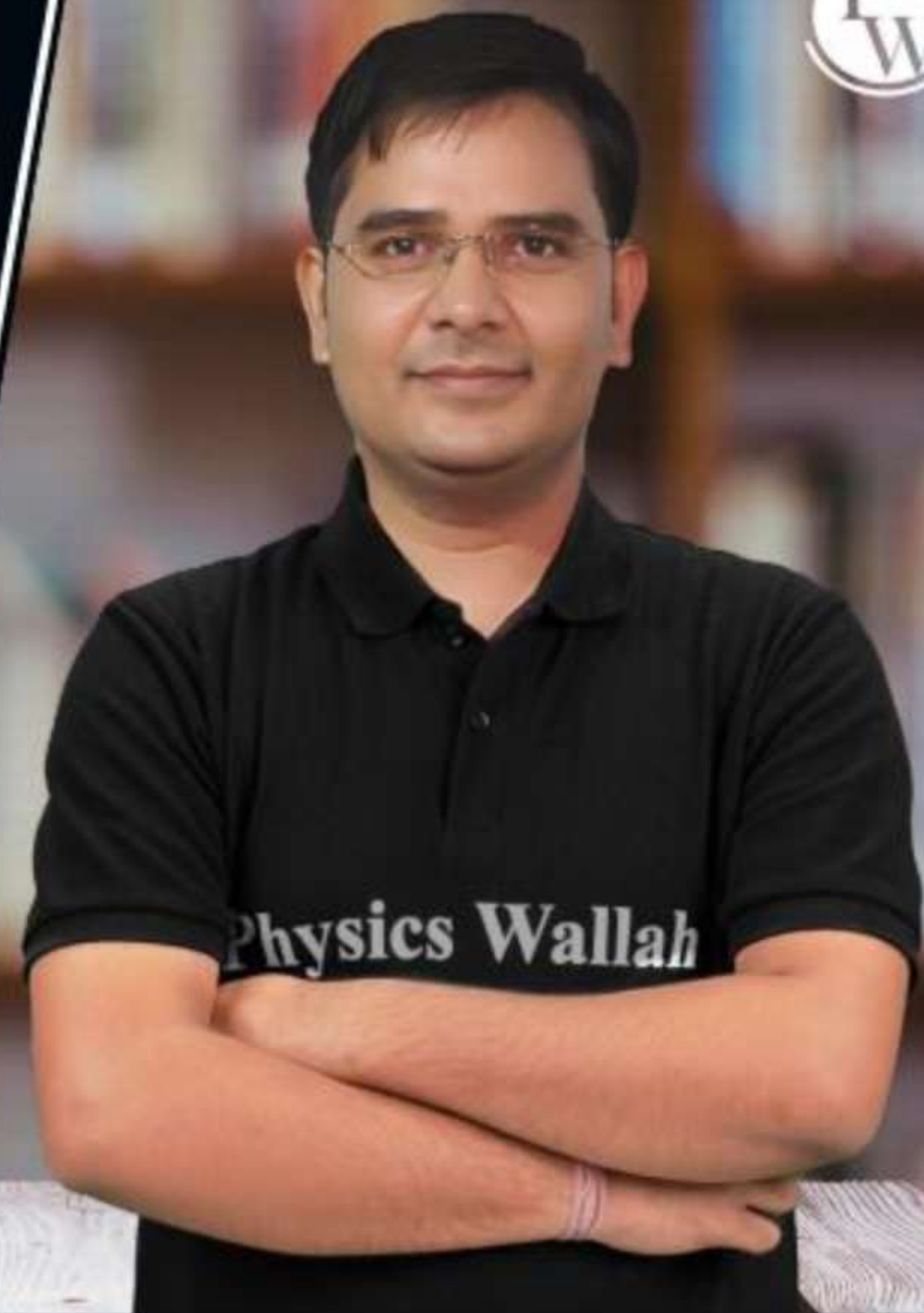


BPSC



Lecture No. 02

**Topic :- Later Mughals and
Provincial Kingdom 02**

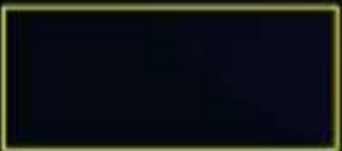


By: Avinash Singh Sir

Recap of Previous Lecture



- Post Mughal / Later Mughal / Decline Mughal
- War of Succession : — Battle of Tajan



Topics to be Covered



Topic

One

Lateen Mughal

Topic

Two

Topic

Three

Topic

Four

Topic

Five





Topic :

Later Mughal

Bahadur Shah I / Shah Alam I

1707-1712

* Real Name : - Muazzam.

* Title : - Shah-e-Bekhabar [By Khafi Khan]

* He became badshah at the age of 65.

* He adopted 'dual policy' towards Sikhs and Rajputas.

* The 10th Sikh Guru, Gobind Singh, supported Bahadur Shah in the Succession War, hence he honoured Gobind Singh a mansab of 5000.

Mansabdar System

↳ Main Pillar of the Mughal Military System
Mansab
↳ Related to Mughal Military System.



* After the death of Guru Gobind Singh in 1708, Banda Bahadur became the political leader of the Sikhs. Banda Bahadur was a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh.

* Banda Bahadur revolted against Mughals, so Bahadur Shah campaigned against him and Banda Bahadur defeated by the Mughals army in the Lohgarh fort in 1711.

* Bahadur Shah released Shahu (Maratha chieftain, son of Sambhaji) from Mughals captivity in 1707.

