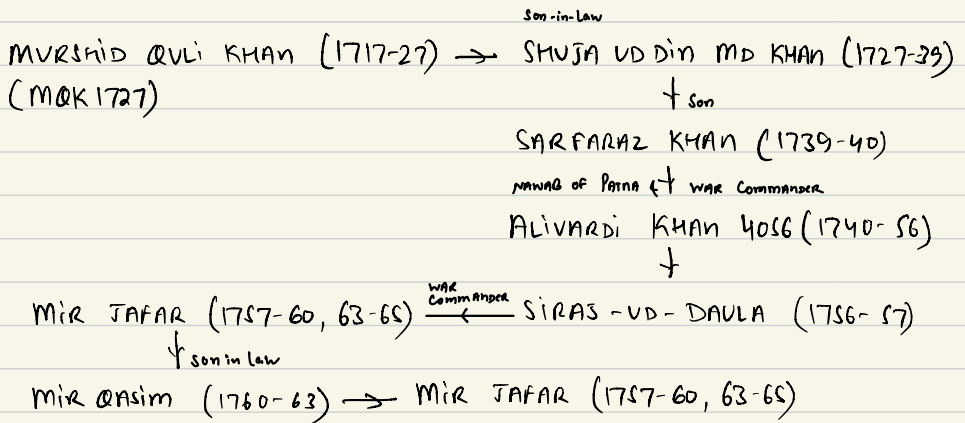


## BENGAL SUBAH (BENGAL + ORISSA + BIHAR)



### MURSHID QULI KHAN

- # Main actor was MURSHID QULI KHAN (1717-27)
- # MOK WAS LAST GOVERNOR OF BENGAL SUBAH APPOINTED BY MUGHAL EMPEROR
- # He setup MURSHIDABAD as CAPITAL on BANKS OF RIVER HOOGHLY  
 (+ HUGHLI PORT WAS AN IMPORTANT PORT; BY LATER DEVELOPED CALCUTTA as an ALTERNATE PORT)
- # MOK WAS Diwan (COLLECTOR OF REVENUE) since 1700  
 WAS MADE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL & GOVERNOR OF ORISSA BY FARUKSIYAR  
 WAS MADE NAZIM/GOVERNOR OF BENGAL SUBAH in 1717  
 & WAS ALREADY Diwan ∴  
 OVER CONCENTRATION OF POWER in MOK.
- THIS ENDED SYSTEM OF CHECKS & BALANCES in BENGAL.
- MOK APPOINTED RELATIVES AS OFFICIALS ∴ ENSURING LOYALTY OF MANSABDARS.
- # HOWEVER MOK CONTINUED SENDING ₹₹ TO MUGHAL TREASURY.

- # MOK IMPLEMENTED DYNASTIC RULE + RULED AUTONOMOUSLY  $\therefore$  ESTABLISHING BENGAL AS AN AUTONOMOUS REGIONAL POWER.

## RULE OF MOK

- # HIGHLIGHTS OF HIS REIGN :

The term agrarian refers to anything related to agriculture, farming, or land ownership. It is often used to describe societies, economies, or policies that are focused on agriculture as the primary means of livelihood or economic activity.

- # POLITICAL STABILITY

- #  $\uparrow$ CD AGRARIAN PRODUCTIVITY THAT BOOSTED BENGAL TRADE

- # KNOWN FOR VERY EFFICIENT REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

- # DURING MOK THERE WAS RISE OF ZAMINDARS, MERCHANTS, BANKERS WHO WERE LOYAL TO MOK

- # MAIN AGENTS OF REVENUE COLLECTION WERE INTERMEDIARY ZAMINDARS

- # STRONG INTERMEDIARY ZAMINDARS FORCED PRIMARY ZAMINDARS TO PAY LAND REVENUE ON TIME + THEY THEMSELVES GREW MORE POWERFUL

- # BY 1727, 15 INTERMEDIARY ZAMINDARS COLLECTED 50% LAND REVENUE OF BENGAL SUBAH.

- # MOK GOT DONE DETAILED SURVEYS OF REVENUE PAYING AREAS. - AIDED BETTER REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

- # ZAMINDARS WHO RESISTED REVENUE DEMANDS FROM THE STATE WERE PUNISHED

- # MANSABDARS WHO OPPOSED MOK - THEIR TANKHA JAGIRS WERE SHIFTED FROM BENGAL TO ORISSA + THEIR ESTATES WERE CHANGED TO KHALISA LAND.

