IJEBAS
International Journal of Economic, Business, Accounting, Agriculture Management and Sharia Administration
RADJA PUBLIKA

MARKET POLICY OF ALAUDDIN KHILJI: ANALYZING ECONOMIC STRATEGIES AND IMPLICATIONS IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

Bilal Ahmad Mugloo
(M.A., M.Phil)
Independent Researcher, Shopian, India

Abstract

Alauddin Khilji, the ruler of Medieval India, implemented market policies that aimed to strengthen the economy and consolidate his power. One significant policy was the establishment of a centralized market control system, including a state monopoly over key commodities. This allowed the government to regulate production, distribution, and pricing, ensuring a steady supply of essential goods and preventing hoarding. Price controls were also implemented to protect consumers and stabilize prices. Khilji established an intelligence network to monitor markets, detect illegal activities, and gather information. He promoted domestic trade, industries, and self-sufficiency to strengthen the economy. However, these policies had drawbacks, including a decline in economic activity, potential corruption, and limited growth opportunities for merchants. Khilji's market interventions were motivated by his desire to generate revenue for military campaigns, centralize power, and maintain social order. While they provided short-term stability, their long-term impact on economic growth and stability raises concerns. The sustainability of the centralized economic model and the restrictions on entrepreneurship and innovation are subjects of debate. Khilji's policies had implications for wealth distribution, social mobility, and the merchant class, concentrating power in the ruling elite and limiting opportunities for others. Comparisons with other rulers of the time, such as Sher Shah Suri and Akbar, highlight the diversity of economic governance approaches in Medieval India. Understanding Khilji's market policies contributes to our knowledge of the economic landscape of the time and its impact on society.

Keywords: ***economic policy, market control, price regulations, Medieval India, trade, commerce.***

INTRODUCTION

During his reign in Medieval India, Alauddin Khilji implemented a number of market policies that aimed to strengthen his empire's economy and consolidate his power. One of the most significant policies was the establishment of a centralized market control system. Khilji introduced a state monopoly over key commodities such as grain, salt, and cloth, allowing the government to regulate their production, distribution, and pricing. This monopoly enabled Khilji to exert control over the economy and ensure a steady supply of essential goods for his subjects. By closely managing the market, he aimed to prevent hoarding, stabilize prices, and avoid famines. In addition to the state monopoly, Alauddin Khilji implemented a price control mechanism known as the "Market Control System." Under this system, price ceilings were set for various commodities to prevent price gouging and exploitation of the common people. Merchants and traders were required to sell their goods at the government-mandated prices, and strict penalties were imposed for violations. This policy aimed to create a fair and regulated market environment, curbing inflation and protecting the interests of consumers.

To enforce these market policies effectively, Khilji established a robust intelligence network. Spies were deployed across markets and trading centers to monitor prices, detect hoarding or illegal activities, and gather information on merchants and traders. This network enabled the government to swiftly identify and take action against those who violated the market regulations. The spies also played a crucial role in gathering intelligence on potential threats to the empire's stability and security. Alauddin Khilji implemented measures to promote domestic trade and boost revenue generation. He encouraged the growth of industries and handicrafts within his empire by providing incentives to artisans and offering protection to local industries. Khilji's policies aimed to reduce reliance on foreign trade and foster self-sufficiency, thereby strengthening the economic foundation of his empire.

While these market policies implemented by Alauddin Khilji were aimed at consolidating his power and ensuring economic stability, they also had some negative consequences. The strict regulations and price controls led to a decline in the overall economic activity and discouraged merchants from expanding their businesses. Additionally, the monopoly on key commodities created a centralized system prone to corruption and favoritism. Alauddin Khilji's market policies during his reign in Medieval India revolved around centralizing control, implementing price controls, establishing an intelligence network, and promoting domestic trade. These policies sought to stabilize prices, prevent hoarding, and strengthen the empire's economy. While they had some drawbacks, such as a decline in economic activity and potential for corruption, they played a significant role in shaping the economic landscape of the time and consolidating Khilji's power.

