

- first Battle of Panipat (1526) - Fought b/w zahiruddin babur and Ibrahim lodhi of lodhi dynasty which was the last empire of Delhi Sultanate.
- Babur was in search of a kingdom for himself and this battle was culmination of series of conflicts b/w the two.
- It was the first major battle where gun powder and field artillery (gun / canon) was used. Babur won despite his smaller army due to small bronze canons.
- Result - Babur 2630 founded Mughal Empire.

Second Battle of Panipat (1556) - Fought b/w Akbar (13) and Hemu.

- Mughal army was led by Bairam Khan, guardian of (13) Akbar and commander of Mughal army vs Hemchandra Vikramditya or Hemu, (the most important minister and military general Suri dynasty (1540-55))
- Babur (2630) is succeeded by Humayun (3040) who was replaced by Sher Shah Suri (1540-1545) who established rule of Suri dynasty. In 1555 Humayun defeated Suri but then died in 1556 and now Hemu recaptured power. Therefore 2nd Battle of Panipat was fought to reestablish Mughal empire in India.

Ruler

Babur 2630

(1526-30)

Humayun 3040

(1530-1540)

Akbar 5605

Jahangir 0527
(1605 - 27)

Shah Jahan (
(1628 - 58)

Aurangzeb 5807)
(1658 - 1707)

Bahadur Shah 0712
(1707 - 1712)

Jahandar Shah 1213 -

Faryksiyar 1319
(1713-19)

Ma Shah 1948
(rangila) (1719-48)

Ahmad Shah 4854
bahadur (1748-54)

Alamgir II 5459
1754-59

Shah Alam II 6001
(1760-1806)

Akbar II (1806-37)

Bahadur Shah Jafay 3757
(1837 - 1857)

Mansabdar System of Mughals.

Military-Bureaucracy

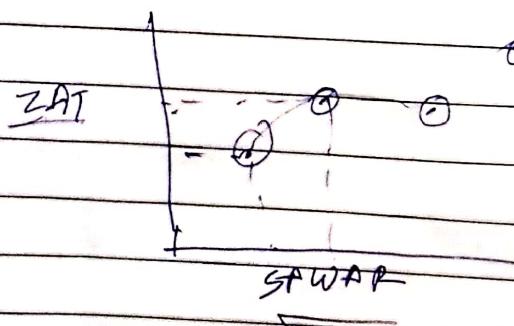
It was military Bureaucracy system of Mughals established by Akbar (1556-1605). The officials had dual function - (1) military function and (2) civil administrative function.

Mansab Post or office. } (

e.g.: minister in mughal court, PM/Wazir, Mir Atish / incharge of artillery, governor, Subedar / Naibq / Wazir)

Mansabdari (Holder of office).

These were dual ranks of each mansabdar:
Zat (i.e. personal rank) + Sawar (# no. of horsemen in army : I must maintain for emperor), = Net Rank.
e.g. (2000 + 3000 = 5000 Net Rank)



• Emoluments of a mansabdar
= Personal salary + Money
for maintaining army as per
my salary.

• Two types of mansabdar on
the basis of salary

1) Naqdi mansabdar. (were paid
salary in cash)

2) Tanqah Jagirdar mansabdar
Jagirdar Mansabdar. (land)

(salary = land revenue from jagir)

Jagir = Land whose (ls) goes
to jagirdar (holder of jagir)

• Two kinds of Jagir.

a) Transferable / Tanqha Jagir:

Jagir could be transferred from
one mansabdar to another mansabdar
by the emperor.

b) Non-Transferable Jagir / Watan Jagir:
(*Hereditary)

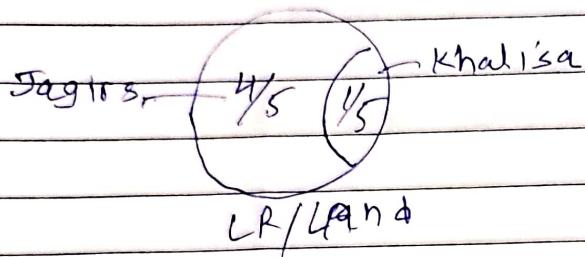
Jagir that was given permanently
by emperor to a Jagirdar.

• From watan jagir 10% of it
went to king as peshkash.

King gets 0 from tanqha Jagir.

10% of it \Rightarrow watan \Rightarrow royal lands

In 1700~~00~~ yrs of 4/5 can from Khalisa lands and
4/5 LR come from Jagirs.



