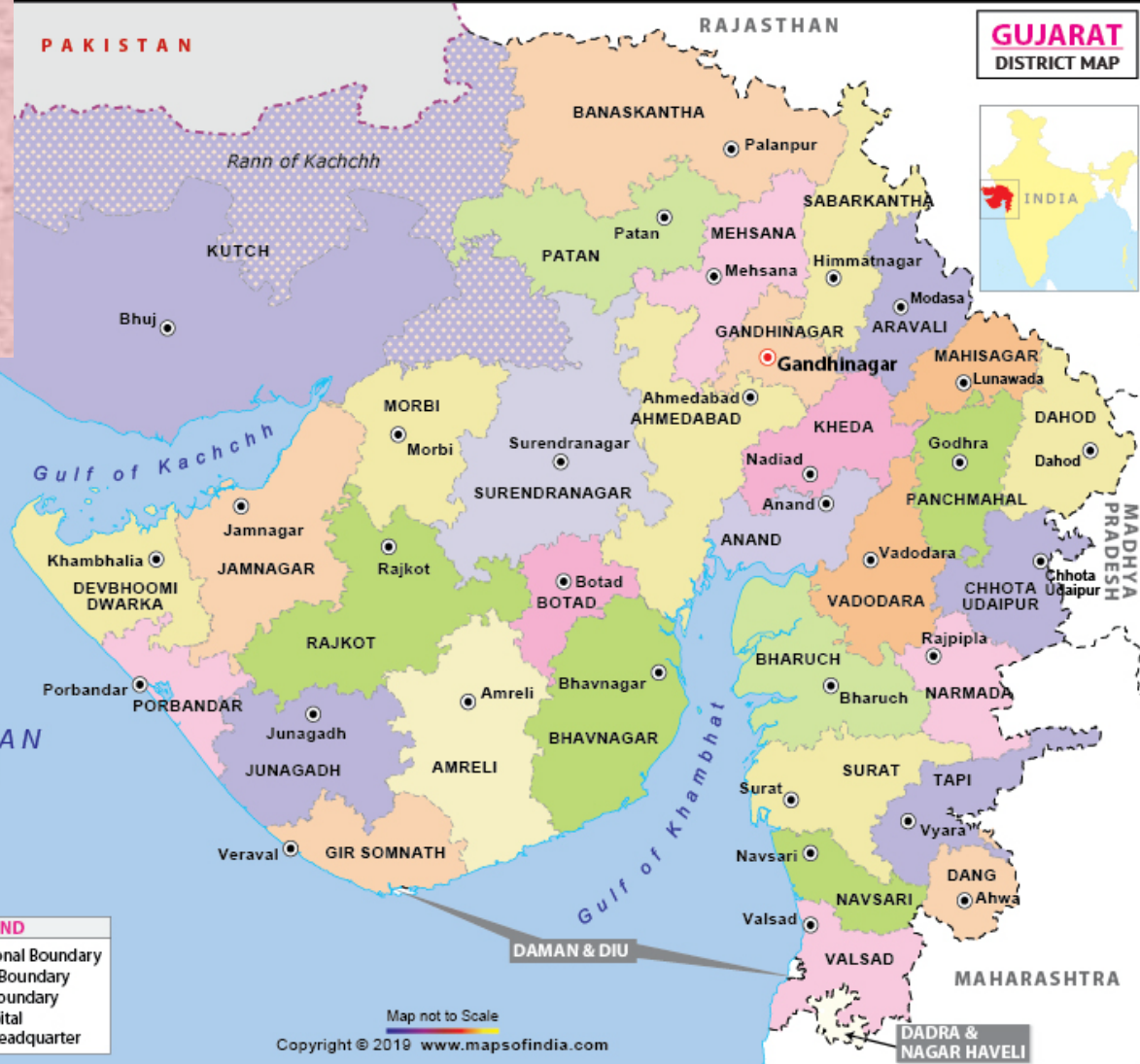


Gujarat Under the Great Mughal



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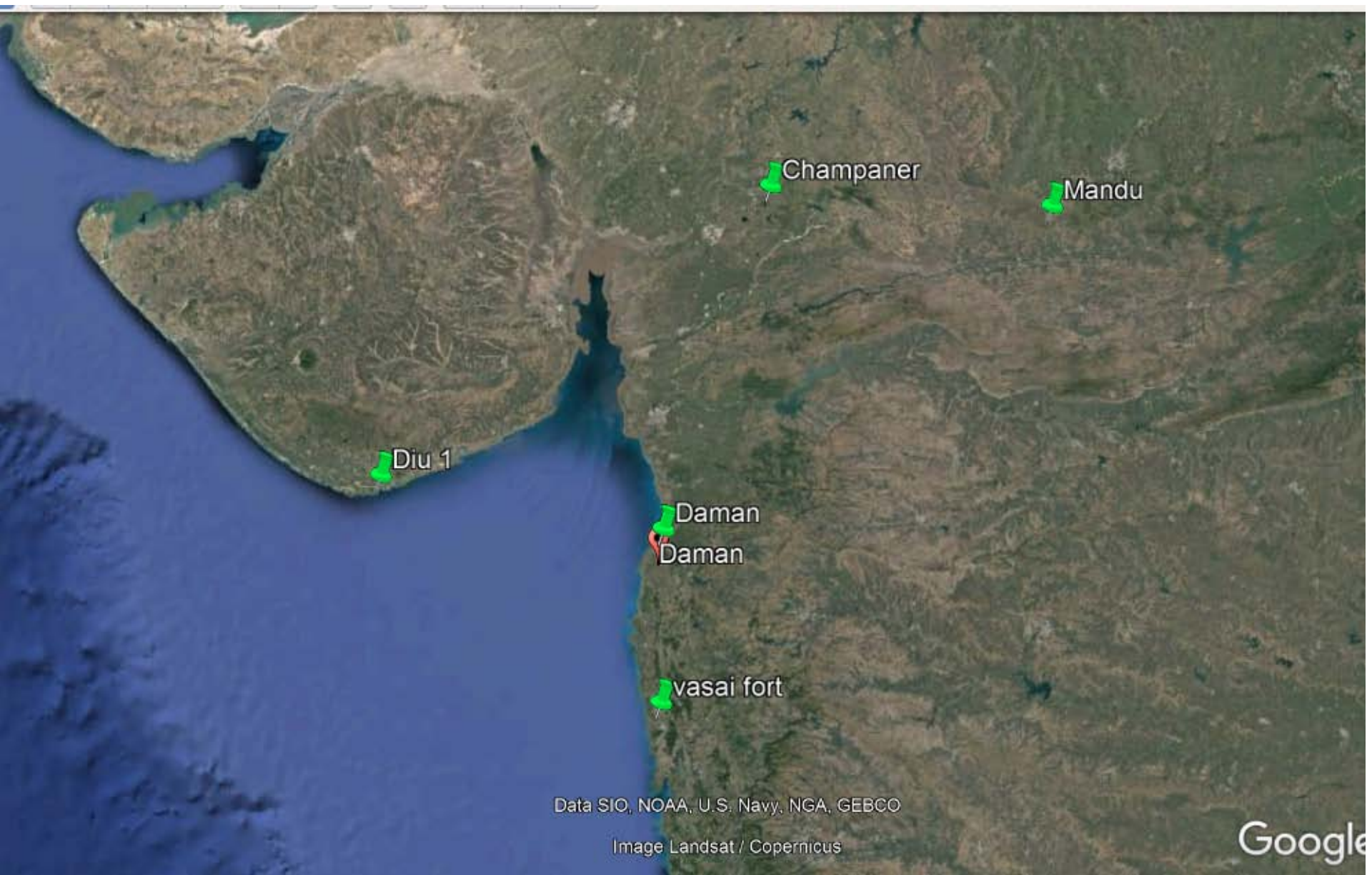
The Gujarat Sultanate

1. The founder of the ruling Muzaffarid dynasty, **Zafar Khan** (later Muzaffar Shah I) was appointed as governor of Gujarat by **Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad bin Tughluq IV in 1391**
2. Zafar Khan's father **Sadharan**, was a Tanka Rajput convert to Islam. Zafar Khan defeated **Farhat-ul-Mulk** near Anhilwada Patan and made the city his capital.
3. Following Timur's invasion of Delhi, the Delhi Sultanate weakened considerably so he declared himself independent in 1407 and formally established Gujarat Sultanate.
4. The next sultan, his grandson Ahmad Shah I founded the new capital Ahmedabad in 1411.
5. His successor **Muhammad Shah II** subdued most of the Rajput chieftains. The prosperity of the sultanate reached its zenith during the rule of **Mahmud Begada**. He subdued most of the Rajput chieftains and built navy off the coast of Diu.
6. In 1509, the Portuguese wrested Diu from Gujarat sultanate following the battle of Diu. The decline of the Sultanate started with the assassination of **Sikandar Shah** in 1526.
7. Mughal emperor **Humayun** attacked Gujarat in 1535 and briefly occupied it. Thereafter Bahadur Shah was killed by the Portuguese while making a deal in 1537.
8. The end of the sultanate came in 1573, when Akbar annexed Gujarat in his empire. The last ruler **Muzaffar Shah III** was taken prisoner to Agra.
9. In 1583, he escaped from the prison and with the help of the nobles succeeded to regain the throne for a short period before being defeated by Akbar's general Abdul Rahim Khan -I – Khana.

