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RESEARCH ARTICLE
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The Failure of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq due to his Foolishness

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ABSTRACT

Mohammed bin tughlaq is a very well-known for his educational aspects'he has great knowledge about of subjects like Mathematics, Astrology and Ethics etc. and also knew Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Turkish languages. He was very tolerant in religious matters and He was very liberal towards Hindus. But due to his foolishness he failed in very strategies, business plans and unsuccessful attack policies. That's why everyone called the wise foolish king in Indian history due to his unsuccessful plans. Like in 1327 AD Tughlaq changed his capital from Delhi to Devagiri; he increased the land tax between Doab Ganga and Yamuna 10 to 20 times and he used indicator coins.in which he drove copper coins at the same price instead of gold and silver etc.

Key Words : Arabic, Persian, Mathematics, Astrology, Ethics, Hindus

INTRODUCTION

Mohammed bin Tughlaq was one of the great rulers of the Sultanate period It belonged to the Tughlaq dynasty, Mohammad bin Tughlaq was born in Multan Pakistan in 1300 AD, Mohammad Tughlaq's first name was Fakhruddin Mohammad Juna. He was the son of Gyasuddin Tughlaq He was declared crown prince after his father became Sultan in After his father became Sultan in 1320 AD, he was declared yuvraj and conferred the title of ulag khan. Mohamad bin Tughluq did not want to wait long for the attainment of the throne, so he got his father killed. He sat on the throne of Tughlaq dynasty in 1325 AD and ruled from 1325 to 1351 AD. Mohammed Bin Tughluq was one of the great and famous states of his time, he was a very high scholar, he had full knowledge of subjects like Mathematics, Astrology and Ethics etc. and also knew Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Turkish languages. He was very tolerant in religious matters and He was very liberal towards Hindus. He was the first Sultan of Delhi Sultan to put religion aside and give jobs on the basis of merit. Sultan was a lover of novelty and a forward-thinking man, but he is considered one of the most disputed kings in the history of India, the main reason being that he made many administrative reforms but mostly failed due to lack of planning and decision .Tughlaq is called the wise foolish king in Indian history due to his unsuccessful plans. Mohammed bin Tughluq was a very learned poet and expert in making new plans but had little experience of common life, so many historians consider him to be the most educated fool. The plans made by him were not bad But the Sultan was making some mistakes in carrying out his plans, due to which he failed.

First of all, in 1327 AD Tughlaq changed his capital from Delhi to Devagiri. He had many reasons for changing the capital such as saving the kingdom from Mongol invaders and taking possession of the fertile lands of Deccan. In 1327 AD, the people and government employees in the state got orders to go to Devgiri, people had to travel 700 miles to fulfill the order, due to exhaustion and travel difficulties, many people died on the way because this plan could not succeed. Due to Devagiri being in the far Deccan, the fire of rebellion spread in northern India and being in the south, it was difficult for Mohammad Tughlaq to control such a great emperor.

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Got done. In the end, the Sultan decided to go back to Delhi and ordered to return to Delhi, thus the experience of changing the Sultan's capital was a complete failure. A lot of people died due to his foolishness.

Mohammad Tughlaq was in great need of charity to implement his plans and to increase military power. So he increased the land tax between Doab Ganga and Jamuna 10 to 20 times. This area of ??Doab was very fertile and its production was far ahead of any other part of the country. But unfortunately in the same year there was a famine of grains and it was very difficult for the farmers to pay taxes in the crops which were not done in the doab. And many farmers ran into the forests due to fear of government officials and Sultan got very angry on seeing this and ordered to kill the farmers. And all the farmers were found and killed, due to which there was no one to take care of the crops and all the crops were ruined Then the Sultan came to his senses and helped the victims and gave loans to the farmers. But still neither the people were happy nor did they feel as happy as before. Due to this bad time his plans to increase his rent were unsuccessful and in fact luck did not support Mohammed.

Mohammed Tughlaq spent a lot for the enforcement in the capital, due to which he was in great need of money, to fulfill this, he used indicator coins.in which he drove copper coins at the same price instead of gold and silver, this scheme was implemented on 1329-30 There was a big drawback in this scheme, the government did not have any coin making machine, due to which people started making these coins fake. And all the Subedars of the provinces started giving their annual tax in fake coins And the foreign traders refused to take such coins, which caused a lot of damage to the business and Seeing this, the Sultan had to close the copper coins And this plan of Mohammad Tughlaq also failed, instead of filling the treasure, it became empty and people started thinking of Mohammad Tughlaq as a fool.

After this, a new plan came to the mind of Mohammad Tughlaq, the Sultan planned to attack Khorasan and Iraq in 1337 AD. He prepared an army of three lakh seventy thousand soldiers to attack Khorasan.

1 year this large army continued to get salary from the government But after some time the situation changed and due to which the Sultan abandoned the idea of ??a plan to attack Khorasan. He broke such a large army after 1 year. The country was plundered and the salary of the Sultan was very much with the payment of free soldiers salaries throughout the year. Here also luck did not support the Sultan and the plan ended before it started but the Sultan suffered a lot in his preparations.

Mohammad Tughlaq sent one lakh troops to capture the hill areas of Kara Chal, whose commander was Khusro Malik. In this campaign, the soldiers had to face many difficulties because there was a hilly road, the soldiers could not even get food and it started raining from above. So the soldiers had to face many difficulties due to which the soldiers had to come back So the people of Karachal attacked the army. They did a lot of damage to the whole army. According to Barney, only 10 cavalry were left out of the entire army. In this way, this campaign of Sultan also failed.

Mohammad Tughlaq did another experiment by creating a farming department He named the department as Dewan-e-Kohi. The main objective of this scheme was to improve the wastelands and make the sum of farming. In this plan, Mohammad Tughlaq put ? 7000000 in 2 years but like the other plans of Sultan it also remained incomplete. In the same way, whatever new experiments Mohammed Tughlaq did and whatever new plans he made failed, some historians even called his plans imaginary schemes. In fact, whenever a new plan came to the Sultan's mind, he started it without thinking that this hasty habit of the Sultan made all his plans successful. For this reason, there was a lot of dissatisfaction during the reign of Mohammad Tughlaq and there was a lot of rebellion, the entire age of Mohammad Tughlaq passed while suppressing the rebellion. And he did not get time to improve his administration And to suppress the rebellion, time was destroyed and a lot of money was also destroyed there. The Tughlaq dynasty became very weak due to the rebellion and this rebellion was the cause of the destruction of the Tughlaq dynasty.

Mohammad Tughlaq also went to Sindh to suppress the rebellion but became very ill on the way. He died on 20 March 1351, he was buried in the Tughlaqabad Fort in Delhi, Mohammad Tughlaq was a very justice-loving ruler. And he was a true Muslim and recited Namaz 5 times a day and kept fast in the month of Ramadan, Mohammad Tughlaq was a master of very good character In the same way, it is very difficult to ask by what name in history Mohammad Tughlaq was an idealist or Sheikh Chilli was a great scholar or a great head He was a thirsty king of blood. He was a successful ruler or an unsuccessful ruler. It is very difficult to say that it is as hard for the historian to understand it as it was for the

people of that time, as Ibn Battuta writes that he is very rich but very Was evil There was no day when a poor person did not come to him and make him rich and there was no day when someone was given the death penalty. Similarly, there is a fairness of two similarities in the picture of Mohammad Tughlaq. Because of which some historians call him a wise fool king

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