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Basis of the metropolis of Hissar Firuza

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Abstract

In this paper we mentioned the foundation of the metropolis of Hissar Firuza. The word 'Hissar' meaning is siege struggle ^[1]. The district's call is derived from its headquarters town, Hissar, founded by using Firuz Shah Tughlaq in approximately 1354 A.D. ^[2] according to V.S. Agarwala, aisukari or Isukara, a stunning and wealthy metropolis of Kuru Janapada mentioned by way of Panini, changed into the historic name of Hissar ^[3]. However, the antiquity of the location can be hooked up primarily based on the discovery of pre-historical and historical websites at some of locations in the district ^[4]. Some of the maximum prominent websites are Banawali, Rakhigarhi, Seswal, Agroha, and Hansi.

Keywords: Hissar Firuza, metropolis, mentioned

Introduction

The new ruler came to have a quite uncommon fancy for the tract. Being on the direct street from Khurasan, Multan, and the Western Punjab, which in the long run reached Delhi, it had remarkable importance from military and change factors of view. Except, the region was admirably adapted as a starting point for the searching expeditions wherein the Sultan regularly indulged ^[5]. Pretty understandably, consequently, Firuz did many true turns to the district. It's miles a notable credit to him that he mounted the new towns of Fatehabad and Hissar and built canals. One takes to the air from the Ghagghar at Phulad and follows the path of the Joiya as much as the new city of Fatehabad, and the second from the Yamuna to the cities of Hansi and Hissar is called Western Yamuna (Jumna) Canal. The headquarters of the shiq or department of Hansi, which included the tract comprising the prevailing Hissar district, changed into shifted from Hansi to Hissar.

With God's grace, after his go back to Delhi, Firuz Shah remained there for numerous years. After the go back from Lakhnauti, the Sultan spent two and a 1/2 years in the course of Hissar Firuza and supplied remedy and contentment to his topics via his favours ^[6]. In the course of this era, the Sultan founded the fortress metropolis Hissar Firuza. Whenever the Sultan lower back to the capital, he would live there for some time after which return to the citadel city of Hissar Firuza. The Sultan had determined to build the town of Hissar Firuza. At that point, two large villages were on the web site wherein Hissar Firuza turned into to be constructed. One became called big Laras ^[7], and the alternative changed into called small Laras ^[8]. In the huge Laras, there had been fifty animal sheds of bamboo, and in the small Laras, there were forty bamboo sheds for animals. There was no village with out such bamboo sheds. While the Sultan saw the floor and earth of large Laras, he appreciated it and stated, "How nice would it not to be determined a city right here." The land there, as destined with the aid of God, became continually brief of water, and while the travellers from Iraq and Khurasan reached there during the summer, they paid four Jitals for a tumbler of water because of such scarcity. The Sultan remarked, "i'm hopeful of God's kindness and mercy as i am laying the muse of a new on this spot for the gain of Muslims, God, the merciful, might definitely provide enough water for this land through his kindness and mercy ^[9]."

Foundation of the city of Hissar Firuza

Firuz Shah encamped at that spot and laid the metropolis's first foundation stone with exquisite attempt.

He remained busy in this process alongside with his nobles (Khans and Maliks) for several years. The stones were brought from the mountain range of Narsai. Blending with the difficult lime, the stones have been used for the

development, and at last, a massive citadel-palace with enough peak started out to be erected. The Sultan allotted quantities of the.

