabbay, 2011; S. Haeri, 2020; Singh, 2019). Importantly, her reign provides insight into how gender shaped both contemporary politics and historical narratives. By analyzing Razia Sultan's rule through the lens of political patriarchy, scholars gain a nuanced understanding of elite behavior, social expectations, and institutional constraints in the Delhi Sultanate. Her experiences reveal that while exceptional women could temporarily assume political power, sustaining authority required navigating a system resistant to female leadership (Habibullah, 1963; Satish Chandra, 2005).

In conclusion, Razia Sultan's rule was not merely a historical curiosity but a critical lens through which to examine the intersection of gender and power in medieval India. Her reign illuminates the structural limitations imposed by patriarchal institutions, the role of elite politics in enforcing gender norms, and the ways historiography has interpreted female authority. Studying her life and legacy underscores the importance of gender-sensitive analysis in understanding political history, demonstrating that female sovereignty, though possible, was fraught with systemic challenges in the Delhi Sultanate (Majumdar, 1951; Khan, 2023; Taher, 2017).

At the same time, Razia Sultan's experience compels historians to reconsider conventional frameworks used to assess political success and failure. Her deposition is often interpreted as evidence of the impossibility of female rule in medieval India; however, such an interpretation overlooks the

broader instability of the Delhi Sultanate itself, where even male rulers frequently faced rebellion, deposition, and assassination. When placed within this context, Razia Sultan's reign appears less as an exception and more as part of a wider pattern of contested sovereignty shaped by factional politics and elite rivalry (Jackson, 1999; Eraly, 2014).

Moreover, Razia Sultan's historical significance lies not only in her reign but also in the questions her rule raises about authority, legitimacy, and gendered power. Her ability to govern, however briefly, disrupted entrenched assumptions about women's political incapacity and exposed the ideological foundations of patriarchy within medieval governance. The continued scholarly engagement with her life reflects an ongoing effort to recover marginalized voices and challenge androcentric historical narratives. In this sense, Razia Sultan remains a vital figure for understanding both medieval political culture and the evolving historiography of gender and power in South Asian history (Haeri, 2020; Sharma, 2019).

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