

## **Economic Reforms during the Muslim Rule of the Subcontinent in the Reign of Alauddin Khilji (1295-1315): An Analytical Study**

**Monazza Hayat**

*Associate Professor*

*Department of Islamic Studies,  
Bahauddin Zakaria University, Multan*

### **Abstract**

*Economics is the backbone of any country. Most of the Asian countries, especially the subcontinent, are engaged in agriculture and are meeting the food needs at home and abroad. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to implement certain rules and regulations so that the desired objectives can be achieved; the prosperity of people and the national reserves can be increased. Things related to agriculture should be made cheaper. Product system should be developed at a reasonable rate so that agricultural production, Increase the national income which directly benefits the common citizen of the state. The article reviews the policies related to agriculture during the reign of Alauddin Khilji (1295-1315). It remains to be seen to what extent these agrarian reforms were implemented in this period. With these results in mind, these reforms and rules should be incorporated into the current economic system so that the common man can take full advantage of the resources bestowed upon him by nature.*

**Keywords:** Muslim Rule, Subcontinent, Alauddin Khilji's Period, Economic, Agriculture Reforms, Analytical Study.

### **1. Introduction**

Agriculture is the backbone of any country. Most of the Asian countries, especially the subcontinent, is engaged in agriculture and meeting the food needs at home and abroad. Rules and regulations should be enforced to achieve the desired goals, the people would be prosperous and the national reserves would be increased. The system should be designed at a reasonable rate to increase

agricultural production, increase national income which directly benefits the common man of the state. During the Muslim rule of the subcontinent, the Khilji family (1290- 1320) ruled for thirty years after the slave family (1206-1290). This article is

consist on the economic and agricultural policies of the second ruler of the Khilji dynasty, Alauddin Khilji<sup>1</sup> (1295-1315), and examines the extent to which these agrarian reforms were implemented. What were the results? With these results in mind, these reforms and regulations should be incorporated into the current economic system so that the common man can take full advantage of the resources bestowed upon him by nature.

Aladdin Khilji was one of the best rulers and administrators of his time. In terms of agriculture, his reign was a golden age. While he took many steps to strengthen and consolidate his empire and make his subjects prosperous, he carried out some agrarian reforms and enforced some rules which directly benefited the common people and amassed considerable wealth in the royal treasury, strengthening the state's defense system. Aladdin Khilji holds an important place in history in the sense that as a ruler he ruled during his twenty years of rule in a manner that was law abiding. Violators of the law were severely punished. The administrator oversaw all administrative matters. Economic measures in general and access to basic needs of the people in particular are exemplary. The economic measures he took to improve the economic situation of his subjects, to ensure access to basic necessities for the poor, had far-reaching consequences. Inflation was brought under control. The people got their necessities easily at low prices, poverty was eradicated and the people became prosperous.

Aladdin Khilji, in spite of numerous internal and external threats, ruled effectively by establishing such a vast empire only through the administration of his government. Like other branches of the empire, Aladdin, on the advice of the members of the empire, enacted economic laws and regulations and implemented reforms. Aladdin Khilji was a strict man by nature and temperament, but administratively Aladdin Khilji's actions

are very good. As a result of the best strategy and strict measures, inflation was controlled, people became prosperous, things became available at cheaper prices, money started coming into the royal treasury. As a result of this strategy, the number of armies to defend the empire increased. Conquered a number of territories and became one of the world's most famous rulers.

During the period under review, a regulation was made on agriculture that those who have agricultural lands and cultivate them will deposit half of the total production in the royal treasury, whether the production is more or less. Large and small farmers will be equal. And whether the yield is low or high, they will deposit half of their total production in the royal treasury.<sup>2</sup>