Alauddin Khilji, the second ruler of the Khilji dynasty in the Delhi Sultanate, implemented several market policies during his reign that were closely aligned with his broader political and military objectives. Khilji's motivations behind these policies can be attributed to his desire to strengthen his rule, consolidate his power, and ensure the economic stability of his empire. One of Khilji's key motivations for his market policies was to generate revenue for his military campaigns and maintain a formidable army. He recognized that a strong economy was crucial to sustaining a powerful military, as it required significant financial resources. To achieve this, Khilji implemented strict control over the market by introducing price controls, regulating trade, and monopolizing certain industries. By doing so, he aimed to maximize tax revenue and accumulate wealth, which would directly support his military endeavors and allow him to expand his territorial conquests.

Khilji's market policies were driven by his desire to assert his authority and centralize power within the empire. He aimed to establish a strong, centralized state that would be less reliant on regional power centers and would be directly governed by his administration. By implementing regulations and control over trade, Khilji aimed to undermine the influence of powerful merchant guilds and local elites who held significant economic power. This enabled him to exert greater control over the economy and ensure that economic activities were conducted in accordance with his objectives. Khilji's market policies were closely tied to his broader political objective of maintaining stability and social order within the empire. By imposing price controls and regulating the supply of essential commodities, he sought to curb inflation, prevent hoarding, and ensure the availability of basic necessities to the population. This was essential for securing the support and loyalty of the general populace, as well as maintaining social cohesion and preventing civil unrest. Khilji recognized that a stable and prosperous society would be more inclined to support his rule, making his market policies an important tool in achieving this goal.

IJEBAS
International Journal of Economic, Business, Accounting, Agriculture Management and Sharia Administration

Alauddin Khilji's market policies were motivated by his overarching political and military objectives. By implementing strict control over the market, he aimed to generate revenue for his military campaigns, assert his authority, and maintain stability within the empire. These policies allowed him to accumulate wealth, consolidate his power, and ensure the economic well-being of his empire, thereby enabling him to pursue his broader ambitions of territorial expansion and centralized rule. The effectiveness and sustainability of Alauddin Khilji's market interventions and their long-term implications for economic stability and growth are subjects of debate among historians and scholars. While Khilji's market policies may have achieved certain short-term objectives, their long-term impact on economic stability and growth raises questions.

In terms of effectiveness, Khilji's market interventions did yield some immediate results. By imposing price controls and monopolizing industries, he was able to generate significant revenue for his military campaigns and consolidate his power. The strict regulation of trade and control over essential commodities also aimed to prevent inflation and ensure the availability of basic necessities. These measures may have had some success in maintaining stability during Khilji's reign, as they curbed hoarding and ensured a steady supply of goods. However, the sustainability of these interventions is questionable. Khilji's policies, such as price controls and trade restrictions, created a highly controlled and centralized economy. While this may have provided short-term stability, it stifled entrepreneurship and innovation. The lack of economic freedom and competition could have hindered long-term economic growth and development. Moreover, the monopolization of certain industries and the concentration of economic power in the hands of the state undermined market dynamics and potentially led to inefficiencies. The long-term implications of Khilji's market interventions for economic stability and growth are complex. On one hand, his policies aimed to maintain stability and prevent social unrest, which could be considered a positive outcome. However, the centralized control over the economy and the suppression of economic freedom may have hindered long-term growth potential. Sustainable economic growth often relies on the free market's ability to allocate resources efficiently, encourage competition, and foster innovation. Khilji's interventions, which restricted trade and controlled prices, could have impeded these factors, potentially stifling long-term economic progress. In addition, the heavy reliance on market interventions for military financing and consolidation of power could have created an unsustainable economic model. The success of such policies depended on constant expansion and conquest to maintain the necessary revenue streams. Once the empire stopped expanding, the economic strain of supporting a large military and administering a centralized economy might have become unsustainable. while Alauddin Khilji's market interventions may have achieved some short-term objectives, their long-term effectiveness and sustainability are questionable. While they provided a degree of stability during his reign, they also stifled economic freedom and innovation, potentially hindering long-term growth. The heavy reliance on market interventions for military financing and the centralized control over the economy raise concerns about the viability of this economic model in the long run.