- criteria of becoming mansabdar \Rightarrow Lineage / family background.
- More important nobles were made Jagirdar & mansabdar while less important were made naqdi mansabdars.
- Watan Jagirdar were given to powerful men / mansabdars
- corrupt mansabdars would not maintain armies as per their sawas: Therefore won't spent ideal amount of money on army.
- Jagirdar mansabdars should collect LR as per his emoluments decided by emperor and not more. For this system of supervision existed, so there is no over extraction of LR from peasants and zamindars.
- Therefore give and take relationship existed b/w emperor and mansabdar. Emperor gave mansab & jagir and in return got loyalty and army from mansabdars.
- Therefore, there existed personal loyalty not impersonal loyalty to a system, constitution or even

religion.

Land - Revenue System

State/emperor
(Khalsa)

Jagirdar
(Jagirdari land)

Zamindars
(intermediaries) — collect LR from
peasants & keep commission +
Have police duties.

↳ Intermediate zamindars — collect LR
from primary zamindars

↳ collect LR from peasants,
Khudkashis (have
occup. right)
Pahikashis (landless)

Peasants paid PR as rates
recorded in traditional patta
system. (Paid at customary rate)
Peas + they paid abwabs
(i.e. tribute to primary zamindar)

• Personal lands of zamindar
= milkiyat

• Naukar lands • Some lands of
zamindar which were declared
taxfree in return for his service
of LR collection.

Ijaradari System:

- Here the right to collect revenue was allocated / given in an auction to the highest bidder, those who won the auction is called Ijaradar.
- They collected LR, but may also collect taxes on shopkeeper and merchants, over and above the investment they made for winning the auction.
- He may pay revenue in advance to jagirdar's state and later collected from the area.
If he failed to submit the agreed amount then right to collect revenue may be re-auctioned.
- They were outsiders to traditional rural economy which included zamindars and peasants. plus they were men of money & merchants & money lender.)
- Ijaradari could be for temporary period after which zamindars may again become revenue collector.
- Shahjehan 1658 introduced ijaradari system & it grew during Aurangzeb 1658-1707 & spread rapidly in 18th century.
- Jahangir Shah 1613 introduced it in Bengal and Punjab. later also in Awadh and Hyderabad & Farukh introduced even in Khalsa lands 😊
- Ijaradari introduced when there was need to enhance revenue collection. e.g. LR short fall during famine / bad harvest agreed by Jagirdars.

Reason for decline of Mughals.

1. Role of Aurangzeb.

In 1658, Mughal empire reached its peak territorially during reign of Aurangzeb (1658-1707). However seeds of decline were also sown during his rule.

(a) Continuous warfare. Aurangzeb (1658-1707) engaged in continuous warfare for 40 years. This led to drain of resources of Mughal empire due to high costs of war. These wars also hampered overland trade due to decline in production and law & order instability.

(b) These wars also increased economic burden on mansabdars, who were required to maintain army for the emperor.

(c) Aurangzeb (1658-1707), wanted to capture whole of Deccan in next bijapur (1685) and golkunda in 1689. (* There were 2 autonomous Muslim kingdoms not part of their Mughal empire). However he failed to defeat Marathas. & By 1705 he began losing to Marathas. After his death in 1707, Marathas continued their warfare and during 1st half of 18th century, reversed most of his territorial gain. Hence in the end nothing even matters. These wars proved to be futile and even fatal to Mughal empire. Therefore Marathas became ^{main} reason for military and territorial decline.

② Religious policy of Aurangzeb (1658-1707).

- They alienated the masses, example. Application of Jazia - an additional tax on non-muslim.
- Not repairing the temples and reducing allocation of lands to the temple.

- Aurangzeb 5807 executed important leaders which contributed to alienation of masses.
- ex:- Ninth guru Teg Bahadur of sikh was executed in 1675, Simbhaji, elder son of Shivaji Maharaj was executed after 3 weeks of torture in 1689. Both of them refused conversion to Islam.
- He also demolished some important hindu temples.

② Institutional failure/ Governance failure.

In mansabdar system, impersonal loyalty could not be developed which was core of mughal governance. therefore what existed was personal loyalty to the king. i.e client-patron relationship. with mughal emperor as patron (biggest guru) and mansabdar as client i.e give & take relationship where patron give mansabs and jagir and client in return give loyalty and maintained army for patron.

After Aurangzeb 5807, there were weak mughal emperors who failed to keep mansabdars under control and failed to effectively maintain the balance of power in mughal court. and if the emperor is unable to satify mansabdars with desired mansab or jagir, there could be disaffection/disloyalty among mansabdars

[* military corruption
plot ↳ the king]

③ Military Weakness

- Poor military because of lack of technological reforms and also lack of organisational reforms.

- b) weak war commanders specially after Aurangzeb 1658.
- c) Military corruption in form of non-maintenance as per sahar by mansabdars due to disaffection (unhappy with mansab(jagir) and jagirdari crisis of 18th century).

d) Fractionalism / Fragile Polity (Group Politics).