## **2. Enforcement of agricultural rules**

To achieve the desired benefits of the rules and regulations is impossible unless they are enforced. Ala-ud-Din Khilji specifically instructed the government workers in enforcing these rules to be equitable in the collection of tribute.<sup>3</sup> Government employees who commit treason, fraud or bribery in connection with the payment of tribute would be removed from office immediately. Sharaf Qai, the Deputy Minister of State, who was very intelligent, had a special place in Aladdin's court for his writing, speech, diligence and dedication to work. He demanded tribute to all the villages and towns around the city. He was so strict in enforcing these rules and regulations that it became difficult for the Chaudhrys and Sardars of the area to rebel against them and live a life of luxury.<sup>4</sup> People began to live a simple life. Sharaf Qai, the Deputy Minister of State, has been so strict in collecting government workers, office workers and taxes that to the extent that even if there was a single penny in a Patwari's account or it was known that someone had taken a bribe, he received it. Goes the advantage of this austerity was that there was an end to bribery and corruption and it was not possible for anyone to betray or take a single penny in bribes. If he betrayed, he would be blinded and all his possessions would be taken away. Due to such harshness and punishments, government positions became flawed to the people.<sup>5</sup>

### **3. Rules for the supply of Cheap Grain**

Aladdin Khilji needed an army to strengthen and secure his empire so that the defense of the empire could be strengthened. If the expenses of the army had been met and salaries had been paid, the royal treasury would have been emptied in a short time and if low salaries had been paid, their basic needs would not have been met which would have made it difficult to prepare the army. Advised to ensure availability of necessities at affordable rates so as not to burden the royal treasury and reduce the cost of living an army could be formed on him. The Sultan liked this and further suggested that a method should be adopted so that things would not become harsh and things would become cheaper without punishing anyone. The ministers and advisers of the Sultan He said that unless concrete steps and laws are enacted in this regard, the necessities of life cannot be made available at affordable prices. He said that important steps need to be taken in this regard.<sup>6</sup>

Wheat is a basic human need and it is the basic right of mankind to meet this need in every possible way. In this regard, it is the responsibility of the state to take steps to meet this basic need of its people so that no one in the state was deprived of this right. Aladdin Khilji, realizing this need, first paid attention to it and laid down some rules to stabilize the price of wheat and those rules proved to be so useful and efficient. The implementation of these regulations has resulted in the availability of wheat at a very low price. The prices have remained stable and sufficient. For a long time there was no change in prices. The rules are as follows:  
1: Pricing 2: Market Officers 3: Storage of grain at government level

4: Official registration of traders importing grain from other cities. 5: Prohibition of monopoly 6: Written testimony from officials and workers. 7: Awareness of grain market affairs. These seven regulations helped stabilize grain prices and increase grain abundance.<sup>7</sup>

#### **3.1 Pricing**

In the time of Aladdin Khilji, a series of attacks by Tatars began in 1296, but it is possible to build an army and

maintain it only when the necessities of life are cheap. The first rule that Aladdin set in this regard was to fix prices. No shopkeeper or trader will have the right to sell grain of his own free will. They were bound by the government order and no one would reduce or exceed the fixed prices. From the sale of grain in the field to the grain market, the sale of grain would be done at government rates which would benefit the common man and give them Grain would be easily available as per the need of the people. The fixing of government rates put an end to illicit profiteering, eliminated the whims of traders and shopkeepers and made it easier for the poor to access basic necessities. The fixed grain prices were applicable not only in Delhi but also in all the surrounding areas. These prices remained stable in Aladdin Khilji's life. Whether it was rains or famine, there would be no difference in prices nor would the shortage of grain affect the prices but the prices would remain the same in all cases which would benefit the people.<sup>8</sup>

### **3.2 Market Officers**

The second regulation was the appointment of market officers to ensure the supply of grain at a reasonable price. To check the rate list in the market on a daily basis and to see that the food items were being sold at the rates fixed by the government. In this regard, Malik Qabul Ulug Khan, who was one of the most intelligent, experienced and capable man of the Alai Darbar and was an expert in administrative matters, was appointed as the officer of the market. His duty was to visit the market daily, check the rate list to see if the items are being sold at the rates fixed by the government. In any case, take care that there is no change in prices and submit a report to the king.<sup>9</sup>

Malik Qabul Ulug Khan was given some people to assist him in this task and he was given authority and made an influential officer. A man was made his deputy who would perform his duties in his absence. The task was assigned to people who were well acquainted with the king's temperament and strictly obeyed the king's orders and did their best to enforce the king's orders and to prevent any mischief.<sup>10</sup>

