

Tughlaq or Turks Dyansty (1320-1413 AD)

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320-1325 AD)

- ☞ He sent his son named Muhammad bin Tughlaq or Jauna Khan to Madurai (Pandyas) and Warangal (Kakatiyas) to establish his authority.
- ☞ Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq/Ghasi Malik was the first ruler of Tughlaq dynasty among the commanders of Alauddin. He founded the Tughlaq dynasty. His mother was a Hindu Jat lady and father was a Quraunah Turk, the slave of Balban. Ghaiyasuddin Tughlaq was the cheif commander of many major campaigns in the reign of Alauddin. He was appointed as the Governor of Dipalpur. He chased and defeated Mongols 29 times, so he was famous as Malik-ul-Ghazi. He ascended the throne of Delhi as the first Sultan of Tughlaq dynasty assassinating Khusrau Shah on 8 September, 1320 AD. He was also known by the name of Ghazi Beigh Tughlaq or Ghazi Tughlaq.
- ☞ He was not in good terms with Nizamudding Auliya, Sufi saint based in Delhi. He was the 1st Sultan to start the irrigation work.
- ☞ He built a strong fort called as Tughlaqabad fort near Delhi.
- ☞ He died due to the collapse of wooden structure on him.

Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-1351 AD)

- ☞ He annexed the Deccan region and expanded his empire towards south and east India extending till Orissa. By 1324 AD, his extent reached till Madurai and later on he annexed Kampili (South Karnataka) in 1328 AD.
- ☞ He conquered the frontier region from Lahore to Kalanaur including Peshawar.
- ☞ He built a small city in Delhi that was known as Adilabad or the Above of Justice and a city of Jahanpanah.

- ☞ He conversed with the Muslim mystics, Hindu Yogis and Jain saints like Jinaprabha Suri. As a result, he was known as a rationalist by many orthodox theologians.
- ☞ Ibn Battuta who wrote Rihala came to Delhi in 1333 AD and served as Qazi in Delhi for 8 years. He could not see harmful effects of Tughlaq's experiments like transfer of capital and token currency.
- ☞ Ibn Battuta was a resident of Tangier (north Africa).

Muhammad bin Tughlaq

Transfer of Capital

- ☞ He decided to transfer his capital from Delhi to Deogir and re-named Deogir as Daulatabad.
- ☞ Only the upper classes consisting of shaikhs, nobles, ulema were shifted to Daulatabad.
- ☞ No proper plan was made by him to shift the entire population.
- ☞ He built a road from Delhi to Deogir and set up rest houses for the travellers.
- ☞ He wanted to control the north India from Daulatabad, but the whole scheme was given up:
- ☞ Due to the growing discontent among the people of the north India.
- ☞ Since, it was difficult to control north from the south, but it improved the communication between them.

Token Currency

- ☞ Introduced a Bronze coin and ordered that it should be accepted as equivalent to the silver tanka.
- ☞ Token currency was issued, due to
- ☞ Shortage of silver in India during the 14th century AD.
- ☞ Empty of royal treasury by Sultan's various conquest.

- ☞ People began to mint token currency in their houses which led to its withdrawal at a later stage.

Mongol Threat:

- ☞ During the early period of reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, the Mongols under the leadership of Tarmashrin burst into Sindh and his force reached upto Merrut.
- ☞ Muhammad Tughlaq defeated Mongols near the Jhelum river and occupied Kalanaur. As a result, his power extended up to Peshawar beyond the Indus river.
- ☞ After coming back from Deogir, the Sultan recruited a large army in order to occupy Ghazni and Afghanistan. Barani says that his object was to occupy Khurasan and Iraq and to re-establish what has been called the scientific frontier (the area upto the Hindukush and Qandhar).
- ☞ But this expedition got failed due to two reasons:
 - Internal: Failure of the experiment of adopting a token currency and and tus, the army was disbanded.
 - Extenal: The situation in Central Asia changed rapidly.

