

Hello students.

The program is Bachelor of Arts

history. Semester . Three HSC 103 history of medieval India, from 9 to 18century.  
The unit name is political developments, the Khalji dynasty and the Tughlaq Module 6.

The course outline. Khalji Dynasty was a Muslim Turko-Afghan Dynasty.  
Jalal-Ud-din was the founder of the dynasty.  
Ala-Ud-din was the greatest ruler.  
Contribution made by the Tughlaqs.

. Learning outcomes.

The contribution made by Jalaluddin Khalji towards the Indian culture  
Reforms introduced by Allaudin Khalji

The very first person that we have is Jalaluddin Khalji, who

laid the foundation of the Khalji dynasty in India.

The Delhi Sultanate had five dynasty that ruled India .

Dynasties starting with the Slave dynasty which was

established in 1206 A.D. by Qutubuddin Aibak, followed by Khalji, Tughlaq, Sayyid and Lodi.

Jalal -ud-din Firozshah Khalji

The Khalji were certainly Turks. Fakhruddin, regarded them as Turks. The territory of the Helmand valley in Afghanistan was called Khalji. The family of Jalal – ud-din also belonged to those families who were Turks but had migrated to that valley two hundred years back. Their manners, living and social tradition became similar to the Afghans and therefore, they were regarded as the Afghans in India.

The family of Jalal-ud-din had settled itself in India much earlier and its members had been in the service of Turk- Sultan since long time. Jalal-ud-din by his own merit, rose to the position of sar-i- jandar, that is, the head of the royal bodyguard. Later he was appointed the governor of Samana, who fought against the Mongols. Kaiqubad invited him to Delhi and made him the arm minister that ariz -i- mumalik. Thus, Jalal ud-din enjoyed the reputation of being, a capable commander and held high military position. When the nobles conspired to kill him, he dealt with them severely and killed the Sultan Kaiqubad and the nobles and proclaimed himself as the Sultan of Delhi on 13<sup>th</sup> June 1290 A.D.

Jalal ud din sat on the throne at the ripe age of seventy years and weaknesses of old age affected his attitudes and activities. He lost interest in battles, became extremely liberal and tolerant and therefore, adopted a pacific policy. He tried to win over his disloyal officers by exhibition of personal chivalry or unbounded generosity because of which he, ultimately, became prey to the conspiracy of his son – in -law.

Two courage's expeditions, however, were undertaken by Ala-ud-din, nephew of the sultan during this period. In 1292 A.D, Ala-ud-din attacked Bhilsa after seeking permission of Sultan. He Plundered Bhilsa and a part of the booty was sent to the Sultan. For this he was awarded the governorship of Awadh in

addition to that of Kara and Manikpur. This whetted his appetite for money and power. Ala ud din dreamed to become the Sultan of Delhi and all those nobles who were dissatisfied with the weak policy of Jalal ud din gathered around him. Ala ud din needs wealth to increase the number of his followers and strengthen his position.

He got attracted of the wealth of Devagiri in south India. It was ruled by Ram Chandra Deva. Internal peace, good administration and prosperous trade and agriculture had made Devagiri as one of most prosperous state of south India. No sultan dared to attack south India and therefore, wealth and honour of the Hindu state were kept safe. Thus, Ala ud din decided to loot the wealth of Devagiri. He did not disclose his plans to any one including the Sultan.

When attacked, Ram Chandra Deva was not prepared to defend his kingdom thus he sued for peace. Ala ud din got huge indemnity, horses and elephants and the promise of annual payment of the revenue. Some historian expressed that Ram Chandra Deva married one of his daughters to Ala ud-din.

