

Successor States:

Autonomous but within Mughal Empire. Established in

- ☐ Bengal by Murshid Quli Khan (1717-27; MQK1727).
- ☐ Awadh by Sadat Khan (1722-40).
- ☐ Hyderabad by Nizam (1724-48).

◆ These powerful nobles setup successor States. They ruled autonomously but never formally declared independence due to –

- Legitimacy of Mughal Empire- i.e. to have symbolic authority for themselves. [*imagine ruler of Pak vs IFS of USA]
- their ambitions in Delhi politics i.e. desire for greater influence outside their principalities, by holding important Mansabs at center like Wazir, Mir Bakshi etc
- Greater possibility of getting military assistance from rest of Mughal empire @war + better trade.

◆ These nobles after becoming Governor consolidated powers by

- ending system of checks & balances. e.g. they ensured that their loyalists are appointed to important Mansabs like diwan (collector of revenue), deputy subadar/Naib Nazim, war commander etc.
- They established strong effective revenue administration to increase financial power e.g. MQK1727 known for efficient rev admin.
- At times converted Tankha jagirs into Vatan jagirs to get support of military nobles e.g. in Hyderabad
- They gathered support of economically powerful sections like intermediary zamindars, revenue farmers, merchants, money lenders, bankers etc. by not harassing them + not applying high taxes + security of property + law &

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order stability + by making them Mansabdars (which was a new feature as traditionally only nobles based on lineage became Mansabdars & not men of money).

- E.g. In Bengal rise of strong Intermediary Zamindars(*IZ) & Banking family of Jagat Seth. Fifteen IZs collected 50% LR of Bengal Suba by 1727 (*BOB- Bengal Orissa Bihar) + Jagat Seth was given control of royal mint (*like RBI prints currency) & was Banker to Nawab (*savings account & loans). In Hyderabad core features of Mansabdari system ended as many men of money became Mansabdars & many Tankha Jagirs converted to Vatan jagirs.

◆ Then they began ruling autonomously

- Distributed Mansabs & jagirs at Suba level without permission of emperor.
- Acted independently in diplomacy, war & peace, & domestic policies.
- Reduced financial reporting of revenue collected to Delhi
- Then stopped sending revenue regularly to Delhi (*i.e. LR from Khalisa land).
- Later, reduced amount of revenue sent & finally stopped sending revenue.
- Finally, they established dynastic rule & Mughal emperor lost power to choose future Governors of successor States (*legally he appointed but not in practice)

◆ Therefore, only symbolic authority

- e.g., coins still had emperor's name & his name still taken in Friday prayer i.e. khutba

◆ There was concentration of power in Nawabs of successor States but power was not totally centralized & was shared among different actors. Hence there existed a diffused polity.

MURSHID QULI KHAN (1717-27) → SHUJA UD DIN MD KHAN (1727-39)
(MOK 1727) † son

† Son

SARFARAZ KHAN (1739-40)

NAWAAB OF PATNA & WAR COMMANDER

ALIVARDI KHAN 4056 (1740-56)
↓

Mir JAFAR (1757-60, 63-65) $\xleftarrow{\text{was Commander}}$ SIRAS - UD - DAULA (1756-57)
↓ son in law

↓ son in law

Mir Qasim (1760-63) → Mir Jafar (1757-60, 63-65)

MURSHID QULI KHAN

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- # MOK implemented dynastic rule + Ruled Autonomously \therefore establishing Bengal as an autonomous regional power.

Rule of MOK

HIGHLIGHTS OF HIS REIGN:

- # Political Stability
- # \uparrow ed 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 MOK.

Role of BANKERS especially House of JAGAT SETH :

LOANED ₹ TO ZAMINDARS SO THEY COULD PAY LAND REVENUE ON TIME ∴ STATE GOT TIMELY REVENUE.

LOANED ₹ 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.

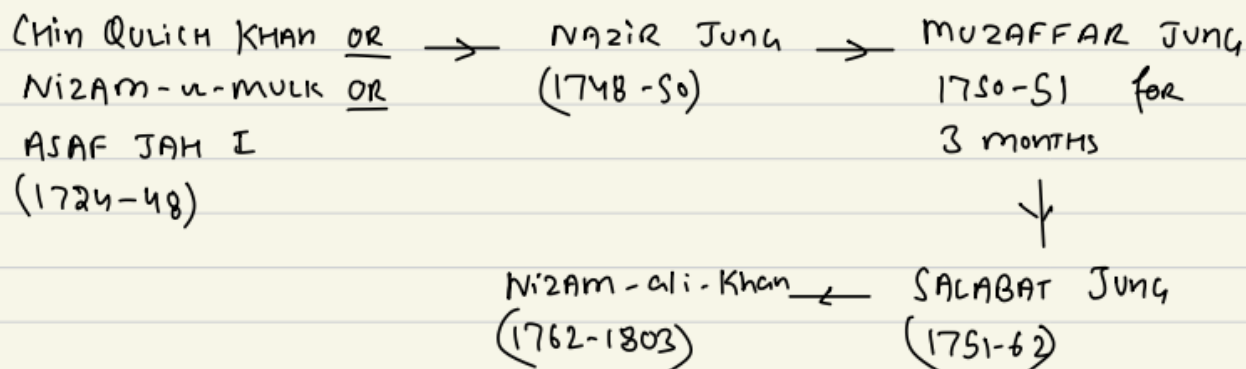
PROOF: COUP-DE-TAT BY ALIVARDI KHAN (WAR COMMANDER OF BENGAL & NAZIM OF PATNA) IN 1740 WAS AIDED BY JAGAT SETH AS THEY CONSIDERED SARFARAZ KHAN (1739-40) TO BE AN INEFFICIENT ADMINISTRATOR.

↳ ALIVARDI KHAN PROMISED 1 CR ₹ & ALL PERSONAL WEALTH OF SARFARAZ TO EMPEROR AND SHAH IF HE GAVE HIM AHEAD FOR COUP-DE-TAT ; MD SHAH AGREED: PROOF OF FRAGILE POLITY & FACTIONALISM]

DURING MOK: 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.

HYDERABAD



Hyd was setup as an Autonomous State within Mughal empire By Chin Qulich Khan in 1724 after Defeating Mubarez 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 Mughal 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 :

- # DIDN'T 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 MANSAABDARS,
- # MAJORITY POPULATION WAS HINDU & HINDUS WERE ECONOMICALLY POWERFUL ∴ HE SHOWED TOLERANCE TOWARDS THEM
- # PUNISHED ZAMINDARS & MANSAABDARS 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 MANSAABDARS) 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 MANSAABDARS.
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 MUHAMMALS:

(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 MANJABS & 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 sever 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.

SAFDAR JUNG (1740-54) got himself appointed as Wazir by AHMAD SHAH BAHADUR (1748-54) in 1748.

SAFDAR 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 AHMAD II (1760-1806)

3rd BATTLE OF PANIPAT: SHUJA fought on side of ABDALI to weaken MARATHAS.

Defeated by EIC in 1764 BATTLE OF BUXAR.

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