PARMAR SSC

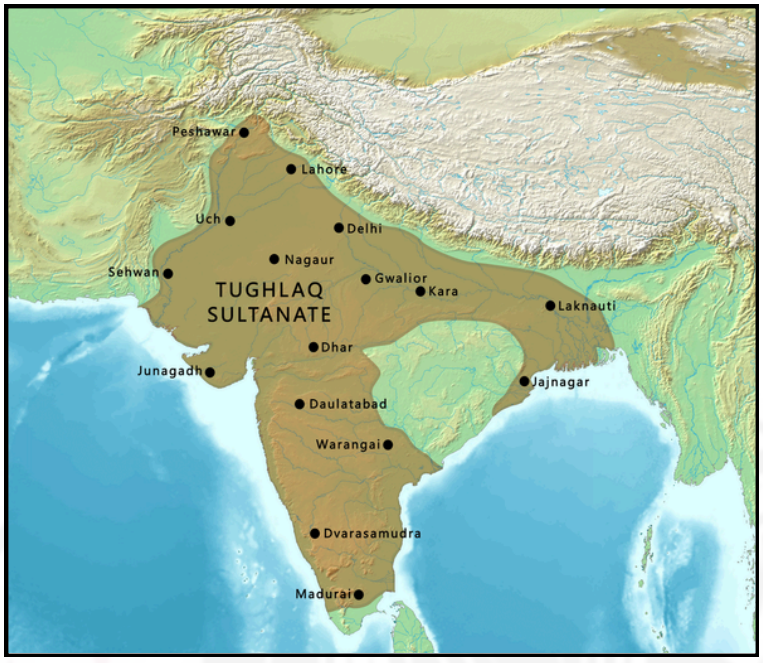
Delhi Sultanate
(Part - 2)







The Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414 AD)



Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq (1320-1325 AD)

- Originally known as Ghazi Mallik, he killed Khusrau Khan (the last King of Khilji Dynasty) and took the title Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq.
- Construction: He built the city of Tughlaqabad (3rd city of Delhi) and the Tughlaqabad Fort.
- Death: He died in an accident and was succeeded by his son Jauna (Ulugh Khan). Who assumed the title of Muhammad bin Tuglaq.

Mohammad Bin Tuglaq (1325-1351 AD)

- Identity: His original name was Jauna. He is also known as the "wisest fool".
- Empire: He had the largest kingdom of all.
- Religious Visit: He was the First Sultan to visit the tomb of Moinuddin Chishti (Ajmer).
- Appointments: He appointed people from various backgrounds to high positions:
- Aziz Khummar (Wine distiller), Firuz Hajjam (Barber), Manka Tabbakh (Cook), Ladha and Pira (Gardeners).

Key Experiments & Events:

- Taxation in Doab (1326).
- Transfer of Capital (1327): From Delhi to Daulatabad (Devagiri).
- Token Currency (1329): Introduced Bronze currency with high value.
- Khurasan expedition (1329): Proposed but not executed.
- Qarachil expedition (1330).

} **Failed**

Reforms:

- Gave Sondhar loan (cash in exchange of gold) and Taccavi loan.
- Set up an Agriculture Dept called Diwan-i-kohi.



Architecture:

- Built the city of Jahanpana (4th city of Delhi) and the **Begumpuri Mosque.**
- Built the Mausoleum (Maqbara) of Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi.

Literary Sources:

- Ibn Battuta: A traveller from Morocco who wrote Rihla.
- Ziauddin Barani: Writer during his reign who wrote Tarikh-i-Firoz shahi and Fatwa-i-Jahandari.
- Postal System (Described by Ibn Battuta):
  - Uluq: Horse post (Stations were kept at a distance of 4 miles).
  - Dawa: Foot post (There were 3 stations per mile).
  - Bell: The foot runners carried a Bell to announce their arrival.

Firoz Shah Tuglaq (1351-1388 AD)

- Military Policy: Soldiers were not paid in cash but by assignments on land revenue of villages called Vajeha. The Iqta system was made hereditary.

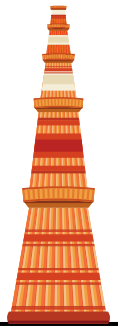
Ulema - Religious officer

Social Work:

- He was the first Sultan to start the translation of Hindu Religious texts into Persian.
- Established a hospital at Delhi: Dar-ul-Shifa.
- Created a new department: Diwan-i-khairat (for the marriage of poor girls).

