

UNIVERSITY OF SARGODHA



HANDOUTS

HISTORY OF LATER MUGHULS AND BRITISH INDIA

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CAUSES OF CRUMBLING OF STATE CRAFT OF MUGHAL

1. **General.** Following were major causes of Crumbling (Breakdown) of the State Craft (ability) of Mughal:-

i. **Administrative Weaknesses and Limitations of Kings.** Mughal Kings from Babar to Shahjahan, except Humayyun and Jehangir, were careful, vigilant and with strong will to resistance against negative forces. This was one reason that these kings were able to stabilize the administration of empire and no one attending the court had the courage to question unless allowed by the king himself. The strength of the king and his indomitable (strong) authority and real power exercise by the king for the stability and welfare of the government. However, later Mughal Kings were weak, careless and incapable. Details of some kings are as under:-

- (1) **Humayyun.** Humayyun was a relaxing by habit. Humayyun never took rise of Sher Shah Suri seriously even when he was moving towards Bengal to suppress him. It was slow movement which allowed enemy (Sher Shah Suri) to capture more territory and muster more strength. The result was that Sher Shah Suri overpowered Humayyun, defeating him without a possible refuge in India. Consequently, he went to Persia (Iran) and took five years more to recaptured India with the help of Persian troops. A weak king who could not manage his empire with a strong will and eventually tumbled first throne and secondly from life. It is said that Humayyun slipped from the stairs of his palace and eventually dead.
- (2) **Akbar.** Akbar was born as administrator. His independence from guardianship of Bairam Khan while he was only still 9 years old. Bairam Khan joined him as noble rather a master. Growing maturity, he proved his mettle to his opponents. His nobility including his **chief nine nobles**. Akbar had knack of studying the people. He had collected the cream of nobility who had expertise in relevant branches of administration. **Abu Fazal, Faizi, Fatehullah Sherazi and Raja Todermal** were exceptional qualities. They were stars of Akbar's rules and stability of his empire, which made Akbar the Great.
- (3) **Jehangir.** Jehangir was intoxication. He was seated upon the throne engaged himself in the pleasure of life. Even his marriage with Noor Jahan did not change him except that administration of state was left to Noor Jahan and Noor Jahan Jantu (her father Ghais, her brother, her son and herself).
- (4) **Shahjahan.** Similarly to Akbar, Shahjahan was also known for his golden period as he successfully suppressed opposition against him supported by **Asif Jah**, his father in law, one of most capable administrator besides **Mutmid**

Khan and Ali Mardan Khan but there was **Turani** group also. Shahjahan kept a balance between two groups (Turani & Irani). It was a peaceful reign which had helped Mughal to concentration on art and architecture.

- (5) **First Major Step towards Crumbling of State Craft – Division of Army.** Shahjahan entrusted the administration of the empire to Dara Shiko and himself withdrawing from the state affairs. This was not tolerated by Aurangzeb (Governor of Deccan, capable & religious minded person) that Dara Shiko be nominated as successor. Therefore, his (Aurangzeb) efforts to preparation for war of succession divided the army, some supporting to Aurangzeb other with Dara Shiko including Rajaputs, Jats and other Non Muslim Rajas. This was a major first step towards crumbling of state.
- (6) **Second Major Step towards Crumbling of State Craft – Revolts in Empire.** The victory of Aurangzeb ensued (resultant) the rise of Non Muslims Rebellions including Afridi revolts in north and rise of Marathas in south. The whole the empire seemed dragging down. This was second step of the crumbling the empire.
- (7) **Third Major Step towards Crumbling of State Craft – Aurangzeb's Prolong Stay in Deccan.** Aurangzeb moved towards Deccan in 1681 against the Marathas leaving north India unattended, without some senior noble to look after and prolonged stays of Aurangzeb in the Deccan till his death. It was another step in the crumbling of state craft.
- (8) **Last Major Step towards Crumbling of State Craft – Mistakes of Shahjahan (Division of Empire and no one Sons Closer to him).** Aurangzeb committed two mistakes. **Firstly**, he divided the empire in three parts i.e. northern, southern and central. Each part was with one prince and thinking that his sons might do to him what he did his father. **Secondly**, he did not allow any son closer to him until death which made it realize that Aurangzeb himself was breaking up the empire. This was last step of the crumbling of the Mughal Empire in administrative structure.

ii. **Collapse of the Revenue System.** The second part of crumbling of state craft in revenue side. Details are as under:-

- (1) **Akbar's Revenue System.** When the revenue system was reformed under Akbar, the whole land of Empire was divided into 3 x types i.e. **Fertile, Raining and less productive areas**. A new revenue system was imposed by touching each one of the category. Further some pieces of most fertile areas called Khalsa land (Crown Land). The others fertile lands were distributed to

nobility and other employs in lieu of salaries. These systems of revenue collection were ordered by Akbar different category of land i.e:-

- (i) **Zabti System**. Zabti system for the Khalsa land and distributing lands.
 - (ii) **Naskh System**. Naskh system of second category to practice in such lands which were assigned to the provinces of the empire or granted to foreigner traders.
 - (iii) **Ijaradari System**. Ijaradari system was granted to people those binders of land revenue for cultivation of lands on the duration of contract.
- (2) **Measurement of Lands**. This revenue system had one more distinction of measurement of land. Details are as under:-
- (i) **Khalsa and Distributes Lands**. These lands were measure before cultivation and at the time of harvest in order to calculation to collect state share. The unit of measurement was **Jarib**. This system was tiresome (irritating) in the hot weather of summer and therefore could not be practice to receive accurate results.
 - (ii) **Naskh System**. The Naskh system was different from above system. The average produce of last five years determined without evaluate the revenue official visiting lands. This system became popular in the reign of Akbar and no effort was ever made to check it. (**Ain-e-Akbari and Akbar Nama written by Abu Fazal**). The system remained in practice unofficially till the reign of Aurangzeb when it received official blocking. Some areas where land revenue was less.
 - (iii) **Ijaradari System**. Ijaradari system was imposed on the contract basis from auction for 5 - 10 years.
- (3) **Mismanagement in Revenue Collection System**. Under the weaken kings and continue war of succession, revenue reduced and the Mughal kings dependent on the Nazranas offered to them on the birthday. This was how mismanagement in the revenue collection system became a major factor in the crumbling of state craft.
- iii. **Collapse of the Mansabdari System**. Another institution break up was of the Mansabdari System initiated by Akbar which proved to be major cause of Mughal decline. Details are as under:-
- (1) **Mansabdari System**
 - (i) **Mansabdar**. A Mansubdar was a personal status called Zat and other

liabilities entrusted upon the relevant Zat.

- (ii) **Amir and Umara-i-Uzzam.** The smaller Mansabdar of 1500 Zat considered **Amir** whereas above 1500 Zat, Mansabdar called **Umara-i-Uzzam**.
- (iii) **Promotion of Mansabdar.** Secondly the Sawar rank, the minimum Zat rank of 10 to maintain **three horses** and other liabilities as Carts and Chakras needed on any expedition and required by the emperor (king).
- (iv) **Promotion on Performance.** Promotion to another senior rank dependent upon the performance in the battlefield. Each Mansabdar had the responsibility to employ troops.
- (v) **Number of Mansabdars in Akbar Reign.** The total numbers of Mansabdar in the reign of Akbar were **1803**. The highest nobles of **5000 Zat and 5000 Sawar were only 4-5 in reign of Akbar**. Akbar most trusted nobles such as **Abu Fazal, Fatehullah Sherazi, Abu Fiazi and Raja Todermal**, the rank of **3000 Zat and Sawar**.
- (vi) **Grant of Jagirs to Mansabdar.** Jagirs were granted to Mansabdar in lieu of their salaries of equal revenue collection. All expenditure almost 17 Lacs of rupees per Annum.
- (vii) **Prosperity of Mansabdars.** According to **Aziz Ahmed** to guess the prosperity by comprising with salary of the **Viceroy of India in 1930** which was **17 Lacs per Annum** but the purchasing value of a rupee in the time of Shahjahan was **4 x times greater than in 1930** which meant that a Mansubdar of 3000 Zat and Sawar was more prosper than the Viceroy of India.

(2) **Jagirdari Crisis**

- (i) **Increase Number of Mansabdars.** After Akbar (**5**), numbers of Mansabdar (above 5000 Zat/ Sawar) almost doubled during the reign of Jehangir (**13**) and double in the reign of Shahjahan (**30**) and more than (**50**) during the reign of Aurangzeb. The total numbers of Mansabdar reached from **25000 to 30000** during the reign of Aurangzeb. The rapid increased in the number of Mansabdar caused the Jagirdari crisis.
- (ii) **No Jagir for New Mansabdar.** The revenue department did not have a Jagir to assign a new Mansabdar on his appointment and the Mansabdar was placed on the waiting list.