Post Aurangzeb 1658, there were continuous succession disputes and fractionalism increased. This also led to competition b/w different groups of mansabdars. (Irani, turani, hindustani, hindus).

irani - Persian background (Shia)

turani - Turkish Uzbek (Mughal lineage)
(Sunnis)

hindustani - converted Indian muslims

hindus - Rajputs, jats.

As they now wanted their favorite to be next emperor and wanted influence over existing emperor, so they could extract better mansabs and jagirs. The contenders to throne also wanted the support of mansabdars which contributed to fractionalism in mughal court.

The able mansabdar acted selfishly & instead of strengthening central authority, focused on their own favorite principality.

(6) Jagirdari crisis of 18th century.

Aurangzeb 5807 bijapur 1685 and golconde 1689 and then nobles of this kingdom were made part of mansabdar system. This group came to be known as deccani group. However he converted most lands of this kingdom into khalsa lands as he wanted to fund his future warfare against marathas. Therefore no. of mansabdars increased but not land under jagirdari.

Emperor after Aurangzeb 5807 appointed more and more mansabdars i.e. distributed more mansabs due to political reason i.e. to win support of different groups of mansabdars, either to come/stay in the power. Therefore further increasing the no. of mansabdars.

There were also inequity among mansabdars, as 5% of them controlled 61% of Jagirdari lands. Therefore there was incacity among smaller mansabdars.

Issue of no. of Jagir + size of Jagir

Many mansabdars stayed Jagirless for years.

Also in 18th century there were inflations in luxuries good due to expanding Indian exports to europe, and smaller Mansabdars found it hard to maintain their life adding to incacity.

Impact of Jagirdari crisis.

1. Insecurities among mansabdars due to frequent transfer of jagirs to the other mansabdar i.e. insecurity of tenure of holding jagir.
 2. Therefore now Mansabdars wanted to extract as much land revenue as possible from jagir and this led to oppression of peasants and primary zamindars.
 3. Mansabdars deployed izaradai system for maximizing their earning. Therefore further spread of izaradai system.
 4. Due to insecurity of tenure there was no incentive to invest in land, leading to decline in agrarian productivity which further hurt incomes of peasants.
 5. Therefore, there were many peasant revolts led by zamindars in 18th century against mughals. Example: jat kingdom setup by churaman jat was the product of peasant revolt.
 6. Group politics increased as mansabdar competed for jagirs and for influence over emperor. Those who could not get desired jagir became destroyers, hurting political stability at center.
 7. Now Mansabdars engaged in military corruption therefore contributing to military weakness of mughal empire. Mughal state was military state and therefore when military weakened, the state weakened
- * nation state : a state setup by Nation,

Military state : A state setup by maintained by using military & lacks any democracy.

Σ of people who feel one



Police state: A state maintained by excess use of police & lacks any democracy.

Muhammad Shah 1748 converted many Khalisa lands into jagirdar lands but this impoverished the emperor himself. But Nizam 24-40-48 as Wazir (1722-24) tried to reduce inequity via redistribution of jagirs from bigger mansabdars to smaller mansabdars but failed due to opposition in Mughal court.

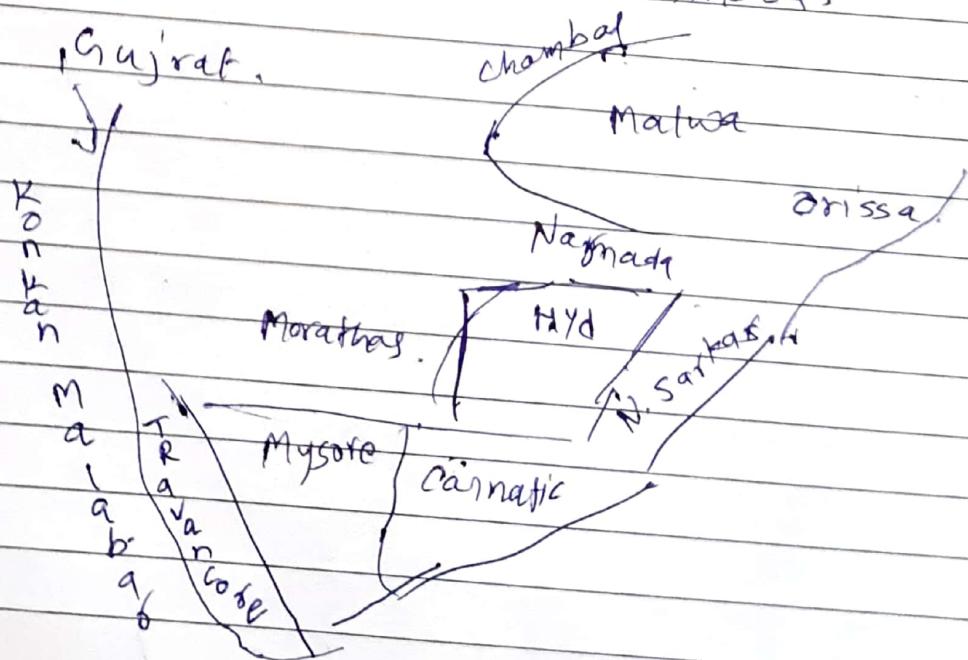
Jagirdari crisis after Aurangzeb 5807 with warfare contributed to economic weakness and military weakness of Mughal empire.

