CONCLUSION

The Subah Allahabad constituted a very significant unit of the Mughal Empire as it lay in the region adjoining to Malwa Bihar Awadh.... connected by a number of routes water ways as well land. Throughout the Mughal rule it had faced many political disturbances either it is prince Salim’s independent activities or war of succession. Meanwhile, Mughals also established peaceful relationship with the local chieftains Raja. The industrial and agricultural productions flourished, the condition of trade and commerce immensely, contributed the imperial treasury. The year wise data of revenue collections from different sarkars are witnessed.

The social condition of the Subah had a great importance. Here, Hindu and Muslims lived together. The Hindu society had many religious sects there were many cast and people of different profession, reside in this region. Muslim society was also on the pattern of their Hindus brother. The social ceremonies, position of women, Houses food and drinks, Dresses. Toilets & Ornaments, their pass time amusements, their common beliefs and practices, were almost same. But they celebrate different fairs & festivals but some of the people participate to each other celebrations. The society got the character of cosmopolitan structure which was significantly followed by adopting secular ethos in their day to day life. The inhabitants of the Subah influenced the way of life to each other game birth to the
rise of same sort of common practices and customs. People of different religious communities lived in a harmonized friendly religious life, all sort of interactions among them took place.

The Bhakti saints whose aim was to attain salvation through devotion and love rather than by means of outward practices and ceremonials. The preaching of these Bhakti saints paved the way for social harmony and spiritual development among their communities on the other side Sufis were also contributing for the same cause like the Bhakti saints. The educational system remained organized on the traditional line but some efforts of Akbar and Mir Fathullah Shirazi contributed in its development. Many madarsas were established in the region like Chunar, Jaunpur Banaras, Allahabad by different people. These educational institutions flourished under their different patrons or with the helps of endowments for the maintenance.

The architectural remains of the Subah like its forts, tombs, temples, bridges are an extension of Mughal architectural style in this region, under review. The atelier of prince Salim at Allahabad produced paintings in some of them he was depicted and denoted as ‘Shah Salim’ (King Salim). These are a special significant. The farmans, Sanad related to revenue free land grant to Math and Madarsa in this region shows the Mughal attitude towards its policy.