Gujarat under Humayun (1535–1536)

1. Gujarat Sultan **Bahadur Shah** had quarrelled with Humayun because **Bahadur Shah** had sheltered **Sultán Muhammad Zamán Mirza**.
2. Without considering that he had provoked a powerful enemy, In March 1535, Chittor fell into the hands of the **Bahadur Shah** but near Mandasúr his army was shortly afterwards routed by **Humayun**. **Bahadur Shah** fled to Mandu, which fortress was speedily taken by **Humayun**. From Mándu the king fled to Chámpáner, and finally took refuge in Diu. Chámpáner fell to Humayun, and the whole of Gujarát, except Sorath, came under his rule.
3. At this time Sher Shah Suri revolted, in Bihar and Jaunpur, and Humayun returned to Agra. As soon as Humayun departed, the country rose against the Mughals, and his old nobles requested the king to join them. Bahádur joined them, and, defeating the Mughals at Kaníj village near Mahmúdábád (now Mahemdevad), expelled them from Gujarát.

4. As Gujarat fell to the Mughal Empire, **Bahadur Shah** was forced to court the Portuguese. On 23 December 1534 while on board the galleon *St. Mattheus* he signed the **Treaty of Bassein**. Based on the terms of the agreement, the Portuguese Empire gained control of the city of Bassein (Vasai), as well as its territories, islands, and seas which included Daman and Bombay islands too. He had granted them leave to erect a factory in Diu. Instead of a factory the Portuguese built a Diu Fort.
5. When he recovered his kingdom, **Bahadur**, repenting of his alliance with the Portuguese, went to Sorath to persuade an army of Portuguese, whom he had asked to come to his assistance, to return to Goa.
6. In February 1537, when the Portuguese arrived at Diu, five or six thousand strong, the Sultan hoping to get rid of them by stratagem, went to Diu and endeavored to get the viceroy into his power. The viceroy excused himself, and in return invited the king to visit his ship anchored off the coast of Gujarat. **Bahadur** agreed, and on his way back was attacked and killed by the **Portuguese** and his body was dumped into the Arabian Sea.
7. After his death, Gujarat started facing pressure of Mughals in north and other kingdoms from east. They also faced growing economic competition in Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean from the Europeans.



Champaner

Mandu

Diu 1

Daman
Daman

vasai fort

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Image Landsat / Copernicus

Google

Under Akbar (1573–1605)

In 1573, Mughal Emperor Akbar conquered Gujarat Sultanate taking advantage of young Gujarat Sultan **Muzaffar Shah III** and his quarrelling nobles.

He appointed his foster brother **Mirza Aziz Kokaltash** as the first viceroy who faced an insurrection by the rebel nobles of the former Sultanate. Akbar quickly came to aid and ended the insurrection and appointed **Mirza Khan** who managed to set revenue system and quelled attack by the Mirzas with help of Mughal minister Todar Mal.

The next viceroy **Shaháb-ud-dín** strengthened the military.

Sultan Muzaffar escaped, returned to Gujarat and led an attack on Ahmedabad and recaptured it before his former noble and now viceroy **Itimad Khan** reached the city.

Mirza Khan was reappointed as the viceroy who defeated Muzaffar in the battle of Fatehwadi in 1584.

Kokaltásh returned as the viceroy and defeated **Muzaffar and combined Kathiawad forces** in battle of Bhuchar Mori.

Muzaffar was captured but he committed suicide, putting an end to the Gujarat Sultanate. As **Kokaltásh** went to the Mecca on pilgrimage, Sultan **Murad Bakhsh** was appointed as the viceroy on whose death, **Kokaltásh** returned a third time as the viceroy. Akbar was succeeded by Jehangir.