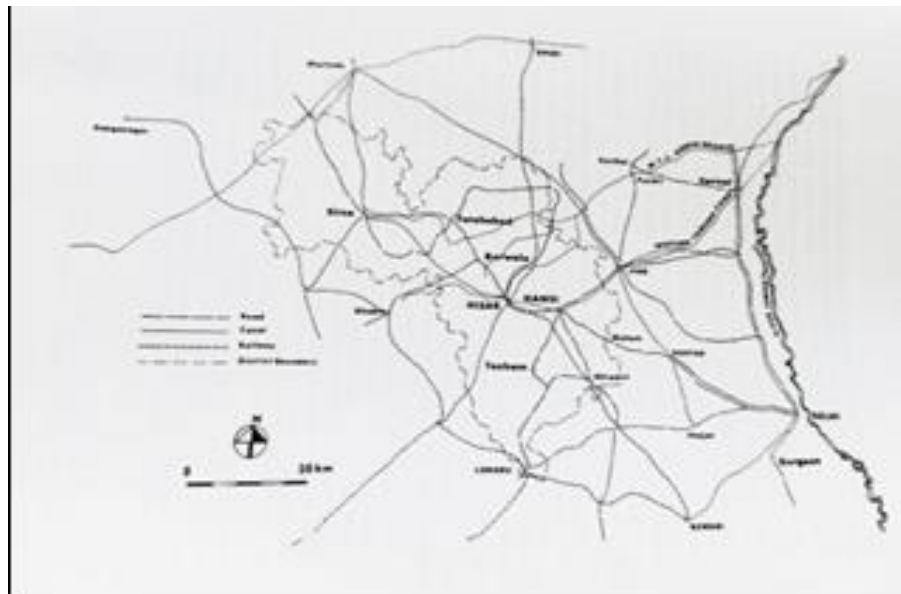


Fig 1: Map of Hissar Firuza (Courtesy: Mehrdad Shokoohy and Natalie H. Shokoohy)

Projected town to his Amirs for building their palaces. Each noble commenced to construct his quarters. Whilst the citadel palace was equipped, the Sultan named it Hissar Firuza. After the completion of the fortress, ditches had been dug around it. The ditches had been so dug that plaster was eliminated from the bottom to sideways, and a rich battlement changed into supplied. An illustrious Hauz (tank) turned into constructed within the fort, from which water turned into introduced to the trench. The water, so stored within the ditch, lasted from 12 months to any other yr. A palace became also constructed in the fortress, the like of which did now not exist in any part of the arena. Numerous halls had been built in the palace with big ornamentation and ornament. Several complicated (puzzling) gadgets were put in ^[10]. On such puzzle turned into that if any shrewd and clever man or woman should input the palace in the fortress and roam approximately in some of the halls, he could attain the centre of the palace. The decrease portion of the palace turned into extraordinarily dark, and nobody may want to pop out of the darkish chamber until guided by way of the watchman ^[11].

It's far related that a sweeper become as soon as lost in that palace and remained absent for numerous days till the watchmen rescued him from the darkness. Briefly said, like splendid kings, Firuz Shah finished the construction of Hissar Firuza with the brilliant and mysterious palace ^[12].

Just like the Sultan, the Maliks, Khans, and courtiers constructed their residences like beautiful, majestic homes. Firuz Shah became aware of the fact that the vicinity was without water. He, consequently, decided to arrange for water and personal attention and noticed to it that thru canals, the water of rivers, Setluj and Yamuna, changed into carried to the metropolis. The canal from Yamuna became Rajabwah, while the other from Setluj become Ulughkhani. The mouth of both those canals changed into on the junction of Karnal, from in which those have been added to Hissar Firuza, a distance of eighty kos. Afif's father, who become, in the ones

days, preserving the post of a scribe and turned into intently related to the unique court of the Sultan, had knowledgeable the humble creator that honourable Firuz Shah spent two and a 1/2 years in constructing the township and along side him, the complete public cooperated in his effort ^[13].

