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(M.B. HOOKER)

SHĀH DJAHĀN (1000-76/1592-1666, r. 1037-68/1628-57), Mughal emperor, son of the Emperor Djahāngir [q.v.] and his Rādjput wife Manmati; his personal name was Khurram, the title of Shāh Djahān being granted to him by his father in 1025/1616.

His first responsible assignment came with his appointment to the Mēwāf campaign in 1022/1614. He was subsequently appointed *śubadār* of the Deccan in 1025/1616 and again in 1030/1621. In 1031/1622 he procured the murder of his elder brother Khuraw and afterwards rebelled in 1032/1623; driven out of the Deccan, he made his way to Bengal, but was defeated there, too, hence returned to the Deccan, where he submitted to his father (1035/1626). On Djahāngir's death in 1036/1627, through the machinations of Aṣaf Khān, he ascended the throne in 1037/1628 and ordered the execution of his nearest kinsmen as potential rivals—the first instance of such massacres in the Indian Mughal dynasty, and an unhappy precedent for the future. Shāh Djahān's approach to nobles who had supported his rivals was, on the other hand, moderate, and he loved to contrast his moderation with the bloodthirstiness of rulers in other Islamic countries.

To support his ambitions, Shāh Djahān increased the income of his treasury by enlarging the *khālīsa* (imperial reserved lands). The *Djāmadāmī* (net revenue annual income) of the empire during his reign was about 9,03,74,20,000 *dāms* (22.59,35,000 rupees); Shāh Djahān was probably the richest monarch in the world.

Shāh Djahān annexed Ahmednagar in 1045/1636, allowing to Bidjāpur [q.v.] a portion of it, and standing forth as a protector of Golkondā, which now paid him annual tribute. In 1047/1638 the Ṣafawid governor of Kāndahar handed it over to the Mughals, but the Persians re-captured it in 1058/1649. In 1055/1646 Shāh Djahān attacked the Uzbek khānate, and temporarily occupied Balkh and Badakhshān, but finally had to withdraw in 1056/1647.

Shāh Djahān was a vigorous administrator, and introduced certain important changes (new pay-schedules, month-ratio system for classification of *djāgīrs*, etc.); and re-inforced the central authority. He also enjoys a deserved reputation as a builder. The classical product of his interest is the Tādj Maḥall [q.v.]. On 7 Dhu 'l-Ḳa'da 1040/6 June 1631 Shāh Djahān ordered the construction of a mausoleum for his wife Mumtāz Maḥall. It was completed in 1053/1643 at the cost of 50 lakhs of rupees. In 1048/1638 he founded the imperial city of Shāhdjāhānābād at Dihlī at the cost of 60 lakhs of rupees. Lāhōrī, the official historian, records that the total expenditure on buildings under Shāh Djahān up to the year 1057/1647-8 was rupees 2 crores, 50 lakhs of rupees.

Though Shāh Djahān began to introduce Islamic observances into Mughal court etiquette, he largely continued the tolerant policy of his two predecessors. He promoted Rādjputs to high ranks and patronised Hindī poetry. His eldest son Dārā Shukōh [q.v.] translated the Upaniṣads and wrote a tract (the *Madjma' al-balhayn*) comparing Ṣūfism with Vedānta. Under the patronage of Shāh Djahān, an intellectual movement to bridge the gap between Hinduism and Islam was started and an attempt was made to evolve a common language for both religions.

He fell ill in Dhu 'l-Hidjdja 1067/September 1657, and his four sons Dārā Shukōh, Shāh Shudjā', Awrangzib and Murād Bakhsh started making preparations to contest the throne. Awrangzib emerged victorious, and dethroned and imprisoned his father in 1068/1658. In his imprisonment in the Āgra fōrt, he was looked after by his loyal and talented eldest daughter Djahān Arā. He died in 1076/1666, and lies buried by the side of his wife Mumtāz Maḥall in the Tādj Maḥall.

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(M. ATHAR ALI)

SHĀH MALIK B. ALĪ YABGHU, the Oghuz Turkish [see GHUZZ] ruler in the town of Djand [q.v. in Suppl.] on the lower Syr Darya in Transoxania during the second quarter of the 11th century A.D.

Shāh Malik, who is given by Ibn Funduḳ the *kunya* of Abu 'l-Fawāris and the *lakabs* of Ḥusām al-Dawla and Nizām al-Milla, was the son and successor of the Oghuz Yabghu, head of a section of that Turkish tribe in rivalry with that one led by the Saldjūḳ family of chiefs [see SALDJŪḲIDS. ii]. It was this hostility that made Shāh Malik ally with the Ghaznawid Mas'ūd b. Maḥmūd [q.v.] against his kinsmen the Saldjūḳs, and in 429/1038 the sultan appointed him as his governor over Kh'ārazm [q.v.]. Shāh Malik successfully overran Kh'ārazm, but with the triumph at Dandānkān [q.v. in Suppl.] in Khurāsān of Toḡhrīl and Čaghrī Begs, was driven out of Kh'ārazm by 435/1043-4. He fled southwards through Persia to Makrān and was eventually killed there, his short line being thus extinguished; by the time of his flight from Kh'ārazm, Djand had probably already fallen into the hands of the Kīpčak [q.v.] Turks.

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SHĀH MANŠŪR SHĪRĀZĪ, finance minister of the Mughal emperor Akbar (963-1014/1556-1605).

Of Indian origin, he held an appointment as *mushrif* (accountant) of the Royal *khūshbū-khāna* (perfume department), but incurred the hostility of powerful

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