(iii) **Assignment of One Jagir to Two Mansabdars.** Under pressure of demand of Jagir, the revenue department started assigning one Jagir to two Mansabdar but the crisis was multiplied in the time of Aurangzeb when the number of Mansabdar in-confrontation with one and another. The result was collapse of the system.

(iv) **Prospered and Deprived Mansabdars.** After Aurangzeb, the crisis came to an extent that some Mansabdar was very prosper and other seeking an opportunity where from they could grab some money for their daily necessities. Occasionally, the family of such Mansabdar remained without food despite a 5000 Zat/ Sawar rank.

(3) **Escheat System**

(i) **Recovery of Jagirs.** Akbar had introduced a system for the recovering of the Jagirs called escheat system under which after the death of Mansabdar or his dismissal from service was given custody of state without any share to progeny (descendants or children) of Mansabdar.

(ii) **Not Recovery of Jagirs.** The escheat system was strictly practiced in the time of Akbar but slightly relaxed by Jehangir. Shah Jahan tried to reform but it was again collapse in the reign of Aurangzeb. The reason was that some nobles have personal contacts with Kings who sought exemption. The result was that Jagir could not recover from the old Mansabdar and granted to new one.

(4) **Crumbling of Administrative Structure.** The Jagirdari crisis caused the crumbling of administrative structure leading to a rapid decline of Mughal Rule.

2. **Effects of Crumbling of State Craft.** Major effects of Crumbling of State Craft on the Mughal decline are as under:-

i. **Foreign Invaders.** There were three factors crumbling of state craft are (1) Mansabadari, (2) Jagirdari crisis and (3) war of succession proved fatal fall the Mughal to providing an opportunity to the adventures (foreign invaders) to grab territories of the Mughal one after another.

ii. **Rebellions in Empire.** Even during the reign of Aurangzeb constant rebellions one after another in particular the move to the Deccan proved extremely harmful to be already neglected administration. The result was, they became indifferent to the state business and had little hesitation in ignoring the orders of the king. The period of Aurangzeb said to be acme (peak) of Mughal rule and yet sign of decadence were

visible during his last years. This coupled with the policy of compromise of Shah Alam with friends and enemies.

iii. **Nobles Rebellious**

- (1) Asad Khan's conduct against Mumim Khan after the latter was appointed the Wazir. Zulfiqar Khan was also ambitious for the said post. Whereas Asad Khan wanted become Wakeel-i-Mutliq. He enjoyed said post during Aurangzeb. **Shah Alam** also ignored these demands to make these nobles rebellious.
- (2) A similarly situation came on succession of Farrukh Siyar when he captured the throne with help of Sadaat-e-Barah. This era was a transitional period when the King tried to be independent of the subordinate nobilities but Furrakh Siyar was divided courage and resources to stand against the Sadaat-e-Barah and eventually the dethrone having blinded the story of later Mughal was untold misery when eventually overpowered by the Jaats and Marathas. The Mughal rule had been declined.

Questions

1. Discuss the causes and effects of crumbling state craft in 18th century in India?
2. It is said that Mansabdari System collapsed which caused fall of Mughal. Discuss.
3. The Revenue System caused the Jagirdari crisis which proved fatal for the Mughal. Discuss

FOREIGN INVASIONS AND THEIR IMPACTS

1. **General**

- i. **Period.** Foreign invasions began from **1737 till 1767**. Nadir Shah from **1737 to 1747** and Ahmed Shah Abdali from **1748 to 1767**.
- ii. **Mughal Empire Position.** During first invasion, the Mughal rule was still stabilizing to some extent and provinces associated with the capital. During the second invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali, Mughal rule was limited to capital alone. Disintegration of Mughal Empire began after invasion of Nadir Shah and invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali. Invasion of Ahmed Shah Abadli helped the regain powers to grow and expand their rule at the cost of Mughal Empire.
- iii. **Marathas became Power.** The Marathas took possession of Delhi in **1758**, dethroning the **Mughal King Shah Haroon Sani** to have already escaped to Oudh even when Marathas were crushed by Ahmed Shah Abadli in the **3rd battle of Pani Pat in 1761**. Marathas were subdued (quiet) but not crushed. It took some to revive their power re-throne **Shah Alam** in Delhi by **Balaji Baji Rao (Maratha leader)**. This was again the beginning of Marathas rule in Delhi in the name of Mughal King.
- iv. **Other became Powers.** Rajpur, Jaats were equally becoming stronger at the cost

of Mughal Empire. A part from non-Muslims activities, Ali Verdi Khan in **Bengal**, Sadaat Ali Khan in **Oudh**, Nazam ul Malak in **Deccan** had acquired almost independent states. Besides this, **Rohil-Khund**, the neighboring state of Delhi, caved out by Ali Muhammad.

- v. **Indication of Foreign Invasions.** The foreigner invasions were not accidental or sudden on either occasion indication did exist years before the two invasions started.

2. **Nadir Shah Invasion**

i. **Causes**

- (1) Nadir Shah captured throne from **Thamsp Shah Safiu** and tried to consolidate his position in the neighboring areas.
- (2) **Ghilzai Tribe.** **Ghilzai Tribe** disturbing in Iran and when Nadir Shah moving against **Ghilzai Tribe** but failed because tribe crossed to India.
- (3) **Missions to Delhi Court.** Nadir Shah sent a number of missions to **Court of Muhammad Shah** and lastly his deputy Turkman Khan was sent to India with instructions not come back unless the Delhi Court was warned. Turkman waited for more than three months but did not have access to the court. Accordingly, he informed his master on the situation and was called backed. Nadir Shah than resolved to attack India.

ii. **Adventure of Nadir Shah**

- (1) **Capture of Kabul - 1337.** Before India venture, it was necessary that Kabul be captured which was done in 1737.
- (2) **Situation of Mughals.** The Delhi Court was conscious of a possible attack of Nadir Shah. Meanwhile, they had started preparation by informing of the Subedar situation and seeking their help. Even Marathas were invited to help against Nadir Shah. However, irresponsible nobility did not take matter seriously to meet the challenge.
- (3) **Capture of Peshawar and Punjab.** After capturing of Kabul, in mid of 1737, Nadir Shah captured Peshawar and proceeded further towards Punjab without any resistance. Subedar of Punjab also fled to Delhi and Punjab was also captured by Nadir Shah.
- (4) **Preparation of Mughals.** The Delhi Court was alarmed and started preparation. They moved towards north along about **2 lacs army** under Sadaat Khan and Nazam Ul Mulk who were chief commanders of their own troops.
- (5) **Battle of Karnal.** On the way to Karnal, where encounter took place. Sadaat Khan was captured and advance troops of Nadir Shah crushing it. Meanwhile,

Nadir Shah reached **Karnal** and battle was fought. The irregular Mughal troops no match to the discipline army of Nadir Shah and defeated.

- (6) **Agreement for Ransom.** **Nazam ul Mulk** managed an agreement with Nadir Shah at the cost of ransom for return Kabul and agreement was signed in evening.
- (7) **Saddat Khan Approach to Nadir Shah.** **Sadaat Khan** could not want to get this agreement credit by Nazam UI Mulk. So, he approached Nadir Shah and informed him the wealth of Delhi. After this, Nadir moved towards Delhi.
- (8) **Attack on Dehli.** When **Muhammad Shah** reached the camp of Nadir Shah for dialogue and Nadir Shah arrested him and ordered that he should disperse army. The Iranian troops attacked Mughal army and without their Sardars, army fled in different direction leaving the battlefield. Next day Nadir Shah moved towards Delhi and captured it.
- (9) **Plundering / General Massacring.** Nadir Shah started collecting wealth. Meanwhile, Nadir Shah soldiers moving around Delhi where massacred (slaughter). Learning Nadir Shah comes out and standing at third step of **Jamia Mosque Delhi**. He ordered general massacre until the blood of people reach the second step of the Mosque. 100 and 1000 people were killed. When Muhammad Shah succeeded Nadir Shah withdrawing his orders. The massacre was stopped.
- (10) **Wealth Plundered by Nadir Shah from Delhi.** Nadir Shah plunder numerous wealth and in particular the **Peacock Throne** (Constructed in reign of Shahjahan) before returning to Kabul. Sadaat Khan had to pay a penalty more than others for he committed suicide rather than be presented to Nadir Shah. Before leaving Kabul, Nadir Shah **married two ladies** from the **Haram** of Muhammad Shah and **other two with him to Kabul.** **Frozer historian** compiled his history on Nadir Shah so close to the return of Nadir Shah. According to him "The total value which Nadir Shah carried home was almost **10 Millions (one crore) of rupees** besides other costly things including the "**Peacock Throne**". The throne was cut into pieces and only one diamond remained which is now decorated in **crown of British Emperor.**

