



# UPSC – CSE

Civil Services Examinations

Union Public Service Commission

**General Studies**

Paper I – Volume - 3

**MODERN INDIAN HISTORY**

# G.S. PAPER – 1 VOLUME – 3

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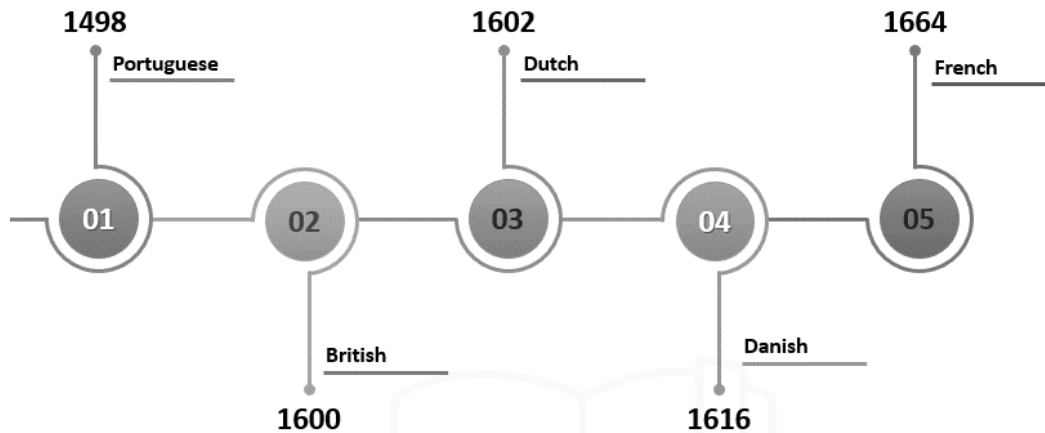
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# 1 CHAPTER

## Arrival of European Powers in India



### Factors led to the Advent of European

- **Weak rulers and fragmented regional powers:**
  - **Weak Mughal Powers** after Aurabgzeb in 1707
  - **Rise of regional powers**
- **Vast wealth of India:**
  - Europeans came to know about the **immense wealth of India** from the accounts of **Marco Polo** and some other sources.
- **Heavy demand for Indian commodities:** Heavy demand for Indian commodities like **spices, calicoes, silk, precious stones, porcelain, etc.**
- **Control of Arabs and Technological Advancement:**
  - Major land routes to India were under **Arab control**.
    - So **no direct route to trade**
  - In the **15th century** Europe saw great **advancement in ship building and navigation**.
- **Quest of the expansion of the market:**
  - **Rapid Industrialization**
  - **Market expansion** to fulfill their capitalist desire.

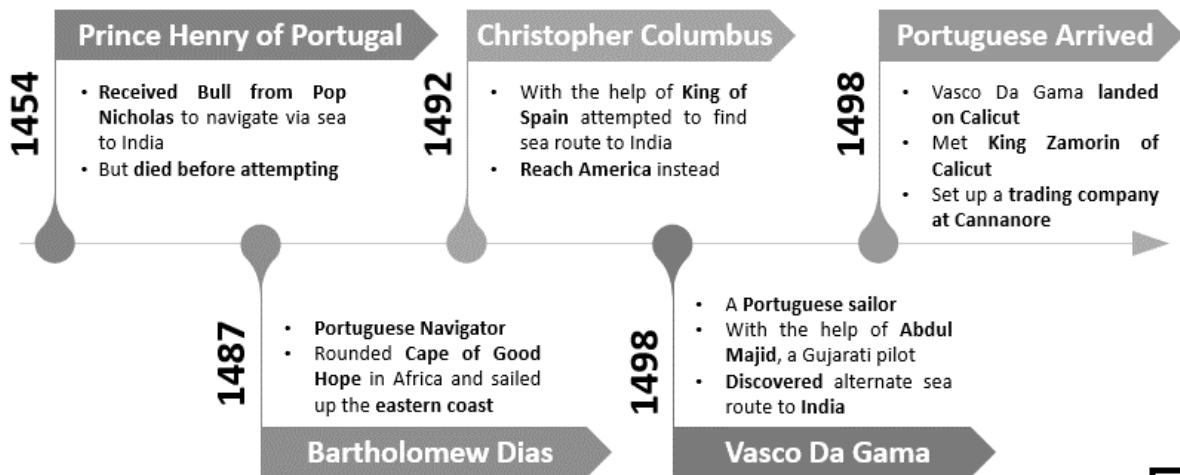


### Discovery of a Sea Route to India

- **Need:**
  - **Decline of Roman Empire**
  - **domination of Arab** in Egypt and Persia
  - High **demand of Indian commodities** and reduced contacts
  - **Arab control over sea route** (Suez Canal route)
  - **Renaissance in Europe** and advancement in the art of ship-building and navigation.