Proof of decline of Mughals:

- Jahandarshah 12-13 came to power after executing father of Farukh Siyav 1319 → who came to power with the help of Sayyid brothers of Hindustani group by executing Jahandar Shah 12-13. But then Farukh Siyav 1319 wanted to free himself from control of Sayyid brothers, therefore plotted against them. Now Sayyid brothers allied with Marathas and defeated & executed Farukh Siyav 1319, and placed Muhammad Shah 1748 as a puppet emperor. Then Chin Quliz Khan / Nizam - 41-42 24048 / Asaf Jah I of Turani group allied with Turani group to defeat Sayyid brothers and restore status of Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah 1748.
- From 1722-24, Nizam 24-40-48 served as Wazir Emperors after Aurangzeb 5807 called later Mughals, they were weak rulers with weak personality and not interested in administration.

ex:- Muhammad Shah 1948 came to be known as ^{part}
Rangeela, as he spent his time in leisure, ^{and}
detached from political & administrative issue.

- Beginning 1705, Marathas began defeating Mughals and successful in 1719 in placing Muhammad Shah 1948 as a puppet ruler and extracted Chauth & Sardeshmukhi of (6 mughal provinces) Deccan and independent status in Maharashtra.
- In 1737, Ranveer Singh (Bajirao 2040) plundered Delhi and temporarily held Muhammad Shah 1948 as prisoner. In 1738, Marathas defeated a large Mughal army led by Nizam 244048 to sign Treaty of Bhopal 1739. Where they extracted 1. Suba of Malwa + Sovereignty over all territory b/w river Chambal and Narmada.



Invasion of Nadirshah (1738-48)

Reason for Invasion.

1. Mughals gave protection in Afghanistan to opponent of Nadir-shah, 'The persian ruler' and his messenger was kept captured in Delhi.
2. Nadirshah wanted to plunder Indian wealth.

Why Nadirshah won.

1. Mughals were militarily weak due to
 - a) recent defeat by Marathas in 1738.
 - b) lack of military reforms.
 - c) Jagirdari crisis had led to military corruption.
 - d) Sadat Ali Khan 2240, (Naib of Awadh) switched sides and fought along Nadirshah when he was not made Mir Bakshi and Mansab was given to Nizam 24-4048. Therefore fragile polity & factionalism contributed.
 - e) Better leadership of Nadirshah.

Result / Impact.

1. Decisive battle was battle of Karnal 1739, after which Delhi was captured and Muhammad Shah 1948 was taken as prisoner.
2. Sadat Ali Khan 2240 committed suicide after he was insulted post-victory by Nadir Shah.
3. Huge loss of prestige for Mughals.

a) Mughal Shah Jahan was insulted and didn't stand up for his dignity and lost respect to mansabdars.

b) Maratha army massacred 2 lacs civilian of Delhi. Therefor people realized mughals can't protect them.

c) two consecutive military defeat by marathas and Nader Shah and therefor loss of military prestige.

4. Huge economic loss and thereafter mughals couldn't maintain strong army. Nadir Shah took away peacock throne which had kohinoor in it plus huge loot horses, elephants, artisans and jewels + gold + wealth worth roughly hundred crores was taken away. Therefore mansabdars were also drained of wealth as they have to contribute.

5. It was not coincidence that Nizam 244048 left Delhi permanently for Hyderabad in 1748.

One more pt for proof of decline of mughal
By mid 18th century.

i. From 1748, Afghan invasion began and in 1752, Mughals came under Maratha protection.

2. A fragmented polity characterised India due to weakening of central

Authority, mughals and division of India into summation of regional powers - successor states, rebel states and those which were already autonomous.

Q:- By mid 18th century India was spectre of fragmented polity. Elaborate.

Ans:-

Decline of Mughals. (30-40%)

Rise of regional powers (40-60%)

Q By mid 18th century ^{Mughal empire} ~~India~~ was fragment of imagination.

Successor states:- Bengal, Hyd, Awadh

focus: How regional sardars became

autonomous & setup their domestic rule.

How they behaved autonomously.

(mughal empire)

1. Within ME certain powerful nobles ^{established} themselves as autonomous power states by carving out successor states within mughal empire. i.e. they ruled autonomously but never formally declared independence from Mughal empire.