3. **Invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali**

- i. **General.** After the returned of Nadir Shah, the chapter of **Muhammad Shah rule** continued till **1748** and gradually all provinces became semi independent. Jaats and Marathas caved out their states at the Mughal cost.
- ii. **Period.** The second invasion on India of Ahmed Shah Abdali began from **1748 till**

1767.

iii. Causes

- (1) First Cause. It is suggested that like first invasion, the invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali was also managed as a result of tussle between the sons of **Zakria Khan, Governor of Punjab**. **Shah Nawaz Khan**, elder son, was governor of Multan while **Yahya Khan**, younger son, was looking after the Punjab with father at Lahore. Shah Nawaz Khan was unhappy in Multan and had ambitious to capture Lahore after his father. Meanwhile, relations between two brothers remained strained. It is suggested that Yahya Khan, after death of his father, invited Ahmed Shah Abdali to help him against his brother.
- (2) Second Cause. Ahmed Shah Abdali invasion was the political disorder in Delhi where two chief nobles, **Safdar Jhang and Emad Mulk** were contesting for **Wazarat** of Delhi. This was time that under weak Mughal control, Jaats and Marathas were taking advantages to expand their territories at the cost of Mughal Empire. Meanwhile, Emad ul Mulk, ambitious to become Delhi Wazir, had started fighting against Safdar Jhang. Both invited non-Muslims to help them in the crisis. **Emad ul Mulk** got support of **Balaji Baji Rao**, Marathas leader, and Safdar Jhang invited **Suraj Mal Jaat**. The battle continued in **1754 for six months**. Delhi being plunders by the Jaats and Marathas from two sides of capital. The condition of Northern India as such pregnable for the foreign invasion.

ii. Invasions

- (1) First Invasion - 1748. In **1748**, Ahmed Shah Abdali initial advent remained abortive (failed) as a return home from **Peshawar**.
- (2) Second Invasion - 1749. Next year (**1749**) again attack India and reached **Sirhand** but defeated by Mughals under Safdar Jhang and Moin UI Mulk, Governor of Sirhand. In this battle, Moin UI Mulk played a distinctive role who wins his worth as a good General. He was posted as Governor of Punjab.
- (3) Third Invasion - 1751-55. In **1751**, Ahmed Shah Abdali made another attempt to take revenge. Moin UI Mulk strongly resisted him but finally defeated. Ahmed Shah Abdali advanced further towards Delhi and captured it without resistance in **1755**. Delhi was plunder for more than one month which not only weakens the collapsing Mughal rule but also help Marathas to capture Delhi in **1758**. Advancing further, the Marathas captured Northern India till Attock. The Marathas had a good encounter with Moin Khan which

remained undecided.

(4) **Fourth Invasion 1759-61**

- (i) **Lahore - 1759.** Learning the Marathas occupation of Delhi, Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded India in **1759**. Reaching Lahore to support of Moin UI Mulk and stay there for some time.
- (ii) **Reasons.** There were verities of reasons for the invasion of **1759** given by historian. **One reason** was the Mughal Afghan relationship as Ahmed Shah Abdali married one daughter of Alamgir Sani with his son Taimur Khan and himself married two daughters of Alamgir Sani. This relationship obliged Ahmed Shah Abdali to help the Mughals against Marathas. **Another reason** suggested by **Khalil Ahmed Nazami in "Shah Wali Ullah kay Siyasi Maqtoab"** that one letter of which address to Ahmed Shah Abdali to help the India Muslim through **Najib UI Dulah, Ameer ul Umara of Delhi**. It is doubted when this letter was delivered to Ahmed Shah Abdali. Nevertheless, it was later on claimed that map of Pani Pat of third battle war set by Shah Wali Ullah.
- (iii) **Preparation of Marathas.** Takkuji, Governor Attock informed **Madhu Rao, Marathas ruler in Delhi** who was in preparation to celebrate his coronation (Taj Poshi) who was disturb the news of invasion. Postponing his coronation, he started preparing strongly resistance to Ahmed Shah Abdali. All Marathas Sardars were invited to reach Delhi in order to defend themselves.
- (iv) **Battle of Panipat - 1761.** The Third Battle of Pani Pat was in **1761**. It crushed the Marathas as all the main Sardars were killed in the battle besides many thousands of soldiers were also killed. **Gunda Singh, biographer of Ahmed Shah Abdali** rightly remarks that **"The Sun of Marathas was set in Pani Pat"**.
- (v) **Restoring of Mughal King.** Ahmed Shah Abadli reaching Delhi, he restored Mughal Emperor Shah Alam Sani whereas the Marathas vacated the whole area.

(5) **Fifth Invasion - 1762**

- (i) **Causes.** On his return to Kabul in **1761**, after Panipat, Ahmed Shah Abdali was plunder by the Sikhs growing stronger in the Punjab. Zakria Khan, Governor of Punjab had control them well in Punjab. Each person of the Punjab was paid Rupees 10 on a head of Sikh presented to him. Resultantly, Sikhs were hardly seen in the Punjab. They went

underground.

- (ii) **Sikhs became Powerful.** After Zakria Khan, political tussles between his two sons, Sikhs were overlooked and the result was that they had emerged stronger as before. Their strong jathas plunder Ahmed Shah Abdali at many places and killing Afghan soldiers.
 - (i) **Battle.** In **1762**, Ahmed Shah Abdali again invaded against Sikh in Punjab near Jalandar. Thousands of Sikhs were killed by Ahmed Shah Abdali.
 - (ii) **Sikhs Attack on Punjab.** The Sikhs were again catch strength after the returned of Ahmed Shah Abdali. Sikhs attacked Lahore and captured thousands of Muslims and dragging them to **Darbar's Sahib of Amarat Sar** where numbers of Sikhs were killed by Ahmed Shah Abdali. The Sikhs blood over the walls of holy place, Muslims was asked to saked the blood with their tongue and clean the walls. Where majority of Muslims dead during sacking.
- (6) **Sixth Invasion - 1764**
- (i) Learning the tragedy, Ahmed Shah Abdali again attacked in **1764**, reaching Lahore without any resistance.
 - (ii) **Meeting of Ulema with Abdali.** In Lahore, a group of Ulema met Ahmed Shah Abdali to request him to withdraw because in the absence of strong Muslim rule. The Sikhs plunder and killed thousands Muslims in revenge of your attack.
 - (iii) **Appointment of FSikh Governor in Punjab.** Ahmed Shah Abdali invited the Sikhs for a dialogue and for the first time appointed **Arrah Singh, Governor of Punjab** on his behalf. This was the beginning of Twelve Mithal (Misal).
- (7) **Seventh Invasion - 1767.** Last invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali in **1767** proved in vain because of his serious sickness and he return from Peshawar.

EFFECTS OF AHMED SHAH ABDALI INVASIONS ON INDIA

1. **Nadir Shah.** Mughal Empire had almost broken down after the first foreign invasion of Nadir Shah.
2. **Ahmed Shah Abdali**
 - i. **Last Nail in Mughal Coffin.** The invasions of Ahmed Shah Abdali particularly that **1757** proved the **last nail in Mughal Coffin.**
 - ii. **Mughal Kingship Left to Delhi Alone.** The Mughal Kingship had only being left to

Delhi alone where the ending fighting became Turani and Irani Umara's still continued.

- iii. **Power of Marathas.** Third Battle of Panipat could not create lasting effects upon the Marathas power as they began emerging, attacking Northern India after **six to seven years**. The reason was that despite the killing of all major Marathas Chiefs, the Marathas were expelled from Delhi but reassembled at Puna and gradually catching strength. In 1761 **Balaji Baji Rao** had reached Allahabad to bring **Shah Alam** back to Delhi and to relieve him of the captivity of British. Shah Alam could not accompany the Maratha chief. Nevertheless, his wooden shoes were carried by Baji Rao over his head and moved on foot from Allahabad to Delhi. This was ostensibly (apparently) to make a manifest the Maratha loyalty to Mughal King. Shah Alam restored to the throne after his return. Now under control of Marathas.
- iv. **Sikhs became Powerful in Punjab.** The consisting invasions of Ahmed Shah Abdali proved a source of strength for Sikhs in Punjab resulting in birth of Sikh rule. The invasions of Ahmed Shah Abdali made drastic (extreme) effects upon the Muslims, rulers and public alike. The Non-Muslims, however, suppressed were only timely. They gradually became stronger and stronger.