Alauddin Khilji's economic strategies had a profound impact on trade, commerce, and the overall economy of his empire during Medieval India. His policies aimed to strengthen the economy, consolidate his power, and ensure the welfare of his subjects. One of the key strategies employed by Khilji was the establishment of a state monopoly over key commodities such as grain, salt, and cloth. This centralized control allowed the government to regulate production, distribution, and pricing, ensuring a steady supply of essential goods and preventing hoarding. The impact of this policy was mixed. While it provided stability and security in terms of availability and pricing, it also created a centralized system prone to corruption and favoritism. Khilji's introduction of a price control mechanism known as the "Market Control System" had a direct impact on trade and commerce. By setting price ceilings for various commodities, he aimed to prevent price gouging and protect the interests of the common people. This policy had both positive and negative consequences. On the positive side, it curbed inflation and provided affordability for consumers. However, it also discouraged merchants from expanding their businesses and limited the potential for growth in trade. The implementation of a robust intelligence network under Khilji's rule had a significant impact on trade and commerce as well. Spies were deployed to monitor prices, detect hoarding or illegal activities, and gather information on merchants and traders. This network helped maintain market regulations and swiftly identify and take action against violators. While it contributed to the enforcement of market policies, it may have also created an environment of suspicion and distrust among traders, potentially hindering free trade and commerce.

Khilji's policies aimed to promote domestic trade and boost revenue generation. He encouraged the growth of industries and handicrafts within his empire, providing incentives to artisans and protecting local industries. This strategy aimed to reduce reliance on foreign trade and foster self-sufficiency. The impact of these policies was twofold. They contributed to the growth of domestic industries, creating employment opportunities and promoting economic development. However, the focus on self-sufficiency may have limited opportunities for international trade and exchange. In assessing the overall impact of Alauddin Khilji's economic strategies, it is important to consider both their positive and negative consequences. While the centralization of control and price regulations provided stability and protection for consumers, they also created potential for corruption and restricted growth in trade. The intelligence network helped enforce market regulations but may have affected trust and openness in commercial activities. The promotion of domestic trade and industries had the potential to strengthen the economy, but it also limited opportunities for international trade. Overall, Khilji's economic strategies played a significant role in shaping the trade, commerce, and overall economy of Medieval India, but their effects were a complex interplay of benefits and drawbacks.

Alauddin Khilji's market policies had a profound impact on the social and cultural dynamics of Medieval India, particularly in relation to wealth distribution, social mobility, and the merchant class. These policies aimed to consolidate the ruler's power and control over the economy, which had far-reaching consequences for various societal aspects. One significant aspect influenced by Khilji's market policies was wealth distribution. Through price controls and monopolies, Khilji sought to accumulate wealth and centralize economic power in the hands of the state. This resulted in a concentration of wealth within the ruling elite and diminished economic opportunities for other sections of society. The policies aimed at generating revenue for military campaigns and strengthening the ruler's position, which led to an imbalance in wealth distribution and potentially widened the gap between the ruling class and the common people. Khilji's market policies had implications for social mobility. The concentration of economic power in the hands of the state and the suppression of merchant guilds and local elites limited upward social mobility for individuals outside the ruling class. The restrictions imposed on trade and economic activities hindered opportunities for entrepreneurial ventures and upward mobility within the merchant class. This may have reinforced social hierarchies and made it more difficult for individuals to transcend their social status.