This was because of

- i) Personal ambitions in delhi politics.
i.e. desired for greater influence by holding imp. mansabs like being wazir, mir bakshi etc.

ii) Legitimacy of being part of ME.

iii) Better chances of getting military help within ME in case of invasion.

2. ~~Top~~) These nobles after getting appointed as governors consolidated power by ending system of checks & balances. Therefore resulting in concentration of power in them.

ex:- They insured that their relatives and loyalist were appointed to the imp. pos' like diwan, deputy nawab, deputy subadar, war commander and other imp. mansabs.

3. They gathered supp. of economically imp. and financially powerful section like intermediaries, zamindar/ izaradar / revenue farmer, bankers, money lenders and merchants by

- a) By not harassing them plus
- not applying arbitrary taxes plus
- by providing law & order stability and security which was good for business and trades plus providing security of property.

b) By distributing mansabs. this was new feature as traditionally noble became mansabdar but not man of finance.

4. They established strong and effective revenue administration and increased

their monetary strength.

5. Then they began ruling autonomously.

- i) Distributed mansabs & jagirs without permission or even reference of Mughal emperor.
- ii) Removed mansabdar and punished zamindar who opposed them.
- iii) Minted coins in the name of emperor and emperor's name was taken in khutba or Friday prayer. However behaved independently in all imp. matters like matters of war & peace, signing treaties with neighbours, domestic policy etc.
- iv) Gradually reduced financial reporting of revenue collected to Delhi (i.e. books of accounts not sent).
- v) Did not send revenue regularly to Delhi and later reduced the amt. of revenue sent to Delhi and even stopped sending revenue, impoverishing the emperor.
- vi) Finally these nobles established their dynastic rule. and hence Mughal emperor lost power to appoint future subadar of successor state.

6. However power was not totally

centralized and their exist to come
diffused politics where the power was
shared among Nawab / Subadar / Nazim
and new upstarts i.e intermediaries
Zamindar, revenue farmer / Izardar,
bankers, money lenders etc.

Rebels State

Marathas (Rise of Marathas)

1. Maratha kingdom was founded by Shivaji
in 2nd half of 17th century by fighting ↳
Bijapur & Aurangzeb 1680.

2. In 1684, there was coronatⁿ of
Shivaji as Chhatrapati, therefore he
declared himself an independent king
formally. i.e. no under Mughal Empire
(later Shahi 1949 agreed to be legally
part of Mughal Empire, he accepted
a mansab, and promised to maintain
army).

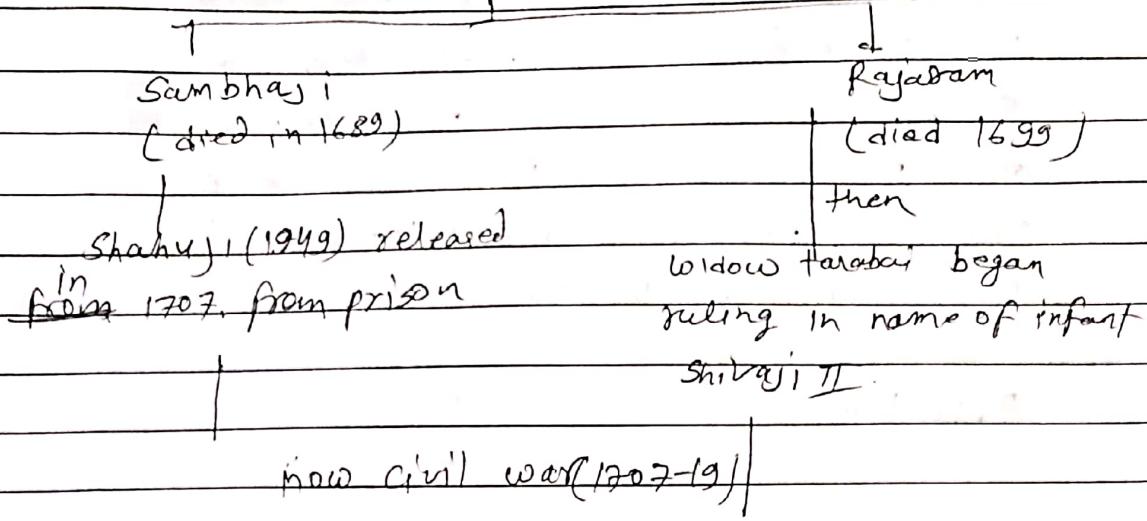
3. Periods in Maratha Polity

1680 - 1719 = Period of turmoil after
death of Shivaji in 1680.

1719 - 1761: Period of stability & growth

1761 onwards :- Period of decline with
temporary revival 1770s.

