

REIGN OF MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ

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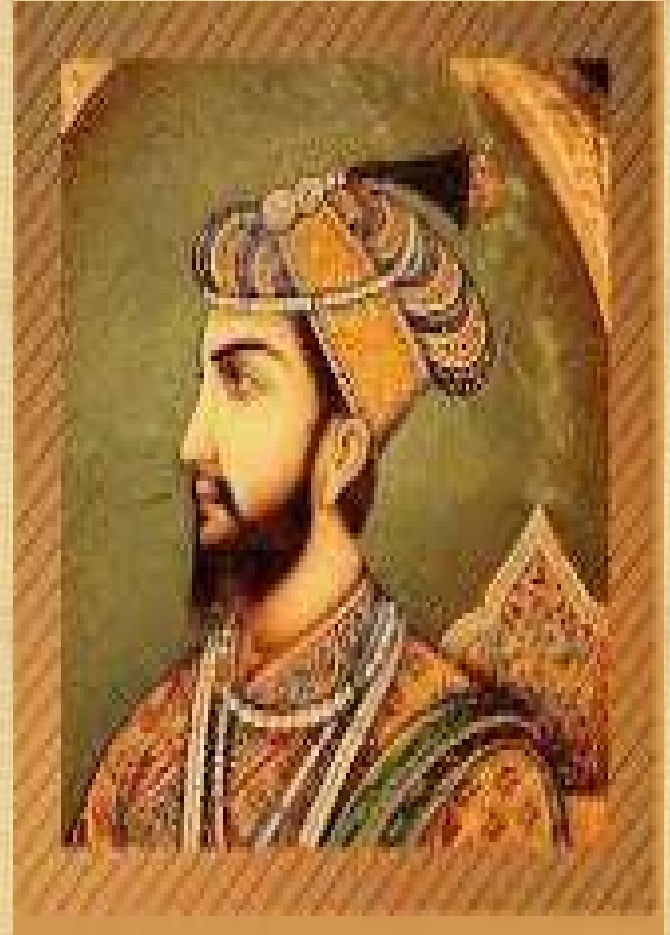
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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

HANDIQUE GIRLS' COLLEGE

REIGN OF MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ



RISE OF TUGHLUQ DYNASTY



- THE TUGHLUQ DYNASTY EMERGED ON THE INDIAN POLITICAL SCENE IN 1320 CE.
- GHIYASUDDIN TUGHLUQ ESTABLISHED THE DYNASTY AFTER SEIZING POWER FROM THE KHILJI RULERS.
- HE WAS A PROMINENT OFFICER OF DELHI SULTANATE. HIS REIGN WAS MARKED BY VARIOUS MILITARY CONQUESTS AND THE EXPANSION OF THE DELHI SULTANATE
- HIS SON MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ SUCCEEDED HIM AND FURTHER EXPANDED THE EMPIRE THROUGH MILITARY CAMPAIGNS

MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ

- MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ WAS BORN ON 1290 AD, DELHI.
- HE WAS THE SECOND SULTAN OF THE TUGHLUQ DYNASTY AND SON OF SULTAN GHIYASUDDIN TUGHLUQ
- HE ASCENDED TO THE DELHI THRONE UPON HIS FATHER'S DEATH.
- HE HAD AN INTEREST IN MEDICINE. HE WAS ALSO SKILLED IN SEVERAL LANGUAGES



EARLY LIFE AND ASCENSION TO THE THRONE

- MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ BORN TO GHIYASUDDIN TUGHLUQ WAS ALSO KNOWN AS PRINCE FAKHR MALIK JAUNA KHAN.
- HE RECEIVED A COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION IN VARIOUS FIELDS INCLUDING PHILOSOPHY, MILITARY TACTICS FROM AN YOUNG AGE.
- HE ASCENDED THE THRONE IN FEBRUARY 1325 AD AFTER HIS FATHER'S DEATH.
- IN HIS REIGN HE CONQUERED WARANGAL, MA'ABAR AND MADURAI.
- IN THE CONQUERED TERRITORIES HE CREATED A NEW SET OF REVENUE OFFICIALS TO ASSESS THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE AREA.

AMBITIOUS REFORMS

- Muhammad ruled Delhi Sultanate from 1325-1351.
- Relocation of the Capital City from Delhi to Daulatabad.

