



**PRESENTATION ON THE REIGN OF  
SHER SHAH SURI**



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# INTRODUCTION

Sher Shah Suri, also known as Sher Khan, emerged as a formidable force in the 16th century, altering the course of Indian history with his military prowess, administrative reforms, and visionary leadership. His reign, spanning from 1540 to 1545, marked a pivotal period characterized by conquests, innovations, and the establishment of a vibrant empire.

As we embark on this journey through the corridors of history, we will explore the key achievements, challenges, and enduring contributions of Sher Shah Suri. From his triumphs on the battlefield to his visionary administrative reforms, Sher Shah's legacy continues to resonate and inspire generations.

Join us as we unravel the captivating saga of Sher Shah Suri, a ruler whose indelible imprint left an enduring mark on the tapestry of Indian civilization.

Without further ado, let us embark on this enlightening exploration of the reign of Sher Shah Suri.



# EARLY LIFE OF SHER SHAH SURI

- He was born in 1472 in Sasaram. He belonged to the Suri Tribe, a Pashtun community with roots in Afghanistan.
- His early life was marked by hardships, as he lost his father at a young age and was raised by Maternal uncle.
- He had an interest in warfare, leadership and administration.
- Sher Shah embarked on a series of military campaigns to expand his territory. Notable conquest included defeating Humayun Babur' son, and second at the Battle of Chausa in 1539 and the Battle of Kannauj in 1540. These victories secured his control over North India.
- Sher Shah was the founder of Sur Dynasty.
- His original name was Farid Khan.
- He was the son of Hasan Khan, a jagirdar of Sasaram in Bihar.
- Farid studied for three years in Jaunpur, acquired knowledge of Arabic and Persian and was able to impress Jamal Khan, the master of his father by his knowledge and labour.



# ENCOUNTERS

**Battle of Chausa** : Aftermath

**Battle of Kannauj** : Aftermath

**Causes of the Failure of Humayun against Sher Shah Suri**

<b>EVENTS</b>	<b>Battle of Chausa</b>	<b>Battle of Kannauj</b>
<b>DATE</b>	26 June 1539	17 May 1540
<b>LOCATION</b>	Chausa, Bihar	Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh
<b>FORCES INVOLVED</b>	Sur Dynasty Ruler, Sher Shah Suri and Mughal Emperor Humayun	Sur Dynasty Ruler, Sher Shah Suri and Mughal Emperor Humayun
<b>RESULTS</b>	Victory of Sher Shah Suri	Victory of Sher Shah Suri

# ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS

Shah Suri, a 16th-century ruler of the Suri dynasty in the Indian subcontinent, was known for his administrative reforms and efficient governance. Some of his key administrative powers included:

1. **CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION** : Sher Shah established a centralized administrative system with himself as the supreme authority.
2. **REVENUE ADMINISTRATION**: He introduced an efficient revenue administration system based on the measurement of land and assessment of agricultural produce.
3. **MILITARY ORGANIZATION**: Sher Shah reorganized the military structure, creating a standing army known as the "Dakhili" or "Ahadi" army, which was paid from the state treasury.
4. **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT** : He undertook extensive infrastructure development projects, including the construction of roads, bridges, and rest houses (sarais).
5. **POSTAL SYSTEM**: Sher Shah established an efficient postal system known as "Dak Chowki."
6. **CURRENCY REFORMS**: He introduced a standardized silver coin, the "Rupiya," which became the precursor of the modern Indian Rupee.
7. **JUDICIAL REFORMS** : Sher Shah implemented judicial reforms to ensure impartial justice.

# ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Sher Shah Suri divided his kingdom into 47 divisions named "SARKAAR" and there are smaller divisions known as , 'PARGANAS '. He introduced four major central department they are :

1. Diwan -i- Arz ( Department Of Military)
2. Diwan -i- Rasalat ( Department For Foreign And Religion Affair)
3. Diwan -i- Insha ( Royal Secretariat)
4. Diwan -i- Wijarat ( Department Of Finance)

# TRADE & COMMERCE

Sher Shah Suri who ruled India for a brief but impactful period (1540-1545) implemented several key measures that significantly boosted trade and commerce within his empire. Here are those points:

- 1. REVAMPED INFRASTRUCTURE:** Sher Shah prioritized the development of a robust infrastructure network. He ordered the reconstruction and expansion of the Great Trunk Road.
- 2. CARAVANSERAIS FOR COMFORT AND SECURITY:** Sher Shah established a network of caravanserais, which were essentially rest houses for travelers and merchants.

- 3. STANDARDIZED COINAGE SYSTEM:** Sher Shah introduced a uniform currency system where he minted coins of various denominations in gold, silver and copper adhering to a standard weight and purity.
- 4. COMMUNICATION AND INTELLIGENCE:** Sher Shah established a sophisticated communication network using horse mounted relays ensuring transmission across his empire.
- 5. EMPHASIS LAW AND ORDER:** Sher Shah established a strong and efficient administration that prioritized law and order.
- 6. ENCOURAGEMENT AND SUPPORT:** Sher Shah actively encouraged trade by creating a business friendly environment.



# ACHIEVEMENTS

The Sur Empire also known as the Suri Empire ruled parts of the Indian subcontinent during the 16th century. Here are some of the great achievements of the Sur Empire:

1. **ESTABLISHMENT OF SUR EMPIRE** - Sher Shah's most notable achievement was the establishment of Sur Empire in Northern India after defeating the Mughal Emperor Humayun
2. **MILITARY SUCCESS** - The Sur Empire was known for its strong military and won several key battles against the Mughals.
3. **ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS** - Sher Shah is often remembered for his administrative reforms. Sher Shah Suri's administrative reforms aimed to create a more efficient and just system of governance. He introduced - **(a)** Land revenue system **(b)** Currency **(c)** Military Administration **(d)** Infrastructure development.
4. Conquest invasions are relatively very important achievements of Sher Shah.

# LEGACY

1. Sher Shah Suri being a prominent ruler in Indian history is known for his administrative reforms and military achievements.
2. He introduced several administrative innovations, such as the Land Revenue System, which formed the basis for the Mughal administration.
3. Sher Shah Suri is credited with the construction of the Grand Trunk Road.
4. His Coinage System, known as the "Rupiya", became the precursor to the modern Indian rupee.
5. Sher Shah Suri's Military Tactics and Strategies influenced future rulers.
6. His Legacy also includes the establishment of efficient administrative divisions and a strong central government structure.

# LITERATURE & ARCHITECTURE

Sher Shah found time to peruse his interest in the arts and learning by patronizing a number of scholars in his court. Sher Shah was also a great builder. He built a magnificent fort at Rohtasgarh and some beautiful Mosque inside the old fort (Purana Qila) at Delhi. The beautiful mosque inside the old fort is considered to be an excellent specimen of Indo-Islamic architecture. He also planned and built his own Tomb at Sasaram in Bihar. It is built on a high platform in the Middle of a Lake.



**ROHTASGARH FORT**



**PURANA QILA, DELHI**

# DEATH OF SHER SHAH SURI

Sher Shah Suri is believed to have died from a Gunpowder Explosion during the Siege of Kalingar Fort on 22 May,1545, while fighting against the Chandel Rajputs. His death has also been claimed to have been caused by a fire in his store room. Sher Shah Suri was succeeded by his son, Jalal Khan who took the title of Islam Shah Suri. His mausoleum, the Sher Shah Suri Tomb(122 ft. high) stands in the middle of an artificial lake at Sasaram a town that stands on the Great Trunk Road.

# CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Sher Shah's reign was marked by a significant administrative reforms, military conquest and architectural achievements that left a lasting impact on the Indian history. His legacy is evident in the continued use of some of his introduced systems and structures in India and the region. His reign serves as a testament to his vision grandeur, land administrative prowess, making him one of the most notable and efficient monarchies in Indian history.

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