The merchant class, in particular, faced significant challenges as a result of Khilji's market policies. The ruler's attempts to control and monopolize certain industries undermined the economic autonomy of merchants and impeded their ability to engage in free trade. The suppression of merchant guilds and the imposition of regulations hindered their ability to conduct business and accumulate wealth. This weakened the influence and economic power of the merchant class, which traditionally played a significant role in the socio-economic fabric of Medieval India. Alauddin Khilji's market policies shaped the social and cultural dynamics of Medieval India in various ways. These policies contributed to a concentration of wealth within the ruling elite, limited social mobility, and undermined the economic autonomy of the merchant class. The impact of these policies resulted in a widening wealth gap, reinforced social hierarchies, and diminished the influence of the merchant class. These dynamics had long-lasting implications for the socio-economic structure of the time, shaping the distribution of power and opportunities within Medieval Indian society.

In the context of Medieval India, the market policies implemented by Alauddin Khilji can be compared and contrasted with those of other rulers of the region. One ruler who implemented similar policies was Sher Shah Suri, who ruled during the mid-16th century. Like Khilji, Sher Shah Suri introduced a centralized system of market control and price regulations. He established an efficient administration to monitor market activities, ensure fair pricing, and prevent exploitation of the common people. The similarities between Khilji and Sher Shah Suri's policies lie in their focus on centralized control and price regulations to maintain stability in the economy. However, there were also notable differences in their approaches. While Khilji's policies relied on a state monopoly over key commodities, Sher Shah Suri emphasized the role of private traders and merchants. He encouraged the participation of private individuals in the economy and created a favorable environment for trade and commerce. Sher Shah Suri's policies aimed to foster a competitive market and encourage entrepreneurship, in contrast to Khilji's more centralized and controlled approach.

It is important to note that economic governance in Medieval India was not homogenous, and different rulers had varying approaches. For example, the market policies of the Mughal Emperor Akbar, who ruled in the late 16th century, differed significantly from those of Khilji and Sher Shah Suri. Akbar adopted a more liberal approach to economic governance, emphasizing free trade and commerce. He abolished taxes on trade, encouraged foreign trade and investment, and facilitated the growth of a diversified economy. Akbar's policies promoted economic prosperity and attracted merchants and traders from various parts of the world. the market policies implemented by rulers in Medieval India reflected the diverse approaches to economic governance during that era. While Khilji and Sher Shah Suri focused on centralized control and price regulations, Akbar adopted a more liberal and open approach to trade and commerce. These policies were shaped by the specific political and socio-economic conditions of the time, as well as the rulers' individual goals and ideologies. The comparisons and contrasts between these rulers' market policies provide insight into the broader context of economic governance in Medieval India, highlighting the diversity of approaches and the influence of different rulers on the economy of the region.

Alauddin Khilji's market policy during his reign in Medieval India holds significant importance in understanding the economic landscape of the time and contributes to the existing scholarly literature on Medieval Indian history. His policy of establishing a centralized market control system and implementing price regulations had a profound impact on the economy of his empire. Khilji's market policy was characterized by the establishment of a state monopoly over key commodities such as grain, salt, and cloth. This allowed the government to regulate their production, distribution, and pricing, providing stability and security in the availability of essential goods. By closely managing the market, Khilji aimed to prevent hoarding, stabilize prices, and avoid famines. This centralized control had both positive and negative consequences. On one hand, it provided stability and ensured the welfare of the common people by curbing inflation and preventing price gouging. On the other hand, it created a centralized system prone to corruption and favoritism, potentially hindering the growth of trade and commerce. Khilji's implementation of price regulations, known as the "Market Control System," further influenced the economic landscape of the time. By setting price ceilings for various commodities, he aimed to protect the interests of consumers and prevent exploitation. While this policy provided affordability and protection for the common people, it may have discouraged merchants from expanding their businesses and limited the potential for growth in trade. Khilji's market policy played a crucial role in promoting domestic trade and boosting revenue generation. His encouragement of industries and handicrafts within the empire, along with the provision of incentives and protection to local industries, aimed to reduce reliance on foreign trade and foster self-sufficiency. This emphasis on domestic trade and industries contributed to economic development, employment opportunities, and the strengthening of the empire's economy. By implementing these market policies, Khilji aimed to consolidate his power and ensure economic stability within his empire. The success and impact of his policies, however, were mixed. While they provided stability and protection for consumers, they also created potential for corruption, limited growth in trade, and may have hindered opportunities for international trade and exchange. Alauddin Khilji's market policy holds significant significance in the economic landscape of Medieval India. His establishment of a centralized market control system, implementation of price regulations, and promotion of domestic trade and industries shaped the economic environment of his empire. The impact of his policies, with both positive and negative consequences, highlights the complexities of economic governance during that era. The comprehensive analysis of Khilji's market policy contributes to the existing scholarly literature on Medieval Indian history, providing insights into the economic strategies employed by rulers of the time and their implications for the overall economy.