Taxation (Based on Quran):

- Kharaj: Land tax (1/10 of the produce).
- Zakat: 2% tax on property.
- Jizya: Levied on Non-Muslims (It became a separate tax during his time).
- Khams: 1/5 booty captured during war.
- Irrigation Tax: He repaired canals and imposed Haque-i-Sharb (irrigation tax) and Hasil-i-Sharb (water tax).



Construction:

- Built cities: Fatehabad, Hisar, Jaunpur (named after Jauna/MBT), and Firozabad (5th city of Delhi).
- Built the 5th storey of Qutub Minar.

Personal Facts & Coronation

- Autobiography: He wrote his own autobiography titled Fatuhat-i-Firozsahi.
- Coronation (Rajyabhishek): Took Place at Thatta (Sindh, Pakistan) in 1351

Succession & End of Tughlaqs:

- Khan-i-Jahan Maqbul was the powerful Wazir of FST.
- After him, his son Khan-i-Jahan II became Wazir but faced conflict with Prince Muhammad.
- Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah became the Sultan.

Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451 AD)

Timur Invasion (1398):

- Timur invaded during the reign of Muhammad Shah Tuglaq / Naseeruddin Muhammad Shah (last ruler of Tuglaq).
- After defeating the Delhi army, Timur appointed Khizr Khan as the ruler of Multan.
- Death: Timur died in 1405 AD while on his way to conquer China.

Khizr Khan (1414-1421):

- He defeated Sultan Daulat Khan, occupied Delhi, and founded the Sayyid Dynasty.
- Title: Rayat-i-Ala.
- The Sayyids were known as "Kulah-Daran"(Cap Wearers).
- Origin: In Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi, Yahya-bin-Ahmad Sirhindi tells that Sayyids were descendants of Prophet Muhammed.

Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526 AD)

- Lodi's were Afghan Origin.
- Founder: Bahlol Lodi (1451AD-1489AD).

Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517):

- He is also known as Nizam Shah.
- He founded Agra in 1504 and shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra in 1506.
- Introduced Gaz-i-Sikandari (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields.
- He was a poet and composed poems in Persia under the pen name Gulrukhi.
- Gave orders to build Moth ki Masjid (**Double dome structure**) in Delhi.



Double dome structure

Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-1526):

- He fought the Battle of Panipat (1526) with Babur.
- Babur was invited by Daulat Khan.

Central Administration

Department Name	Function	Associated Ruler
Diwan-i-Wizarat	Department of Finance	--
Diwan-i-Arz	Military Department	Balban
Diwan-i-Insha	Department of Correspondence	--
Diwan-i-Risalat	Department of Appeals	--
Diwan-i-Mushtakhraj	Department of Arrears	Alauddin Khilji
Diwan-i-Riyasat	Department of Commerce	Alauddin Khilji
Diwan-i-Kohi	Department of Agriculture	Md. Bin Tughlaq
Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department of Slaves	Firoz Shah Tuglaq
Diwan-i-Khairat	Department of Charity	Firoz Shah Tuglaq
Diwan-i-Isthiaq	Department of Pension	Firoz Shah Tuglaq



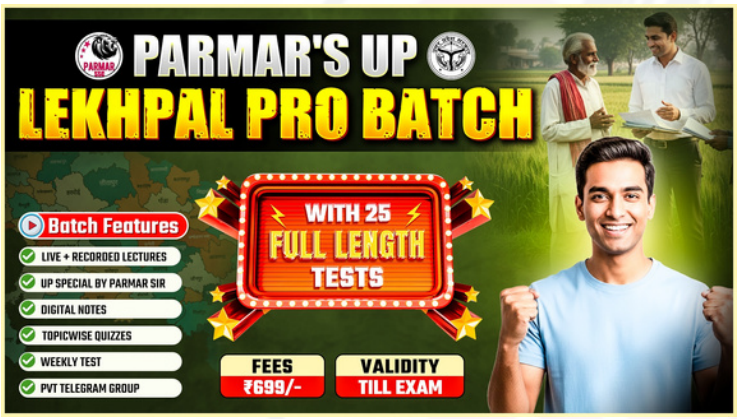


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