



A Study of various reforms during Tughlaq period

Harshit, Dept of history distance, MDU Rohtak , hemudhankhar@gmail.com

Naveen Kumar, Indian Navy, Fightingmoron@gmail.com

There have been five dynasties during the sultanate period. Tughlaq dynasty comes in the middle and late dynasties. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was the father of the Tughlaq Dynasty. Alauddin Khilji (1301-1316) appointed Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq as the Subedar and Border Guard of Dipalpur in 1305 AD. He had earlier distinguished himself by acts of gallantry in Multan and Dipalpur, where he had also served in the Mongol-backed Rajput wars. Alauddin used him as one of the "distinguished Amirs." On the evening of 8 September 1320, he was crowned sultan. This is represented from the sources: When He sat on a throne, He had to contend with various challenges, including the complete dissolution of the Alauddin regime, which had lasted for almost two decades. Minister of finance Mubarakshah and Governor of Khuzestan Khusroshah drained the government treasury. "Amirs" ought to become self-sufficient. Fakhruddin Muhammad Jauna Khan, who was also granted the title of ulugh khan, became the new Delhi Sultan following the tragic death of his father, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, in 1325. During his rule, the sultanate achieved a remarkable historical milestone. During his rule, the Delhi Sultanate gained influence over a large portion of the Deccan and South India. This marked the zenith of the Delhi Sultanate's territorial expansion. Contrary to what is popularly accepted, the fall of the sultanate also started at this period.

Administrative Policy of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (AD 1320-1325)

The dynasty started with him. His father was Turkish and his mother was Punjabi, a woman from Punjab. To counter the Mongol invasions, he reinforced the North-Western defense.

The Kakatiya ruler of Warangal, Prataparudra-Deva II, was defeated by his uncle, Fakhr-uddin Muhammad Jauna Khan. The city of Tughlaqabad was founded by him. As Ghiyasuddin Bahadur rose up in uprising in Bengal, Huzur simply dismissed it. In 1325, after returning from his journey to Bengal, he died of a collapsing wooden pavilion. Historians say that Ahmad was assassinated because his son Jauna Khan had devised a plan to get rid of him so that the pavilion could be designed by the royal architect, Mir Imard.



He was ambitious and persistent in his efforts, as was his illustrious predecessor, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq. His policies on administration is revolutionary. He has a particular predilection for the implementation of new things both in international and domestic relations. For the best of motives, he launched some experiments in domestic strategy. However, these new designs and projects collapsed and dealt a major blow to the Delhi Sultanate's financial status.

Revenue Management:

Muhammad bin Tughlaq was very involved in developing the sultanate's tax collection administration. reforms for the development of the state.

The task in handling business sales. He directed that an accounting of all provinces' revenue and expenditures be compiled for the sultanate's first phase. As required, the provincial governors demanded all of the related documents be submitted to the center for compilation of the registry. To enforce a standardized land revenue level and to ensure that no village was unassessed remained the sultan's primary reason for doing this exercise. The department of royal companions is known as diwan-imustakhriz was formed to receive outstanding payments and arrears.

In the Doab, taxation:

The sultan raised taxation by ten or twenty times higher in order to increase state revenue. The sultan is accused of tyranny and bloodthirstiness, which is why he enforced this law. Descriptions of the loss levied on the population due to onerous taxation Thanks to the lack of rainfall, a drought broke out in the Doab, prompting a rise in taxation. In addition, as a result of these consequences, the wealthy became poor, the farmers lost their lands, and large territories of land became depopulated.

Dr. A.L. Srivastava states that, at one point, the sultan supported the farmers by supplying them with loans to buy crops, bullocks, and other equipment. Also in conjunction with wells for irrigation, the scheme eventually failed.

Tughlaq recognized that developing agriculture was a crucial step to ensure an uninterrupted flow of revenue into the treasury. in order to accomplish this, he created a separate department explicitly for this purpose



Under a minister, agriculture department is setup known as, Amir-i-Kohi. One of the key goals was to maximize the amount of land planted. The 60-square-mile tract of land was expressly selected for state farming by Dr. A. L. Srivastava. Crops of various types were planted in rotation on the land. More than seventy lakh tankas were expended in three years on this experiment. After three years of hard labor, the experiment eventually failed and the project was scrapped. Corruption among officials and cultivators being insensitive to the performance of the experiment was some of the contributing factors in the failure of the well-intentioned experiment. Also, the project was hastily scrapped. Even, the duration of three years was reasonably short without any positive outcomes.

Ideas for Modernizing Currency:

As far as his currency changes are concerned, Muhammad bin Tughlaq is better remembered for his unsuccessful effort to move the capital. In the year 1329-1330, he instituted currency changes by changing the new coins to balance the various quantities of gold and silver. His latest coins received praise for their looks and how they were made. The latest launch of a new coin named dokani raised several eyebrows. The coin bore verses from the Qu'ran. As a comfort to the people, vast amounts of small coins were struck. The consequence of this was that he was referred to as the 'Prince of Dealers.' Muhammad Bin Tughlaq also started a new form of currency by issuing coins whose worth was only symbolic. Mustapha Barani says that in order to cope with the rising costs of military spending, the sultan, both cash transactions, including gold and silver coins, to be considered as legal tender for copper and brass tokens as well As mentioned above, there were additional considerations behind this novel venture, including the treasury being exhausted due to wars and rebellions as well as various expensive tests.

Token money struggled because the government did not have a monopoly on distributing tokens. It was difficult to tell the difference between government-issued coins and coins created by private companies.

Administering Justice



It was commonly rumored that the sultan acted on his principles in justice. Every Monday and Thursday, special officers arranged a durbar in the diwan-ikhas to receive public grievances. The patrician was known as the Sadr-i-Jahan, or Sadr-i-Jahan Khan. Inner justice may be accessed. In order to discourage the officials from bringing the rule into their own hands, the mir-i-dad saw to it that the officials could not do so. There were cases in which the judge handed down capital punishment. Confessions were collected by torture. Not even the ancestors of the sages and clergy were spared the statute.

References :

1. <https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/delhi-sultanate-under-tughlaq-dynasty-a-complete-overview-1491890278-1>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tughlaq_dynasty
3. Barrie & Rockliff Ancient Art of Warfare Vol, I, London 1956.
4. Eggenbergert David A Dictionary of Battles. London. 1967,
5. Slogood, Robert Islamic Arms and Amoxirs. London. 1974.
6. Field Marshall A History of Warfare. 1068. Viscount Montgomery
7. Oman C.W.C. A History of the Art of war in Middle ACTOS. New York, 1960,
8. Lal K.S. (1950) *History Of The Khaljis (1290-1320)*, Indian Press Limited, Allahabad
9. Rizvi Saiyad Athar Abbas (2016) *Khalji Kaleen Bharat*, Rajkamal Prakashan New Delhi
10. Barani Ziauddin (2015) *Tarikh-I Firoz Shahi* Translated by Zilli Ishtiaq Ahmed Primus Books Delhi
11. Abbas Rizvi Athar (1955) *History of The Khaljis* History Department, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
12. Qureshi Ishtiaq Husain (1996) *The Administration of the Sultanate Of Delhi* Oriental Book Reprint Corporation, New Delhi
13. Habib, Nizami Mohammad, *A comprehensive History of India Vol. 5: The Delhi Sultanate (A.D. 1206-1526)* Peoples Publishing House, Delhi