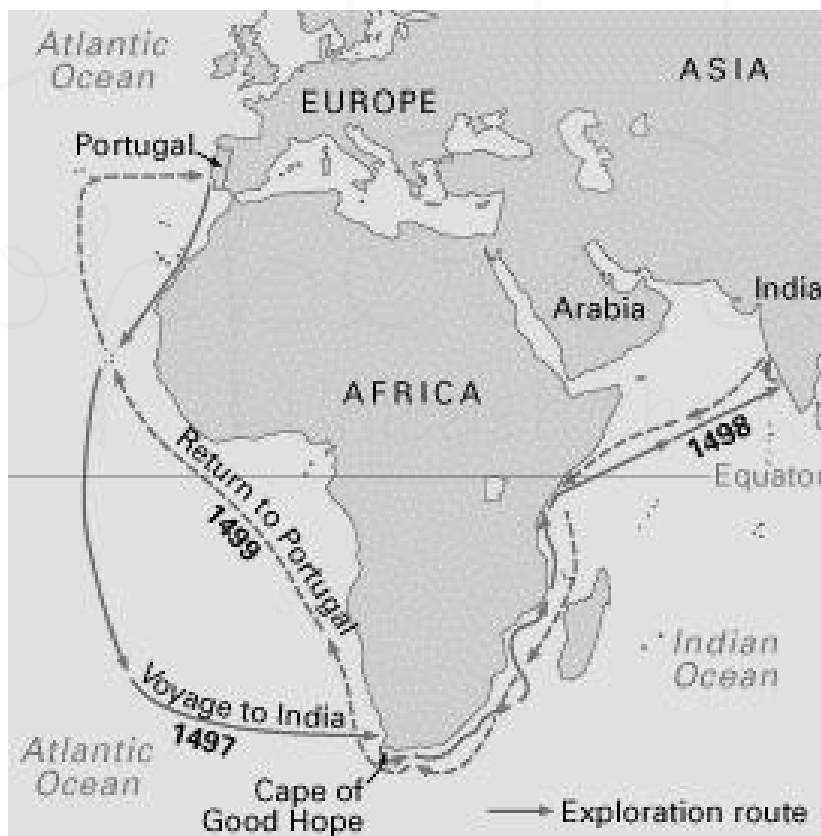


● **Attempts:**



**Foreign Powers**

**Portuguese**



**# Important Personalities**

Vasco Da Gama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrived at Calicut in May 1498</li> <li>Received permission to establish business by <b>King Zamorin of Calicut</b></li> <li>At <b>Cannanore</b>, he set up a <b>trading factory</b> .</li> </ul>
Pedro Alvarez Cabral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established <b>first European factory in India in 1500 at Calicut</b></li> <li>Successfully <b>retaliated Arab attack</b> on Portuguese</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Bombarded Calicut</b> and made <b>advantageous treaties with</b> rulers of <b>Cochin and Cannanore</b></li> </ul>
Francisco De Almeida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In 1505, <b>Francisco De Almeida</b> tried to consolidate the position of Portuguese in India.</li> <li>● He built <b>fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore and Kilwa.</b> .</li> <li>● <b>Vision:</b> to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean.</li> <li>● His policy was k/a the <b>Blue Water Policy and cartaze system.</b></li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Blue water policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Fortification of the Indian Ocean</b>, not for the security but for the establishment of Portuguese business in the Indian ocean</li> </ul> <p><b>Cartaz system</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>naval trade license</b> issued by Portuguese in the Indian ocean in <b>16th century.</b></li> <li>● Similar <b>British System = navicert system</b> in the 20th century.</li> </ul> </div>
Alfonso de Albuquerque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Real founder of the Portuguese power in India.</b></li> <li>● Introduced a permit system for other ships.</li> <li>● <b>Acquired Goa in 1510</b> and Goa became <b>“the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great”.</b></li> <li>● Encouraged Portuguese men to take local wives and stressed the <b>abolition of sati</b></li> </ul>

### # Portuguese Establishments in India

- Occupied **regions around the coast of Goa from Mumbai to Daman and Diu** and then to Gujarat, they controlled four important ports and towns and villages. .
- Established **military posts and settlements** on the east coast at **San Thome (in Chennai)** and **Nagapattinam (in Andhra)**.
- **Imperial farman circa 1579** made them settle near **Satgaon in Bengal** for **trading activities**.

### # Portuguese Administration in India

- **Important Posts:**
  - **Viceroy:** head of the administration, serving for three years.
  - **Vedor da Fazenda:** revenues and the cargoes and dispatch of fleets.
  - **Captain:** incharge of fortresses, assisted by ‘factors’.
- **Policies:**
  - **Monopolised the manufacture of salt,**
  - Built a **custom house** and started **levying a duty on tobacco.**
  - Started **slave trade**, purchased Hindu and Muslim children and converted to Christianity.