Under Jehangir (1605–1627)

Jehangir continued **Mirza Aziz Kokaltash** as the viceroy when he ascended to the throne in 1605. He continued to manage the province even though **Khalij Khan** was appointed as the new viceroy. He was succeeded by **Sayad Murtaza** who controlled the rebellions in north and south Gujarat. **Mirza Aziz Kokaltash** again returned as the viceroy and successfully averted invasion of **Malik Ambar** from Daulatabad in south. The next viceroy **Abdulláh Khán Fírúz Jang** made expedition to south and subdued the Ahmednagar.

During his time, in 1611, Jehangir permitted the British East India Company to establish factories in Surat and elsewhere in Gujarat. During reign of the next viceroy **Mukarrab Khán**, Jehangir toured Gujarat and received several local rulers. In 1618, he appointed his son prince **Shah Jahan** as the next viceroy. He rebelled in 1622-23 and he was replaced by **Sultán Dawar Baksh**. Shah Jahan resisted but later he managed the Jehangir's new appointment, **Khán Jahán** as his own. **Saif Khan** had managed the province instead as **Khan Jahan** was sent as Shah Jahan's ambassador to Jehangir. Jehangir died and Shah Jahan succeeded him as the emperor in 1627.

Under Shah Jahan (1627–1658)

On the death of the emperor Jehangir, his son Shah Jahan ascended to the throne in 1627. His Gujarat viceroy **Sher Khán Túar** worked for relief in 1631–31 famine in the province. Shah Jahan sent his men to expand its territories further south. Between 1632 and 1635, four viceroys were appointed due to their precious gift to the emperor and they could not manage the province well. **Kolis** of Kankrej in north Gujarat committed excesses and the **Jam** of Nawanagar did not pay the tribute. Soon **Azam Khan** was appointed who put the province in order by subdueing Kolis in north and Kathis in Kathiawad. He also made the **Jam** of Nawanagar surrender. The next viceroy **Ísa Tarkhán** carried out financial reforms. In 1644, the Mughal prince **Aurangzeb** was appointed as the viceroy who was engaged in religious disputes for destroying a Jain temple in Ahmedabad. Due to his disputes, he was replaced by **Sháistah Khán** who failed to subdue **Kolis**. So the prince **Murad Bakhsh** was appointed as the viceroy in 1654. He restored the disorder soon. In 1657, hearing news of Shah Jahan's severe illness, Murad Bakhsh declared himself the emperor and rebelled with his brother Aurangzeb. They defeated the **Jaswant Singh** and **Kásam Khán**, whom Sháh Jahán had appointed viceroys of Málwa and Gujarát respectively in the battle of Dharmatpur. They further went to the capital, Agra but were confronted by Dara Shikoh. They defeated him in the Battle of Samugarh (1658). Soon Aurangzed dumped and imprisoned Murad Bakhsh, confined his father and declared himself the emperor in 1658.

Under Aurangzeb (1658–1707)

After defeating all his brothers, he rewarded people who had helped him in his succession war. He forgave **Jashwant Singh** with whom he had fought in the battle and appointed him as the viceroy of Gujarat. Mahabat Khan succeeded him who annexed Nawanagar under the Mughal control. Maratha leader Shivaji plundered Surat and emptied its riches. Under next viceroy **Khan Jehan**, **Shivaji** again attacked Surat and Janjira. **Jaswant Singh** was appointed the viceroy again and the Nawanagar was partially restored to its ruler. During the next viceroy **Amin Khan**, there was disorder in the province due to the imposition of jizya tax and other.