Qarachil Expedition:

- ☞ This expedition, during his reign, was launched in the Kumaon-Garhwal region or Kashmir probably to counter the threat of Chinese incursions.
- ☞ Tughlaq, originally, wanted to cross Himalayas and invade China. However, he faced local resistance in Himachal Pradesh.
- ☞ The army went too far into the inhospitable region and suffered heavy losses (nearly all his 10,000 soldiers died) and he was forced to retreat.

Other Measures by Sultan

- ☞ Diwan-i-amir-i-kohi (agriculture department) was set up to expand cultivation in the doab. The area was divided into development blocs headed by an official whose job was to expand cultivation by giving loans to the cultivators and to insist them to

cultivate superior crops-wheat in place of barely and sugar cane in place of wheat, grapes and dates in place of sugarcane. This scheme was failed because the men chosen for the purpose proved to be inexperienced, dishonest and misappropriated the money for their personal use.

☞ **Takkavi loans were given to farmers for cultivation. Sultan spent 70 lakh tankas to create a model farm under his control in an area of 64 square miles.**

☞ **He increased the land revenue slightly above half of the produce in the doab region, it was fixed arbitrarily, not on the basis of actual produce. However, this measure failed due to famine for half a dozen years. He formulated Famine Code to provide relief measures to famine-affected people. The Sultan left Delhi and for 2 years and 6 months lived in a Swargadwari camp (100 miles from Delhi).**

☞ **He introduced Gold coins called dinars and Silver coins called adls.**

☞ **He was first among all Sultans of Delhi who participated in public celebration of Holi and visited the shrine of Muinuddin Chisti (Ajmer).**

Nobility:

☞ **His nobility consisted of different sections such that, there was no co-operation among them and were not loyal towards the sultan.**

Rebellions:

☞ **Rebellions took place one after another in different parts of the empire for e.g., in Bengal, Mabar (Tamil Nadu), Warangal, Kampili (Karnataka), West Bengal, Awadh, Gujarat and Sindh.**

☞ **Khwaja Jahan (wazir of Muhammad Tughlaq) was left in charge of the capital, when the Sultan went out to deal with the rebellions.**

☞ **In South, there was another rebellion led by two brothers Harihara and Bukka who later established the Vijayanagara empire. In**

Deccan, some foreign nobles set up a principality near Daulatabad which was expanded into the Bahmani empire.

☞ Many of the ulemas, qazis, Khatibs (preachers) rebelled against the Sultan owing to his proximity to the Hindus and Jogis provoking chroniclers as Isami and Barani to denounce him as irreligious.

☞ Thus, the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, while marking the zenith of Delhi Sultanate, also saw the beginning of the process of its disintegration.

Firuz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388)

☞ He led a campaign towards Jainagar (in Odisha) and marched against Nagarkot and collected 1300 Sanskrit manuscripts from the temple library of Jawalamukhi and all were translated into Persian language by Arizuddin Khan Dalali-i-Firuz Shahi.

☞ He led a campaign towards Kangra in the Himalayan hills. Then, he marched towards Thatta (Sindh) and suppressed a rebellion there which was his longest campaign. The Thatta expedition has been described as the most mismanaged military operation in the history of Delhi Sultanate.

☞ Iqtadari system was made hereditary during his region. Land assignments (jagir system) were given to soldiers and their recruitment was made hereditary.

☞ Jizyah tax was imposed first time on non-Muslims and he prohibited the practice of Muslims women going to worship at the graves of saints.

☞ He imposed Sharb (tax on irrigation) and constructed three canals for irrigation:

- From Sirsa to Hansi
- From Sutlej to Hansi (Longest Canal: 200 km)
- From Yamuna to Hissar

☞ He developed Karkhanas (royal workshops) in which slaves were employed and organised under the department of slaves where

officer incharge was wakil-i-dar. He was responsible for the maintenace of proper decorum in the court and placing nobles in their proper order of precedence at formal receptions and could order the Kotwals to make a lists of unemployed persons and arranged dowries for the daughters of the poor.