### # Religious Policy of the Portuguese

- Zeal to **promote Christinity.**
- **Intolerant toward muslim and hindu religion.**
- Attempted to **convert Akbar to Christinity:**
  - Jesuits **made a good impression at the court of Akbar**, due to his interest in theology.

- In **September 1579**, **Jesuit fathers, Rodolfo Aquaviva and Antonio Monserrate** were sent to Akbar's court
  - Again in 1590 and 1595 missions were sent
- **Jahangir**, on ascending throne, **assuaged the Muslims** and neglected Jesuit fathers.
  - 1606 he again renewed his favours to them.
- **Church and collegium at Lahore** was allowed to be retained by them

### # Decline of the Portuguese

- **Local advantages** gained in India were **reduced** with immediate neighbours.
- **Religious policies made Hindus resentful.**
- **Dishonest trade practices** met a strong reaction and gained notoriety as sea pirates.
- **Arrogance and violence** brought them the animosity of the rulers of India.
- **Discovery of Brazil diverted colonising activities** of Portugal to the West.
- **Dutch and the English** also learnt the **skills of ocean navigation.**
- **Different trading communities from Europe** began a fierce rivalry among them.
  - **Dutch and the English** had greater resources to expand overseas, and they overcame the Portuguese resistance.
- **Spice trade** came **under** the control of the **Dutch**, and Goa was superseded by Brazil as the economic centre of the overseas empire of Portugal.

### Significance of the Portuguese

- **Military:**
  - **Military innovation** in the use of body armour, matchlock men, and guns
  - Contributed to the Mughal use of field guns, and the '**artillery of the stirrup**'.
  - System of **drilling groups of infantry, on the Spanish model.**
- **Naval Techniques:**
  - **Multi-decked ships** were heavily constructed, designed to ride out **Atlantic gales** rather than run before the regular monsoons
    - This permitted them to **carry heavier armament.**
  - use of **castled prow and stern**
  - **creation of royal arsenals and dockyards** and the maintenance of a **regular system of pilots and mapping** and pitting state forces against private merchant shipping
- **Cultural Work:**
  - Art of **silversmith and goldsmith flourished at Goa**, and the place became a centre of **elaborate filigree work, fretted foliage work and metal work embedding jewels.**
  - **Interior of churches** built by Portuguese have **woodwork, sculpture and painted ceilings; they** are generally simple in their **architectural plan.**

### Dutch

- In **1596**, **Cornelis de Houtman** → **first Dutchman to reach Sumatra and Bantam.**
- In **1602**, many trading companies amalgamated → **EIC of the Netherlands.**
- Company was **empowered to carry out war, conclude treaties, to take possession of territory and to erect fortresses.**



### # Dutch Settlements in India

- **First factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.**
- In **1609** opened a **factory in Pulicat**, north of Madras.

- Other principal factories at **Surat (1616)**, **Bimlipatam (1641)**, **Karaikal (1645)**, **Chinsurah (1653)**, **Baranagar**, **Kasimbazar** (near Murshidabad), **Balasure**, **Patna**, **Nagapatam (1658)**, **Cochin (1663)**.

### Trade under Dutch in India

- **Manufactured:**
  - **Indigo:** the Yamuna valley and Central India,
  - **textiles and silk:** Bengal, Gujarat and the Coromandel,
  - **Saltpeter:** Bihar
  - **Opium and rice:** the Ganga valley.
- **Monopolized trade in black pepper and spices.**

### Decline of the Dutch

- Got drawn into the **trade of the Malay Archipelago**.
  - In the **third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-74)** English ships captured in Bay of Bengal by Dutch forces → retaliation by the English → defeat of the Dutch, in **battle of Hooghly (1759)**.
  - **Battle of Colachel (1741)** b/w Dutch and the **king of Travancore Marthanda Varma** leading to complete rout of Dutch power in Malabar region.
  - **Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1814):**
    - signed Dutch and English
    - facilitated **restoration of Dutch Coromandel and Dutch Bengal to Dutch rule**
      - **Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1824)** returned these places to British
- ☞ Made it **binding on the Dutch** to ensure all **transfers of property** and establishments till/on March 1, 1825 AD.



## English

### ● Factors contributed:

- Charter of Queen Elizabeth I → Francis Drake's voyage the world in 1580
- English victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588
- In 1599, a group of English merchants a.k.a. '**Merchant Adventurers**' formed a company.
- On December 31, 1600, Queen Elizabeth I issued a charter with **rights of exclusive trading** to the company named the '**Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies**'.
- Initially, a **monopoly of 15 years** was granted, extended indefinitely in **May 1609**
- Shifting **Dutch focus to the East Indies**, the English turned to India for trade.