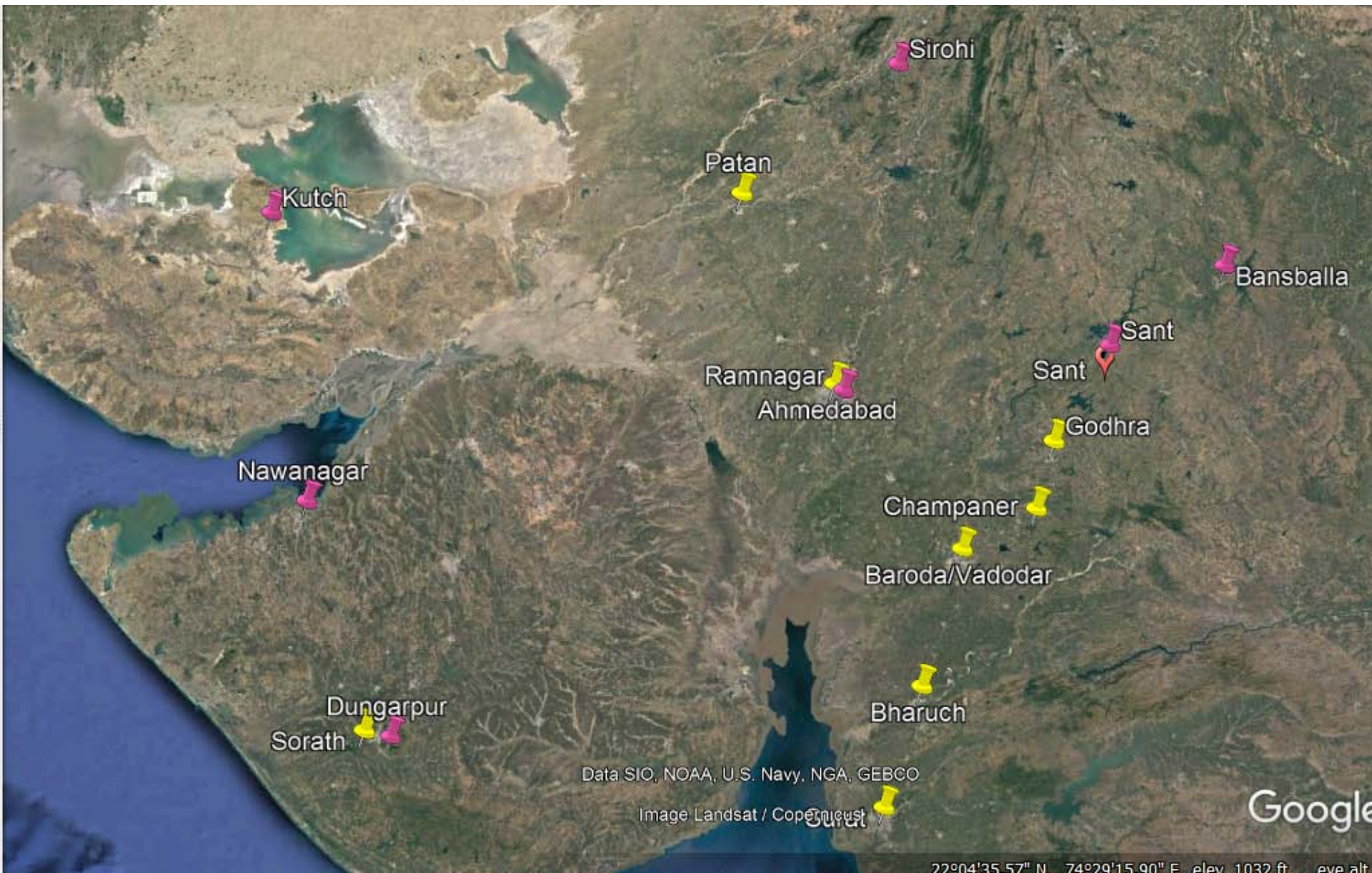
During next viceroy, **Mukhtar Khan**, Ahmedabad faced flood (1683) and the province faced the famine (1684). **Sujaat Khan**, the next viceroy, contained revolt of Shia Muslims in 1691 and disturbances in Kathiawad and Marwar. He made peace with Durgadas Rathod of Marwar. In 1698, Gujarat again faced scarcity. In 1703, **Prince Muhammad Azam Shah** was appointed as the viceroy. Durgadas was invited to Ahmedabad to be killed but he escaped. In south, the Marathas assembled and threatened to enter Gujarat. Soon they entered under **Dhanaji Jadhav** upto Bharuch during the rule of the next viceroy **Ibrahim Khan**. Under him, the Mughal forces were defeated at Ratanpur near Rajpipla and again at Baba Pyara and plundered the whole region. The emperor sent prince **Muhammad Bidar Bakht** with forces to help but the Marathas returned before he arrived. On the other hand, Durgadas again rebelled and sent forces but he was defeated. **Ibrahim Khan** soon reappointed as the viceroy just before death of Aurangzeb in 1707. Taking advantage of situation due to warring princes for succession, the Marathas under **Balaji Vishwanath** entered Gujarat and reached as far as Ahmedabad. Fearing heavy plunder, **Ibrahim Khan** negotiated and paid a heavy tribute of Rupees 210,000 to withdraw. Thus Marathas returned. Bahadur Shah I ascended the Mughal throne in Delhi. During Aurangzeb's rule, the Mughal Empire had weakened and started falling apart.

