

## Historical Analysis: Contemporary Image and Representation of Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq Among Ziauddin Barani's Texts

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### ABSTRACT

One of the most important domain in human knowledge is Historiography which donate a lot theory in the field, the two most well-known schools are the Persian and Arab historiographies. The Arab historiography is the first. From the time when Islam was established in India at the beginning of the 13th century until the great Mughal Empire fell, two significant contributions to the development of Persian history in India during the Sultanate Period, notably during the authority of the Tughluq dynasty, are the "Tarikh-i- Firuj Shahi" of Barani and the "Futuhus Salatin" of Isami, The present paper focus on contemporary image of Sultan Mohammad Bin Tughluq among Zia ud Din Bharani's Texts. A descriptive context analysis method is used and for the data collection Tarikh-i- Firuj Shahi book was selected, as a result The two masterpieces produced under the patronage of the Sultans of Delhi are thought to be Tarikh-i- Firuz Shahi of Barani. Both novels give us important details about the era in which they were written

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Tughlaq's son, Muhammad. varied historians have varied perspectives on Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's demise. Some academics argue that he passed away accidentally, whereas the contemporaneous chroniclers Ibn Batuta and Isami blame the prince for the Sultan's demise. When the Sultan returned from Bengal, Prince Juna Khan had a wooden platform built for the Sultan's welcome in Afghanpur(Aziz,1999). The platform collapsed while the Sultan and a select group of his subjects were eating, causing the Sultan to be crushed beneath the structure (Fuller & Khallaque,1869). Sultan Ghiyasuddin untimely demise made room for his eldest son Juna Khan to replace him. There are enough grounds to suspect that Sultan's demise may have been the consequence of a broad conspiracy. Soon after his father's passing in 1325 A.D., he took his place on the throne. After spending 40 days at Tughlaqabad, he marched to Delhi and settled within the Red Palace of Balban. At the occasion of his coronation, he dispersed silver and gold to the populace to win them around to his cause. Additionally, neither the populace nor the nobility revolted or rebelled. He was in power for 26 years(wasti,2012).

Fakhr-ud-din- Muhammad Jauna Khan was brought up as a warrior. Indeed, as a boy he had recognized himself in this calling. From his capacity as a researcher, when he was within the prime of his life, it is obvious that he must have been given the leading possible scholarly instruction in his boyhood and he must have been a brilliant child. The primary imperative office that he held was that of the ace of the horse beneath Khusrav Shah. He was a greatly driven youth who saw the plausibility of his coming to the position of authority of Delhi. To realize this question, he set in the air a tumult. Khusrav, his supporter who had endeavored to mollify him and his father, Ghazi Tughluq, appears to have acted basically on the exhortation and activity of his more intelligent and yearning child. His openings came when his father got to be the Sultan of Delhi in 1320 A.D. He was assigned beneficiary clear and given the title of Ulugh Khan. In 1321 A.D, he attempted an undertaking to Warangal which fizzled sadly. Two a long time afterward, he was once more sent to diminish Prataprudra Deva to accommodation. This time he succeeded in vanquishing the ruler of Warangal and bringing him as a detainee to Delhi(Kuchay,2023).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

As compliments to residential approach, Mohammad Tughluq started to see into the points of interest of organization from the exceptionally starting of his rule (Bhat,201). Before long after his promotion he issued various laws for the advancement of the organization of income. The primary statute was for the compilation of an enroll of the income and use of the territories of his kingdom(Bhat,2022). He coordinated the governors of the territories to send to the capital all significant records and other materials for its compilation. he attempted a number of visionary plans just like the exchange of capital, the token money and the taxation in Doab (Kumar,2019).

## **METHODOLOGY**

An imperative political test of Muhammad Tughluq was the exchange of the capital from Delhi to Devagiri which was renamed Daulatabad. A few reasons driven to this choice. The primary was that the Sultan was on edge to have a capital which ought to not as it were be arranged at a key put but should too be within the middle of his far-flung kingdom. Mohammad Tughluq was inspired by Devagiri, and we are told by Barani that the topographical significance of the put was one of the reasons for its determination as the city(Sharma,1955). The Sultan made commendable courses of action for the consolation of the individuals amid their travel from Delhi to Daulatabad. It is said brief cabins were set up along the seven-hundred-mile street and free nourishment and drink were provided. Shady trees were moreover said to have been planted but these ought to have barely managed any shield to the travelers, for they might not have developed up in such a brief time. The individuals endured colossally from weariness, privation and mental anguish. Numerous of them kicked the bucket on the way and numerous after coming to their goal (Sultana & Ahmad,2015).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Tughluq requested that individuals ought to involve these coins on the whole exchanges very much like gold and silver coins. However, he made no moves to make the mint the syndication of the State. Those days, in make and plan and in execution and finish, the coins turned out by the regal mints were not to such an extent that they couldn't be quickly imitated by private people. Also, as the Ruler made no plan for forestalling the course of fake coins, confidential people started to fabricate copper coins. Barani says in right standard Muslim style that the place of each and every Hindu turned into a mint. There is no great explanation to accept that Musclemans' opposed the impulse to which, as indicated by Barani, the Hindus capitulated. Individuals stored gold and silver coins and paid their income in the new ones. Unfamiliar vendors bought Indian items with the symbolic money in the nation, however declined to acknowledge the last option while selling unfamiliar items. Exchange came to a halt. Business was a lot of hampered and gold and silver turned out to be scant (Pande, 1986). The outcome was an incredible disarray and the King was dumbfounded to see his plan disintegrating down right in front of him. He was constrained to pull out the symbolic cash and to arrange the individuals to take from the illustrious depository gold and silver pieces in trade for metal and copper coins. The state was cheated, while confidential individuals created tremendous gains without regard to its (Kuchay, 2023).

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mohammad had a splendid psyche. He was a researcher of rationale, math also, philosophy. He put together his activities with respect to reason, as opposed to religion. He wanted to accomplish the political and social solidarity of India. By moving his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad he would have liked to eliminate the boundaries that isolated the north and the south. Mohammad showed an ever-evolving mind, when he presented the token cash. Anyway he was unable to grasp the brain research of individuals. He neglected to lay out a sound connection with his subjects. His dubious brain didn't permit him to trust any individual. He questioned the aims of individuals furthermore, individuals thought his intentions. The disappointment of an endless series of undertakings expanded the sharpness between the King and the majority. Correspondingly the program to expand horticulture was exceptionally far located. Barani states that the Ruler burned through four years in Delhi attempting to reestablish agribusiness to ordinary circumstances. Ibn Batuta lets us know that during the starvation years, the Ruler requested the digging of wells outside the city and development of yields there. For this reason, he gave individuals seeds as well as essential amount of cash. This shows that the King had the wellbeing of the state as a main priority. In case, Sadly Mohammad container Tughlaq's rule of 26 years was a grievous story of plans and tasks, accurately concerned, gravely executed and diastereously deserted. He has been portrayed as a blend of contrary energies. He had his flaws also. While he was benevolent, liberal and humble, he was additionally generally brutal. He had no equilibrium or persistence.

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