Shivaji (1674-1680)



Later civil war won by Shahji I in 1719. and dispute with Shivaji II was permanently resolved by Treaty of Warangal that gave Kolhapur to Shivaji II.

Q Why Shahji won civil war?

A. Context :- 1680 onwards there was turmoil due to death of Shivaji and cont. warfare of Aurangzeb's. After release of Shahji I from prison in 1707, after death of Aurangzeb in 1707, there was civil war for Maratha throne b/w Shahji I and Tarabai plus during civil war deshmukhs and maratha sardars frequently shifted side b/w Shahji I & Tarabai and Nizams.

- Important role of 6th Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath (1320) who was very able leader and helped Shahji I.

anex

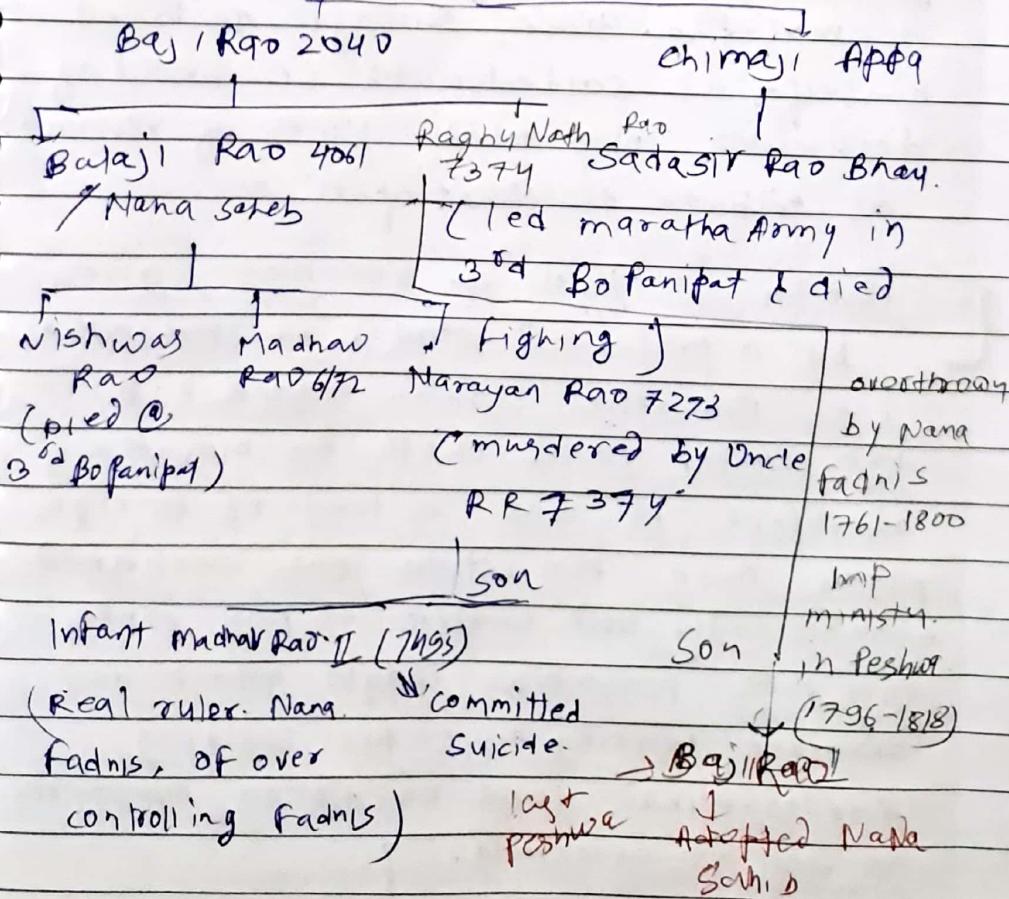
and gathered support of powerful section.

2. Support of strong Brahman banking family.

3. Support of new independent Maratha Sardars. [* Gaikwad of Baroda Holkar of Indore Scindia of Gwalior Bhonsle of Nagpur]

Therefore by 1719. Shahji 1949 emerged victorious leading to period of growth & stability.

6th Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath 1320



Rise of Marathas.

1. In 1719, Marathas allied with Sayyid brothers of Hindustani group to remove Faryk-Shiyar 1319 and place Muhammad Shah 1948 as a puppet ruler. In return they got independence state in Maharashtra plus choth in Malwa & Gujarat plus choth & sardeshmukhi of 6 Mughal provinces of Deccan. (*Khabbb, Khandaq, Bidar, Berar, Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Bijapur)

In Mughal time sardeshmukhi is equal to commission to Deshmukh for their service of revenue collection. In Maratha time, Shivaji declared himself as sardeshmukh i.e. head of deshmukh who paid $\frac{1}{10}$ th of revenue as tribute to Chhatrapati.