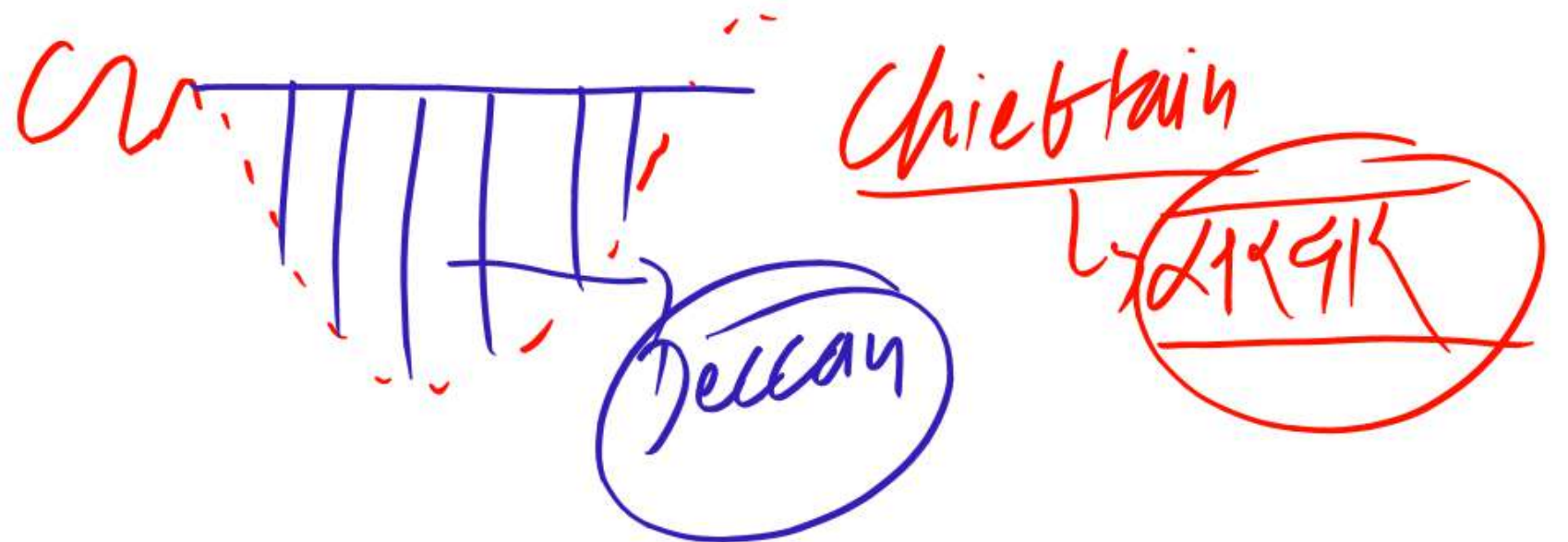
* Bahadur Shah provided the right to collect Sardeshmukhi to Marathas in Deccan.

* Extra Facts :- Rate: - $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ part

* Chauth :- Type of tax [collected forcefully by Marathas]

↳ This was the main reason for the Mughal-Maratha conflict.

* Sardeshmukhi :- Type of tax [Paid by Maratha chieftains to Chhatrapati]
↳ paid by own will. Maratha King



* Visit of a Dutch Delegation to the Mughal Court :-

↳ Time :- 1711

↳ leader of Dutch delegation :- Joshua Katlay

↳ This delegation welcomed by a portuguese lady Juliana (Biwi fidwan).

* Death of Bahadur Shah :- 1712

↳ Sir Sydney Owen said on the death of Bahadur Shah that, "he was the last mughal emperor about whom some good words can be said."

Jahandar Shah

→ 1712-1713

- ↳ He ascended the mughal throne by killing his brothers → Azim-us-Shan
↳ Jahandar Shah was a weak and luxurious ruler. → Rabi-us-Shan
- ↳ He was madly in love with a dancer named Lal Kunwar. → Jahan Shah
- ↳ During this time, Lal Kunwar had a strongly hold on the entire mughal political system.
- ↳ Wazir [Prime Minister] → Zulfikar Khan [Irani Group]
- ↳ The public called Jahandar Shah a 'licentious fool' | 'Lampat murkh'.

↳ facationalism promoted during this time

↳ गुटबाजी / Grouping

① Turani Faction

↓
① Chinklich Khan
'Nizam-ul-Mulk'

② Ghaziuddin 'Imad-ul-Mulk'

② Irani/Persian
faction

↓
Zulbikar Khan

③ Hindustani faction

↓
Syed Brothers

↓
Abdullah

↓
Hussain Ali

* Jizya tax and Jahandari Shah :-

↳ Jahandari Shah abolished the Jizya tax in 1713 AD.

Jizya tax

↳ Tax collected from non-muslims.

* Izaredari System and Jahandari Shah :-

↳ Jahandari Shah promoted the 'Izaredari system' in the revenue system.

Meaning :- Auction of land revenue.
↳ बिडारी

* Relations with Rajputs :-

↳ friendly relation.

① Jai Singh [from Amer]
↳ appointed as the subedar
of Malwa.

↳ honoured with the title of
'Mirza Raja'.

② Ajit Singh [from Mahwar]
↳ appointed as the governor/
subedar of Gujarat.

↳ honoured with the title of
'maharaja'.

* Relations with Maratha :—

↳ He provided right to collect Chauth and Sardeshmukhi to Maratha in Deccan region but put a condition that only Mughal Officials would collect these taxes.

* Death of Jahandar Shah :—

↳ Jahandar Shah killed by Syed brothers in 1713.
↳ Syed brothers are called 'king makers' in history.

THANK - you