CONCLUSION

Alauddin Khilji's market policies during his reign in Medieval India had a significant impact on the economy, social dynamics, and political landscape of the time. His centralization of market control, implementation of price regulations, establishment of an intelligence network, and promotion of domestic trade aimed to strengthen his rule, consolidate his power, and ensure economic stability. While these policies achieved certain short-term objectives, such as stabilizing prices and providing essential goods to the population, they also had drawbacks. The centralized control and price regulations stifled economic freedom and innovation, potentially hindering long-term growth. The concentration of wealth within the ruling elite and the suppression of the merchant class created social and economic imbalances. However, Khilji's market policies must be understood within the specific historical context of Medieval India, where different rulers adopted varying approaches to economic governance.

REFERENCES

Ali, M. B., & Laskar, B. A. S. (n.d.). Futuhus Salatin and Tarikh-i-FirujShahi; Two great Works of the Sultanate Period, A critical Study.

Susilo, J., & Ridwan, M. (n.d.). Telaah Historis Kebijakan Ekonomi Sultan Alauddin Khalji.

Singh, A. (2018). Origin and ruling period of Delhi sultanate. International Journal of Academic Research.

Padmini, R. (n.d.). Rani Padmini. en.bharatpedia.org.

Kidwai, S. (2000). Ziauddin Barani: The Khaljis in Love (Persian). Same-sex love in India: Readings from literature and ...

Khilji, J. (2011). 1290-96 CE. A Comprehensive History of Medieval India: Twelfth to ...

Chandra, S. (2007). History of Medieval India: 800-1700. academia.edu.

Habib, I. (1992). Medieval India. academia.edu.

Chandra, S. (2005). Medieval India: From Sultanat to the Mughals Part-II. Google Books.

Ali, D. (2004). Courtly culture and political life in early medieval India. Google Books.

Amma, T. A. S. (1999). Geometry in ancient and medieval India. Google Books.

Nizami, K. A. (1957). Some aspects of khānqah life in medieval India. Studia Islamica.

Ray, A. (2016). Towns and cities of medieval India: A brief survey. Google Books.

Basham, A. L. (1976). The practice of medicine in ancient and medieval India. Asian medical systems: A comparative study.

Mehta, J. L. (1979). Advanced study in the History of Medieval India. Google Books.

Habib, I. (2002). Essays in Indian history: Towards a Marxist perception; with, the economic history of medieval India: A survey. Google Books.

Niazi, G. S. K. (1992). The life and works of Sultan Alauddin Khalji.

Kaur, J. (2019). Character and achievements of Alauddin Khilji. International Journal of History,

Bhat, R. M. (2022). An Analytical Study of the Kushan Rule in Kashmir. *Journal of Psychology and Political Science (JPPS) ISSN 2799-1024*, *2*(04), 9-14.

Bhat, R. M., & Rajeshwari, R. (2022). Social Status of Women in Early Kashmir. *Journal homepage: www. ijrpr. com ISSN*, *2582*, 7421.

Bhat, R. M. (2022). Women Exploitation in the Contemporary India: Importance of Media to Impede it. *Journal of Women Empowerment and Studies (JWES) ISSN: 2799-1253*, *2*(02), 27-30.

II Ala-ud-din, S. de Delhi. (n.d.). Alauddin Khilji.