Questions

1. Examine the causes and effects of Nadir Shah Invasion in Northern India?
2. Was the invasions of Nadir Shah an accident or pre-plan or a managed affairs? Discuss.
3. Examine the causes of Ahmed Shah Abdali Invasions and its effects?
4. It is claimed that "The Rising Sun of Marathas was set down in Panipat". How?

DEGENERATION (COLLAPSE) OF MUSLIM SOCIETY AND ROLE OF SHAH WALI ULLAH

1. **General.** Degeneration of Muslims Society witnessed its roots in the reign of Mughal King Aurangzeb. The causes of degeneration not withstanding politically strength but also began in all other sectors including religion.
2. **Politically Degeneration**
 - i. **War of Succession among Sons of Shahjahan.** The war of succession among the sons of Shahjahan divided the Mughal power with division of army. Each one of the princes had its own army, now fighting against one and another. The Munsabdars were so needed by the Mughal princes who made them into _____. The increase of their status in view of their bargaining position. During Akbar reign, the total Munsabdars were 1803, doubled during Jahangir and still doubled in reign of Shahjahan.
 - ii. **Demand of Higher Munsab by Munsabdar.** The wars of succession under

Shahjahan was increased the Munsabdar demand for higher Munsab in lieu of their services. As such the Munsabdar of Umara-i-Uzzam increased manifold after the death of princes. The Munsabdar under them also joined the Mughal Army. The Munsabdar were highly paid. **Moreland** (from Akbar to Aurangzeb) suggest that Munsabdar of 3000 Zat/ Sawar enjoyed the salary of 17 Lakhs per annum and he observed in **1930**, that salary of India Viceroy was also 17 Lakhs per annum.

- iii. **Prosperity of Munsabdars.** The prosperity of Munsabdar is imaginable the access of wealth of Munsabdar hold heavily on their capital conduct and behavior. Most of them were immoral and characterless. The crisis eventually reached to an extent that revenue department did not enough Jagirs left to be offered to Munsabdar. The Munsab was granted on a promise that a Jagir may be granted to him when available.
- iv. **Social Evils.** The laxities of nobility had a greater impact on the people since the Munsabdar were considered as a role model for common man, particularly middle class, followed their fashions and life style to increase their social status as such immorality with few exception was very common, simple living and honesty was taken over by bluffing (Dokha) and lying.
- v. **Nobles became King Maker.** The continue wars of succession among Mughal princes one after another made nobles the King maker.
- vi. **Foreign Invasions.** This was coupled (joined) by the foreign invasions particularly Nadir Shah which proved be **last nail in Mughal of Coffin.**

2. **Reforms of Shah Wali Ullah**

- i. **Hindus Impact on Islamic Culture.** The Hindu cultural and their joint living had created a heavy impact upon the Muslims Society, distracted it from teaching of Islam. They enjoyed festival besides their own. They introduced Hindu traditions rituals to celebrating Eidians, Shab-e-Barat etc which continued even till today. Rickey Band was a Hindu festival developing relationship between non-relations.
- ii. **Celebration of Hindus Festivals.** Rickey Band, Basinet, Holly and Janum Ashtumi of Kirshana were celebrated collectively by Hindus and Muslims. A religious moral of Islam so wanted in artificial life that it was difficult for their people to come out from shell. Muslims in thousand memorized the Quran by heart without caring to know the message that it conveyed. Believe in un-Islamic traditions were adjusted in Islam. Mosques usually remained empty and Pesh Imam of the Mosque remained dependent upon the alms.
- iii. **Muslim Society Needed a Reformer.** The Degeneration of Muslim Society needed a reformer of high caliber and character which was fulfilled by Shah Wali Ullah. To

preach good politics, good culture and good morality adopting the teaching of Quran as their model.

- iv. **Madrassa-i-Rahimayah.** Shah Abdul Rahim father of Shah Wali Ullah was an Alim recognized during the reign of Aurangzeb. Abdul Rahim remained uninfluenced by luxurious culture of Mughal Court. He founded Madrassa-i-Rahimayah which was famous and mostly popular in religious education, teaching Daras-i-Nazami and beyond that Quran, Hadith, Fiqh, Philosophy etc to a higher education standard.
- v. **Shah Wali Ullah Early Life.** Shah Wali Ullah was born in 1703. Shah Wali Ullah attained religious education in this Madrassa completing all education by the age of 12 years. When his father died suddenly and he hold responsibilities of Madrassa-i-Rahimayah. During this period, Shah Wali Ullah resolved (determined) to attain higher education at Hejaz besides performing Hajj. 14 months stayed in Saudi Arabia had an opportunity, particularly Sheikh Abu Tahir Bin Ibrahim of Madina in Arabia who gave him a sunat in Hadith. Sheikh Abu Tahir was an encyclopedic Islamic learning.
- vi. **Reform Degenerated Society.** Returning to Delhi from Saudi Arabia, Shah Wali Ullah began his mission to reform degenerated society. In the beginning, his students start teaching other people as such Islamic study which became a movement. He devoted himself writing and correction of Islamic material. At the time of his **death (1766)**, he had collected numerous books which contributed nearly 20 score of his own books.
- vii. **Concentrated in Reforming.** Shah Wali Ullah entire life was in era of turmoil (disorder) but he did not joint politics because he concentrated in reforming the existing system. According to him, Nazam ul Mulk, Najeeb Ul Dola and Ahmed Shah Abdali were competent enough to make successful his dreams. About the succession of Holy Prophet (PBUH) he was cleared that Prophet led Khilafat-i-Zahiri (Khilafat-i-Rashida) and Khilafat-e-Batni (Spiritual Khilafat).
- viii. **Ijtahid.** His next reform movement was Islamic Fiqh. This institution was set to be closed with death of four Imams insisted ijti had was no longer necessary. Shah Wali Ullah thought that this was a mistake. Muslim had degenerated since the ijti had was stopped as it seized intellectual activities. He opened ijti had and declaring himself a Mujtahid.
- ix. **Puritanist Society.** There was a conflict during his contemporary age between Orthodox Muslims and liberals who were allowed according to them mystic (spiritualist) culture. The movement of Shaikh Ahmed Sirhandi (Mujadid Al Sani) influence on a short number of people to acknowledge puritanist society. Puritanist

society had always against laxity of the liberal.

- x. **Translation of Quran.** Shah Wali Ullah thought that no translation of Quran in local language was the cause of lack of proper knowledge of Holy Quran and its traditions. He translated Quran into Persia, a popular language of Northern India so that more and more people could develop understanding of it.
- xi. **Sufism.** Shah Wali Ullah father and uncle were called Sufis and Shah Wali Ullah was grownup in that atmosphere yet he considered many of activities of Sufis were un-Islamic and unnecessary. Shah Wali Ullah supported of Wahadat-ul-Shahur and disgraced Wahadat-ul-Wajud and its branded invention in Islamic format.
- xii. **Separation of Sufis and Ulemas.** Shah Wali Ullah considers mystic (spiritual) activities a basic factor in the degeneration of Muslim Society. Manazar Ahsan Gillani observes that Shah Wali Ullah distinctly separated Ulema and Sufis.
- xiii. **Shia Sunni Dispute.** According to Shah Wali Ullah, Shia Sunni dispute were current from the time remote without any compromise. Shah Wali Ullah considered both sects as Muslims in his **Qurat-ul-Ainein** which is a master piece work in that direction.
- xiv. **Efforts of Shah Wali Ullah.** The great contribution of Shah Ullah Wali was informing politics of his time. He wrote personal letters to Kings, Wazirs, Nobles, Army men, Peasant, traders, young and old suggesting them that non Muslim survived upon their weaknesses. That you have to subdued (quiet) by than if you draw yours swords against them and do not sealth it till there not only. Then you may be able obtain your past dignities.
- xv. **Two Nations Theory.** He pleaded that Islam was distinct religious and Muslims had identity of their own different from all the religions. Shah Wali Ullah therefore became the father of two Nations theory having been developed in the last years of 19th century.