## # Expansion of the English Company

### Expansion in West and South

1609	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir court to establish a factory at Surat but, didn't succeed</li> <li>● Faced <b>opposition from the Portuguese</b></li> <li>● Left Agra in November 1611.</li> </ul>
1611	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Started trading at <b>Masulipatnam</b> and later established a factory in 1616.</li> </ul>
1612	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat;</li> <li>● Received <b>permission from Jahangir</b> to establish a factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth in 1613.</li> </ul>
1615	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sir Thomas Roe, an accredited ambassador of James I, came to the court of Jahangir, staying there till February 1619.</li> </ul>
1632	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Received '<b>Golden Farman</b>' issued by the Sultan of Golconda</li> </ul>
1662	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bombay had been gifted to King Charles II by the King of Portugal as dowry when Charles married the Portuguese princess Catherine</li> </ul>
1687	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Seat of the <b>Western Presidency</b> shifted from Surat to Bombay</li> </ul>

### # Expansion in Bengal

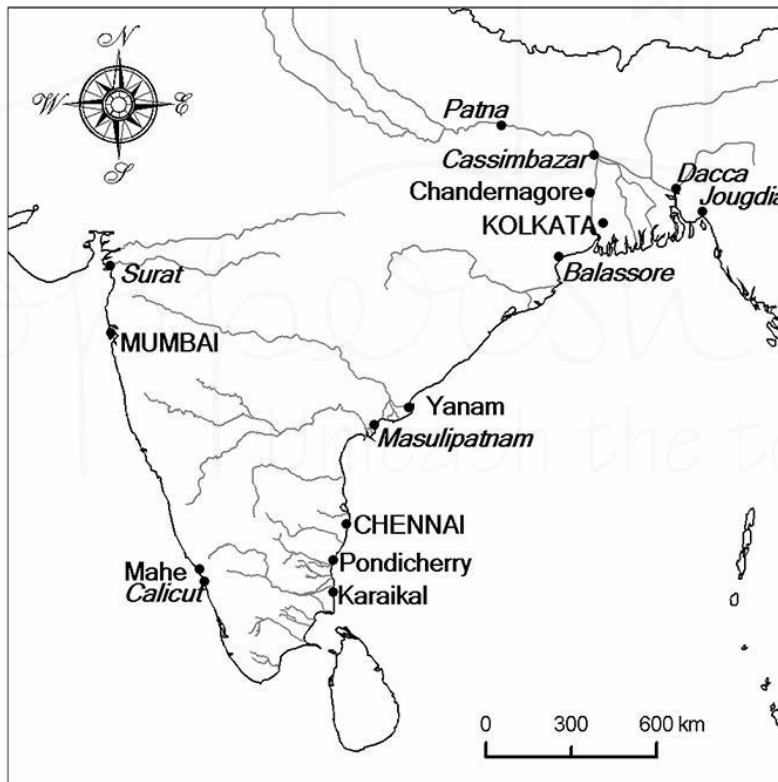
- Shah Shuja, the subahdar of Bengal in 1651, allowed the English to trade in Bengal in return for an annual payment of Rs 3,000, in lieu of all duties.
- **Factories in Bengal: Hooghly (1651)**, Kasimbazar, Patna and Rajmahal.
- William Hedges, the first governor of the Company in Bengal, **appealed to Shayista Khan**, the Mughal governor of Bengal in August 1682, for redressal of the grievance.
  - Resulted in **hostilities b/w the English and the Mughals**.
- The English captured the **imperial forts at Thana** (modern Garden Reach), **raided Hijli** in east **Midnapur** and the **Mughal fortifications at Balasore**.
- English bought the **zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat)** from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200.
- Established **Fort William in 1700**,
  - **Seat of the eastern presidency** (Calcutta)
  - First President: **Sir Charles Eyre**



## # Farrukhsiyar's Farmans

- In 1715, John Surman secured farmans from Farrukhsiyar giving the Company privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad.
- **Magna Carta of the Company** and its important terms are:
  - In Bengal:
    - Imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties in Bengal accepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.
    - Permitted to issue dastaks for the transportation of such goods.
    - Permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.
  - In Hyderabad, privilege of freedom from duties in trade
    - Had to pay the prevailing rent only for Madras.
  - In Surat, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, exempted from levy of all duties.
  - Coins of Company minted at Bombay to have currency throughout the Mughal Empire.

## French



## # Foundation of French Centers in India

- Last Europeans to come to India with the purpose of trade.
- Louis XIV, the king's famous minister Colbert laid the foundation of the **Compagnie des Indes Orientales (French EIC) in 1664..**
- Granted a **50-year monopoly on French** trade in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- In **1667, Francois Caron** headed an expedition to India, setting up a **factory in Surat**.
- **Mercara**, a Persian who accompanied Caron, **founded another French factory in Masulipatnam in 1669** after obtaining a patent from the **Sultan of Golconda**.
- In **1673**, French obtained permission from **Shaista Khan**, Mughal Subahdar of Bengal, to establish a **township at Chandernagore near Calcutta**.