Administration

The Gujarat subah covered an area of 302 kos (966.4 kilometres) between Burhanpur in the east and Jagat (Dwarka) in the west and 70 kos (224 kilometres) between Jalore in the north and Daman in the south. The **twenty-five sarkars** (administrative units) of Gujarat Sultanate were reorganized in **16 sarkars** and the others areas were transferred back to its older provinces. Of this 16 *sarkars*; nine were under direct control of the Mughal Empire; **Ahmadabad, Baroda, Bharuch, Champaner, Godhra, Nadaut, Patan, Sorath, and Surat**. They were known as *sarkarat-i kharaji* where the Mughal fiscal system of revenue collection was applied. The other seven *sarkars* were under administration and fiscal jurisdictions of the local chiefs; **Bansballa (Banswada), Dungarpur, Kutch, Nawanagar, Ramnagar, Sirohi and Sant**. They were known as *sarkarat-i peshkashi* where annual tribute (*peshkash*) was collected by the Mughals. This local chiefs, *zamindars*, acknowledged the Mughal suzerainty and occasionally provided military support.

Throughout the Mughal Empire, the single trimetallic currency was established but Gujarat continued to use a local silver coin known as *Mahmudi* alongside the Mughal currency.

Distribution of Sarkars under Mughal Empire



Under Akbar (1573–1605)

Sl no	Name of the Viceroy	Tenure
1	Mirza Aziz Kokaltash	1573–1575, 1588–1592, 1600–1606
2	Mirza Khán	1575–1577, 1583–1587
3	Shaháb-ud-dín	1577–1583
4	Ítimád Khán Gujaráti	1583–4
5	Ismáíl Kuli Khán	1587–88
6	Sultán Murad Baksh	1592–1600

Under Jehangir (1605–1627)

S1 no	Name of the Viceroy	Tenure
1	Mirza Aziz Kokaltash	Ninth Viceroy, 1600–1606 (third time), 1609–1611
2	Kalij Khán	Tenth Viceroy, 1606
3	Sayad Murtaza	Eleventh Viceroy, 1606–1609
4	Abdulláh Khán Fírúz Jang,	Thirteenth Viceroy, 1611–1616
5	Mukarrab Khán,	Fourteenth Viceroy, 1616
6	Prince Shah Jahan,	Fifteenth Viceroy, 1618–1622
7	Sultán Dwar Baksh	Sixteenth Viceroy, 1622–1624
8	Saif Khán	Seventeenth Viceroy, 1624–1627

Under Shah Jahan (1627–1658)

Sl no	Name of the Viceroy	Tenure
1	Sher Khán Túar,	Eighteenth Viceroy, 1627–1632
2	Islám Khán	Nineteenth Viceroy, 1632
3	Bákar Khán	Twentieth Viceroy, 1632
4	Sipáhdár Khán	Twenty-first Viceroy, 1633
5	Saif Khán	Twenty-second Viceroy, 1633–1635
6	Ázam Khán	Twenty-third Viceroy, 1635–1642
7	Ísa Tarkhán,	Twenty-fourth Viceroy, 1642–1644
8	Prince Muhammad Aurangzeb	Twenty-fifth Viceroy, 1644–1646
9	Sháistah Khán,	Twenty-sixth Viceroy, 1646–1648, 1652–1654 and 1654–1657
10	Prince Muhammad Dara Shikoh	Twenty-seventh Viceroy, 1648–1652
11	Prince Murad Bakhsh	Twenty-ninth Viceroy
12	Kásam Khán	Thirtieth Viceroy, 1657–1659

Under Aurangzeb (1658–1707)

Sl no	Name of the Viceroy	Tenure
1	Kásam Khán	Thirtieth Viceroy, 1657–1659
2	Sháh Nawáz Khán Safávi	Thirty-first Viceroy, 1659
3	Maharaja Jaswant Singh	32th Viceroy, 1659–62, 1671–74
4	Mahábat Khán,	Thirty-third Viceroy, 1662–1668
5	Khán Jehán,	Thirty-fourth Viceroy, 1668–1671
6	Md Amín Khán Umdat-ul-Mulk	Thirty-sixth Viceroy, 1674–1683
7	Mukhtár Khán	Thirty-seventh Viceroy, 1683–1684
8	Shujáât Khán (Kártalab Khán)	Thirty-eighth Viceroy, 1684–1703
9	Prince Muhammad Azam Shah	Thirty-ninth Viceroy, 1703–1705
10	Ibráhím Khán	Fortieth Viceroy, 1705, 1706
11	Prince Muhammad Bidar Bakht	Forty-First Viceroy, 1705–170