Question. It is said that Shah Wali Ullah particularly succeeded in reforming the degenerated society. Discuss.

SYED AHMED SHAHEED

1. Syed Ahmed was born at Raiberali in 1786 in a religiously, educated and cultured family. Syed Ahmed did not have a charm (attraction) for education despite family pressure. When he left the school, remember by heart a couple of scriptures of the Holy Quran and writing of short sentences. After the death of his father, he was obliged to stand on his own feet and support his family. Leaving home, he went Delhi and became a disciple of Shah Abdul Aziz. "His whole family i.e. grandfather, father and uncles were associated with Shah Wali Ullah family". After two years stay in Delhi, he learnt to some length the Quran and Hadith. Besides, he picked up Persian and

mysteries of Sufism. Two years after, he joined the services of Amir Khan in Malwa. His elder brother Ibrahim was also in the service of Amir Khan but Syed Ahmed joined the army as a Sawar. Soon he promoted as bodyguard of Amir Khan. As a religious person, he had earned praise leading prayers. After the death of his brother Ibrahim, he also became a confident of Amir Khan as the King consulted Syed Ahmed on important issues; this is evident from memories of Amir Khan. In 1817, Amir Khan made a peace agreement with British for which Syed Ahmed had some reservation. Jaffar Thaisini "Takhar-e-Ajiaba" and Mirza Hayat "Hayat-e-Tayyaba" speak his nature of moderation and understanding. Syed Ahmed returned to Delhi in 1817. Shah Ismail and Abdul Hai accepted Syed Ahmed as spiritual guide. During his journey to Sahran Pur, Muzaffar Nagar, Deobuan, Ram Pur, Shah Jahan Pur etc, he proclaimed his objective to restore Islam.

2. He did not believe in the minor disputes of the Muslims which divided them. At Ram Pur, Syed Ahmed heard Muslim plight (difficulty) under the Sikhs which greatly influenced him and its results far reaching. In 1821, while Calcutta touring to Allahabad, Banaras, Ghazi Pur, Azeemabad, Murshidabad. This journey to Calcutta took 10 months. From here, he moved to Hejaz in 1822 returning home in 1824. His meeting of Ulemas of Hejaz, he got influence from their teaching of Wahabism. It is disputed whether or his movement in India was affected from Wahabism. Nevertheless, his movement has some similarity with or without the adoption of Wahabi creed. In 1831, he died with Shah Ismail Shaheed fighting against the Sikhs at Balakot in Hazara District.

Teachings of Syed Ahmed

1. Syed Ahmed was not a religious scholar but his magnetic personality moved heart of peoples. He lived a simple life but on religious fundamentals. He stood like a rock without any compromise. The teachings of Syed Ahmed were relevant to his time. The degeneration of the society of 18th and 19th Centuries was full of corruption, artificial way of life as such Syed Ahmed intent (aim) to reform society practicing basic of Islam and leaving all other influences of a multiple society. His teachings concentrated:-

- i. Fight against corruption and corrupt practices including innovation.
- ii. General attitude towards Taqleed and Ijtihad.
- iii. Reform the Sufism.
- iv. Political aims and objectives.

2. Shah Ismail Shaheed wrote three books reflecting true to teachings of Syed Ahmed:-

- i. Taqwiat ul Iman
- ii. Siraat-e-Mustaqeem
- iii. Mansab-e-Imamat

3. All the three books emphasis is given upon the daily rituals besides a simple living with honesty and good behavior in the society. Learning all such practices which were against Islam,

Syed Ahmed denounced the mornings of Maharram as innovation besides visiting *Khanqas* of Sufis and graveyards prostrating before them. He insisted upon fulfillment of a promise at whatever caused, fair dealing and devoting in the relationship, avoiding superstitions, were most wanting in the Muslim society. He also discarded the Indian traditions of *Saim* and *Chalem* and *Barsi* after death of a person as similarly tradition prevented at the birth person and marriage. He also discouraged the artificial living beyond sources to be reckoned in the society for higher social status. He encouraged widow's remarriage which could open new life as promise by Islam.

The Jihad Movement

1. The Jihad movement started in January 1826 when Syed Ahmed came out from his home town. The causes of Jihad were many besides the fall of Mughal Empire. But the main cause was that the Muslims were being pressed by the Sikhs in the Punjab where they had gained a strong State under Ranjit Singh. Muslims were denied even prayers in the Mosque. It was necessary therefore to fight a jihad against them. On his way to jihad, he reached Tank via Kalpi and Guwalar where he asked his companions to wait. He went further reaching Pirgo Goth where he met Sibghat Ullah Shah, a local leader who assured him his cooperation in jihad. Here from, he reached Kabul via Shikarpur, Quetta, Kandhar, Ghazni. During his 45 days stay at Kabul, he mediated between Dost Muhammad Khan, the ruler of Kabul with his brothers warning them that their differences could invite British to take advantage to capturing Kabul.

2. Syed Ahmed reached Peshawar from Jalalabad inviting the Ruler of Peshawar and other people for jihad against Sikhs. Ranjit Singh was aware of Syed Ahmed activities. He sent Budha Singh with the 20,000 Army men to fight against Syed Ahmed. The fight at Acora was won by the Muslims discouraging Sikh and the Muslims moral became high. In 1827, crowd of Muslims came to take bait at Syed Ahmed's hand and the ruler of Peshawar Yar Muhammad Khan was one of them. The Sikh secretly contacted cousin of Yar Muhammad Khan, Mehmood Khan Durrani, promising him the ruler of Peshawar. He poisoned Syed Ahmed as such as he could not take part in the second war against the Sikh though his life safe. The Muslims were bravely fighting against the Sikhs yet due to cowardice (weakness) of Yar Muhammad Khan, the winning battle changed into a defeat of the Muslims.

3. An important factor which proved to be a major factor in the failure of the movement was the established of Khilafat by Syed Ahmed. He started taking bait of the Muslims in the name of jihad. But what made wrong was that he started changing the cultural pattern of Peshawar preventing them from their cultural life. Such orders went against his popularity as this was interference in their private life which made them against Syed Ahmed. However after sometime, Syed Ahmed came out from Peshawar with his followers learning that Sikhs were concentrating at Harri Pur. He reached Balakot with his followers in May 1831. While Syed Ahmed was not fully prepared for jihad, Sher Singh reached Balakot. Muslims fought with courage. Syed Ahmed with

his companions, Shah Ismail were killed which was a great shock for Jihad Movement.

Causes of Failure

1. There was a great disparity in respect of training and equipments between the opposing forces. Ranjit Singh had built his Army with high techniques and formation under European instructors, whereas the followers of Syed Ahmed were not properly trained in modern warfare. There were not so discipline and lack in central control because of being from different parts of India led by their own leaders.
2. The Pathans were great supporter of Syed Ahmed Shaheed in the beginning following assuming of Imamatus by him. Issuing orders against the Pathans traditions had destructed them from the movement. So Ranjit Singh had an opportunity to purchase their loyalty to the Sikhs cause rather than side with Syed Ahmed.
3. Syed Ahmed had come only with handful Razakars later on supported by the Pathans. He was no feedback from India to reinforce the movement as such the movement failed.

Questions

1. Estimate the early carrier of his movement and his success against the Sikhs.
2. Discuss the Religion Culture Reform Movement by Syed Ahmed.
3. Discuss the Jihad Movement of Syed Ahmed and analyze the causes of the failure of Syed and the circumstances leading to them?

BRITISH EXPANSIONISM AND ITS EFFECTS

1. Political Ambition of East India Company

- i. Political ambition of East India Company moved around two brothers (Cousin) John Child and Josia Child. Later (Josia Child) was the Governor of Surat settlement and former (John Child) President of the Board of Control.
- ii. When Aurangzeb was moving towards Deccan to meet the Marathas challenge. Josia Child wrote to John Child about his plan to assist Aurangzeb against Marathas bargaining expansion in Surat Settlement area. He (John Child) accepted the plan but when request was made to Aurangzeb that Aurangzeb may press from the South and English shall move against Marathas from North. Aurangzeb declined the offer because near to him the powerful army of Mughal was sufficient enough to crush the Marathas. However, when Siva Jee moved against English, the English defeated him near Surat. Aurangzeb learning about it, fulfilled the demand of the English extending the area of Settlement and encouraged by their victory.
- iii. English started intervention in Karnatak wars one after and other gifting a victory in the battle to Nawab Muhammad Ali. In fact the Karnatak wars were won because the English assistance to the Nawab Muhammad Ali against Chanda Sahib supported by France. The Battle of Arcot proved decisive battle which Lord Clive won against the

French.