## Role of Bankers in Bengal:


# Grew Powerful - Prior to, during & after M.A.K.

# Role of Bankers especially House of Jagat Seth:

# Lended ₹ to Zamindars so they could pay land Revenue on time ∴ State got timely Revenue.

# Lended ₹ to Merchants ∴ Aided Growth of Trade by financing Trade all over India

# Provided Money Remittance Services in and outside Bengal Subah via Hundi Network.

# Jagat Seth was appointed as Treasurer of Bengal in 1730s & controlled Royal Mint as "Daroga" of  **Royal Mint**. ∴ Responsible for Foreign exchange & Currency (Monetary Policy).

∴ Power was not totally centralized & was shared between different segments ∴ Power was somewhat decentralized.

Proof: Coup-de-tat by Alivardi Khan (War Commander of Bengal & Nazim of Patna) in 1740 was aided by Jagat Seth as they considered Sarfraz Khan (1739-40) to be an inefficient administrator.

\* Alivardi Khan promised 1 cr ₹ & all personal wealth of Sarfraz to Emperor MD Shah if he gave him ahead for Coup-de-tat; MD Shah agreed: Proof of Fragile Polity & Factionalism]

A Royal Mint refers to a government-owned facility that is responsible for the production of coins and sometimes other currency-related items such as medals or commemorative coins. Historically, royal mints were closely associated with the monarchy or ruling authority of a country, symbolizing their control over the production of currency.

DURING MAK: BENGAL RULED AUTONOMOUSLY BUT LINK WITH MUHAMMAD EMPEROR MAINTAINED BY SENDING REVENUE SHARE TO DELHI REGULARLY

DURING ALIVARDI KHAN: VIRTUAL BREAK WITH EMPEROR AS NOW  
# NAWAB ALIVARDI APPOINTED MANSABDARS WITHOUT REFERENCE TO KING  
# REVENUE SHARE NOT SENT REGULARLY TO DELHI.

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## HYDERABAD

Chin Qulich Khan OR → NAZIR Jung → MUZAFFAR Jung  
 NIZAM-U-MULK OR (1748-50) 1750-51 for  
 ASAF JAH I 3 months  
 (1724-48)

↓  
 NIZAM-ALI-KHAN ← SALABAT Jung  
 (1762-1803) (1751-62)

# HYD WAS SETUP AS AN AUTONOMOUS STATE WITHIN MUHAL EMPIRE BY CHIN QULICH KHAN IN 1724 AFTER DEFEATING MUBARIZ KHAN, THE EXISTING NAZIM/GOVERNOR

# **CHIN QULICH KHAN:**

# AN IMPORTANT LEADER OF TURANI GROUP OF MANSABDARS

# 1720 - DEFEATED & KILLED SAYYID BROTHERS & RESTORED STATUS OF MD SHAH

# 1722-24 - WAZIR. TRIED TO RESOLVE JAGIRDARI CRISIS BY REDISTRIBUTING JAGIR i.e. REDUCING CONCENTRATION OF JAGIRS IN HANDS OF FEW MANSABDARS

# 1738: LED MUHAL ARMY THAT GOT DEFEATED BY MARATHAS.

# 1739-40: SERVED AS MIR BAKSHI i.e. IMPERIAL TREASURER

# 1740: FRUSTRATED BY COURT POLITICS & WEAKENING STATUS OF EMPEROR, HE DECIDED TO SHIFT TO HYD PERMANENTLY.

## RULE OF NIZAM-UL-MULK :

- # DIDNT DECLARE INDEPENDENCE FORMALLY BUT RULED AUTONOMOUSLY.
- # BY 1748 THERE WAS ONLY SYMBOLIC SUZERANITY OF MUGHAL EMPEROR
  - # COINS WERE MINTED IN NAME OF EMPEROR AND EMPEROR'S NAME TAKEN IN FRIDAY PRAYERS i.e. KHUTBA BUT
  - # NO INFLUENCE / SAY OF EMPEROR IN
    - # DECISIONS OF WAR & PEACE
    - # SIGNING TREATIES WITH OTHER POWERS
    - # GIVING MANSAABS i.e. APPOINTMENT & TRANSFER OF MANSABADARS.
- # MAJORITY POPULATION WAS HINDU & HINDUS WERE ECONOMICALLY POWERFUL ∴ HE SHOWED TOLERANCE TOWARDS THEM
- # PUNISHED ZAMINDARS & MANSABADARS WHO OPPOSED HIM.
- # POWERFUL VATAN JAGIRDARS WERE ALLOWED TO GOVERN THEIR INHERITED JAGIRS IN RETURN FOR ANNUAL PESHKASH ∴ THEY SUPPORTED NIZAM.
- # MILITARY ARISTOCRATS (i.e. PRE-EXISTING MANSABADARS) WERE GIVEN IMPORTANCE IN ADMINISTRATION. IN RETURN, THEY GAVE MILITARY SUPPORT TO NIZAM.
- # MERCHANTS & MONEYLENDERS WERE NOT TAXED ARBITRARILY & SECURITY OF PROPERTY WAS ENSURED. THEY WERE ALSO MADE MANSABADARS.
- IN RETURN, THEY SUPPORTED NIZAM FINANCIALLY.

