

The Correct Face of the Erroneously Presented Leader: Mohammad-bin-Tughluq

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Abstract

Mohammad-Bin-Tughluq, 'the wisest fool' as some historians wrong decision him was really a person a lot before his times. He continuously affected on to seem out contemporary and new innovative concepts. We decision such experiments nowadays as being inventive and innovative. Md.Tuglaq was actually the primary ruler to assume on the new construct of token currency that too way back within the ordinal century. He conjointly was the one who came up with the innovative plan of keeping correct record of the provincial and state expenditure and financial gain. In Tughlaq there was continuously that distinctive streak of intellectual ability that's to be loved and therefore the historians simply got to look on broader prospective to watch it. It can't be doubted that Md.Tuglaq was a person of extraordinary temperament of clear foresight. The historians did injustice in writing concerning him and were too grave in jumping to a conclusion. Analyzing his qualification and his visionary talent combined with burning need to transform the governance and increase his influence in areas of territorial and diplomatic achievements, he should be labelled as a pioneer.

Keywords: Misinterpretation, intellectual creativity, token currency, streak, innovative

Introduction

Few months before I went through the article by John Maxwell who is American knowledgeable on Leadership. He came up with as several as 21 irrefutable Laws of Leadership. When I compared those to that of Md.Tughlaq, he had few however in spite of that the ruler will be known as a leader keeping in mind the then time, the then attitude of individuals and the modern science and traditions. Steve Jobs once aforesaid that 'the people that are crazy enough to think they will change the world are those who really do'. It's to be unbroken in mind that there's a skinny line between the talent of doing unconventional and madness. I don't apprehend why the first historians misjudged the extraordinary vision of Md.Tuglaq to madness. He was extraordinarily intelligent who can't be compared to anyone due to the separate timelines of existence however actually underwent a judgmental course within the History text books by totally different historians and was wrong created similar with stupidity and madness severally. His concepts and ideologies were in some ways in those times very well thought of however not well done. Muhammad bin Tuglaq was a ruler with nice vision and shocking insight. A learned having deep data of philosophy, arithmetic and even medication. He conjointly had data of Arabic, Turkish and Indic. He was actually a 'Man of visionary ideas'. Mohd. Tuglaq was a multitalented man, a warrior, a thinker, an originator however usually misquoted as 'wisest fool' by few historians. His innovations and policies usually didn't get properly enforced and sadly doubled the miseries of his subjects. Muhammad Tughlaq was rarely glad with the normal, unimaginative and also the thus known as tried and tested solutions. He was one in every of the primary sultans to develop the vision to appear forward to the Indian landmass as one unit. He needed to form it politically and administratively sturdy. At the instant of his accession, there was too much political disturbance in Central Asia.

Muhammad Tuglaq ascertained that the king of a probably powerful India will become the leader of Asia. Muhammad Tuglaq believed in having smart relations together with his neighbors. He frequently sent ambassadors to Khurasan, Egypt and China. The rulers preceding him never cared and tried on any inclination towards it. Muhd Tuglaq tried to alter this tradition. Envoys from different states to came to India from Persia, China, and Syria. This brought a brand new development within the cultural and bilateral relationship. Md. Tuglaq typically appalled the nobility together with his rationalism. As per his philosophy he unnoted things as race, caste and even nobility. Generally he appointed the low born folks on even the best of stairs within the hierarchy. Md. Tuglaq was one in every of the sultans to patronize the Hindus and their language. Albeit he knew that this may not win him friends from the Persian and Afghan race. I don't apprehend why few of the first known historians gave him the epithet of 'Pagla Tughlaq', the mad Tughlaq. Throughout the first years of his reign, Md. Tughlaq began to show keen interest within the field of taxation. He issued directions for correct compilation of the land revenue and precise expenditure of every and each province underneath his kingdom.

This farman clearly meant that the appointed governors of his provinces were presupposed to send frequently all relevant details and accounts as well as the other legal info supporting their records. As a result the revenue ministry calculated the precise revenue, supply of revenue and details of expenditure of every province. Consequently the not thus economical revenue system started operating swimmingly. Md. Tuglaq displayed a good sense of balanced judgment within the fertile Doab space between the Ganga and Yamuna. Md. Tuglaq fairly over with the suggestion of his ministers that the farmers of this doab region were made in order that they might afford to contribute additional revenue than those farmers of less fertile areas. The logic was sound enough for

the execution however it back discharged. Revenue was inflated conjointly the ruler also stressed in revitalizing recent revoked revenues within the doab. The step was taken at the time once the doab space came within the grip of a famine. As a result thousands died and also the farmers started deed from their homes. Currently the question arises on who was responsible? Everybody is aware of that it takes time for the king and his ministers to figure out and are available up to a conclusion.

