

Mughal rule

Q4) What do you know about Suba? Introduce the renowned Subadars.

⇒ The rule of the Mughals in Bengal was divided into two periods. The rule of Subadars and the rule of Nawabs.

The Mughal provinces were known as Subas. Bengal became a Suba after the defeat of Barakhanians and Islam Khan introduced the rule of Subadars in Bengal. Its golden phase was from early seventeenth to early eighteenth century.

Many Subadars ruled in Bengal, but ~~no one~~ could ~~succeed~~ be some of them are:

1. Islam Khan (1610-1613 A.D.): The first Subadar in Bengal

2. Kasem Khan Jini (1628-1635 A.D.): Appointed by Emperor Shahjahan. The Portuguese had increased greatly in numbers and eventually posed a threat to Bengal since the time of Humayun Shah. Kasem Khan suppressed them with a strong hand.
3. Shah Sujah (1639-1659 A.D.): It was a quite peaceful reign. The English merchants enjoyed special favours during this time and they increased their power.
4. Mir Jumbha (1660-1663 A.D.): He annexed Assam and Cochin Bihar to the Mughal Empire. It was succeeded by Dilir Khan and Daud Khan Abbasi after his death.

5. Shayesta Khan (1664 - 1678 A.D., September 1679 - 1688 A.D.): He was a very efficient and farsighted administrator. He drove away the portugese pirates and occupied Chittagong. Toward the end of his reign, there was a dispute with the English East India Company. After a prolonged attempt, ~~he~~ he drove away the English from Bengal, which stopped the growth of their power.
6. Murshid Kuli Khan (1717 - 1727 A.D.): Formerly Diwan of Bengal came to power as an efficient Subadar during the reign of Emperor Farrukh Shahr. ~~From~~ He was famous for ~~the~~ the reformation of revenue system.

⑮ ~~Q~~ Briefly describe the ~~the~~ rule of Nawabs in Bengal.

⇒ The independent ~~the~~ rule of the Subadars is known as the rule of Nawabs. This continued upto ~~to~~ 1757 A.D. for almost half a century.

This period is known as the "Nawabat of Bengal". The post of the Subadar was called Nazim. Murshid Kuli Khan was the first Nazim of Bengal.

Brief description of Nawabs -

- i) Sajaudin Khan (1727-1739 AD): He was the first independent nawab of Bengal. He had good relation with the Zamindars. But in his later life he faced many conspiracies of his courtiers, though faced them boldly.
- ii) Sarifaraz Khan (1739-1740 AD): Son of Sajaudin, he was an inefficient ruler. The whole country was in disorder. He was succeeded by Alivardi Khan.

Alivardi Khan: (1740-1756 AD) He took power

of Bengal not by the ~~an~~ authority of Mughal Emperor, but by sheer power of arm. He established peace in Bengal.

Siraj-ud-Dowla (1756-1757 AD): He was nominated by Alivardi Khan. He was the son of the youngest daughter of Alivardi Khan. He was the last nawab of Bengal and attempted to block unauthorised trade from the region. This led to repeated confrontations with British traders and his ultimate defeat at Polashi in 1757.

⑩ Briefly describe the Administrative system of the Mughal period.

⇒ The mughals ruled bengal from 1610 - 1757 A.D. The rule of ~~me~~ mughals in Bengal was divided into two periods. The rule of Subadars and The Rule of Nawabs.

The administrative system of Mughal period is described below-

- ⑩ Sultans, Subadars and Nawabs in different times operated their region and held the higher position.
- ⑩ To protect their territory, ~~to the~~ ~~militara~~ rulers established military outposts in the border area.
- ⑩ Different areas of the territory were assigned to the military chiefs.

for maintenance of law and order and collection of revenues. It was also their duty to look after the well being of people under their charge.

- ④ Strong naval power was built.
- ⑤ Jizya tax was abolished.
- ⑥ The central administration consisted of Mamabdaros (military administrator)
- ⑦ A welfare administration was introduced and thus Bengal was led to prosperity.

⑦ Discuss the influence of the Mughal on the society of Bengal.

⇒ The mughals ruled Bengal from 1610-1757 A.D. Most people of that time period were Hindus and Muslim. The influence of the Mughal ~~the~~ rule, on the ^{Hindu and Muslim} society of Bengal is discussed below-

Muslim Society:

- ① Sultans had the highest social esteem and they were the leader of Muslim Society.
- ② It had three tiers - upper, higher middle and lower class.
- ③ Sayed, Ulema and similar classes were influential at that time.
- ④ The shiikhs would impart the public relations and spiritual education.
- ⑤ Social festivals like - Akika, Khatna, Marriage, Milad and so on were celebrated.
- ⑥ Elite Muslims ate Kebab, Rezala, roast and such lavish food while common people ate plain rice, fish and vegetable.
- ⑦ Pajama, panjabi, lungi, tupi were worn by muslim male.
- ⑧ Elite leaders wore various cosmetics and gold ornaments.

- ⑩ Muktab and madrasas were developed where boys and girls received education.
- ⑪ Eid-ul-fitr and Eid-ul-adha were celebrated as the main festivals.
- ⑫ Muslims would pray five times a day and recited the Holy Quran and Hadith ~~reg~~ regularly.

Hindu Society:

- ⑩ The ~~Hidu~~ Hindu society was just as it was ~~in~~ between the medieval and ancient period.
- ⑪ Different occasions, caste system, food habit, dress code were similar with the ancient period but Kaulinyo system existed.
- ⑫ They believed in and worshipped different God and Goddess.
- ⑬ Religious festivals like durga puja, holi, janmasthanami, Ganga snan and so on religious festival were celebrated.

⑧ Describe the significance/ importance of the Mughal rule in Bengal.

⇒ The mughals ruled bengal from 1610-1757 A.D. The rule of mughals were divided into two periods - The rule of Subadars, The rule of Nawabs. ~~The~~ During this time period the cultural life, the religious life, the economic condition and the social life of Bengal faced much prosperity. Such as -

⑩ The prosperity ~~is~~ of the textile industry was remarkable in Bengal.

Clothes that were made here were very famous for the quality and standard. and had great demand in foreign countries. Dhaka was famous for Moslin.

⑪ One main source of economic prosperity of Bengal was agriculture. Common crops like rice, paddy, sugarcane,

vegetables, betel nut, coconut and so on were produced. Maximum people then were farmers.

- ④ Textile industries, sugar industries, boat making factories were setup in Bengal.
- ⑤ Surplus products produced in Bengal were exported to other countries.
- ⑥ Sea port, river ports were built. Thus, expansion of trade and commerce with other countries expanded.
- ⑦ Madrasahs and Muktabas were ~~be~~ developed where muslim boys and girls recieved education.
- ⑧ Bengli language and literature developed remarkably in this regime. Shah Muhammad Sagir wrote Yousuf Zulekha, padmavati etc.
- ⑨ Jizya Tax was abolished.
- ⑩ Strong naval power was built.

④ The muslim rulers built many places, mosques, graveyards, dargahs etc in different places of Bengal. for example - Adina mosque, ~~Ektakhi~~ mosque, The Tomb of Khan Jahan Ali etc, Shadgombuj mosque.

⑤ The muslim society celebrated their religious festivals like @ Eid-ul-fitr, Eid-ul-adha in peace. And the hindu society celebrated their religious festivals like puja, holi in peace too.

Thus ~~we~~ it could be said that the mughal rule had a remarkable influence on Bengal.