Jalal ud din was at Gwalior when Alauddin was returning after his successful campaign of Devagiri. Once reaching to Manikpur, he wrote a letter to his brother Almas Beg who was at the court and also to the Sultan that he attacked Devagiri without permission of the Sultan he was very afraid of his wrath. He requested Sultan to pardon him and visit Manikpur personally. In that case he promised to hand over the entire booty of Devagiri to the Sultan. But if the Sultan would not agree then he would commit suicide or flee away to Bengal. Much against the advice of the nobles, Sultan marched toward Manikpur to meet Alauddin. However, Alauddin attacked and beheaded the Sultan. It happened on July 20<sup>th</sup>, 1296.A.D. and same day Alauddin declared himself as the Sultan. Jalal Uddin's head was placed on a spear and paraded through the provinces of Awadh and Kara- Manikpur like the head of an ordinary criminal.

### Alauddin Khalji

He was originally known as Ali Gurshasp who later assumed the title of Abul Muzaffar Sultan Alaud-duniya-va-din Muhammad Shah Khalji.

Alauddin's primary necessity was to consolidate his position on the throne. He lavishly distributed wealth among his subjects so that they soon forgot his cruel deed of murdering his uncle and benefactor, Jalal ud din. He is called as second Alexander for his extensive policy.

### Domestic Policy

#### Theory of Kingship.

He was the first Sultan of Delhi who did not pursue Islamic principles in matters of the state. He did not allow the Ulema to interfere in matters of the state. He was the first Sultan of Delhi who did not pursue the principles of Islam, did not feel the necessity of seeking guidance from Ulema and did not even desire to use the name of Khalifa in matters concerning the state.

### Revolts

A few revolts occurred during the early period of the reign of Alauddin. So, he tried to find out root cause of the revolts.

1. Inefficiency of the spy-system of the sultan which resulted in his ignorance of the condition of the people.
2. Drinking parties among nobles brought them close to each other and encouraged them for conspiracies.
3. Social intercourse and inter-marriage between nobles made them a compact body dangerous to the state.
4. Excess wealth which gave the people both power and leisure for evil thoughts and rebellions.

Having analyzed the cause of the revolts, he passed the following ordinances

1. All grants and pensions were revoked and all lands which were held by the people as gifts, pensions, endowments, etc. from the state were confiscated.
2. The spy – system was organised afresh. Barids(spy-officers) and Munhis (spies) were appointed in the houses of the rich people, officers, governors, in markets, towns and even villages.
3. Prohibited the sale and use of wine and other intoxicant drugs at Delhi. Ala Uddin himself left drinking and all wine vessels were broken before the public.
4. Prohibited social gathering and inter-marriages among the nobles without the consent of the Sutan.

Market policy

Two factors made Alauddin to introduce a very effective market policy.

1. His continuous warfare
2. The invasion of the Mongols.

Both these factors created a demand for necessary goods and increase prices of the articles as frequent warfare drained the state treasury. he did not want to increase the pay of the soldiers as that would have caused a heavy strain on the resources of the state. To enable the soldiers to live on a moderate life he issued some edicts regulating the prices of all articles from the absolute necessities of life. He fixed prices of all articles.

After regulating market prices, they control the supply of goods, they set up a market at Delhi and saw to that, there was regular supply of goods in this market. The merchants had to get themselves registered in a state office and to engage themselves to bring all goods for sale. Merchants were punished if they fail to obey the Sultan regulations.

He took great care to see to that surplus from the villages were sent to these markets. Special officers were appointed to keep an eye on the smooth functioning.

He fixed 50% of the gross produce as the land revenue which was highest during the Sultanate period. Moreover, the people were made to hand over the surplus to the officers and only needed for the daily consumption could be retained by the producer. The markets were controlled by 2 officers – the diwan-i- riyasat and shahna-i-mandi, and the body of spies were entrusted with the task of reporting to the Sultan, the condition of the market.

Alauddin not only checked the grain market but also controlled cloth market, cattle market, slave market, etc. the head of the cloth market was known as diwan-i- riyasat. The sultan also fixed the prices of cloth as in the case of grain market. The merchants in the textile also had to register with the diwan-i- riyasat.