### **3.3 Grain Storage at the Official Level**

The third rule for keeping the price of grain to a minimum and making it accessible to the people at affordable prices was the abundant storage of grain at the official level. For this, the king ordered that large quantities of grain be stored in government warehouses. So that if there was a shortage of grain due to famine or any other reason, this shortage could be met. And even in case of shortage of grain, the people could get it easily and there was no difference in the prices. Land revenue would not be collected in cash but in the form of grain. The grain was to be transported to Delhi for storage in a government warehouse, and an order was issued that half of the total production, which was the Sultan's share, would also be deposited in the government warehouse in the form of grain. In addition, warehouses were ordered to be set up at various places to make it easier for the people there to store grain. And when the grain is stored in these small godowns, it would be handed over to the caravans coming to Delhi to bring the grain so that all this grain could be stored in the government godowns. These measures of collecting grain at the government level proved to be very useful. As a result of the implementation of these measures, so much grain was accumulated in the city of Delhi that there were two to three houses in each neighborhood that were full of grain. If there was a shortage of grain in the market due to quantity, grain would be brought to the market from government warehouses to meet the shortage. It would be sold at the price fixed by the government and grain would be provided to the people as per their need. Government officials would also be provided grain from government stocks. Due to these regulations, there would be no shortage of grain in the market. Prices would have gone up and people would have had cheap grain.<sup>11</sup>

### **4. Official Registration of Grain Traders from other Cities**

Fourth rule for cheap grain was that the traders who brought grain from other cities would not be allowed to bring and sell grain in the grain market on their own, but would be under the control of the market officer. The caravans bringing direct grain would submit their grain to Malik Qabul. The

reason for this order was that the merchants would keep the grain with them and sell it at high prices at their own discretion. It will not be allowed to sell grain directly in the market and will not charge more than the government rates.<sup>12</sup>

Aladdin Khilji ordered that all caravans coming from other cities of the country would be placed under Malik Qabul Khan, the market officer appointed by the king, and if anyone had stored grain with the intention that he would sell it at high prices, the grain would be confiscated and stored in the government store and their chiefs would be chained and presented before the acceptance of the king. Aladdin Khilji ordered Malik Qabul, the market officer, to keep them in chains until they were united and settled on the banks of the Jumna River as a family with their families. Go and get a written agreement from them and submit it to the king and the caravan to appoint an officer over the families of the chiefs to supervise them and until those traders are subordinate to the market officer in every way. Until then, they would be kept in chains. These rules were strictly enforced, which resulted in so much grain in the market. There was no need to import grain from government stocks and prices remained stable.<sup>13</sup>

### **3.5 Prohibition of Monopoly**

Some merchants would stockpile grain and sell it at a higher price if there was a shortage in the market, because Aladdin wanted to provide for the basic needs of subjects. Strictly forbade it and made a law that no one will be allowed to monopolize. A royal decree was issued and it was so strictly enforced that it was not possible for a common man other than traders and merchants to store even a handful of grain at home or secretly at government rates. He could sell for more than one rupee at the fixed price. The reason was that the king had appointed his spies and informants everywhere who would inform him about the market conditions if anyone found out that If he had secretly stored grain, his grain would have been confiscated at the same time and deposited in the government store and he would have been fined as punishment. The ministers, officials and workers in different parts of the empire

were promised in writing that they would not allow anyone to hoard in their respective areas. However, if anyone hoarded, the area where the deputy and the chief were questioned and punished. This practical measure of prohibition monopoly discouraged hoarding. There was no shortage of grain in the market and grain remained available at the prices fixed by the king.<sup>14</sup>

### **3.6 Written Testimonials from Officials and Workers**

In order to maintain the cheapness of grain, the sixth rule was to obtain a written pledge from the officials and workers. The grain will be brought to the field and no one will be allowed to take the grain to home. Only their share can be taken home. Apart from this, all other grains will be bound to be sold in the field. They could not collect the grain with the intention. At the same time, it was emphasized that the money should be paid to them immediately after selling the grain.<sup>15</sup> The Sultan had ordered that a written agreement be made with all the officers of the bazaars near the city of Delhi that they should collect the revenue from the farmers in the form of grain and deposit it in the government warehouses. Strictly make it impossible for them to move and store grain to the fields and also to sell grain to traders at a fair price. The advantage of this regulation is that stockpiling has ended. Abundant quantity of grain was collected at the official level. Grain would reach the market on time and there would be no reason for traders not to bring grain in the market, as the grain farmers would not also bring benefits to the market and personally sell at prices fixed by the government.<sup>16</sup>

### **3.7 Awareness of Grain Market**

The seventh rule was to be aware of what was going on in the grain market. For this, he appointed three officials who would inform him about the market situation and submit a report. There were three sources of this news.