Firuz Shah populated the metropolis with notable pride and pleasure and planted timber and gardens which produced all sorts of dry culmination. Oranges, all-season end result, Sugarcane, Indian cane, plant life, and so forth., had been also produced within the lawn. soft Sugarcane, black and white, changed into of such an expansion that if one tried to eliminate its skin, the whole of it'd get removed, and the thinner roots could also bypass into the mouth. The Kharif plants have been very good in the place, however Rabi vegetation have been not so exact due to the fact wheat cannot flourish without water. because of the two canals for the region, each the season plants started out to flourish ^[14].

before Firuz Shah's reign, under the preceding Sultan, this vicinity turned into positioned below the Shiq (district) Hansi. After the foundation of Hissar Firuza, it began to be recorded in the official facts as Shiq of Hissar Firuza. Hansi, Fatehabad, Sarsuti, Salora, Khizrabad, and other Iqtas henceforth have become elements of the Shiq (district) of Hissar Firuza. In brief, it have become an impressive metropolis with sufficient agriculture and habitation. Malik Dalyan was appointed as its Shiqdar (Collector). With greater water through canals, sufficient water have become available for irrigation. Wells can also be dug. With the abundance of water-soaked, finding the water inside 4 yards of digging the well turned into possible ^[15].

The Hissar District is positioned in eastern Haryana, bordered on the North with the aid of Punjab and at the South by Rajasthan. The district is densely filled with historic structures, lots of which are concentrated in Hansi, the region's ancient capital, and Hissar, which replaced Hansi because the place's capital in A.H. 757/1356 A.D.

The city of Hisar (present day call), historically referred to as Hissar Firuza, is placed 29° 10N 75° 44E ^[16] at a tactical factor wherein the old Delhi-Multan direction branches to Khurasan. Firuz Shah mounted the settlement in response to the problem of restoring this vicinity of barren region. Numerous different cities, together with Fatehabad, Firuzabad, Jaunpur, Tughlaqpur of Kasna, Tughlaqpur of Sapdam, and a third

Tughlaqpur within the Makut vicinity, had been additionally built with the aid of this monarch. In assessment to the opposite towns, Hissar Firuza turned into situated inside the desolate tract and encircled with the aid of hostile terrain. at some point of Firuz Shah's fourth yr of rule and 3 years after his successful campaign to Bengal, the city turned into founded in

A.H. 757/1356 A.D. [17] The Sultan's historian Shams Siraj ^[18] vividly information the town's creation.

His Majesty King Firuz completed the town's production with pleasure and glee. He created a variety of gardens and planted quite a few saplings, which caused the presence of diverse kinds of fruit in those gardens, which includes citrus bushes, grains (junhari), and fruit-bearing timber (sadaphal), ^[19] and a spread of plants in addition to loads of Sugarcane, consisting of each the crimson (Punda) and the black varieties. The Sugarcane turned into so sensitive that if a person attempted to peel the pores and skin off with their enamel, they could in reality cut directly through it. The Hissar region had an autumn crop in the beyond, but the spring harvest become unpredictable seeing that wheat needed water to thrive. Harvests for each seasons were completely dependable whilst Firuz Shah used canals to transport a ample water deliver from a tremendous distance to Hissar Firuza.

In step with Shams Siraj's account, Firuz Shah recognized the website's strategic significance and suitability for metropolis construction. The Sultan's preliminary attempt to provide water for the city by using digging big tanks to gather monsoon rain proved insufficient. It should be referred to that massive tanks of this type are commonplace in India and function the primary supply of water for many desolate tract cities, specially in Rajasthan. Because the rainwater reservoirs have been insufficient, Firuz Shah devised a extra formidable plan to dig the Sutlej and Jumna canals. Shams Siraj ^[20] continues by using saying that the water of these canals become additionally utilized by the close by cities and villages, which include Jind ^[21] Dahatarhata, Hansi, and Tughlaqpur of Sapdam.