### Muhammad bin Tughlaq

He ascended the throne in 1325 A.D. he is an attractive figure of medieval Indian history. Not only his character and works but also his ambitious schemes and their success and failures too have been attractive and surprising. The theory of kingship of Muhammad bin Tughlaq was divine theory of kingship. He believed that he became sultan because of the will of God. Therefore, he believed in absolute powers of the Sultan.

#### 1. Taxation in Doab:

In the beginning of his reign the Sultan increased taxation in the Doab region. According to Barani, the taxation was raised by 20- 30 times more. Taxes were increased at a time where there has been a famine in the Doab, due to the failure of rains. Therefore, the peasants instead of paying the taxes abandoned their land and adopted highway robbery. The tax collector continued to collect taxes by oppression which resulted in widespread revolts. Later the sultan abolished the, taxes gave seeds, bullocks etc. to cultivators and arranged for digging of wells for irrigation, but it brought no good results because the help that was given too late and people utilized that help to fill up their empty bellies.

#### 2. Transfer of Capital (1326-27)

One among the misunderstood measure of Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the attempt to transfer the capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad). Various reasons have been cited by the scholars for the transfer of capital to Daulatabad.

To keep away from the mongols invasion, the wealth of South India, the desire to spread Islam in south India, to bring out cultural unification of the south and north India. Sultan arranged all possible measures for the comfort of the people during their journey from Delhi to Daulatabad. Shady trees were planted all along the route, free food and drinking water was supplied to the people, all were provided with means of transport, all were compensated for the loss which they incurred in leaving their assets at Delhi and all were provided free residence and food at Daulatabad. The forty day's journey from Delhi to Daulatabad was an extremely tormenting experience for all the people of Delhi.

#### 3. Introduction of Token currency (1329-30 A.D)

Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced beautiful and various types of coins during his rule. The notable feature of his coinage system was the introduction of token currency and issue of copper and brass coins. According to Barani the Sultan introduced token currency because the treasury was empty while he needed money to fulfill his schemes of conquest. This scheme of the Sultan also failed miserably. It was a blunder on the part of the sultan that he did not take proper precautions to check the imitation of coins. They were issued by the royal mint. The people misused the opportunity and themselves minted token coins on a large scale. According to Barani "the house of every Hindu became a mint".

#### Firuz Shah Tughlaq:

Firuz was the cousin brother of Muhamad bin Tughlaq. His coronation took place in Delhi in August 1351.A.D.

Domestic policy:

1. Finance. Firuz imposed only four taxes sanctioned by Islamic laws namely, kharja (land tax), khams (1/5 of the looted property during wars. Jiyza (religious tax on the Hindus), zakat (2 and a half percent of the income of the Muslims which was spent for the welfare of Muslim Subject and their religion.
2. Irrigation: Firuz constructed five canals for the purpose of irrigation. The one was 150 miles long and carried water of the river Yamun to Hissar. Second ran from Satluj to the Ghaghara, the third Sirmour to Hansi, fourth Ghaghara to Firozabad and fifth from the Yamun to Firozabad. He also got 150 wells bored for the purpose of irrigation and also for the traveler.
3. Public works: it is said that Firuz established 300 towns. The most important towns established by him were only Fatehabad, Hissar, Firuzpur, Jaunpur and Firuzabad. Firuzabad near the red fort in Delhi was the favorite city of Firuz where he mostly lived. Firuz credited him with the construction of 50 dams, 40 mosques, 30 colleges, 20 palaces, 100 caravan serais, 200 towns, 30 reservoirs, 100 hospital, 5 mausoleums, 100 public bath, 10 monumental pillars, 10 public wells and 150 bridges, besides numerous gardens and pleasure houses.
4. Humanitarian: he distributed a large amount of wealth and land among saints and other religious people. He established an employment bureau which arranged for the employment of unemployed people. He established a separate department called Diwan-i- khairat which cared for orphans and widows and arranged marriages of poor Muslim girls.

These are my references.

Thank you.