## # Pondicherry- Center of French Power in India

- In 1673, **Sher Khan Lodi**, the governor of Valikandapuram (under the Bijapur Sultan), granted **Francois Martin**, the director of the Masulipatnam factory, a site for a settlement.
- In 1674, **Pondicherry was founded** and **Francois Martin** became **French governor**.
- Established its factories in coastal regions of India.
- Important trading Centers: **Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar**

## # French EIC

- Badly affected with the outbreak of **war b/w the Dutch and the French**.
- Bolstered by their alliance with the English since the Revolution of 1688, the **Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693**.
- the **Treaty of Ryswick** concluded in **September 1697** restored **Pondicherry** to the French
- In 1720, the French company was reorganized as the '**Perpetual Company of the Indies**' which revived its strength.

## # British French Rivalry

- **Anglo-French rivalry** in India reflected the **traditional rivalry of England and France** beginning with the outbreak of the **Austrian War of Succession** and ending with the conclusion of the **Seven Years War**.
- In 1740, the **political situation in south India was uncertain** and confused. **Nizam Asaf Jah of Hyderabad** was old and fully **engaged in battling the Marathas** in the western.
- **Decline of Hyderabad** was the signal for the **end of Muslim expansionism** and the English adventurers got their plans ready.



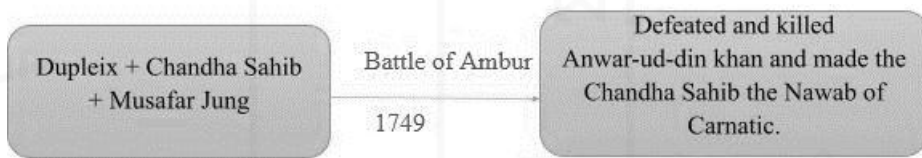
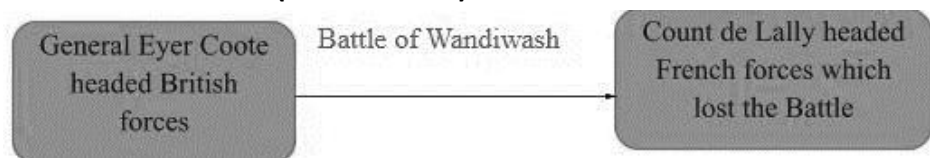
## The Danes (Denmark)

- In 1616 the **Danish EIC was founded**.
- In 1620, a factory at **Tranquebar** near Tanjore was established.
- Their principal settlement was at **Serampore near Calcutta**.
- **Danish factories** were **sold to British government** in 1845.
- Danes are better **known for their missionary activities** than for commerce.



## Carnatic Wars

First Carnatic War (1740-48)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Extension of the Anglo-French War</b> in Europe which was <b>caused by the Austrian War of Succession</b>.                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>English navy under Barnet seized French ships</b> to provoke France.</li> <li>○ <b>Admiral La Bourdonnais, French governor of Mauritius</b> retaliated by <b>seizing Madras</b> in 1746 with the help of the fleet from Mauritius.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● ended in 1748 with <b>Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Madras handed back to English</b>, &amp; French got territories in North America.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Remembered for the <b>Battle of St. Thome (in Madras)</b> fought <b>b/w the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic</b>, to whom the English appealed for help.</li> </ul>
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Second Carnatic War (1749-54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Dupleix, the French governor</b> → sought to increase his power and French political influence in southern India</li> <li>● <b>Hyderabad</b> → After the death of <b>Nizam-ul-Mulk</b> → civil war b/w <b>Nasir Jang</b>, (son) and <b>Muzaffar Jang</b> (grandson)</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Carnatic</b> → <b>Anwar-ud-din Khan vs Chanda Sahib</b>.</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>French supported Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib</b> while <b>English sided Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-din</b>.</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Failed to provide effective assistance to <b>Muhammad Ali at Trichinopoly</b>, <b>Robert Clive</b> put forward the proposal for a <b>diversionary attack on the governor of Madras, Saunders</b>.</li> <li>● Robert Clive attacked and captured <b>Arcot</b>. Mysore, Tanjore and the Maratha Chief, Morari Rao, came to aid of Trichinopoly, &amp; of Clive &amp; Stringer Lawrence.</li> <li>● French faced <b>heavy financial losses due to Dupleix's policy</b>; recalled him in 1754.</li> <li>● <b>Godeheu succeeded Dupleix</b> adopted a <b>policy of negotiations with English</b> and concluded a treaty with them.</li> <li>● War ended with <b>the Treaty of Pondicherry</b> in 1754</li> </ul>
Third Carnatic War (1758-63)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In Europe, when <b>Austria wanted to recover Silesia</b> in 1756, the <b>Seven Years War (1756-63)</b> started.</li> <li>● In 1758, the French army under <b>Count de Lally</b> captured the English forts of <b>St. David and Vizianagaram</b> in India in 1758.</li> <li>● <b>Battle of Wandiwash</b>- decisive battle of <b>Third Carnatic War</b> → English (victorious) in 1760 at <b>Wandiwash (or Vandavasi)</b> in <b>Tamil Nadu</b>.</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763)</b>: french allowed to use their settlements for <b>commercial purposes only and banned fortification</b></li> <li>● <b>English became the supreme European power</b> in the Indian subcontinent, since the Dutch had already been defeated in the <b>Battle of Bidara in 1759</b>.</li> </ul>