• Located in the Deccan region of India
REASONS FOR CAPITAL RELOCATION

- Strategic locations
- Military Strategy
- Agricultural Prosperity

PROCESS OF RELOCATION

- Tughluq ordered Mass Migration of the population from Delhi to Daulatabad.
- Journey was long arduous. Many lost lives lacking in food, water and shelter.

CONSEQUENCES

- Mass discontent
- Administrative Challenges
- Financial Strain
- Reversal of decision

CONCLUSION TO THE CAPITAL RELOCATION PROCESS

- It was a disastrous decision.
- Led to significant social, economic and administrative challenges.



TOKEN CURRENCY



- Token currency introduced for economic control and centralization of minting process.
- Tokens made of copper and brass
- People required to exchange their coins for tokens to use as currency.
- Minting of coins started in 1330 AD.

CHALLENGES AND CONSEQUENCES

- Counterfeiting posed a significant challenge
- Lack of acceptance among the people
- Confusion and perplexion .
- Economic instability
- Difficulties in exchanging coins

- Resistance from merchants and traders affected the adoption of the token currency.
- The complexity of the conversion process
- Public mistrust in the token currency
- It contributed to the overall economic turmoil.

In conclusion, Mohammad bin Tughluq's token currency had good intentions but faced challenges, leading to economic instability and ultimately being abandoned in favor of regular coins.

Taxation and administrative innovations

TAXATION IN DOAB –

- Imposing of heavy agricultural taxes
- Introduction of new tax on the doab region between Ganges and Yamuna
- Poorly executed economic reforms

ADMINISTRATIVE INNOVATION –

- Creation of new agricultural department
- Shifting of capital from Delhi to Devagiri(DAULATABAD)



CREATION OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Centralized control

Muhammad Bin Tughluq established a centralized agricultural department.

Appointment of officials

Competent officials were appointed to manage the agricultural department

Implementation of new techniques

New and improved techniques were introduced in order to enhance the productivity

Research and development

The department focused on research and development in agriculture

Taxation and revenue collection

The department played a pivotal role in revenue collection

IMPACT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Increased agricultural output

Implementation of advanced techniques and proper management led to increased agricultural productivity

Strengthen the economy

Surplus production and revenue collection gave a boost to the economy of Delhi sultanate

Improved living standards

Better living condition and stable food supply were to seen

MILITARY CAMPAIGNS

- MUHAMMAD LAID CAMPAIGN AGAINST WARANGAL KINGDOM OF THE DECCAN REGION.
- A EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WAS ALSO SENT TO KHORASAN BY TUGHLUQ IN THE YEAR 1333.
- HIS MOST NOTABLE SERIES OF CAMPAIGNS WERE AGAINST THE SOUTH REGION RULERS FROM 1336-1347.
- MUHAMMAD FACED CHALLENGES IN BENGAL DUE TO REGIONAL REVOLTS.
- HE ALSO LED ANOTHER EXPEDITION TARGETING THE KULLU KANGRA REGION OF PRESENT DAY HIMACHAL PRADESH.
- SEVERAL OTHER MILITARY CAMPAIGNS WERE ALSO LAUNCHED DURING HIS REIGN BUT MANY OF THEM ENDED IN FAILURE.

Conclusion

- HE PASSED AWAY ON MARCH 20, 1351 ON HIS WAY TO THATTA, SINDH, WHILE HE WAS CAMPAIGNING IN SINDH AGAINST TEEGHI , A TURKIC SLAVE TRIBE.
- HE RULED FROM FEBRUARY 1325 UNTIL HIS DEATH . AND HIS REIGN ENDED.
- HE LEFT BEHIND A COMPLEX LEGACY THAT CONTINUES TO BE A SUBJECT OF HISTORICAL DEBATE.
- HIS RULE WAS MARKED BY SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENT , IT IS EQUALLY KNOWN FOR ITS AMBITIOUS YET CONTROVERSIAL POLICIES.
- AND AFTER THE DEMISE OF MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ HIS COUSIN FIRUZ SHAH TUGHLUQ CAME IN POWER FROM 1351 TO 1388 AD



THE REIGN OF MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ WAS MARKED BY BOTH AMBITIOUS REFORMS AND CONTROVERSIAL DECISIONS . WHILE HE HAD GOOD INTENTIONS, SOME OF HIS POLICIES, LIKE THE TOKEN CURRENCY, FACED CHALLENGES AND CAUSED ECONOMIC ISSUES. DESPITE HIS EFFORTS, HIS REIGN WAS SEEN AS TURBULENT AND HIS RULE WAS EVENTUALLY MET WITH RESISTANCE