2. The English in Bengal (Battle of Plessey)

- i. The English had another Settlement in Bengal besides the Settlement in Madras known as **Fort Saint David**. The Calcutta Settlement was known as **Fort Saint Williams**. The Subedar of Bengal Ali Verdi Khan allowed the English to build their Settlement. He was an old but courageous man. He disallowed the English from fortification in Fort Saint Williams because the defense was responsibility lay on the Nawab of Bengal. Meanwhile, Ali Verdi Khan died and his **grandson** Siraj ud Doula became the Nawab of Bengal. In the confusion of the succession of the other rulers, the English built up fortification around the Settlement. Siraj ud Doula twice times warned them of the serious consequences but he was ignored. The reasons was that Siraj ud Doula was a young of 20 years age and his note was not taken seriously by English.
- ii. For this reason, Siraj ud Doula attacked Qasim Bazaar, where the English goods were sold and after its captured, Fort Saint Williams was invaded. Many English were killed and more than 150 were arrested where they were all confined in a small room. They all died except one (Dr Watson) due to suffocation of hot weather in 1757.
- iii. The story of Black Hole is debatable. British Historians confirmed the story exposed that tyrannical (cruel) nature of Siraj ud Doula. The other considered it fabricated as in a room where 20 people could difficulty stand, how 150 people could thirsted in. The story was built to justify their attack on Bengal.
- iv. Dr Watson reached Fort Saint David in early 1757 where Lord Clive was selected to lead the army who reached Calcutta in **May 1757**. The first battle between the English and Siraj ud Doula was fought at Ali Nagar (Dacca). The battle remained indecisive. Clive realized now that it was difficult to defeat Siraj ud Doula on ground. He made contact with Omi Chand, a Hindu Sahucar, closed to Mir Jaffar, the Commander in Chief of Siraj ud Doula forces and through him an agreement was concluded that Mir Jaffar forces shall disaffect (isolate) Siraj ud Doula and side with the English and in return Mir Jaffar will be made Nawab of Bengal instead of Siraj ud Doula. At the Battle of Plessey, the agreement was matured. Mir Jaffar supported the English and the English succeeded in winning the battle. Siraj ud Doula, having fled from the field, killed by the son of Mir Jaffar on his way to Behar. Mir Jaffar seated on the throne of Bengal paying a huge ransom to the English besides many other lavish headed against Mir Jaffar.
- v. After a short time, Mir Jaffar proved to be spent bullet. The English therefore

contacted Mir Qasim, preparing him as a new Nawab of Bengal, dethroning Mir Jaffar. Mir Qasim unlike Mir Jaffar proved a hard ruler paying back all the dues of English. He tried to come out of their control.

- vi. The English enjoyed free trade in India (Bengal) under **Dastak** (a permission for free trade for English in India) from which not only English goods enjoyed benefit but they also allowed Hindus goods to move freely to one place to another without paying the custom dues. Mir Qasim first warned the English not let the Hindus goods to be carried under Dastak. When it remained inconclusive, Mir Qasim abolished the Dastak and all traders were allowed to carry their goods tax free. English and Hindu traders suffered immensely, which resulted in two wars against Mir Qasim which he lost. Deposing Mir Qasim, Mir Jaffar again enthroned Nawab of Bengal.
- v. The **Battle of Buxar (1764)** in which Mir Qasim fought the English along with Shah Alam, Mughal King, Shujah ud Doula, Nawab of Oudh. Nearly one lakh collective forces of three princes faced 5000 English soldiers under Hector Munro defeating the Indian troops. Shujah ud Doula escaped to Oudh, Mir Qasim was killed and Shah Alam captive at Allahabad.
- vi. Later on when Clive came back to India on the second time, he immediately got the **Dewani** (responsibility/ authority to collect revenue on behalf of government) from Shah Alam for Behar and Urresa besides the Bengal. This was the greatest achievement of Clive in founding the British rule in India. He told his **biographer Orme** that nothing could be a better gift to people of England than the possession of a land of India which is five times greater and larger than the UK. Adding further, he said that the whole of India lay under his feet. There was no possible resistance till Delhi but I intend, he said, to first consolidate the area in our possession.

3. **Expansionism.** The British expansion in India more or less hinged upon three policies which one than the whole of India except two areas where the English had lost their troops. These policies were Subsidiary System, Doctrine of Laps and Policy of Annexation. The two states which challenged the British authority were Rohail Khund and Mysore. Rohail Khund of Hafiz Rehmat Khan and secondary territory of Mysore. Details of three policies are as under:-

- i. **Subsidiary System.** Whenever any princely state received a threat from neighboring state, they seek English assistance. Therefore the state had to maintain a British resident agent and a British Contingent at the cost of the state. The state was to run under the advice of the British Resident. The state was not allowed under the system to develop relationship with other sister states without the knowledge of British Resident. Oudh was the first victim in **1774**, failing to pay the due ransom. Half of state (Southern Oudh) was annexed by the English in **1801**. Other states fell

victim of this system were Gujarat, Khandesh, Tervencor, Berar and Deccan came under the British control.

- ii. **Doctrine of Laps.** The princely states of India from generation were hereditary. In the absence of legal heir, they adopted one to succeed them. In 1852, English ordered that all princely states which does not possess legal heir shall automatically be annexed with British territory. Three states (Jhansi, Nagpur & Sattrra) became victim of the new orders under Doctrine of Laps (name given to this process). Each one of princely states enjoyed its own culture, customs and traditions distinct from other states. For instance, Meewar and Marwar were two Rajput states with common borders yet their customs and traditions, culture and trades were posing apart. Barkpur also princely state with common border of Rajput State of Meewar but they also enjoyed different culture and trades. The rulers of the states being used to the local traditions and customs was its protective passing out these states to British Administrative areas was considered death to local culture. Hence the unrest in these states besides the lost of prestige and privileges enjoyed by the princes within states.
- iii. **Policy of Annexation.** The British expansion under followed this policy in particular towards the North-West Frontier was very strong not because of the disturb condition of Afghanistan but also with regard to strong defense of the whole of India. The annexed states were Sind (1843), Punjab (1849) and Oudh (1801).

4. **Annexation of Punjab**

- i. The annexation of Punjab in 1849 was different story in nature from annexation of Sind. Amirian Sind were weak rulers and their exploitation for the protection of their rule under professed threat of Ranjit Singh was easier. But Ranjit Singh was comparatively stronger. The English did not find a vent (escape) to interne in the Punjab. During Afghan war, **a tripartite treaty of 1809 between the English, Ranjit Singh and Amiran Sind** was signed. The Amiran Sind, Ranjit Singh did not allow the English forces through Punjab. But after death of Ranjit Singh and poor condition of Lahore Durbar in war of succession and role of Rani Jinda Bai (Wife of Ranjit Singh) facilitated the British interference in Punjab. Rani Jinda Bai thought that Sikh army was strong, it was necessary to weaken them and best way war to get the fight against English. As such in violation of agreement of 1809 between Ranjit Singh and English (Ranjit Singh not to cross the River Sutlej), Rani Jinda Bai ordered to cross Sutlej in **1845**. British forces defeated the Sikhs. They were defeated at Feroz Shah and Sabron and the result was that **treaty of Bharowal in December 1846** under which Sikh Dubar was given to the control under British Resident. Rani Jinda Bai

exiled from Lahore to somewhere Nepal where she died.