- ☞ He appointed Khwaja Hisan-ud-din for the purpose of making a rough estimate of the public revenue and Khan-i-Jahan Maqbal (a Telugu Brahman) as wazir.
- ☞ He established Diwan-i-Khairat (department of charity) for the poor people and Diwan-i-bandagan (slaves department). Free hospitals, Dar-ul-Shafa were established along with marriage bureaus for poor Muslims.
- ☞ He introduced two new coins: Adha (50% Jital) and Bitch (23% Jital). He reduced Octroi duties on trade.

Nasiruddin Mahmud (1394-1413)

- ☞ During his reign, Malwa declared its independence and Timur invaded India in 1398. Timur was a Turk but could claimed blood relationship with Changez Khan. He sacked Delhi for three days and withdrew from India in 1399 AD.

Saiyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)

Saiyid Dynasty

Establishment

- Timur defeated the army of Delhi in 1398 and appointed Khizr Khan as the ruler of Multan.
- Khizr Khan defeated Sultan Daulat Khan and captured Delhi.

Rulers

- Khizr Khan (1414-1421)– Founder of Saiyid dynasty
- He assumed the title of Rayat-i-Ala
Alam Shah (1445-1451)– He was the only Sultan who abdicated his throne voluntarily and moved to a small town away from Delhi.

Decline

- Alam Shah became the Sultan but proved to be a totally incompetent Sultan.
- Alam Shah's wazir Hamid Khan invited Bahlul Lodi to take charge of the army.

Khizr Khan (1414-1421 AD)

- ☞ During his reign, coins were struck and khutba was read in name of Timur and after the death of Timur, it was read in the name of his successor Shahrukh.
- ☞ Mubarak Shah was the son of Khizr Khan. He was buried in a tomb in Delhi at Kotla Mubarakpur, named after him. He was succeeded by his nephew Mohammad Shah. His inefficiency contributed fast to the weakening of the Saiyid dynasty. He died in 1445 AD and was buried in Delhi in the Lodhi Gardens.

Alauddin Alam Shah (1445-1451 AD)

- ☞ His wazir, Hamid Khan invited Bahlul Lodi to take charge of the army.
- ☞ During his reign, Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi was composed by Yahiya bin Ahmad Sirhindi.

Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)

- ☞ The Lodi's dominated the upper Ganga valley and the Punjab from the middle of the 15th century AD.

Bahlul Lodi (1451-1489)

- ☞ He annexed Shargi dyansty of Jaunpur (founded by Malik Sarwar) and appointed his son Barbak Shah as the Governor of Jaunpur.
- ☞ He issued a copper coin in Jaunpur and Barbak Shah also issued double falus coins at the same time.

To win the support of the Afghan nobles, he declared himself as one of the Afghan peers not the king.

Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517)

- ☞ He was a contemporary of Mahmud Begarha of Gujarat and Rana Sanga of Mewar. His real name was Nizam Khan and his mother was a Hindu.
- ☞ He shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra in 1504 AD and constructed many mosques there. He abolished duties on corn and promoted trade and commerce.
- ☞ He composed many Persian verses under the pen-name Gulrakhi.
- ☞ He introduced a new system of land measuring known as gazz-i-Sikandari.

Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526)

- ☞ Rana Sanga of Mewar defeated him in the Battle of Khatoli in 1518 AD.
- ☞ The ruler of Gwalior who was a Rajput gave shelter to Jalan Khan, brother of Ibrahim. Therefore, Ibrahim attacked and annexed Gwalior to his kingdom and murdered his brother.

Lodi Dynasty

Rulers

Bahlul Lodi – He became the general of the army during the reign of Saiyid dynasty.

- He suppressed the Khokhar revolts
- He brought the rulers of Kalpi and Dholpur under his suzerainty
- **Sikandar Lodi** – Re-imposed Jizyah on non-muslims
- He believed in the superior position of the Sultan among the nobles.
- He re-annexed Bihar, Dholpur, Narwar and some parts of Gwalior and Nagor to the Delhi Sultanate.
- **Decline** – Bihar declared its independency.
- Daulat Khan, the Governor of Punjab, rebelled and sent an invitation to Babur at Kabul to invade India.
- Babur defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 AD at the First Battle of Panipat.