# Also, There was Rise of Powerful IJARADARS / Revenue Farmers, who were also made MANSABDARS.

# There was REMARKABLE CHANGE in TRADITIONAL MANSABDARI SYSTEM OF MUGHALS :

(a) Rise of men of Finance & Revenue into MANSABDARI SYSTEM (AKA UPSTARTS) while TRADITIONALLY MILITARY ARISTOCRATS DOMINATED MANSABDARI SYSTEM.

(b) Many TANKHA JAGIRS were converted to VATAN JAGIRS to get support of MANSABDARS

while

TRADITIONALLY most JAGIRS were TANKHA JAGIRS in MANSABDARI SYSTEM.

∴ Overall Power was Diffused & not Totally Centralized, as to get support of influential sections they were Co-opted by giving them important positions.

## AWADH

SADAT ALI KHAN (1722-40) — SAFDAR JUNG (1740-54)  
+  
SHUJA-UD-DAULA (1754-74)  
+  
ASAF-UD-DAULA (1775-97)

### SADAT ALI KHAN

- # Appointed As SUBAH DAR | NAZIM | GOVERNOR | NAWAB OF AWADH in 1722 as a REWARD FOR SUPPRESSING REVOLTS in AWADH BY LOCAL CHIEFS & RAJAS.
- # Got His son in law SAFDAR JUNG APPOINTED AS DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF AWADH
- # Got APPOINTED His PUPPET as DIWAN
- # ∴ OVER CONCENTRATION OF POWER in SADAT KHAN & NOW THERE WAS NO REPORTING OF EARNINGS | REVENUE TO DELHI i.e. TO MIR BAKSHI - THE IMPERIAL TREASURER.
- # MONEY SENT TO DELHI WAS REDUCED
- # SADAT BECAME FINANCIALLY MORE POWERFUL BY ↑ING LAND REVENUE AND FROM TAXES ON FLOURISHING TRADE OF AWADH.
- # SADAT DEVELOPED LOCAL SUPPORT BASE BY GIVING MANJARS & GOOD JAGIRS TO LOCALLY POWERFUL SECTIONS



∴ THERE WAS RISE OF NEW LOCAL ELITES FROM AMONG INDIAN MUSLIMS, AFGHANS & HINDUS WHO SUPPORTED HIM.

# HOWEVER, SADAT DID NOT DECLARE INDEPENDENCE & DID NOT SEVERE TIES WITH DELHI / MUGHAL EMPEROR  
∴ HE HAD AMBITIONS TO BE AN IMPORTANT MANSABDAR AT CENTRE.

# SADAT SUPPORTED NADIR SHAH'S INVASION (1738-40) WHEN HE WAS NOT MADE MIR BAKSHI & THE POST WAS GIVEN TO CHIN QULICH KHAN.  
COMMITTED SUICIDE WHEN NADIR SHAH ILL TREATED HIM POST VICTORY.

# 1753 - VIRTUAL BREAK OF AWADH FROM MUGHAL EMPIRE.

# SAJDAR JUNG (1740-54) GOT HIMSELF APPOINTED AS WAZIR BY AHMAD SHAH BAHADUR (1748-54) IN 1748.

# SAJDAR JUNG MISUSED HIS POSITION AS WAZIR BY CAPTURING FARUKKABAD INTO AWADH.

THIS LED TO HIS ISOLATION IN COURT & WAS MADE TO RESIGN.

THIS LED TO VIRTUAL BREAK OF AWADH FROM MUGHAL EMPIRE

# SHUJA UD DAULA GOT HIMSELF APPOINTED AS WAZIR BY SHAH ALAM II (1760-1806)

# 3<sup>RD</sup> BATTLE OF PANIPAT: SHUJA FOUGHT ON SIDE OF ABDALI TO WEAKEN MARATHAS.

# DEFEATED BY EIC IN 1764 BATTLE OF BUXAR.

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