

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; 18th century= 18th 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.

2nd 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. 2nd BoP1556 re-established Mughal rule in India.

List of Mughal Monarchs:

- 1) Babur 1526-30
- 2) Humayun 30-40 (1530-40) 1555-56
- 3) Akbar 56-65 1556-1605
- 4) Jahangir 05-27 1605-1627
- 5) Shahjahan 27-58 / (1627-58)
- 6) Aurangzeb 58-67 1658-1707 [Alamgir] (Aurangzeb is also known as Alamgir, Alamgir means "World Seizer" or "World Protector".)
- 7) Bahadur Shah I 71-72 1707-1712 / Shah Alam I (Shah Alam means "King of the World" or "Ruler of the Universe".)
- 8) Jahandar Shah 72-73 [1701-1703] (Jahandar Shah was one of the sons of Bahadur Shah I. After his father's death, a war of succession broke out between Jahandar Shah and his brother Azim-ush-Shan (Farukhsiyar's Father).)
- 9) Farukhsiyar 73-79 [1713-1719] (Bahadur Shah was the grandfather of Farukhsiyar)
- 10) Muhammad Shah 79-84 [1719-1748] / Rangila
- 11) Ahmad Shah Bahadur 84-85 (1748-1754)
- 12) Alamgir II 85-86 (1754-1759)
- 13) Shah Alam II 86-90 [1760-1806] (between 1759 to 1760 it was under Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao)
- 14) Akbar II [1806-37]
- 15) Bahadur Shah Zafar 37-57 (1837-1857) (he is son of Akbar II and also known as Bahadur Shah II)

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 18th c - 8000 Mansabdars + 1/5th of LR came from khalisa land while 4/5th 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.

Only for nagendraraiput9753@gmail.com

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.