

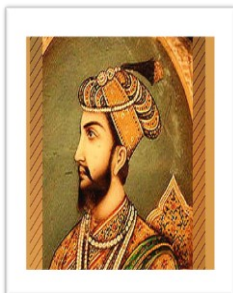
A Coins of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-51 AD)**Dr.Pravin Nadre**

D.S.M.College, Parbhani

Email- pravinnadare@gmail.com**Introduction -**

Muhammad Tughlaq is the only sultan of the Tughlaq dynasty of Delhi who has been described by historians as a fool and a scholar at the same time. A controversial subject in history is Muhammad Tughlaq. The Tughlak dynasty was an important dynasty in medieval India. A.D. 1221 to 1388 is the period of Tughlaq dynasty. The Tughlaq Empire was founded by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. Ghiyasuddin came to India during the reign of Alauddin Khilji. During the reign of Qutbuddin Mubarakshah, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was appointed as Subhedar of Dipalpur.

After Alauddin Khilji's death, he defeated Khusro Khan and founded the Tughlaq dynasty. His aim was to propagate and propagate Islam. He built a fort called Tughlaqabad near Delhi and created a new capital of the same name. He did many philanthropic and welfare works like expanding the empire and increasing the income of the state, banning the production and sale of alcohol. Also, the important scheme of his career was the arrangement of postal transport. The then traveler Ibn Battuta has praised him for this.. In 1323 he invaded Telangana, annexing it to his kingdom. It was during this period that he successfully carried out the Bengal campaign. He died in 1325 AD at Tughlaqabad while returning from this mission.



Name - Muhammad Bin Tughluq

Born - A.D. 1325-51

Birthplace - Multan, Pakistan

After the death of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, Ulugh Khan (1325-51 AD) came to the throne. He is known as Muhammad bin Tughlaq. His intelligence was combined with single-mindedness and cruelty. After coming to the throne, he killed his elder brother. Although he was a staunch supporter of Islam, his behavior and work in public interest were always secular. He made many reforms in governance. Increased revenue, introduced important agricultural practices. The planning of his campaigns was also disciplined. But due to his extreme nature, his reforms turned into madness. He punished those who disobeyed by death. So the people were very dissatisfied with him. This led to rebellion everywhere. Ibn Battuta recorded the injustices that happened in his time. Due to the rebellions in the south, Muhammad Tughlaq felt that his capital should be in a central location. So he declared Devagiris (District Ch. Sambhajinagar) in Maharashtra as Daulatabad as the capital. But realizing that this decision was wrong, within a few months he took the capital back to Delhi and ordered the people who had come to return. This order was implemented very strictly and mercilessly. Many people died due to this. A notable feature of his career is that he struck copper coins along with silver and silver-copper alloys. But this experiment was not successful further and financially the state suffered a lot.

Muhammad Tughlaq is seen as an ambitious sultan in medieval India. He is famous in history as a short-sighted Sultan of that time. He tried to implement many new policies in his state. His plans were ahead of time. This is why these plans failed. Muhammad Tughlaq was born in AD. Ruled Delhi from 1321 to 1388.

An important experiment of Muhammad Tughlaq was with respect to copper coins. Silver coin was used as currency at that time. But there was a

shortage of silver. It was at this time that Kubal Khan successfully experimented with paper currency in China. Because of this, he ordered the circulation of copper coins. But the foreign merchants refused to accept the copper coin. Money was devalued. The government treasury was empty. This forced Muhammad to withdraw his order. But in the meantime he introduced Dokani and Dinar coins. It is for this reason that Edward Thomas called Mahmadas "the king of the rich".

According to Barani, Muhammad introduced token coins due to an empty treasury and a policy of imperial expansion. According to Ferishta, Muhammad introduced brass and according to Barani, copper coins. The value of this coin was the same as the silver taka coins. The Sultan no longer had control over the mint that minted the coins. Due to this many fake mints were created in the state. State taxes started being paid with fake money. This brought the political economy to a standstill.

This plan of Muhammad failed completely. At the end of his reign, after crushing the rebellion in Gujarat, he proceeded to Sindh. But Muhammad Tughlaq died on 02 March 1351 in a sick condition at Thattha in Marga. At this time Barani says that the Sultan got rid of his subjects and the subjects got rid of the Sultan. He was the most learned and cultured Sultan among the Muslim rulers who graced the throne of Delhi. He inscribed his coins with the words "Al Sultan Jilli Allah" (The Sultan is the Shadow of God). He had a good knowledge of mathematics, philosophy, literature and Vedic science.

Coins of Md.Tughalaq –

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq issued coins in large quantities with a greater number of mints which reflects the extent of his conquests. His coinage is divided into different classes. Coins which were struck in the memory of his father, coins with his own name; coins with his own name which were struck both by normal and token issues, and the coins struck in the names of 'Abbasid Caliphs'.

Conclusion -

Muhammad Tughlaq became famous in history as a capricious and ambitious Sultan of the Tughlaq dynasty. There are many reasons for this. The main reason for this was to implement the plan

ahead of time. Briefly reviewing the overall career of Muhammad Tughlaq, it can be said that Tughlaq was pious and scholarly. Historians Ziauddin Barani and Ibn Battuta have written information about Muhammad. Accordingly, Tughlaq's plans were ingenious, but not feasible under the prevailing circumstances, and therefore did not succeed. Due to the lack of practical knowledge, Mahmadas could not manage the state properly despite his dedication.



Front side



Back side

Muhammad Tughlaq (Tanka (Tughalkapur)

Metal - Copper

Weight - 9.33 grams

Diameter - 22 m.

Axis- 10 o Clock

Mention - Urfa Tirhut (Tughalkapur Mint)

Reference:

- 1.Husain, Mahdi, The Rise and Fall of Muhammad Bin Tughluq, Calcutta, 1938.
2. Husain, Mahdi, Tughluq Dynasty, Calcutta, 1963.
3. Majumdar R. C. Ed. The Delhi Sultanate, Bombay, 1960.