## # Causes of English Success against French

- **English company** was a **private enterprise** and had **less governmental control** which created a sense of enthusiasm and **self-confidence** among the people.
- Whereas the **French company** was a **State concert** and was controlled and regulated by the **French government** and was hemmed in by government policies.
- The English navy was **superior** to the French navy.
- **English held Calcutta, Bombay and Madras** whereas **French** had only **Pondicherry**.
- **French company** was **short of funds** whereas the British had sound financial conditions which helped them significantly in the wars against their rivals.



## Reasons for English Success against Other European Power

Structure and Nature of the Trading Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>English EIC</b> controlled by a board of directors <b>elected annually</b>.</li> <li>● <b>France and Portuguese companies: State owned and feudalistic.</b></li> <li>● <b>Monarch had &gt;60% share in the French company</b> and its directors were <b>nominated by</b> the monarch from the shareholders.</li> <li>● Shareholders took very little interest in promoting prosperity of the company.</li> <li>● b/w 1725 &amp; 1765 company was managed as a department of State.</li> </ul>
Navy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Royal Navy of Britain: largest and most advanced</b></li> <li>● Victory against <b>Spanish Armada</b> and against <b>French at Trafalgar</b> had put <b>Royal Navy at peak of European naval forces.</b></li> <li>● In India too, the <b>British defeated the Portuguese and the French</b> due to strong and fast movement of the naval ships.</li> </ul>
Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In England resulted with the innovation of new machines like the <b>spinning Jenny, steam engine, and the power loom</b> → <b>greatly improved production</b> in the fields of textile, metallurgy, steam power and agriculture.</li> </ul>
Military Skill and Discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The British had a <b>disciplined &amp; well trained</b> army.</li> <li>● <b>Technological developments</b> equipped the military well.</li> </ul>
Stable Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Britain had a <b>stable government</b> with <b>efficient monarchs.</b></li> <li>● France witnessed violent revolution in 1789 and <b>Napoleon's defeat</b> in 1815 weakened <b>France's</b> government position.</li> <li>● Dutch EIC, affected by <b>bankruptcy</b> in 1800 coupled with revolution in 1830.</li> </ul>
Lesser Zeal for Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Britain was <b>less zealous about religion</b> and less interested in spreading Christianity.</li> </ul>
Use of Debt Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>World's first central bank, Bank of England</b> was established to sell government debt to the money markets.</li> <li>● Britain was enabled to spend much more on its military than its rivals.</li> </ul>



- **Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707)** marked the beginning of the end of Mughal rule in India.
- **Reason:**
  - **Aurangzeb's misguided policies**
  - **Weak successors** and reduced stability of the state.
  - Neglect of **northwestern borders**
  - **Nadir Shah**, the Persian emperor, **attacked India in 1738-39, conquered Lahore** and **defeated the Mughal army** at Karnal on February 13, 1739.

### Foreign invasions

#### Nadir Shah's Invasion (1739)

- Emperor of Iran/Persia

#### # Causes behind the invasion

- 1736, **Muhammad Shah Rangeela** broke **all diplomatic ties with Persian court**.
- **Nadir envoy was detained by Rangeela**, which probably infuriated him.
- **Rangeela gave shelter to some Afghan nobles** who had escaped from Nadir Shah when he had invaded Afghanistan.
- **Nizam-ul-Mulk and Saadat Khan** sent special messages to Nadir Shah inviting him to invade India.

#### # Course of Nadir Shah's Invasion

- He **captured Jalalabad, Peshawar**, and proceeded towards Lahore.
- **Zakariya Khan**, the governor of Lahore, surrendered without much of a fight.
- Nadir **struck a gold coin** and **read khutba in his name**.
- **Nadir and Muhammad Shah** fought at **Karnal** on c.1739 CE.

#### # Outcome of the Invasion

- **Muhammad Shah was defeated** and agreed to pay an indemnity of Rs. 25 crore
- **Trans-Indus provinces** including Sindh, western Punjab, and Kabul were ceded to Nadir.
- Nadir Shah's took away the **famous Kohinoor Diamond**.

