

## Modern Indian History Class 01

### INTRODUCTION TO MODERN HISTORY (9:16 PM)

#### RESOURCES (09:25 PM)

- From Plassey to Partition and After by Shekhar Bandyopadhyay.
- India's Struggle for Independence 1857-1947 by Bipin Chandra.
- Vision IAS Classroom Material.

#### CONCEPTS (09:33 PM)

- Power = Political + Military + Economic + Social + Spiritual.
- Political power means decision-making power or Power over the state.
- Nation is the summation of people who feel one, equal, and who feel supreme.
- All sections of the population participated in the Indian National Movement.
- The different classes are agricultural and non-agricultural.
- Classes can be divided into the working class, capitalist class, merchants, and manufacturers.
- **"Nation-building"** or **"Nation-in-making"** means the process by which a group of people, often within a defined geographical area, work together to establish or strengthen the institutions, identity, and cohesion of a nation-state.
- Nation-building can be a complex and ongoing process that may take place after significant events such as war, revolution, or the emergence of a new state. It can also be an ongoing effort to strengthen and adapt a nation's institutions and identity over time.
- The state is an organization, It has various departments and sections.
- It is in the nature of power to centralize itself.
- Power resides in a strong mind and body.
- If a weak personality is at the center then power starts decentralization of power.
- The decline of the Mughals led to the rise of regional powers.

- **The regional powers are as follows:**

- a) The Successor states (States established by the successor of the Mughal Emperor) were Bengal, Awadh, and Hyderabad.
- b) Rebel States, (These states/organizations were set up by the rebels) like Maratha, Sikhs, Jats, and Afghans.
- c) Already Autonomous Rajputs, Mysore, Travancore, etc.
- Marathas became weak after losing in the battle of Panipat.
- Later on, East India Company became the ultimate ruler
- The Indian National Movement can be considered as Political nationalism and Cultural nationalism.
- V.D. Savarkar in his book "The Indian War of Independence" mentioned Swadharma (Culture) and Swaraj (State).

### **1ST BATTLE OF PANIPAT (1526) (11:12 PM)**

- Fought between Babur & Ibrahim Lodi.
- The battle was the culmination of conflicts.
- Small bronze cannons were the reason for Babur's victory despite the smaller army
- Therefore, Babur set up the Mughal empire in 1526.

### **2ND BATTLE OF PANIPAT (1556) (11:19 PM)**

- Akbar (13-year-old) vs. Hem Chandra Vikramaditya /Hemu (most imp minister & military general of the Suri dynasty (1540-1555)).
- The Mughal army was led by Bairam Khan.
- Babur was succeeded by Humayun who was defeated by Sher Shah Suri (1540-45), an Afghan invader.
- The 2nd Battle of Panipat in 1556 re-established Mughal rule in India.

## **MANSABDARI SYSTEM (11:38 PM)**

- A military bureaucracy system set up by Akbar
- Officials had dual functions- military function & civil administrative
- Mansab = post
- Mansabdar = Holder of Mansab
- Jagir = land whose Land Revenue goes to the holder of jagir i.e. Jagirdar.
- Khalisa land = royal land & Land Revenue 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 the Emperor (e.g. 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 Land Revenue from Jagir. Were more powerful.
- From Vatan jagir, 10% of Land Revenue is given to the King as Peshkash/Tribute. (\*as king gave up the right to take away Jagir. Therefore, to compensate him & also as a symbol of his authority).
- Criteria/Basis for becoming mansabdar was lineage/family background.
- Every mansabdar had a 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:
  - a) his personal salary
  - b) allowance for the maintenance of the army as per his sawar.
- Hence, the Mughal emperor was dependent on Mansabdars for the army + Land Revenue from a jagir paid for personal salary & for maintaining the army for the King. (\*aha so the king gets 10% of Land Revenue from Vatan Jagir and the army from Tankha Jagir)
- In the Mansabdari system, give & a give-and-a-take relationship or a patron-client relationship existed between the emperor & mansabdar. The emperor as patron gave Mansab and Jagir & in return, mansabdar gave loyalty & maintained the army. There existed personal loyalty to the King & if in the future the King couldn't give desired mansab & jagir then it may lead to disloyalty to the King.
- Corrupt mansabdar will not maintain the army as per his sawar.
- Jagirdar Mansabdar should collect only Land Revenue & for this, a system of supervision existed so he does not oppress peasants & zamindars.
- After the death of Tankha Jagirdar Mansabdar- Jagir & wealth from jagir was confiscated i.e. they spent money lavishly.
- In the Early 18th - 8000 Mansabdars + 1/5th of Land Revenue came from Khalisa land while 4/5th from Jagirs.

**TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: THE LAND REVENUE MODEL UNDER**