When Md. Tuglaq started functioning on the revenue extraction from doab, the conditions were fine however it had been arduous luck that the time once it had been enforced there came the famine, that too the severe one. Md. Tuglaq took each step to cope up however it had been vainly. I don't suppose Md. Tuglaq should be damned for the failure of the taxation set up as history is that the proof that no king has management on weather and plenty of nice policies have failing thanks to bad weather. It happens until nowadays. One different step taken by Md. Tuglaq was to bring additional and additional land below cultivation. This was so an excellent plan that never came before in any sultan's mind. Md. Tuglaq was little doubt a visionary. This step is abundantly taken care by the democratic governments of nowadays. An outsized piece of land of concerning 60sq.mts was chosen and brought below cultivation. Concerning 2 years passed cost accounting state treasury 7,000,000 rupees. Finally the experiment proved to be failure. Currently once more however will Md. Tuglaq be damned for this? History itself is that the proof that such variety of experiments solely has brought revolutions. Failure of an experiment doesn't prove a swayer wrong or maybe 'pagla' as claimed by few early historians. What's shocking is that the later historians merely followed what was wrong and continued the tradition of repeating out history books. Md. Tuglaq did experiments like transfer of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad, the rationale behind constant that the Deccan are often controlled higher meantime keeping Delhi safe from foreign invasions. It are often clearly discovered and analysed that the construct of shifting capital in itself was never basically wrong. The selection of Deogir i.e. Daulatabad was additionally not wrong however the implementation didn't total humanely and properly thereby leading to failure.

As recorded the complete army, courtiers and also the royal house were ordered to move out from Delhi and settle sure Daulatabad. The swayer went right along and did his potential best for establishing his new capital. However the individuals were moderately hesitant to travel thus far with all their belongings with unsure future. The long distance tolled several lives and plenty of died thanks to exhaustion. Currently by the time the full convoy reached Daulatabad, Md. Tuglaq had modified his mind and terminated that the set-up had not worked. Therefore he ordered a receding march that resulted in more loss of life. The final word consequences for urban center were pathetic. Delhi lost her age recent prosperity and grandeur. swayer did his absolute best efforts to create amendments and gave invite to students and artistes to come back and settle within the town. Ibn Batuta, the notable Moroccan individual came to Tuglaq's Delhi in 1334 found several elements of the capital still deserted. It appears that the swayer was having a foresight that wasn't digestible by the blunt ministers. If he would have gotten an in a position minister of his foresight then history

would are totally different. Md. Tuglaq additionally brought ultimate modification within the coinage system and tried to introduce new styles of coin. So as to safeguard the dear silver and gold coins, he came up with visionary plan of introducing token currency.

History is the proof that this token currency is that the currency of these days. Introducing token currency or maybe thinking of that in this age was very a utopian plan for remainder of the folks. He introduced brass coins as an experiment and these were imagined to have worth adequate to that of the silver coins. plan was sensible however the mint wasn't abundant technical numerous started counterfeiting the token currency and eventually seeing the abundance of pretend currency within the market the complete policy was withdrawn. The state treasury suffered nice loss. All over again it had been a failure of correct execution and in no method the foresight of the ruler can't be questioned. Such an excellent plan can't be framed by the other ruler. Md. Tuglaq has not received the credit he deserves in history. The first historians were somewhat rude in decoding him wrong. Instead he was a person of visionary power and further normal foresight. A ruler who never hesitated in doing experiments. Really he was having brain and bravery so much larger than up to date rulers. Md. Tughlaq additionally came up with a concept of developing a fifth town in parameters of Delhi named 'Jahanpanah' or 'Refuge of the world'. He planned to mix the 3 cities of Delhi i.e. Purani Dilli, Tughlaqabad, Siri and also the freshly established Jahanpanah in single boundary wall. Step by step he completed that the expenditure would come back heavily on the state treasury and so gave up the thought. We will see few remains of Jahanpanah scattered close to the busy lanes of south Delhi's space of Panchsheel Park. I am positive that no higher work is worn out the sector of Indian historical analysis apart from to rewrite the medieval history of India with a transparent read to omit the misunderstandings that have until currently become a vicinity of thought history. This analysis paper is written with the mental attitude to try and do away with the existing beliefs. Muhammad bin Tughluq is so a vital character of all the Muslim rulers within the Indian landmass and additionally one in all the foremost misunderstood one. It's simply exhausting luck that no official record of his rule exists and also the supply of data is his life story that is obscure and depleted.