#### Ahmad Shah Abdali (or Ahmad Shah Durrani)

- **Successor of Nadir Shah** and invaded India several times b/w 1748 and 1767.
- In 1757, **captured Delhi** and placed an Afghan caretaker to watch over Mughal emperor.
- **Abdali had recognised Alamgir II** as the **Mughal emperor** and the Rohilla chief, **Najib-ud-Daula**, as **Mir Bakhshi** of the empire, '**supreme agent**' of Abdali.
- In 1758, **Najib-ud-Daula was expelled from Delhi** by the Maratha chief, **Raghunath Rao**, who also captured Punjab.
- In 1759, Ahmad Shah **Abdali returned to India** to take revenge on the Marathas.
- In 1761, **Abdali defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat**.
- The last of Abdali's invasions came in 1767.

### Third Battle of Panipat, 1761

- **Fought b/w: Marathas** under **Sadashiv Rao Bhau** vs Afghan forces under **Ahmed Shah Abdali** + **two Indian Muslim allies (Rohilla Afghans of the Doab, and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Awadh)**
- **Military: French cavalry** support **Maratha** against heavy cavalry and mounted artillery (**zamburak and jezail**) of Afghans
- **Financial Support to Afghans** provided by **Shuja-ud-Daula**
- **Afghans** cut off the supplies of **Marathas** and weakened them
- **Result:** Marathas lost

### Later Mughal



Bahadur Shah I (1709–March 1712)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>eldest son of Aurangzeb</b></li> <li>● Adopted a <b>pacifc policy</b> with the Marathas, the Rajputs and the Jats.</li> <li>● Granted <b>sardeshmukhi</b> to maratha, but failed to grant them chauth.</li> <li>● Followed a <b>policy of compromise</b> towards the nobles, granting them appropriate territories and postings.</li> <li>● <b>Never abolished the jizya</b></li> </ul>
Jahandar Shah (March 1712 to Feb 1713)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Jahandar Shah <b>abolished Jaziya</b>.</li> <li>● Zulfikar Khan was appointed prime minister and introduced the izara system to improve the financial condition of the empire.</li> </ul>
Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● With the help of <b>Sayyid brothers—Abdulla Khan and Hussain Ali</b> (k/a ‘<b>King Makers</b>’), Farrukhsiyar became the emperor.</li> <li>● Followed a <b>policy of religious tolerance</b> by abolishing Jizya and pilgrimage tax.</li> <li>● <b>Banda Bahadur, the Sikh leader, was executed.</b></li> <li>● Friction b/w Farrukh Siyar and Sayyid brothers → Sayyid brothers + Maratha = killed Farrukh Siyar.</li> </ul>
Rafi-ud-Darajat (February 28 to June 4 1719)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Placed by Saiyyad brothers in place of Farrukh Siyar.</li> <li>● <b>Died of consumption</b> (tuberculosis) within four months.</li> <li>● During his reign <b>Nikusiyar (grandson of Aurangzeb) revolted</b> and <b>set himself as Emperor at Agra</b> with the help of <b>Mitrasen</b>.</li> <li>● He ruled <b>for the shortest period</b> among the Mughals.</li> </ul>
Rafi-ud-Daula (June to Sept 1719)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sayyid brothers placed <b>Rafi-ud-Daula (Shah Jahan II)</b> on the throne.</li> <li>● He was an <b>opium addict</b>.</li> <li>● Shortest reign; died very quickly suffered from tuberculosis.</li> </ul>
Muhammad Shah (1719-48)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Given the title of ‘<b>Rangeela</b>’ due to his luxurious life-style.</li> <li>● <b>He + Nizam-ul-Mulk Chin Qilich Khan</b>, killed the Sayyid Brothers.</li> <li>● In 1724, Nizam-ul-Mulk became wazir and founded Hyderabad.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In 1739, <b>Nadir Shah</b> defeated the <b>Mughals</b> in the <b>Battle of Karnal</b> and later <b>imprisoned Muhammad Shah</b>.</li> <li>● <b>Autonomous states</b> emerged under his reign:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Nizam-ul-Mulk – Deccan</b></li> <li>○ <b>Saadat Khan – Awadh</b></li> <li>○ <b>Murshid Quli Khan – Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Ahmad Shah (1748-1754)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>incompetent ruler</b> left state affairs to <b>Udham Bai ('Queen Mother')</b></li> <li>● <b>Invaded Delhi</b> and <b>Punjab along with Multan</b> was ceded to him.</li> <li>● His Wazir, <b>Imad-ul-Mulk</b>, imprisoned him at <b>Salimgarh</b>.</li> </ul>
Alamgir II (1754-1758)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Grandson of <b>Jahandar Shah</b>.</li> <li>● <b>Battle of Plassey (c.1757 CE)</b> was fought during his tenure.</li> <li>● Murdered by his <b>Wazir Imad-ul-Mulk</b>.</li> </ul>
Shahjehan III (1758-1759)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Aka <b>Muhi-ul-millat</b></li> <li>● Placed on the throne in December 1759 with the help of <b>Imad-ul-Mulk</b>.</li> <li>● He was later <b>deposed by Maratha chiefs</b>.</li> </ul>
Ali Gauhar / Shah Alam II (1759-1806)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In Persian his kingdom was called "<b>Sultanat-e-Shah Alam, Az Dilli ta Palam</b>", meaning, "<b>The kingdom of Shah Alam is from Delhi to Palam</b>".</li> <li>● His reign saw two decisive battles—the <b>Third Battle of Panipat (1761)</b> and the <b>Battle of Buxar (1764)</b>.</li> <li>● He fought the <b>Battle of Buxar (1764)</b> along with the <b>combined armies of Mir Qasim</b>, the Nawab of <b>Bengal</b>, and <b>Shuja-ud- Daula</b>, the Nawab of <b>Awadh</b>, <b>against the British EIC</b>.</li> <li>● Forced to sign the <b>Treaty of Allahabad</b> (August 1765 CE).             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ He was taken under the <b>EIC's protection &amp; resided at Allahabad</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Akbar II (1806-37)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Introduction of the Hindu–Muslim unity festival <b>Phool Walon Ki Sair</b>.</li> <li>● Gave the title of <b>Raja to Rammohan Rai</b>.</li> <li>● In 1835, coins bearing the names of Mughal emperors were stopped</li> </ul>
Bahadur Shah II (1837-1857)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Last Mughal Emperor</b> and nominal head of India.</li> <li>● <b>Urdu poet</b> pen name '<b>Zafar</b>'</li> <li>● Participated in <b>revolt of 1857 &amp; deported to Rangoon</b> &amp; died in 1862.</li> <li>● In legal terms, the <b>Mughal Empire came to an end on November 1, 1858 with the declaration of Queen Victoria</b>.</li> </ul>

## Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire

### # Intolerant policies of Aurangzeb

- The **religious and Deccan policies of Aurangzeb** contributed to the empire's decline.
- His **hard-headed attitude towards the Marathas, Rajputs, and the Jats** turned away the loyal warriors, and he went on making more enemies without having strong alliances.
- His **religious policy alienated the Hindus**



## # Weak Successors

- None of Aurangzeb's successors could give any stability to the empire.
- Absolutely inefficient and **puppets in the hands of powerful nobles**.
- **Wars of succession** plagued Delhi from 1707 to 1719 CE too weakened the empire.

## # Nobility Crises

- **Mutual rivalry, jealousy and contest for power** among the various groups reduced prestige of emperor, but also contributed to the decline of the empire.
- Nobels weakened the military by amassing income from the jagirs for themselves and cutting down the number of troops.

## # Ineffective Mughal Army, Neglect of Naval Power, and invasions

- Mughal army **became inefficient** and demotivated after losing many important battles.
- **Neglect of naval power** by the Mughals also cost them dearly.
- **External invasions** of **Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali** took a heavy toll on imperial treasury and laid open inefficiencies of the military and political administration.

## # Depleting Economic Resources

- **Increased number of amirs** and their ranks or mansabs left little land to be distributed
- **Aurangzeb tried to solve the problem of** acute shortage of jagirs or **bejagiri** by showing **enhanced income from the jagirs on record**. But amirs tried to recover the recorded income from their jagirs by pressurising the peasantry.
- So both the amirs and the **peasantry were antagonised** which resulted into wars, the **reduction in khalisa land**, all of which burdened the state.
- **Expenditure of the state exceeded its income**.
- The once flourishing trade did not enrich the empire's coffers even as the inroads by European traders grew along coastal India.
- These **economic and administrative problems** only multiplied following the death of Aurangzeb.

## # Weak Administration Machinery

- Government of the Mughals was a **personal despotism** and so its success depended on the character of the reigning ruler.
- The later Mughals were **worthless and neglected** the administration.
- The **degeneration of the rulers led** to the degeneration of the nobility, with factious quarrels and intrigues costing the empire heavily.
- The empire had **become too vast** and unwieldy to be efficiently governed under weak rulers, especially under the existing conditions of transport and communication.

## # Shifting Allegiance of Zamindars

- Two classes shared the power during the medieval period, **the zamindars and the nobles**.
- **Zamindars**, hereditary owners of land, k/a **rais, rajas, thakurs, khuts or desh mukhs**.
  - **helped in collection of revenue and in local administration**
- **Mughals had tried to curb the power of zamindars** and maintain direct contact with peasants, **but could not succeed**.
  - **zamindars helped the nobility to** carve out **independent kingdoms** for themselves.



## # Rise of Regional Aspirations

- Aurangzeb's reign it witnessed powerful regional groups like the Jats, Sikhs and Marathas defying the authority in their bid to create kingdoms of their own.
- **Continuous struggle** against the empire for political ascendancy weakened the empire considerably.