Using the word *alang* in Shams Siraj's description of Firuz Shah's method of operation to construct the fortified town wall is an thrilling factor. The term is used to denote the areas of the web page that each of the nobles will oversee. *Alang* is a navy time period that designates the garrison or camp of a battalion as well as a protecting wall used as an entrenchment. The term implies that Hissar's constructing was a navy assignment. The town website was apparently divided into more than one camps, every with a nobleman in price of constructing a particular part of the citadel. To ensure that the building work finished via several companies healthy together and appeared as a whole, a master plan and detailed drawings with exact measurements might were necessary. Shams Siraj claims that Firuz Shah appointed himself a major engineer and positioned himself in price of the city's creation and canal excavation. Absolutely everyone may additionally

agree that Firuz Shah become a talented architect and engineer. For instance, he designed and built a canal and different homes for Firuzabad, his new capital in Delhi, including the complicated now known as Firuz Shah Kotla, on the top of which he re-erected an historical column, renaming it the Golden Minaret. Firuz Shah additionally designed all the equipment connected with the column's elimination, transportation, and re-erection. Firuz Shah's palace complex is illustrated in miniatures in a 16th-century replica of the *Sirat-i-Firuzshahi* ^[22]. They show the plan- not the same old kind of perspective drawing- of Firuz Shah Kotla and the Jami Mosque of Firuzabad. The Jami Masjid's plan is especially interesting because it resembles a modern architect's drawing. due to the fact a representation of a constructing's plan isn't seen in any other miniature, it is able to simplest be assumed that the illustrator of the *Sirat-i-Firuz Shahi* copied it from the authentic manuscript, which changed into written in the course of Firuz Shah's reign and blanketed drawings of the royal homes. It isn't always not likely that similar photographs have been produced for the fortification of Hissar Firuza and the metropolis's fundamental homes.

Malik Daylan, noted by means of Shams Siraj as the first governor of Hissar, changed into a nobleman in Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq's courtroom in Delhi at the time of Sultan's demise in

A.H. 752/1351-2 A.D. ^[23] soon after Firuz Shah declared himself the new Sultan and challenged Khwaja Jahan and other Delhi courtroom nobles, he joined Firuz Shah's camp. Malik Daylan changed into the grasp of the Sultan's Hunt (mir shikar or amir-i-shikar) and played an important part within the decisive war of Ikdala for the duration of Firuz Shah's campaign to Bengal.

^[24] Malik Daylan, as governor of Hissar, may also were associated with Sultan's passion for hunting, as Hissar turned into well known for its game, in particular cheetah, and become one of the kings of Delhi's major looking grounds ^[25].

An inscription of Malik Daylan has been determined in Ladnun in Rajasthan ^[26]. Historically, Ladnun became a part of the Nagaur district. Though, the inscription, which initially belonged to the metropolis's Jami Mosque, shows that during Firuz Shah's reign, Ladnun turned into protected inside the newly hooked up district of Hissar Firuza. The inscription additionally offers Malik Daylan's full call and title as Malik-i-Muluk al-Sharq Jamal Khan Daylan, which Shams Siraj did now not record.

Conclusion

At remaining we conclude that from the time of Firuz Shah, Hissar persevered to be a town of a few importance and the headquarters of a Sarkar or revenue department. in the time of Akbar, the Sarkar of Hissar Firuza embraced the whole of the present district together with Sirsa, as some distance as the river war, and elements of the present day Rohtak district, and the territory now protected in Bikaner to the west, and the included Sikh States to the east.

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 7. Ferishta calls the village Abasin or Raisin, while in the Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi it is named Araman, and in the Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi called Laras, cited from Archaeology Survey of India Reports, 5, 142.
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 10. Ibid., pp. 91-92.
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 17. Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi, Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi, ed. Muhammad Hidayat Husain, Asiatic Society Calcutta, 1931, pp. 125-6, Eng. tr. K.K Basu, Karanchi, 1977, Eng. tr. Beveridge, Delhi, 1992, Shams Siraj does not give the date of the foundation of the town.
 18. Afif, Tarikh, pp. 124-8. This translation is from the published Persian text and varies in many points with the abstract of Elliot, see Elliot, III, 298-300.
 19. Awl may be arum campanulatum but so far we have not established the precise meaning of Sikandar awl. Elliot does not translate this passage.
 20. Afif, Tarikh, p.129.
 21. The text reads Junayd, but it seems to be a reference to Jind, a town shown in Figure 1, 60 km east of Hissar, n the road to Karnal.
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