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HINDUS COMING TO MURSHIDABAD FROM OTHER COUNTRIES FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

Since earlier times, Hindus are not that friendly about Muslims. This is because of their terrorizing attitudes. Hindus fear Muslims and do not tend to befriend them, not get Muslim grooms for their daughters. Even in schools, children are told to maintain distance from Muslim students. But since early 16th century, Muslims are reigning in Murshidabad, attracting foreign investors in trade. The trade flourished to such an extent that the contribution to global GDP was mapped as 5%. This tags Murshidabad as being famous for trade among the countries. But protection was taken for preventing unauthorized entries into Murshidabad. This was done through fencing, which was applied to Indo-Bangladesh border. Intrusion of foreign investors enhanced cultural diversity in Murshidabad. This enhancement was used by the tourism brands for promoting heritage tourism.

Key words: Hindus, Murshidabad, countries, economy, growth, prosperity, culture

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1. INTRODUCTION

SK, (2022) Murshidabad is considered to be a prospective place among the Hindus. But due to complex regional politics, people hesitate before moving, for economic growth. Hardships lie in the journey which the foreigners make to Murshidabad, as there are language problems, cultural beliefs, values and attitudes are different among others. Currently, most of the people are planning to move out from Murshidabad, for achieving this growth. Socioeconomic districts which are backward, suffers from lack of major industries supporting prospective growth. Local workers in Murshidabad, Hindus and Muslims, migrate to Kerala and Gujrat or to Gulf countries, as they are developing, so there is more scope for growth and development in business.

Chakraborty, (2025) Fencing reflects the security, which creates restriction among the people towards crossing borders. Debates are there among the political bodies governing cross border migration among the foreigners, coming to Murshidabad, for business. Evidence is Indo-Bangladesh border. Recent developments are seen in Murshidabad for barring entry of unregistered representatives from outside. This effort has been effective for maintaining national security of the natives and the outsiders settling in Murshidabad.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

(Mdim.ac.in, 2026) Citizenship Amendment Act has been enforced in regional discussions and evaluations on Murshidabad. In the discussions, non-citizens, political parties governing. The act is targeted towards Bangladesh migrants who come to India for religious purposes. These migrants are not that interested towards gaining economic profits. Local communities are of the view that due to the influx, most of their needs have been compromised. They are also inquisitive to be a part of the economic development. Here, other aspects are jobs availability, and local communal harmony, which is asserted over the migration. Rhetorical expressions make these aspects more explicit to understand. International communities who arrive in Murshidabad venture into Golden

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Age. This is the case of modern times

Damani, (2026) Murshidabad is considered to be the capital of Bengal Shah, who reigned during 18th century. During his reign, Murshidabad gained the tag of one of the richest and wealthiest cities of Bengal. As per the calculation of global GDP, economic development was 5% responsible, in terms of Murshidabad. This number enhanced the status, glory and fame of Mushidabad, among other states and countries.

Narayan, 2025) Merchant immigration is also considered for analysing the situation which was there in Murshidabad during 1700. Abundance is reflected in presence of silk, muslin, and banks. These banks attracted most of the investors. Wealthy Marwari families were the targets, along with the wealthy families. Nawabs and wealthier families were in relation with the colonial rulers. Mention can be made of Jagat Seth. Armenian, Dutch, French, and British merchants capitalized major share of Bengal's economy.

Roy, (2021) analysed birth, growth and development of cities and towns of Bengal during 18th century. Wealthy families' professional activities decided the contribution of economic growth and development. Class based settlement patterns were seen in the classes, which were seen in the social constructs, processes, and networks. Urban and rural dwellers interacted with each other for business and cultural purposes. During festivals and trade ceremonies, this interaction was seen. Urban wealthy families contacted the locals as they are aware of cultural values, beliefs, and attitudes which comes out when in contact with the urbans. Towns of Bengal, in spite of suffering political instabilities, experienced growth in economic activities. Demography wise, settlement of the city was mapped in religion and castes.

Banerjee and Mukherjee, (2022) was of the view that heritage of Murshidabad can be rethought in

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terms of respective state officials. This revisitation is from the perspective of exclusive beliefs and thoughts possessed by the people who are from different socio-cultural backgrounds. Tourism is the field where these aspects come true. Brands intend to present themselves in a manner, so that customer satisfaction is more. Heritage tourism is important for cherishing the cultural pride, which has been earned by Murshidabad since years. Nawabs initiated the process of preserving the cultural pride of Bengal, the legacy of which is maintained in the current times. Before independence, nawabs intended business in Murshidabad, attracting foreign investors. This was the time when cultural diversity found its way. Governmental initiatives were also there, which were directed towards sustaining long term success. Heritage is commercialised in this manner, which evoked dissatisfaction among the locals.