[choth = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of revenue, given by a protected state to Marathas - i.e. Marathas won't attack if the state gave choth to Marathas. Therefore it was a tool of foreign policy, once the state was weakened economically and unable to pay choth only then Marathas would attack and annexate leading to empire building. Sardeshmukhi could be applied domestically as well as externally.]

• However Nizam 244048 removed Sayyid brothers in 1720 ~~and~~ restoring status of Mohmd Shah 1948. and then became governor of hyderabad suba in 1724 by defeating existing gov. Mubariz Khan (proof of fragile polity)

- 1727-28 Bajirao 2040 send army to gujrat and extracted right to 60% revenue of gujrat from its mughal governor.
- 1728 Bajirao 2040 defeated hyderabad and regained choth and sardeshmukhi of derran .
- 1731 Marathas defeated joint attack by Nizam 244048 and local chiefs of gujrat.
- 1729 Marathas captured Malwa and reached Rajastan .
- 1736 defeated portuguese and ethiopian muslims in konkan coast .
- 1737 Bajirao 2040 plundered Delhi and kept Mohmd Shah 1948 prisoner temporarily .
- 1738 Defeated large army of mughal (Nizam 244048) and signed treaty of Bhopal 1739 under which they got - sovereignty of territory b/w rivers narmada and chambal plus suba of malwa
- 1745-51 Raghuji Bhonsle of Nagpur regularly raided Bengal suba (* this is why AK 4056 stopped sending revenue to Delhi as cost of defence increased)

H.W: correlate with map of
expansion of Marathas.

- and forced Alivardi Khan 1756 to give control of Orissa plus cloth of Bengal in Bihar.

(→ stopped paying cloth 1757 post plus Marathas lost Orissa to EIC during 2nd Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05))

- 1751 - Peshwa Nana Sahib (1751)

(Balaji Bajirao attack Hyderabad's territory in Konkan and forced Salabat Jung (1762) to give Khandaik via treaty of Bhalke)

• 1751 onwards - Marathas regularly attacked Rajputs and extracted annual tributes and interfered in their succession. But could never permanently conquer Rajput.

- 1752 - Mughals came under Maratha protection due to fear of Afghan invasion.

(First Afghan invasion 1748 failed
Second " 1756 SCV 300 Pmp
Third " 1799 failed)

- 1754 - Marathas interfered in Mughal section and Alamgir II 1759 was a maratha puppet.

- 1765 - Marathas defeated Mysore.
(Haidar Ali 61-82) and extracted tribute.

confusion $\xrightarrow{\text{created}} \text{need to}$ resolve

1766 - Hyderabad gave northern
Sarkars (coastal Andhra) to EIC for
military protection against Marathas
& Mysore.

1795 - Battle of Khanda - was the
last battle b/w Maratha & Hyderabad
and they won it. (1798, Treaty
of Subsidiary Reliance signed by
Hyderabad with EIC, therefore Hyder-
abad got military protecⁿ with EIC)

(^{*} 1782 - Treaty of Salby b/w EIC
& Maratha led to alliance, therefore
EIC = friend of both, therefore stayed
neutral in 1795)

1803-05 -
Marathas lost 2nd Anglo-
Maratha war.

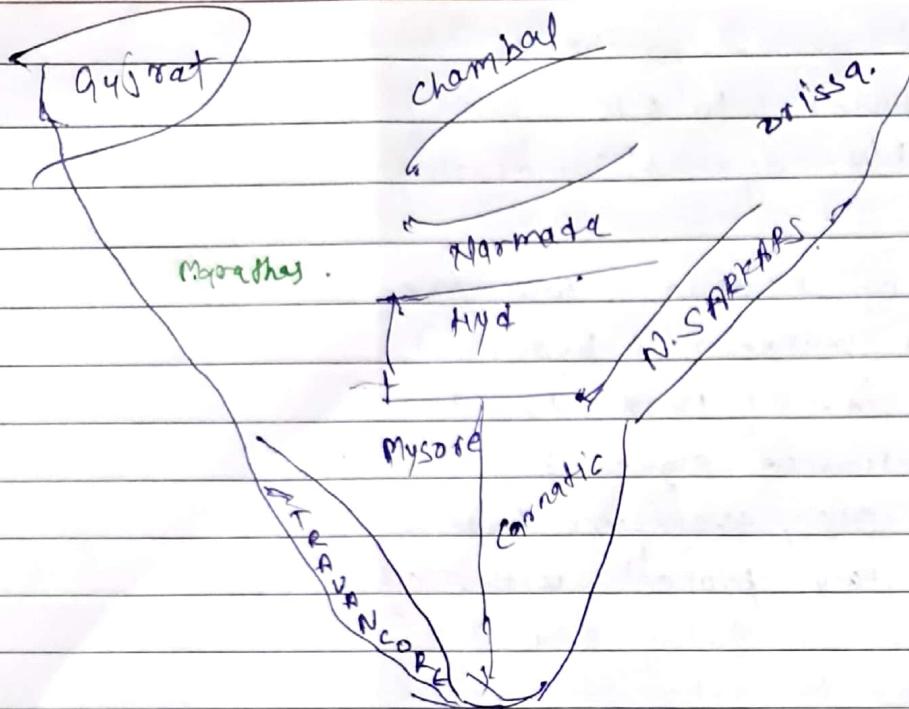
1817-19 - Marathas lost 3rd Anglo-
Maratha war. and Peishwari^{ship}
itself was abolished.