- ii. The treaty of Bharowal suggested that British control over the Lahore Darbar shall remain until Dileep Singh, ruler of Punjab reached the age of adolescence. Dileep Singh claimed that he already reach the age of adult and he started preparing for his marriage which denied by the British Resident. The Sikhs army already annoyed (angry) by the exile of Rani Jinda Bai and lost their **temple**. Meanwhile Mool Raj, Governor of Multan resigned and two Englishmen Agnew and Adreson were killed in Multan by Sikhs which caused of 2nd war. Subsequently wars at Multan under Sher Singh and in Harri Pur under Chattar Sing and in Gujarat, collective groups of Sikhs were defeated and after two defeats they completely crushed. After Sikhs wars, the **Punjab was annexed in 1849.**

THE CAUSES OF WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1857

1. Political Causes

- i. The nature of East India Company's rule was based upon hypocrisy, religious chaos, fraud and machination. Before coming to power, they studied keenly (deeply) differences between Indian Princes and the declining Mughal Empire. They had already managed their army under European trained commanders to defend their settlements in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta against French Settlements. They involved themselves in the disputes of the local princes and then in the struggle against the French. After expelling French from India, they began meddling (interfering) in the disputes of Indian Princes. They won the Karnatak wars with bargaining with Nawab Muhammad Ali for expending their territory in South India and then finally capturing Bengal in 1757 by Clive, the hero of Arcot and Murshidabad. Both the battles were decisive. It is true that Clive won these battles with hypocrisy, tricks, fraud and machination rather than with military strength. The Duplex (French) denied reinforcement from home and Siraj ud Doula defeating from Mir Jaffar.
- ii. The East India Company rule began expansion soon afterwards Shah Alam, Mughal King come in possession in 1764 in Battle of Buxer. He was forced to sign the Dewani granting the company for three provinces i.e. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. This was a beginning of their territorial expansion. In 1801, they captured half of Oudh and 1803 Delhi and then Gujarat, in 1843 Sind, in 1849 Punjab and in 1857 whole of Oudh were annexed. Meanwhile with the defeat of Tipu Sultan in 1798, the whole of Southern India came to the company's rule directly or indirectly.
- iii. The English expansion of their rule was dependants upon three systems i.e. Subsidiary System, Policy of Annexation and Doctrine of Laps. The areas annexed

were Carnatic, Tanjuar, Mysore, Bondy, Gwalior, Sind, Punjab and Oudh. The other states which come possession of English under Subsidiary System were Hyderabad Deccan, Poona, and Jhansi etc under this system; a state was granted protection against the rival states and finally captured. Some states were occupied under the Doctrine of Laps.

2. The Economic Causes

i. The East India Company destroyed the prevailing economic structure which was nearly 1000 years old. They introduced three different systems for their economic sources. Briefly details are as under:-

- (1) **Permanent Land Settlement in Bengal**. Under this system, all Zameendars abolished and put to auction. Hindus businessmen comparatively rich class purchased the land under auction who became the master of Muslim Cultivators charging them from land revenue to the maximum even at the cost of their wives and children.
- (2) **Ryotwari System**. In southern India, most of territory was under the East India Company where Ryotwari System. The English collector directly took land revenue from the Muslim Cultivators dependent upon a money lending (loan) cross of Mewaris who treated Muslims Cultivator the same ways as the Hindus of Bengal.
- (3) **Mahawari System**. In Northern India, Mahawari system was introduced. Punajb was divided into four Mahal, Sind into three and Oudh also into three Mahal. In the Punjab all the four Mahardar were Sikhs, in Sind and Oudh were Hindus who were responsible for collection of revenue. They kept Muslim Cultivators under thumb so as to keep them loyal to the British cause. As much the new economic system had killed the Muslim population economically particularly those who were rich and prospers from generation and had now become bagger.

3. Religious and Social Causes

i. The **charter of 1833** granted to East India Company to enable Christian Missionary activities as religious department of government of India. The Christian Missionary abusing other religions which resultant resentment in the population. Christian education was introduced in educational institutions at all levels. Muslim and Hindu women usually restricted at home for their diseases but they were carried to hospital before the male doctors which irritated them most. Child marriage and Sati (killing of wives by burning along with their deceased husbands) was disallowed. This was considered interference in religious affairs and local traditions and customs creating

wide spread unrest in the people.

- ii. In 1857, a new gun cartridge was introduced which contained fat of cow and Swine (pig). The pin of cartridge was to be beaten with teeth before using it in the gun. This irritated the Muslims and Hindus Sepoys (Army men) who revolted against British Officers.
- iii. In May 1857, a sudden revolt by the India Sepoys broken up which gradually spread all over Cantonments in Northern India. The rebellious reached Delhi and captured the fort and restored the Mughal King Bhadar Shah Zafar. 100 of English Officers were killed at different places but as the rebellious were disorganized and lacked coordination between rebellious against a well organized government. The rebellious were gradually suppressed at Delhi, Lucknow, Jhansi, Poona and Gwalior.

4. **The Causes of Failure**

- i. Indian troops mainly soldiers trained only to fight knowing little about the command.
- ii. The army rebellious at different places has no common ground and interest. At Lucknow, Jhansi, Poona etc, the participation in the rebellion was only for local interest.
- iii. The leadership of rebellious with restoration of Mughal Monarchy did not interest other ruling concerns as such they remained de-interested at the recapture of Delhi by the English.
- iv. Two religious communities living in India that is Sikh and Gorkhas did not take part in munity letting English Officers to exploit their religious sentiments. They sided with English Officers suppressing the revolt all over one after another.

5. **Effects of Revolt/ War of Independence**

- i. English writers in subsequent period called this revolt or the army revolt. Such contemporary historian such as Kaye, Malleon called it a people revolt as the common man irrespective of Indian army also contributed joining the army. Only later on, during the partition of Bengal, a Bengali Sarwarkar (author of The History of War of Independence) gave it the name of War of Independence.
- ii. Since then, it was named as such; the army revolt of 1857 was not a religious war of Muslim alone but its effects were told upon on the Muslims only. Muslims in great number killed/ persecuted/ expelled from India on charge of treason including King Bhadar Shah sent and captivated in Rangoon where he died in late in 1867. The Shah of Oudh was expelled in Calcutta and their entire property was ceased by the English. According to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, English deliberately overlooked Muslims interests and their socio-economic welfare against non Muslims who enjoyed English favor.

- iii. WW Hunter (Author of Book Indian Muslim) also showed concerned upon the Muslim plight in Northern India and elsewhere.
- iv. But the most important effect of 1857 war that the rule of East India Company came to an end and India was taken over by Queen of Elizabeth of England.

KHAFI KHAN "MUNTAKHIB UL ALBAB"

1. Muhammad Hasham Khafi Khan popularly known as Khafi Khan is one of the most distinguished historian chronicler of early 17th and 18th Centuries. His contemporary historian Muhammad Qazim, Ishwar Das Nagar (Fatuhah-i-Alamgiree), Bhimsen (Nuskha-i-Dilkosha), Saqi Mustaid Khan (Maasir-i-Alamgiree) is only history other than Khafi Khan.
2. Which is covered whole reign of Aurangzeb.
3. The quality of Khafi Khan is that his book touches significant development under Shah Jahan till the last ten years of Muhammad Shah covering a large number of events. The other quality of Khafi Khan it is that imperial account occasionally analysis makes Muntakhib-ul-Albab a critically account. But Saqi Mustaid began writing the Maasir-i-Alamgiree during the reign of Shah Alam and has borrowed material from Bhimsen, Ishwar Das besides Muhammad Qazim.
4. On the contrary, Khafi Khan was an employ of Ghazi ud Din Feroz Jhang and kept moving from one place to another. Yet he had some access to official records particularly the disturb areas of the Northern India and Deccan. Khafi Khan's chronology is the best between all the contemporary historians, however it resemblance and his crucial history as like Aqil Khan Razi (Wakai Alamgiree in which last years of Shah Jahan till last days of the Alamgir are well analyzed.
5. Muntakhib ul Albab was in two volumes. 1st Vol began from Babar till last years of Shah Jahan and 2nd Vol began from accession of Aurangzeb till the first ten years of Muhammad Shah.
6. Khafi Khan remained associated with state officials which helped him to collect relevant material till the last years of Aurangzeb.
7. Similarly he had witnessed the war of succession among the sons of Alamgir criticizing the reign of Jehandar Shah and his concubine (Lal Kanwal) nothing untoward development, like the common man praying for the decline of empire. Khafi Khan also explain the defeat of Zulfiqar Khan by Saadat-e-Barah and early years of Farrukh Siyar.
8. Khafi Khan was young when he visited Ghazi Ud Din Feroz Jhan with his father Abdul Qayyum Khafi attached by the young boy who took him in employment after completion of his education. Moving along with Ghazi ud Din Feroz Jhang in different campaign allowed him to written many important developments which no other contemporary historian qualified.
9. Khafi Khan occasionally described the minutest details of events which was only a fruit of personal witnesses and experience.
10. After entering of service of Ghazi ud Din Feroz Jhang, he experiment many important developments while Aurangzeb was on his way to Deccan and epidemic broke up in Deccan in which Ghazi ud Din Feroz Jhang lost his eye sight. Aurangzeb retained him as Governor of Berar

in lieu of his services. He was sent to Qamar ud Din Khan where from he was assigned an expedition against Ram Raj. Khafi Khan claims that he succeeded in the mission and was heavily rewarded by the King. After that he remained occasionally in the company of Aurangzeb during the campaign of Beeja Pur and Golconda. No other contemporary historian had such privileges as Khafi Khan enjoyed writing history of a period. Khafi Khan lived until 10th years of reign of Muhammad Shah and his analysis of reign of Jahandar Shah, Farrukh Shah and first 10 years of Muhammad Shah can be considered as contemporary history covering almost a hundred years. Awhal-e-Jehandar Shah, Ibrat Nama and history of Muhammad Shah were all contemporary histories but no match to Khafi Khan work.