Sk, M. M. (2018) Educational mobility among the Hindus who came to Murshidabad, from other countries. But there were divisions among Dalit and tribal people, who were secluded from the mainstream educational services. This seclusion is unethical affirming class and caste-based discriminations. Dalit students and the ones aspirant for decent work, were neglected and preference went to influentials in urban areas. As a result of this, there were inequities in wealth and property. These inequities are against the governmental initiatives which were directed towards protecting the national interests of the citizens, the natives and the ones who came from other countries and states. This protection affirms the cross-border security measures of fencing, which was administered for preventing the unauthorized entries into the threshold of Murshidabad. As a result of this, natives were protected from terrorists who could penetrate into Murshidabad through Indo-Bangladesh border.

Chattopadhyay, (2023) Silk production and trading centres made Kashimbazar famous along with Murshidabad during 1650s. historical investigations on their settlement evokes these developments. Silk trade flourished attracting the foreign investors. These investors altered the

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standards of living for the nawabs and wealthier families. But the artisans weaving silk remained in background and were neglected. They were affected in terms of their daily living, which were snatched away from them, as they were exploited in terms of their labour, wealth, land, property among others. This affirmed their decision to migrate from Murshidabad, to states which have prospect towards economic growth and development. Trade centres became the occupational aspect for Nizamat during early phases of 18th century. It merged exclusive in terms of population habitat, patterns, planning of the towns. Local residents' religious sentiments blended with stately considerations of sourcing. This blending did not seem better, as the outcomes were moderate. More severe was the decline which was seen in the region, especially in the early stages off the silk market being launched for the public usage. During the late stages of the market, Nizamat declined, rising Calcutta as a hub for development. Bhagirathi river proved to be a prospective source of trade for the investors from foreign. Settlement was also mapped through ecology, social, economic aspects.

Chaudhury, (2025) Murshidabad flourished in 18th century, but was forgotten, as a capital. When the nawabs reigned, it was the golden era. Merchant was young, talented, and had the princely charm. Plassey was considered as a place where battle took place, losing the beauty. Historical analysis recreated Plassey, being an agent of economic growth. Begums had the role to look after the household chores and child rearing. Their outside exposure was very less. Mostly, development was economic. Diversity blended in the culture through trade, as the foreign investors came to Murshidabad. Commercialisation with culture sidelined the social aspects which were prevalent among the locals and outsiders. In spite of this, people engaged in relationship with others, from other cultures. Other than trade, people also visited Murshidabad for its art and architecture, which was mesmerizing.

3. METHODOLOGY

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Positivism philosophy is apt for developing real, epistemological, scientific and objective knowledge on Hindus coming to Murshidabad, from other countries, for economic growth and development. Based on this philosophy, deductive approach is apt, as it helps in deducing related knowledge, aspects, ideas, and facts related to Hindus coming from other countries and states to Murshidabad, Bengal, for business purpose. This deduction is justified, on exploratory design selection. This exploration is beneficial for exploring the unexplored realms of Hindus and Muslims coming to Murshidabad for business purpose. Exploring this will be effective if secondary methods are roped in for collecting data. These methods include choosing books, journal articles, reports, and government websites, consisting information on Hindus coming to Murshidabad for business purpose. Collected data will be analysed through themes, case studies, narratives, and observation among others. While collecting and analysing data, consciousness is exposed towards averting the sources which has been published for more than 10 years old. This consciousness is effective for ensuring that the assumptions and propositions are reliable and valid. Along with this, ethical considerations of acknowledging the sources, not harming anyone while collecting data, protecting the collected data from commercialisation, are also maintained. Timeline is prepared for enhancing awareness on the time by which activities related to the research, is completed.

4. CONCLUSION

Murshidabad, Bengal was a hub of trade, which flourished commerce. Investors from outside came for trade in Murshidabad, and added diversity into culture. As a result of this, natives, were neglected in terms of their needs. Inequities of wealth were seen, affirming the gaps between rich and poor. Due to this, poor people felt neglected from the mainstream social activities. Evidence of this lies in the educational mobility between the Dalits and urban elites. These elites were provided with facilities. Seeing this, others felt lack of prospects towards gaining economic growth. The immediate outcomes were migrating from Murshidabad to places like Kerala, Gujrat

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among others. This caused loss of population, evoking reduction in resources.

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