.. [Delhi - Delhi under Marathas from
1752-1761 under Scindia, 1761-
1770 under Rohillas, 1771- Scindia
took Delhi from Rohilla and now
Redfort with Shah-Alam II (1806.)
Therefore revival of Marathas in
1770 plus Nana Fadnis real
ruler from 1795-95.

1803 - EIC captured Delhi in Battle
of Delhi (2nd Anglo Maratha war)]

Raj

Homework
correlate w.r.t Marathas



Marathas could never subjugate Sikhs.

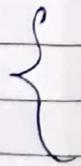
3rd

3rd Battle of Panipat 1761

Fought b/w Ahmad Shah Abdali / Durrani (founder of modern Afghanistan) and Durrani empire and trusted commander of Persian Nadir Shah and declared himself as king of Afghanistan after the death of Nadir Shah in 1747 and first invasion in Afghan in 1748.

④

Indian
Afghan
kingdom



④ Rohillas (Najib-ud-daula - of Rohil-khane) ④ Bangash Pathans of Farukhabad ④ Awadh Nawab (Shuja-ud-Daula 5474)

⑤

Marathas (led by Sadaur Rao Bhau)

④ Jats (Initially Surejmal supported later withdrew supports)

④ Mughals (on paper)

Reasons.

1. Conflict b/w 2 rising powers who were also neighbours. (Marathas in India and Abdali in Afghanistan (Neighbours are usually not friends and neighbours neighbors friends)). In 1756, second Afghan invasion became and Abdali raided North India (Punjab, Delhi, etc) (+) Abdali appointed son Taimur Shah as governor of Punjab & Kashmir
2. In 1758, Nana Sahab 4061 send brother Raghunath Rao 7374, who defeated & removed Taimur from Lahore. This was the peak of Marathas. Now Peshwa Sahab 4061, thought of making son Vishwesh Rao emperor of India. Those mughals who were anti mughals who sought earlier help of Abdali.
3. Attacks by Abdali culminated in 3rd decisive battle, 3rd Battle Panipat

Why Abdali won?

1. Stronger Alliance of Abdali - Awadh supported Abdali as it wanted to weaken Marathas who were its rival. (Marathas sought help of Awadh which declined). (+) Awadh wanted to align with Islamic powers (+) Indian powers (Sikh Rajput & Jats stayed Neutral due to constant plundering in recent past)

by Marathas. Therefore Maratha failed to convince them. (*Probably also feared that Maratha victory would mean their subjugation in future)

- Abdali's forces had better artillery - example: horse mounted guns, that could pierce Maratha armour.
- Higher no. of soldiers (60000 vs 50000).
- Better military leadership of Abdali & Nazib-ud-Daula.
- Disunity / factionalism among Maratha Saradares. ex: Bhonsle of Nagpur didn't fight as he was against Nana Sahab Yogi becoming Peshwa.
- Abdali's forces were successful in cutting off supplies, to Maratha camp in Panipat. i.e supply route b/w Delhi & Panipat.
famine like condns therefore existed in Maratha King with no food for men and no fodder for horses while Abdali supply routes continued to be functional. Also Marathas guerrilla warfare tactics of surprising the enemy with attacks was not suitable to vast fields of Panipat.

Impact of loss

- Marathas lost important leader
ex:- Sadasiv Rao Bhay, Bishwas
Rao during the battle while
Nana sahab 40s i died within
week after 3rd the battle.
- Marathas got military weakened
as they lost 50000 men &
important leaders, Now factionalism
began weakening the central authority.
(* strong centre leads to strong
state/empire.)
- Abdali returned to Afghanistan
with loot as therefore revolt
in his army as anti-Abdali
military general in Afghanistan
became acting against him.
Therefore 3rd Bo Panipat decided
who will not rule India.

Maratha Administration

1. Marath empire = swarajya + samrajya.
2. Swarajya was under direct rule
of Chhatrapati and Peshwa while
Samrajya was under autonomy
Maratha sardars,
3. shah (19-49) was an effective
ruler but after him peshwa

