

ShortForms:

Important= imp; &; Right to= R2; Led to = ->to, implies= =>, similar= ~, between=

b/w; outside= o/s ; without= w/o ; that is= i.e.; regarding/ with respect to= @;

especially=esp, established= est; Parliament= P; Primary Zamindar= PZ;

Intermediary Zamindar= IZ; Legislature = L; LandRevenue= LR; Industrial

Revolution= IR; Law & Order= LnO; 18<sup>th</sup> century= 18<sup>th</sup> c ; Battle Of Plassey=.

BoPlassey; Treaty Of Surat= ToSurat;

**1st Battle of Panipat (1526)**

1526 to 1530

1. Fought b/w Babur2630 & Ibrahim Lodi.
2. Battle was culmination of conflicts.
3. Small bronze cannons were the reason for Babur2630 victory despite smaller army
4. Therefore, Babur2630 setup Mughal empire in 1526.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Panipat 1556**

1. Akbar 5605(13-year-old) vs Hem Chandra Vikramaditya /Hemu (most imp minister & military general of Suri dynasty (1540-1555)).
2. Mughal army was led by Bairam Khan.
3. Babur2630 was succeeded by Humayun3040 who was defeated by Sher Shah Suri (1540-45), an Afghan invader.
4. 2<sup>nd</sup> BoP1556 re-established Mughal rule in India.

List of Mughal Monarchs:

- 1) Babur 1526-30
- 2) Humayun 3040 (1530-40) 1555-56
- 3) Akbar 5605 1556-1605
- 4) Jahangir 0527 1605-1627
- 5) Shahjahan 2758 / (1627-58)
- 6) AZ5807 1658-1707 [Alamgir]
- 7) Bahadur Shah 0712 1707-1712/ Shah Alam I
- 8) Jahandar Shah 1213 [1701-1703]
- 9) Farukhsiyar 1319 [1713-1719]
- 10) Md Shah 1948 [1719-1748] / Rangila
- 11) Ahmad Shah Bahadur 4854 (1748-1754)
- 12) Alamgir II 5459 (1754-1759)
- 13) Shah Alam II 6006 [1760-1806]
- 14) Akbar II [1806-37]
- 15) Bahadur Shah Zafar 3757 (1837-1857)

### **Mansabdari system**

- A military bureaucracy system set up by Akbar 5605.
- Officials had dual functions- military function & civil administrative
- Mansab = post
- Mansabdar = Holder of Mansab
- Jagir = land whose LR goes to holder of jagir i.e. Jagirdar.
- Khalisa land = royal land & LR from khalisa lands = income of emperor

### **2 types of Jagirs**

- a) Tankha Jagirs - emperor could transfer them from one mansabdar to another (\*King- feels powerful). Given to Mansabdar for payment of salary.
- b) Vatan jagirs - Non-transferable & hereditary Jagirs as given permanently by Emperor (eg to powerful mansabdars). (Vatan means hereditary).

### **2 types of Mansabdars**

- a) Naqdi Mansabdar - got salary in cash. Were less powerful.
  - b) Tankha jagirdar mansabdar = were given Jagir & got salary from LR from jagir. Were more powerful.
- ◆ From Vatan jagir, 10% of LR given to King as Peshkash/Tribute. (\*as king gave up right to take away jagir. Therefore, to compensate him & also as symbol of his authority).
  - ◆ Criteria/Basis for becoming mansabdar was lineage/family background.
  - ◆ Every mansabdar had dual rank:
    - personal rank = Zat

- Sawar signified no. of horsemen/army to be maintained by Mansabdar.
- Net rank = ZAT + Sawar (\* eg 1000 + 1500 = 2500)
- Emoluments of mansabdar
  - his personal salary
  - allowance for maintenance of army as per his sawar.
- Hence, Mughal emperor was dependent on Mansabdars for army + LR from a jagir paid for personal salary & for maintaining army for King. (\*aha so king gets 10% of LR from Vatan Jagir and army from Tankha Jagir)
- In Mansabdari system, give & take relationship or a patron client relationship existed b/w emperor & mansabdar. Emperor as patron gave mansab & jagir & in return mansabdar gave loyalty & maintained army. There existed personal loyalty to the King & if in future King couldn't give desired mansab & jagir then it may lead to disloyalty to King.
- corrupt mansabdar will not maintain army as per his sawar .
- Jagirdar Mansabdar should collect only allowed LR & for this a system of supervision existed so he does not oppress peasants & zamindars.
- After death of Tankha Jagirdar Mansabdar- jagir & wealth from jagir was confiscated i.e. why they spent money lavishly.
- In Early 18<sup>th</sup> c - 8000 Mansabdars + 1/5<sup>th</sup> of LR came from khalisa land while 4/5<sup>th</sup> from Jagirs

**Land Revenue [LR] model under Mughals**

- a) **Zamindar** collected LR & had police duties.
  - a. In return for their service they kept some % of LR as commission (\*usually 10%).
  - b. Zamindars had **vatan rights of LR collection**.
  - c. Zamindar was not owner of lands from which he collected LR & in practice it was ryot who was owner as he had occupancy rights over land.
  - d. He also collected **abwabs** i.e. tribute from ryots. Abwabs were additional demands by State on Zamindars who passed it on to ryots.
- b) Personal lands/estates of zamindar were called **milkiyat** & from milkiyat he paid LR like others.
- c) Ryots paid LR as mentioned in **Patta** (document). This prevented over extraction by zamindars.
- d) **Intermediary Zamindar (IZ)** collected LR from **Primary Zamindars (PZ)** & passed it on to Jagirdars or the State after keeping commission (\* i.e. LR from Jagir to Jagirdar & from Khalisa land to state) (\*commission was usually 10% of LR collected)
- e) Ryots were of two kinds
  - **Khudkashts** –Cultivated a land since long time thus had customary/traditional occupancy rights i.e.could not be removed. Therefore, these were small land owner cultivators.

- **Pahikashts**- cultivated different lands in different seasons, therefore also called **Vagrant** (\*Banjara) peasants. They were landless & rightless.

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### **Ijaradari System**

1. A system to enhance LR collection. E.g. @bad harvest, for war, for greed.
2. Ijaradars-
  - not part of traditional rural economy that included zamindars & ryots.
  - were men of money e.g. merchants, moneylenders.
3. R2collect Revenue (LR + other taxes eg. tax on trade, shopkeepers) was auctioned off to highest bidder i.e. Ijaradars or revenue farmers (\*temporary revenue collector).
4. Auction done by State in Khalisa land & by Jagirdar in Jagir.
5. Ijaradar paid revenue in advance fully or partially in auction & later recovered it from the area along with profits. If he failed to submit agreed amount then R2Collect revenue was re-auctioned.
6. was
  - Introduced by Shah Jahan 2758
  - grew @AZ5807
  - spread rapidly in 1700s
  - E.g. – introduced by Jahandar Shah 1213 in Punjab & Bengal
  - later introduced in Awadh & Hyderabad.
  - Farukhsiyar 1319 introduced it **even in khalisa lands** (☺)
7. Warren Hastings 7385 [Governor (Bengal Presidency of EIC) -1772; Governor General (Bengal Presidency of EIC) 1773-85] introduced it as **Farming System 1772** in Bengal.