- i Shahna Mandi (Bazaar Officer)
- ii Bridi Mandi
- iii Spy Market



i. Shehna Mandi (market officer), market rate list and details of other matters were presented to the king on a daily basis.

ii. Bridi Mandi would prepare a written report on all transactions in the bazaar, such as buying and selling, and send it to the king.

iii. The third source of news was the spies who secretly remained in the market all day and prepared reports of the day's affairs and passed them on to the king.<sup>17</sup>

Apparently, the work of these three officials was the same, but Aladdin Khilji's intention was to give these three different people different positions for the same job so that he could be aware of the real situation. If it had been obtained, it might not have been true. In this way, when he received a report from three different people and their report was even slightly different, they would have been punished. People working in the market and businessmen they were well aware that the king was given information about all the conditions of the market, so no one would dare to rule. The elders of the Old Testament were astonished at the stability of grain prices, which had never before seen such stability and prosperity under any king.<sup>18</sup>

The rules that Aladdin Khilji formulated regarding the cheapening of grain discouraged the profiteers where his subjects could get grain at cheap prices. And these rules are a symbol of Aladdin Khilji's public friendliness and good management. Khilji had taken these steps for his own political purposes but in any case the fruits of it reached the common man.

To ensure the enforcement of these rules, Aladdin Khilji established the best system of espionage and reported on market conditions from three sources. The advantage of this system was that no one would send false news to the king and market conditions would be correct. To the implementation of these rules on grain cheapness, grain prices have remained stable. Whether it is drought or famine, grain will be available in the market and there will be no shortage. He would not have received even one rupee more than the fixed rate. Lack of rainfall would directly affect crop production and reduce yields. In drought days, prices would remain stable, due to shortage of

grain. This is one of the characteristics of the covenant. Once in a year of famine, when the rains decreased and there was no production, the prices went up, which was reported to the king in writing. The king took notice and immediately He punished the culprit and ordered that no change would be made in the prices but the prices would be bought and sold according to the pre-determined prices.<sup>19</sup>

#### **4. Rules for Obtaining Grain in Drought**

Lack of rainfall would directly affect crop yields and reduce yields. In the days of drought, as production was low, traders and shopkeepers started raising prices and charging their own prices. Therefore, a few rules were made in this regard so that grain could be distributed to everyone at a reasonable price. It can be found as per the need and no one can store more than required. These rules were as follows:

1. In the days of drought, grain was delivered to the grain shops in every neighborhood in the town and village as per the need of that neighborhood.
2. If the average buyer buys grain directly from the market, half a man for it

3. In addition, those who did not own their own land, the government were provided with as much as they needed, depending on the number of relatives.

4. In the days of drought, there would be crowds of people in shops and markets to procure grain and instructions would be issued to make arrangements for it. If an officer did not make proper arrangements in the days of the mob and a weak old man or a weak man was crushed and injured in the mob, the king would punish the officer.<sup>20</sup>

These rules had far-reaching and long-lasting effects and made basic necessities available to the people at very low prices. The people of the covenant were amazed that the rates set by the king were based on drought and rains. The year remained the same and there was no increase or decrease.<sup>21</sup> In this regard, it is not surprising that prices are cheaper when there is an abundance of a commodity and it is easily available in the market. But when there is a shortage of commodities, it is due to famine or monopoly. It is astonishing to be available under. This is the result of the effective implementation of these rules

