

Khulji (Market Returns)

Alauddin's measure to control the market
was one of the most important policy
initiatives. Since Alauddin wanted to maintain
a large army, he, therefore, to control and
fixed the price of the commodities of daily
use.

To control the prices, he set up
three different markets for different
commodities in Delhi. These markets were

Grain Market
(Mandi)

Civil Market
(Sarai Aidi)

and the market for horses, slaves, cattle &
to ensure implementation. Alauddin appointed
a superintendent who was assisted by
an intelligent officer. ~~At~~ Apart from

Shahna-i-Mandi, Alauddin received
daily reports of the market from
two other independent sources, baid
(intelligence officer) and ~~two~~ munhiyas (secret spies).
Any violation of the Sultan's orders resulted
in harsh punishment, including execution.

from the capital, imposition of fine,
imprisonment and mutilation.

Control of the prices of horses
was very important for the Sultan
because, without the supply of good horses
at a reasonable price to the army, the
efficiency of the army could not be ensured.

Low prices of the horses
market were ensured by pulling to stop
to the purchase of horses by horse
dealers in the Delhi market.

Alauddin Khalji's market
reform was revolutionary as the
he was controlled to control
the market in order to keep
a sufficient large army.
