

Mughal administration

The Mughal empire was divided into provinces each ruled by a governor known as a "Subahdar" or "Nawab". They ruled independently for a long time because they had the powerful administrative system.

The Mughals implemented a revenue system known as the 'Zabt' system. Land revenue was the primary source of income. Local revenue officials, known as "Amils" or "Diwans", collected taxes from the peasants.

The Mughals maintained a strong military and the emperor appointed military commanders such as "Sipahsalar" and

"Mir Bakshi" to oversee the armed forces.
The army played a crucial role in maintaining law and order and expanding the empire.

The Mughal Empire had a well-organized judicial system. Qazis (Judges) were appointed to dispense justice based on Islamic law. The emperor was the ultimate authority in legal matters.