and regulations by Aladdin Khilji. This situation has witnessed in the past that there have been some people who did not follow the law, set their own prices at their own will. As a result, the people faced difficulties and the kings. In this regard, Aladdin Khilji appointed Amir Yaqub as the chief who was familiar with the principles of trade. He understood the nuances of buying and selling matters. He was a very honest and sincere person. In order to enforce the rules, Aladdin Khilji gave Yaqub two more posts of observer countries and ombudsman countries so that he could be empowered in every way to do good work.<sup>22</sup> With the advent of such an honest and conscientious officer, the Department of Price Control Authority was strengthened and its performance improved. Strict action would be taken against those who violated government rules. The merchants and shopkeepers would have been terrified to see this strictness and the chiefs would have kept the government rates for fear of the city. But it is also a fact that despite such strictures, there were some people who secretly broke the rules. Doing things like underweight, showing one thing and giving another thing, receiving more value from people, etc.<sup>23</sup> The second rule relates to checking the availability of goods at low prices in the general markets. The officers of the market are appointed by the Food Control Authority, the Price Control Authority and the Raees Shahar in person and in spite of their discretion. Aladdin Khilji checks and investigates whether all the people including businessmen and officers are doing their job properly or not. If there are any buying and selling matters not in accordance with the rules laid down by him. If there had been even a slight difference between the report presented to him and the news received from various sources, the officers would have been punished and the traders and shopkeepers would have been punished and fines would have been imposed.

<sup>24</sup>

Aladdin Khilji's personal interest in these matters and the establishment of an effective spying system to keep abreast of the real situation proved to be a relief to the people, which is a sign of his successful rule. In some cases, it becomes difficult, but thanks to the timely and excellent measures taken by Aladdin Khilji, prices have remained stable not only in times of

prosperity and abundance, but also in times of famine. The Department of Food Authority was set up to maintain the quality of goods and the Department of Price Control Authority was set up to enforce prices, which made it possible for the public to have access to quality and affordable goods. The authority appointed officers in the bazaars who would check the price list on a daily basis and punish the violators severely. The king would receive news about the conditions of the bazaars from various sources. On the basis of this, he would punish the culprits severely, which would help in keeping the market affairs in order. In short, Aladdin succeeded in providing relief to his subjects and providing them with basic necessities only when he enforced these established rules. His workers acted with utmost honesty and integrity and did no concession to punish the guilty.

In the general bazaar where all the necessities of life were available, the third rule for cheapening things was to appoint officers in different bazaars by the Price Control Authority Department. Yaqub Nazer, who was the head of the city, appointed an officer in each bazaar. Calling all the officers and giving the list in which the names of all the items sold in the market and their prices were given and said that these lists would be given to all the traders and shopkeepers in the market and it would be mandatory that Goods should be bought and sold according to these prices. Every shopkeeper would post these lists of prices of goods on his shop. The officer of each bazaar will be responsible for ensuring that the matters of sale and purchase in the bazaar are settled in accordance with the government rules. In case of violation, the officers of the bazaar will be questioned and punished.<sup>25</sup>

The lists of all the items in the bazaar were prepared and the names of the items were listed along with the prices. The officers of the bazaar would go and ask the buyers in the market for the rate. In this way it would be known that the shopkeepers were appointed by the king. Whether or not the rates are being adhered to and further it is also known that if an item which was bought and sold and is not listed in the list, it would also be registered. If the price fixed by the king is higher but if a shopkeeper sold something, he would be presented

before the chief of the city and those who reduced the measure would be warned. Thus, the appointment of a bazaar officer and his honest work would be far from it. To some extent, it was helpful in getting things cheaper.<sup>26</sup>

The fourth rule regarding the cheapening of goods was to punish those who violated government rules because it is not necessary that all people be bound by the rules. Whenever a new law is made, some people obey it, some people refuse to obey them for their own self-interest. Whenever someone violates government rules, it is necessary to take action so that no one can do so in the future. Yaqoob Nazir, did not take any concessions in punishing anyone who violates the rules of the market.<sup>27</sup> He used to go round the market in person and inspect the rate list many times. Those who lost weight were flogged. But there were some people who tried to lose weight despite such strictness. They used to sell things at government rates, but when they weighed, they would put weights on the scales so that the weight would be full and the goods would be reduced. In this way, they would deceive the innocent people and children.<sup>28</sup>

Despite taking such drastic measures for the market, things did not improve as much as they should have, and Aladdin Khilji realized that shopkeepers were not shying away from deception and fraud. He would call the children to him and send them to the bazaar to buy things by paying some money. He would buy different kinds of food and drink from the bazaar such as bread, gram, sweets and fruits and bring them to the Sultan. The chief of the city was also called to the court and in his presence these items were weighed. According to the official prices, the items which were found to be underweight would be handed over to the chief and the children who brought them would be handed over to the chief. He would take the item from which he had bought it and bring it down from the shop. Both of them would be cut off with body as much that he would have lost as much weight as he would have lost. With this punishment, the people of the bazaar corrected their affairs. All these rules and regulations remained in force in Delhi city and all the surrounding areas till the life of Sultan Aladdin but when Aladdin Khilji passed away and When his son ascended the throne, all these laws came to an end.<sup>29</sup>

## 5. Reasons for Cheapening Things

The necessities of life, cheapness and longevity are considered to be the hallmarks in this era. There are a number of reasons why things get cheaper:

1. The king's decrees were strictly enforced, and they were enforced as much as possible, and the king's decrees things there would be no change in it.