11. **Historical important of Khafi Khan.** Khafi Khan enjoyed a valuable chronicler of the 17th and 18th Centuries and yet his comprehensive narrations of reign of Aurangzeb, Shah Alam and Farrukh Siyar. On contrary the reign of Jahandar Shah and Muhammad Shah is a remarkable. Jahandar Shah reign was a dark clots on the face of Mughal rule and that of Muhammad Shah because of the Kings weaknesses. He avoids severe criticism of rule of Muhammad Shah as compared to his negative narrations about the rule of Jahandar Shah. One reason of the brief narrations of Jahandar Shah Rule was that Turani Group including Qamar Ud Din Khan had withdrawn from the court.

12. Zulfiqar Khan availed on this opportunity that no rival existed in the court.

13. Khafi Khan was also cut off from the state affairs and dependent upon the secondary sources and yet he was critical from Jahandar Shah had crossed all ethical limits drinking a Pub.

14. On succession of Farrukh Siyar, Turani Umra rejoined the Mughal Court and Qamar ud Din Khan was appointed Governor of Oudh and then Khafi Khan beng active in both places who avoid comprehensive information particularly Saadat-e-Barah thinking against the Turani Umra which is noted in details in Muntakhib ul Albab. Khafi Khan also narrates how Saadat-e-Barah were defeated by Qamar ud Din Khan.

15. Farrukh Siyar last days of rule are also well detailed by Khafi Khan included Syed Hussain Ali blending the King to dethrone him. He also examined the accession of two brothers one after other Rafi Ud Doula and Rafi Ud Darjat both victim of opheum. First die during his rule of only 8 months and succeeded by his younger brother Rafi Ud Darjat. Khafi Khan narrates that he was also an edict and therefore Saadat-e-Barah brought another Prince Roshan Akbar Khan from the Qila-e-Mubarik and placed him on the throne as Muhammad Shah. Meanwhile, Saadat-e-Barah apprehending some mischief from Nazam ul Muluk to overpower him. But Hussain Ali failed in his mission. Nazam ul Muluk reaching Delhi, defeated Abdullah Shah and finally occupied the main excutive office of the Wazir of Delhi.

16. Hussain Ali and Abdullah Shah were both slained (killed). Sudden death of Khafi Khan in 10th year of Muhammad Shah rule had left open the writing of history to other historians.

17. Khafi Khan Muntakhib ul Albab has been profusely used by the authors of secondary sources such as William Irvin, J.W. Sarkar, Hari Ram Gupta, Ali Abbas besides Muhammad Umar. All of them speaking high of Khafi Khan as valuable and useful source. Muntakhib ul Albab is studied in the 17th and 18th Centuries like a Jewel in Ring.

HISTORY OF LATER MUGHALS

1. Nadir Shah invaded on India in 1737.
2. The Marathas took possession of Delhi in 1758.
3. The diamond of Peacock throne is now decorated in the crown of British Emperor.
4. Nizam ul Muluk belongs to Turani Group.
5. The invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali on India began in 1747 and continued till 1767.
6. History of Ahmed Shah Abadli was written by Ganda Singh.
7. Nadir Shah was proved to be last nail in Mughal Coffin.
8. Ghulla ghara means Great Slaughter.
9. Arrah Singh was first Sikh Governor Punjab on the behalf of Ahmad Shah Abdali.
10. The degeneration of Muslims society witnessed its roots in the reign of Aurangzeb.
11. War of succession among sons of Shah Jahan divided the Mughal Army/ Power.
12. Mansabdari System began during the reign of Akbar.
13. Akbar to Aurangzeb was written by Moreland.
14. At the time of Shah Jahan war of succession Mansabdar was bargaining position.
15. Total number of Umra-i-Azzam in the reign of Akbar 5, in the reign of Jahangir 12, in the reign of Shah Jahan 30 and in reign of Jahangir 50.
16. The total number of Umra-i-Uzzam in the reign of Akbar was Five.
17. The Mansabdar of 3000 Zat and Sawar enjoyed the salary of 17 Lakhs.
18. The Salary of Indian Viceroy in 1930 was 17 Lakhs.
19. During reign of Aurangzeb Shah Abdul Raheem work as an *Alim* in Mughal Court.
20. Shah Wali Ullah was born at Rai Beralie in 1703 and died in 1766.
21. Shah Wali Ullah wrote nearly 20 books.
22. Khalifate-i-Batni means Ahl-e-Bait.
23. Taqwiat ul Iman was written by Shah Ismail Shaheed.
24. Sirat-i-Mustaqeem was written by Shah Ismail Shaheed.
25. Who was the author of Mansab-i-Imamat? Shah Ismail Shaheed.
26. Shah Wali Ullah opened the way of Ijtahid and declared himself as Mujtahid.
27. Qurat ul Aineen was written by Shah Wali Ullah.
28. Shah Wali Ullah stayed 14 months in Saudi Arabia.
29. Sheikh Abu Tahir gave a Sanad of Hadith to Shah Wali Ullah.
30. Shah Wali Ullah became the father of two nation theory.
31. Two Nation Theory developed in the last year of 19th Century.
32. Shah Wali Ullah did not join politics because he was concerned with reforming of existing system.

33. There was conflict between **Orthodox Muslims** and **Liberals** during contemporary age of Shah Wali Ullah.
34. Puritanist society had always being against the **Laxities of Liberals**.
35. Syed Ahmed Shaheed got influenced by the teaching of **Wahabiaism**.
36. Syed Ahmed Shaheed died in **1831** during fighting against Sikh at **Bala Kot**.
37. Political ambition of East India Company was moved around two brothers **John Child and Josia Child**.
38. **Sawarkar** gave the name of War of Independence.
39. Josia Child was the Governor of **Surat Settlement**.
40. John Child was the President of **Board of Control**.
41. The English defeated Shivaji near **Surat**.
42. The Battle of **Arcot** was decisive battle against French.
43. Calcutta Settlement was known as Fort **Saint Williams**.
44. Subedar of Bengal **Ali Verdi Khan** allowed the English to build their settlement.
45. Ali Verdi Khan disallowed English for **Fortification** in Fort Saint Williams.
46. After Ali Verdi Khan, **Siraj ud Doula** became the Nawab of Bengal.
47. Siraj ud Doula attacked on **Qasim Bazzar** where the English goods were sold.
48. After captured of Qasim Bazzar, Siraj ud Doula killed many English and more than **150** were arrested.
49. The First Battle between English and Siraj Ud Doula was fought at **Ali Nagar**.
50. **Mir Jaffar** was the Commander in Chief of Siraj ud Doula forces.
51. English enjoyed free trade in India under **Dastak**.
52. Two states which challenged the British authority were **Rohail Khan** and **Mysore**.
53. **Oudh** was the first victim under Subsidiary System.
54. British defeated in Afghanistan in **1839-40**.
55. Sind was annexed in **1843**.
56. Punjab annexed in **September 1849**.
57. Ranjit Singh was the ruler of **Punjab**.
58. **Mool Raj** was the Governor of Multan.
59. Wajid Ali Shah was the Governor of **Oudh**.
60. Shah Alam Nama was written by **Ghulam Ali**.
61. Ibrat Nama was written by **Khair ud Din Alabadi**.
62. Ibrat Nama was translated into English by **Elliot and Dowson**.
63. History of India as told by his own historian wrote by **Elliot and Dowson**.
64. **Tarikh-i-Muzzafari** was written by **Muhammad Ali Panipati**.
65. Khair ud Din wrote almost **30** books.
66. Khair ud Din was born in **1751**.

67. In 1773, Khair ud Din opened a School in **Banaras**.
68. Tuzkar Tul Ulma compiled in **1801** and written by _____.
69. Muhammad Hussain Mousvi died in **1770**.
70. **Bala Ji Baji Rao** cut of the hands and feet of Ghulam Qadir.
71. Hayat-e-Tayyaba was written by **Mirza Hayat**.
72. **Dewani**. Responsibility/ authorization for collection of revenue on behalf of Government.