

## # Market Control or Economic Regulations of Alauddin

It is considered as the most revolutionary and remarkable reform of Alauddin. The basic objective of these reforms was to maintain a large and efficient army for keeping the Mongols in check. So economic regulation was primarily a military measure. The economic regulation done by Alauddin were as follows -

1. Zawabit → It was a kind of detailed regulations made to control the prices of various commodities from food grains to horses, cattles and slaves which were fixed by the state. No change was permitted in the price of commodity.
2. He tried to control prices by controlling demand and supply and for this he was dependent on Banjaras also called Karwanis.
3. Four separate market were established for various commodities. Each market was under Suhna (called market controller).
4. Various punishment was prescribed for cheating or under weighing to keep a strict vigil Suhna-i-Mandi was appointed.
5. To reduce the prices of the costly and imported commodities state used to subsidised their cost. There was also a permit system for allowance of goods under a permit officer called Parwana Rais / Navis.
6. There was also provision for rationing during famine, drought, or scarcity of food grains.
7. Market of clothes were setup near royal palace and horse trade was monopoly of Afghans and Multanis.

Mughal (1526 - 1707) — Medieval  
 (1707 - 1857) — Modern

### Imperial Mughal



Babur  
 (1526-30)

- 1526 - Battle of Panipat
- 1527 - Battle of Khanwa
- 1528 - Battle of Chanderi
- 1529 - Battle of Ghangra

Babur gave India the concept of Charbagh.

### Babur's Son



1. Humayun
2. Kamran
3. Askari
4. Hindal

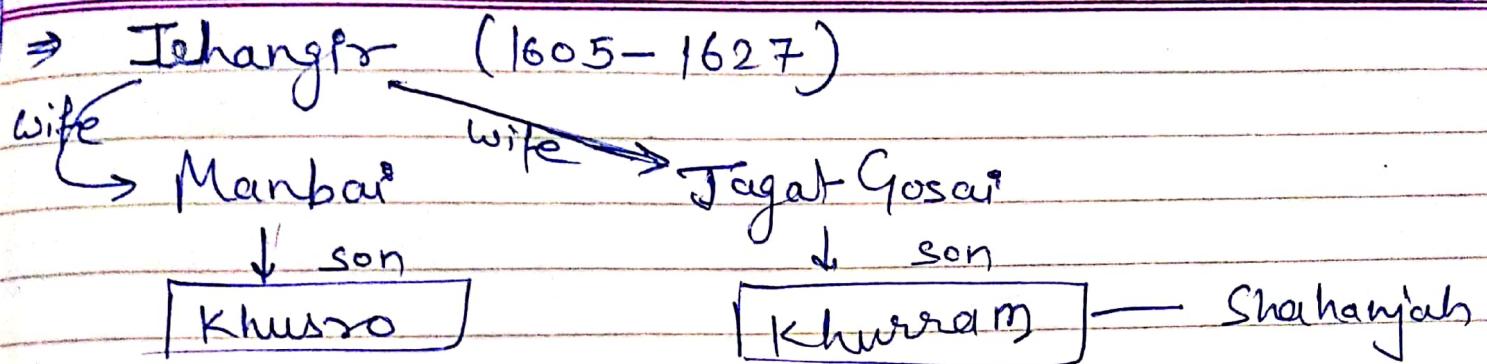
Humayun (1530 - 1540) (1555 - 56)

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 Akbar (1556 - 1605)

1576 - ~~Haldighati~~ Battle  
 Haldighati

(3)

Date \_\_\_\_\_



⇒ Shah Jahan (1627-1658)

⇒ Aurangzeb (1658/59-1707)

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Communism