2. A system of tariffs was devised which made it equally obligatory for all to deposit half of the total production in the royal treasury and to obtain it as strictly as possible but no Even in this case, the tax would not be waived. Due to the excessive payment of the tax, the people became needy and ran out of money and were forced to sell grain and cloth at the prices fixed by the king.<sup>30</sup>

3. Thirdly, the people had very little money left because Alaud-Din Khilji had fixed the amount of tax which had to be paid in any case. Besides, they had to take more than their required amount and deposit it in the royal treasury. An order was issued which left the people with only the money they needed.<sup>31</sup>

4. Fourthly, Aladdin Khilji found some honest and trustworthy people in his reign during which Aladdin succeeded in ruling. Due to the honesty and integrity of these honest people, the rules and regulations made by Aladdin Khilji were enforced.<sup>32</sup>

A study of Aladdin Khilji's agricultural and economic activities makes it clear that the prosperity of any country depends on its economic condition and that in order to stabilize the economic condition it is necessary to have the necessities of daily life. Make it easy for the people and the people, especially the foodstuffs without which human life becomes difficult; make it easy for the people.

## 6. Conclusions

When we analyzed the economic reforms of this era we found as under:

1. Aladdin Khilji's reign was one of the best in terms of governance and the well-being of the people as he focused on the well-being of his subjects and took concrete steps to improve their economic situation. He

took a personal interest in overseeing the implementation of these rules so that an ordinary citizen of the state would not be deprived of the basic necessities of life.

2. Aladdin Khilji set up small bazaars in and around Delhi city and set up separate bazaars for everything where shopkeepers were obliged to sell at the rates fixed by the government. The government was required to sell at the same rates as per the rules and traders from outside Delhi were required to obtain a written permission from the officer of the market before selling their wares. It is also done in the office of the control authority which has the advantage of low and fair price of goods. The shopkeepers would get it at a reasonable profit and the common man would also get things at a very reasonable price.
3. During the period under review, there has always been an effort to ensure that all people, regardless of the difference between Muslims and non-Muslims, lived a comfortable life. Therefore, they formulated principles that would make the people economically prosperous. He directed the authorities not to levy too much on the farmers and also ordered that the tribute should be collected in installments as adding too much burden at once destroys the guardianship.

#### **7. Recommendations**

Recommendations are as under:

1. If the economic activities of the government of Aladdin Khilji are applied to the present day, then the economic situation will be stronger.
2. The services of Aladdin Khilji and other sultans like him during whose reign the economic condition remained strong and stable should be made a part of the curriculum.
3. In Pakistan, there is a need for a five-year program to empower small farmers and strengthen markets.
4. The present rulers should reduce the prices of food items and fix the prices of the items and then implement them and at the same time appoint officers to check them.