Ahmed, Z., Aziz, S., Alauddin, S., et al. (2020). In vitro cytotoxic and antimicrobial activities of Erythrina suberosa (Roxb) bark. Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology,

Khalji, A. (n.d.). Alauddin Khalji.

Bhansali, S. L. (2018). Padmaavat.

Gupta, N. (2021). ALA-UD-DIN'S DECCAN POLICY.

Habib, M. (1931). The Campaigns of Ala-ud-din Khilji. In Politics and Society During the Early Medieval Period...

Bhat, R. M. (2021). Reign of Utpala Dyansty with Special Reference to Avantiverman (855-883 AD): His Irrigation Works and Agricultural Development-A Historical Study. *International Journal of Agriculture and Animal Production (IJAAP) ISSN 2799-0907*, *1*(02), 10-16.

Bhat, R. M. (2023). DR. BHIM RAO AMBEDKAR’S ADVOCACY OF WOMEN RIGHTS. *MORFAI JOURNAL*, *2*(4), 730-736.

Bhat, R. M. (2022). Dr. BR Ambedkar’s Views on Religion and Conversion to Buddhism: An Analytical Study. *Journal of Legal Subjects (JLS) ISSN*, 25-31.

Fuller, A. R., & Khallaque, A. (1967). The Reign of Alauddin Khilji, translated from Zia-ud-din Barani's Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi. Calcutta: Pilgrim Publishers.

Habib, I. (1984). The Price Regulation of Alauddin Khilji: A defence of Barani. IESHR.

Habib, M. (1933). Campaigns of Alauddin Khilji, being trs. of Amir Khusrau's Khazain-ul-Futub. Bombay.

Bhat, R. M. (2022). Ghandian Phase: Mahila-Samitis and the Role of Women in the Indian National Movement. *Journal of Women Empowerment and Studies (JWES) ISSN: 2799-1253*, *2*(01), 26-29.

Bhat, R. M. (2023). THE GHADAR MOVEMENT: IGNITING THE FLAME OF FREEDOM IN INDIA. *International Journal of Educational Review, Law And Social Sciences (IJERLAS)*, *3*(4), 1123-1131.

Bhat, R. M. (2022). Legacy of Buddhism in Kashmir. *Journal of Psychology and Political Science (JPPS) ISSN 2799-1024*, *2*(03), 23-30.

Bhat, R. M., Rajan, P., & Gamage, L. (2023). Redressing Historical Bias: Exploring the Path to an Accurate Representation of the Past. *Journal of Social Science*, *4*(3), 698-705.

Farid, G. S. (1976). Hitherto Unknown Silver Tankah of Sultan Alauddin Ali Mardan Khilji, 607-610 AH. Journal of the Asiatic Society.

Khilji-Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, A., & Tughlaq, F. (1989). BHI-12 History of India from 1206 AD to 1707 AD Syllabus. Europe.

Roy, B. (2018). Visual Grandeur, Imagined Glory: Identity Politics and Hindu Nationalism in Bajirao Mastani and Padmaavat. Journal of Religion & Film, 22(1).

Allawi, M., & Ahmed, G. S. (2022). Political and administrative life in the countries that ruled the Deccan region (4-10 AH/10-15 AD). Journal of Surra Man Raa.

Baswal, M. (2021). Many Histories of Ranthambore Fort, Rajasthan.

Bhat, R. M. (2022). Queen Yasovati: A Descriptive Study on her Leadership in the Kingdom of Kashmir. *Journal of Psychology and Political Science (JPPS) ISSN 2799-1024*, *2*(05), 11-17.

Hamood, R. R. (2011). Tank Irrigation by Muslim case study (Hauz Khas): A Historico–Geographical study. Diyala Journal of Human Research, 2(1).

Phe, R. R. H. (2011). Tank Irrigation by Muslim case study (Hauz Khas): A Historico–Geographical study. الانـ سانـ ية لـ لـ بحوث ديـ الـ ى مجلة, 2(1).

