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Character and achievements of Alauddin Khilji

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Abstract

The word Khilji is a metal word. Khilji is a village in Afghanistan. People living in it are called Khalji. Ala-ud-din Khilji Jalaludin's brother Shahabuddin. He was associated with both Jalaluddin's nephew and son-in-law. The first name of Alauddin was Ali or Gurship. He had three other brothers - Almas Beg, Qutlugatigan and Mohammed Ali meaning Aladdin, and his brother Almas Beg are mentioned in history, nothing is known about the other two brothers. Similarly, the date of birth of Aladdin is not known. It seems that Ala-ud-din could scarcely read - but he must have attained mastery in arms education. His administration was mandatory, but he had the toughness to control the provinces and the parganas He participated in the Philosophy Canyon. When Jalaluddin became the Philistine Sultan, he was given the title of Amir-i-Tuzuq, his younger brother, Almas Beg, in the position of Ayur. Jalaludin married one of his daughters, Alauddin Khilji, and the other married Almas Beg. Alauddin did an important job in suppressing the rebellion of Malik Khaju. Therefore, his uncle made him Katha, Subedar of Manikpur.

Keywords: Achievements, Alauddin Khilji, Shahabuddin

Introduction

Alauddin khilji was the greatest ruler of the Khilji Dynasty and was the first Muslim ruler to extend his empire right up to the extreme South of India. He lavishly distributed money and gold among his people, noble and ministers so that they might forget the murder of Jalal-ud-din and support him. - Ala-ud-din was as illiterate as the Mughal emperor Akbar but a scholar. Dr. By SLAB has written that although he was illiterate, he was quite wise. He also had a lot of experience and was also a smart guy. He was able to handle the complex problems of the state beautifully. Scholars like Qazi Ala-ul-Mulk and Nusrat were always ready to give him good advice. With the advice of these people, he became even wiser. Ala-ud-din was very fond of playing hunting and cheating. He was raised by the eagle pigeons. Servants were hired to look after them. Ala-ud-din where the great general was, there was also a wise administrator. He removed the unrest all over the country and established a state of peace. He eliminated the fear of thieves and robbers. He had a powerful army to protect the country from outside grievances. His improvement is his best. Banks testify that he was the first great ruler who kept the religious class out of his administration and did not allow them to interfere. He did not even allow his superiors to interfere in the affairs of the administration. He's a dictator. H he was certainly a dictator but a liberal and benevolent one dictator. His administration was mandatory, but he had the toughness to control the provinces and the parganas was implemented. He reformed the land tax system. The land has been recharged. The power of the zamindars was abolished from the chiefs.

Ala-ud-din: A brave military commander. Wherever he raised his face, success kissed his feet. Even before he became a Sultan, he made a living. But Durgam was victorious. When he became Sultan, he won many victories. Where his generals did not prevail, Ala-ud-din won and won. In 1299 AD, Nusrat was killed in the battle of the battlefield and lost to the place where the Sultan defeated the battlefield. He won by speaking emotionally. Similarly, in 1303 AD, he won the famous fort of Chitta. If No other sultan has won before that. It was only the job of Ala-ud-din to turn away the Mongols. In 1299 AD, two lakh Mongols invaded India under the leadership of Tuklag Khwaja and they returned to Delhi with victory. Most of the warlords had given up their hearts at that time, but Ala-ud-din himself came into the forests with a sword and overthrew the Mongol flood. These Mongols made several invasions again but Ala-ud-din did not allow even one of them to succeed. In 1303 AD, the Sultan defeated the Mongols. Not just here, Ala-ud-din asserted authority over many parts of India.

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Combining Gujarat, Ranjandhur, Chitta and Malwa in their state, beautifully consolidated the Muslim state in North India. He established the Islamic State in the south with the help of Malik Kafoor. The whole South used to make him yearly. In all his victories, Malik Kafoor, Nusrat Khalil, and others, did a significant job. From the victories he learns to be a brave army general with great victories. He, like a soldier, created a powerful age with 4, 75,000 horsemen. He built many new castles and repaired the old ones. Ala-ud-din was a well-managed politician as well as a capable administrator. Where he conquered the territories of northern India and annexed his kingdom. However, he had conquered the territories of southern India, convinced them of the kings and had collected a considerable amount of money from them and agreed to collect them annually. The far-flung Alauddin knew that it was not an easy thing for him to be in the far south, but an impossible thing for him. From here it shows evidence of his wisdom and good politics. Alaud din was not readable, but wise enough, and the great quality of his character was that he accepted his flower. Therefore, he was influenced by the ideas of Qazi Ala-ul-Mulk and abandoned the idea of running a new religion and conquering the world. He did not let go and crushed the chiefs with absolute conviction and broke the economic reforms.

Ala-ud-din was illiterate, but he was highly regarded by scholars. There were many great scholars, poets, historians and philosophers in his court. Amir Khusro previously lived in the court of Muhammad, son of Balban. It came to him after his death. He was called Parrot of India. He was also a good singer. Other than that Amir Hassan, Dehit Chaur was a Sikh poet who received considerable financial support from the Sultan. Likewise, Sheikh Nizam-ud-din Auliya, Sheikh Ruknudin, etc., were the main protagonists and spiritual persons who had the patronage of Ala-ud-din. Qazi Ala-ul-Mulk was the scholar who prevented Ala-ud-din from pursuing a new religion and conquering the world. All the scholars were patronized by the Sultan. According to Bernie, there were 46 scholars in his court. Sultan was also a good builder. He also built many mosques, many castles and many ponds. Near Delhi he established a new town which became known as 'Siri'. He also built the same buildings like Alai Minar, Alai Darwaza and Jama Masjid. Bernie writes that he had hired 70,000 men to build the castle.

Ala-ud-din is a great place in the history of India. He was a brave soldier and a successful general. Greater than that, Powerful, high-willed, mountain-like, confident and far-reaching - his nature. Were the main features of Doctor Smith calls him a cruel and cruel king. Doctor. Fr. Indeed, it is well-written that there was no other worthy Sultan in all the empire. Happened. | Finally we can call him the Great King. Many have likened him to Sher Shah Suri and Akbar. Havell said - 'Alau - Dean was far ahead of his age. Twenty years old. In his Kingdom, we find many events of today's era. The Muslim historian of the middle Ages has written about the blasphemy of Ala-ud-din and the vigorous administration. As long as Ala-ud-din was awakened, he imposed justice so harshly that thieves or robbers, who were formerly many, flew into the country.

Conclusion

Aaaddin Khilji's military ambitions required a standing and strong army, especially after the Mongol siege of Delhi. Maintaining a large army at regular salaries, however,

would be severe drain on the treasury. A system of price controls reduced the salary amount that needed to be paid. Three separate markets were set up in Delhi. The first one for food grains, the second for cloth and items such as ghee, oil and sugar. The third market was horses, cattle, and slaves. Regulations were laid out for the operations of these markets. He took various steps to control the prices. He exercised supervisions over the market. He fixed the prices of all the commodities from top to bottom. Market officers called shahna were appointed to keep a check on the prices. The defaulters were heavily punished. Land revenue was fixed and the grain was stored in government granaries. These market regulations and stability of prices were the wonders of his age. The soldiers and the civil population were greatly benefitted from these measures due to the low prices of the essential goods.

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