'Futuh-us-Salatin' given constant story as is found in kitab-ul-Rihla. Within the incident of cruelty done by grand Turk Muhammad to Baha-ud-din Gushtasp (as alleged his body was fried and given to the royal elephants), has very little distinction with Futuh-us-Salatin. The fundamental reason on functioning on the work of Ibn Battuta and Isami is merely to create analyse the credibility Ibn Battuta. It's an open secret that Isami was hostile to Mohd. Tuglaq. The importance of Futuh-us-Salatin traditionally as a recent supply can solely be informative once it's studied together with Muhammad Tuglaq's life story. It's determined that the life story authenticates the claims of Isami hooked up to the Sultan's actions against Islam. The life story additionally throws light-weight to the difficulties round-faced by Mohd. Tuglaq because the ruler of Bharat. It additionally helps us to create an estimate of the things that crystal rectifier to the ultimate decline of the empire and therefore the basic difficulties that confronted the ruler. 2 sanskrit inscriptions of 1327-28 AD

offer them a lot of required data of the non-secular policies of Muhammad Tughluq. Tughluq Namah is an effort to gift a sensible read of the life and policies of Mohd. Tuglaq of whom Barani has claimed as an enemy of Islam and shut to Hinduism. During this volume the doubts related to chronology of the Sultan's reign are removed up to a particular extent. Certain passages in Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi related to his temperament, his public policies, his so called cruelty and his undoubted devotion to philosophy have been clearly explained. The much spread stories of Tarma shirin's invasion, additionally of the imposition of oppressive taxes in Ganga-Yamuna Doab and therefore the man looking are equally mentioned. Common conclusions are solid in every and each case when a deliberate twisting of the facts and lightness the factors that underline the structure of history writing.

Muhammad bin Tughluq suffered for his rationalism and rational approach. Tughluq tried himself of revolutionary thought and it had been his life that helped Barani to assert that the preceding Sultans had been very little influenced by the Persian approvals and acceptance. Barani so regarded Firoz Shah Tughluq because the initial true Islamic ruler of India. The historian had his own records of justification. The conduct of the sultans was higher than the demand of Islamic law. Barani shares theory proposed by Iltutmish that his successors particularly Balban considered utopian. In step with this an Islamic ruler must always promote Islam, criticize idolatry and mortify the kafirs (Hindus). A ruler ought to curb each heresy from the Muslims and appoint them on all accountable posts particularly those of the judiciary. A ruler ought to do his best to administer justice impartially. Even a liberal king like Jalalluddin Khalji opposed this theory and criticized them in debates as impossible. Jalal graphically delineated the privileges that the Hindus had freely enjoyed beneath Muslim rule. He said that "All on the course of history the Hindus are in public active idolatry and are freely celebrating their spiritual rites each day. I hear them taking part in their music beneath the walls of my very own palace on the banks of the Jumna." for several reasons Jalalluddin refused to vary his liberal perspective towards Hindus.

Ziauddin Barani writes a happening during which Jalalluddin Khalji was wounded by a Hindu Mandahar however refused to require revenge. Ibn Battuta describes a story however a Hindu noble argue an allegation in Qazi's court against ruler Muhammad Tughluq and astonishingly the latter was summoned and wrongfully tried. The case was properly drug trial and call was in favour of the Hindu complainant. This clearly reflects that the Hindus below ruler were having house of redressal. Ibn Battuta writes that Hindus lived in physical fitness. Gul Chand a Hindu was minister below ruler Hulajun, the governor of Lahore. Ratan, another Hindu was appointed as a governor of Sind by Muhammad Tughluq. The ruler was known to own patronized several Hindus. Farishta writes regarding one Bhiran Rai, the officer of the Gulbarga fort who was the trusty officer within the royal court of Muhammad Tughluq. Barani writes that the Hindu nobles affected shoulder to shoulder with the Muslim officers. That they had access of royal horses had splendid homes and dressed lavishly. Even Muslim servants were found below their service. The Hindus had freedom to review their spiritual books in public and additionally to review and teach Indic. the conventional use of Sanskrit mantras and chants on

occasions is approved by the Sanskrit inscriptions. It should be determined that Muhammad was a rare sensible visionary scholar. One flaw in his temperament was that he continually acted hastily and generally even while not assessing risks and consequences of the new plans and its execution. Md. Tuglaq even once he assessed the unforeseen eventualities that will return up whereas on the midway, didn't process on a similar. It's aforementioned that he lacked the power to foresee his plans properly and have their logical conclusion. This can be fully absurd. It's renowned that one person can't be an honest planner and by a similar time an honest implementer.

Now each day it will be simply discovered a team operating correct{for correct} coming up with and a special team for its proper execution. However will this be expected from a ruler that too in medieval age. It can't be doubted that Md. Tuglaq was a person of extraordinary temperament of clear foresight. The historians did injustice in writing regarding him and were too grave in jumping to a conclusion. Analyzing his qualification and his visionary talent combined with burning want to transform the governance and increase his influence in areas of territorial and diplomatic achievements, he should be labeled as a trailblazer. Mohammad-Bin-Tughluq, 'the wisest fool' as some historians wrong decision him was truly a person abundant prior his times. He invariably affected on to appear out contemporary and new innovative concepts. We have a tendency to decision such experiments these days as being artistic and innovative. Md. Tuglaq was in reality the primary ruler to suppose on the new conception of token currency that too so much back within the ordinal century. He additionally was the one who came up with the innovative plan of keeping correct record of the provincial and state expenditure and financial gain. In Tughlaq there was invariably that distinctive streak of intellectual creative thinking that's to be loved and the historians simply ought to look on broader prospective to look at it.

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