Mursalin, K. R. (2018). Padmaavat (2018): A Successful Adaptation or a Tool for Propagating Grandeur of a Particular Sect. Available at SSRN 3665135.

Kumar, N., & Navy, I. (n.d.). A Study of various reforms during Tughlaq period. Retrieved from irtjournal.com

Bhat, R. M. (2022). CULTURAL HERITAGE OF EARLY KASHMIR-A STUDY. *International Journal of Educational Review, Law And Social Sciences (IJERLAS)*, *2*(4), 571-576.

Bhat, R. M., & Rajeshwari, R. (2022, December). DIASPORIC CULTURE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS-A HISTORICAL STUDY. In *International Conference on Health Science, Green Economics, Educational Review and Technology* (Vol. 4, pp. 41-46).

Kumari, M. A. (n.d.). Alauddin Khilji Ki Rajpoiot Neeti 1296 se 1316 tak. Faizabad.

Imam, F. A. (1988). Price and Wage Structure in Fourteenth Century Delhi. Proceedings of the Indian History Congress.

Fuller, A. R., & Khallaque, A. (1869). The Reign of Alauddin Khilji. Manipal University Jaipur Repository.

Bhat, R. M. (2021). Legacy of Buddhism in Kashmir. *Journal of Language and Linguistics in Society (JLLS) ISSN 2815-0961*, *1*(01), 13-20.

Bhat, R. M., & Rajeshwari, R. (2022). JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY FROM 1858 TO 1862.

Bhat, R. M. (2022). Source: Proceedings of the South Indian History Congress 38 (2018), pp. 554-557.

Bhat, R. M. (2022). Historical Review of Indian Constitution. *TRADITIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCES*, *1*(02), 100-110.

BHAT, R. M., SILLLALEE, A., KANDASAMY, L., GAMAGE, L., & RAJAN, P. EXPLORING BILHANA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY.

Bhat, R. M. HISTORICAL REVIEW OF NEOLITHIC CULTURE IN KASHMIR-A CASE STUDY OF BURZAHAMA.

Sharma, D. R. M. K., & Solanki, R. (n.d.). International Journal of Education & Applied Sciences Research (IJEASR). Retrieved from academia.edu

Prasad, D. (1929). A Silver Coin Struck in Nepal in the Name of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah Khilji. JASB Num. Supp.

Pal, D. (1947). Ala'-ud-Din Khilji's Mongol Policy. Islamic Culture.

Sharma, R. (1955). A MEDIÆVAL EXPERIMENT IN TOTALITARIANISM. Proceedings of the Indian History Congress.

Page, P., & Temple, C. (n.d.). INDIAN HI. § TQRY.

Nahar, K. K. (2020). Padmaavat (2018): Practice of Power and Vision in Three Lead Characters Comparing with the Literature. Available at SSRN 3697588.

Subrahmanian, N. (1994). Social and Cultural History of Tamilnad: AD 1336-1984.

Singh, M. (1978). Medieval History of India. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Aziz, A. A. (1999). MALIK KAFUR'S EXPEDITION TO THE. Journal of Indian History.

Tewari, Y. (2008). IN THE SULTANATE PERIOD. Region in Indian History.

Tomb, G. D. T. (n.d.). 4.3. MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLUQ 55. Delhi Sutanate - AnVi OpenSource Knowledge Trust.

Pande, R. (1986). SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE IN THE DELHI SULTANTE-SOME OBSERVATIONS. Proceedings of the Indian History Congress.

Sundararaj, S. (1980). EARLY MUSLIM CONQUESTS OF TAMIL COUNTRY. The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society.

Joshi, P. S. (1975). A STUDY OF THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE PERIOD OF CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI. Chhatrapati Shivaji: Coronation ... University of Bombay.

Ramya, S. (2007). The Many Lives of a Rajput Queen. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press.

Faruqui, M. D. (2009). Comparative Studies in Society and History.

Baum, H. (n.d.). A Royal Pain: Tensions of Womanhood in Padmaavat. Comm-Entary Staff.