## References

- <sup>1</sup> Aladdin Khilji assassinated his own uncle and father-in-law Jalaluddin Khilji (1290-1295) for power in 1295 and later became the ruler himself. In 1295, Aladdin Khilji ascended the throne. Celebrated for three days, people also took part in the celebration. When Aladdin came to Delhi after killing his uncle, he showed great generosity during his travels, often giving money to the people. The purpose of this generosity was to instill love in the hearts of the people and to put an end to the animosity and hatred that had arisen in the hearts of the people due to the assassination of Jalaluddin. Thus people have forgotten this betrayal of Aladdin and join Aladdin. Aladdin handed over important positions and big bad sections to experienced, well-known and hardworking people. Nusrat Khan got the post of minister, Malik Ala-ul-Mulk was appointed to the Kotwal of Delhi along with the Sardar of Kara. All that wealth came back. In addition, Dawood Malik's father Qazi Saddar Jahan Sadruddin Arif was given the post of Qazi. Khawaja Khatir, who was the most reputable minister among the ministers, was appointed Minister. The first year of the throne handed over to Malik Ala-ul-Mulk. Moidul Malik, the father of Zia-ud-Din Burney, was conferred the title of Burney's representative. People would not even mention the brutal murder of Aladdin Khilji's own uncle but would praise him and rejoice at his blessings. After his accession to the throne, Aladdin gave speeches to a few people. He called his brother "Ulug Khan", Malik Nusrat "Nusrat Khan", Malik Sheikh-ud-Din "Zafar Khan" and his brother Sanjar Khan "Alp Khan". (Barni: Tarikh Feroz Shahi (Translated by Dr. Syed Moinul Haq), (Lahore, Urdu Science Board, Upper Mall, 2004), 362- 365)
- <sup>2</sup> Barni, Ziauddin, Tarikh Feroz Shahi, (Lahore, Urdu Science Board, Upper Mall, 2004), 422
- <sup>3</sup> Ibid, 423
- <sup>4</sup> Meerthi, Zainul Abidin Sajjad, Tarikh I Millat, (Lahore, Idara Islamiyat, Anarkali, 1991), 3/521
- <sup>5</sup> Barni, Ziauddin, Tarikh Feroz Shahi, 424
- <sup>6</sup> Sarwat Solat, Millat I Islamiya ki Mukhtasir Tarikh, (Lahore, Islamic Publications, 2004), 2/149
- <sup>7</sup> Farishta Qasim, Tarikh Farishta, (Translator Abdul Hai Khawaja), (Lahore, Al-Mizan, Urdu Bazaar, 2008) 1/257
- <sup>8</sup> Dehlavi, Mohammad Zakauallah, Maulvi, Tarikh I Hindustan, (Lahore, Mushtaq Book Corner, Urdu Bazaar, S.N.) 2/56
- <sup>9</sup> Meerthi, Zainul Abidin, Sajjad, Tarikh I Millat, 1/523
- <sup>10</sup> Barni, Ziauddin, Tarikh Feroz Shahi, 499
- <sup>11</sup> Ibid
- <sup>12</sup> Farishta Qasim, Tarikh Farishta, 1/258



- <sup>13</sup> Barni, Ziauddin, Tarikh Feroz Shahi,499  
<sup>14</sup> Ibid , 450  
<sup>15</sup> Khawaja, Nizamuddin Ahmad, Tabaqat Akbari, (Translator Muhammad Ayub Qadri), (Lahore, Urdu Science Board) ,250  
<sup>16</sup> Barni, Ziauddin, Tarikh Feroz Shahi, 451  
<sup>17</sup>  
Monazza Hayat, Naeem Badshah, Article Administrative Policies of Alauddin Khilji (1295-1315): An Analytical Study, Peshawar Islamicus, Research Journal of Islamic Studies, University of Peshawar, Vol,10, ( 2019)-Issue1, 40.  
<sup>18</sup> Badauni, Abdul Qadir, Muntikhb ut Twarikh, (Translator Mahmood Ahmad Farooqi), (Lahore, Sheikh Ghulam Ali & Sons, S.N.) 1/104  
<sup>19</sup> Barni, Ziauddin, Tarikh Feroz Shahi,452  
<sup>20</sup> Ibid  
<sup>21</sup> Sarwat Solat, Millat I Islamiya ki Mukhtasir Tarikh, 2/149  
<sup>22</sup> Burney, Ziauddin, Tarikh Feroz Shahi,464  
<sup>23</sup> Khawaja, Nizamuddin Ahmad, Tabaqat Akbari, 257  
<sup>24</sup> Dehlavi, Muhammad Zakaullah, Maulvi,Tarikh I Hindustan, 2/65  
<sup>25</sup> Barni, Ziauddin, Tarikh Feroz Shahi,465  
<sup>26</sup> Ibid  
<sup>27</sup> Ibid , 466  
<sup>28</sup> Zainul Abidin, Sajjad Meeruthi, Tarikh i Millat , 3/526  
<sup>29</sup> Ibid  
<sup>30</sup> Barni, Ziauddin, Tarikh Feroz Shahi,463  
<sup>31</sup> Ibid  
<sup>32</sup> Zainul Abidin, Sajjad Meeruthi, Tarikh i Millat , 3/529