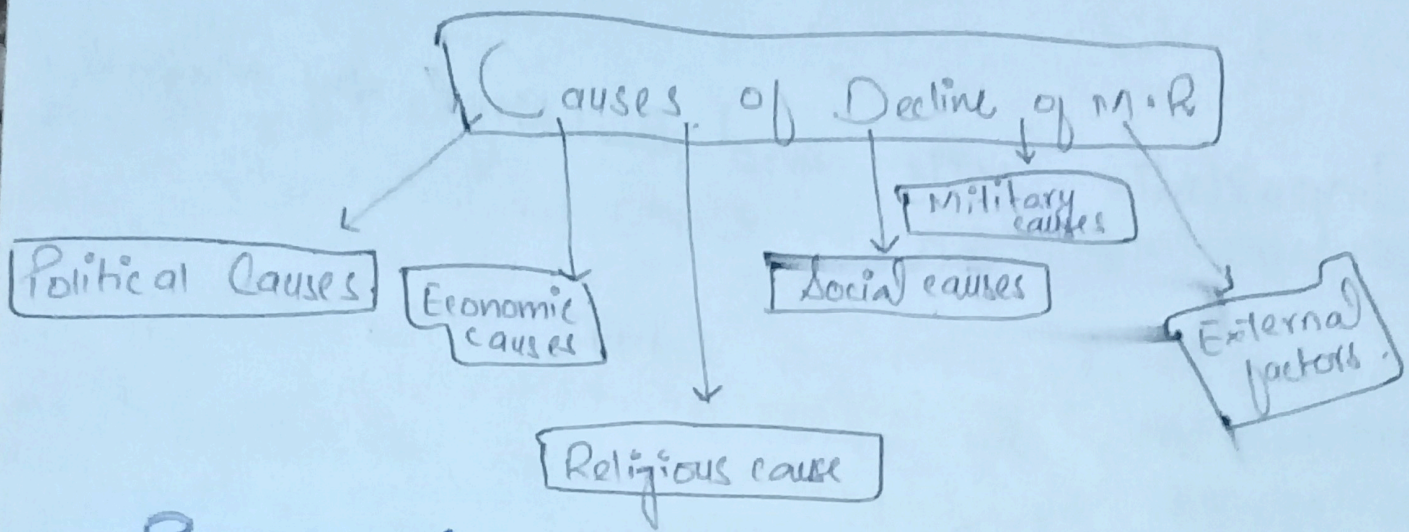


Causes Of Muslims Decline in Subcontinent

1- Introduction:-

a- Causes



1- Political Cause

(a) Administration over a long area was difficult.

- Mughal empire expands from Kashmir to river Kaveri and from Kabul to Chittagong.
- Aurangzeb covering almost all India
- Difficult to rule single handedly by an autocratic ruler.

(b) Mughal Empire lacked a democratic decentralized system.

- Strong center
- Provincial Government looked to emperor for orders
- Emperor made policy for every era
- Time consuming
- Existing means of communications created hurdle & it also difficult → msg from tribe to Emperor & from Emperor to tribe.

(c) Aurangzeb reversed the Akber's Policies towards Hindus

- Akber's Policies
- Aurangzeb reversed
- Reaction from Hindus

Aurangzeb's Policy sounded death-knell of Mughal Empire

② Economic Cause

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(a) Nobles are involved in corruption

- Selfishness
- lack of devotion to state

(b) No attention was given to social welfare

- Dissatisfaction of Peasantry and people
- fail to fulfill the needs of people
- conditions of Indian peasant worsened

(c) Mansabdari system was collapsed

- Crisis in jagirdari system
- Jajis, Nobles, Zamindars exploited the common people

• Shah Waliullah → in his famous book → *Husnat-ullah-il-Balagh*
"One issue of widespread deterioration" is the heavy taxation of peasants, mechanics and workers and unjust dealing with these groups — prosperity of a state depends upon light taxes and reasonable appointments in the army and other departments. → How → By discarding the outdated socio-political order."

③ Religious Cause

(a) Aurangzeb's religious policy led to instability in the sub-continent.

- cause instability
- Baber Akber → friendly relations b/w Hindu Muslims
- Aurangzeb impose jizyah
- Relations with Hindus were restored.

(4) Social Cause

- Shah Waliullah → "Pressure on Public treasury which is due to fact that the people have developed a habit of obtaining money from exchequer without performing any corresponding duty."
- wanted to get money without performing any duty.

(a) The Mughal dynasty faced a war of succession

- Some revolted against fathers to capture the throne.
- Brothers fought the wars of succession.
- Examples

• Two alternatives for Mughal Kings - the throne or the coffin

- No Emperor ruled in peace
- Civil war → after the death of king

(b) The later emperor was incompetent

- Great Mughals → Baber to Aurangzeb
- Later emperor → weak, worthless
- Successor of Aurangzeb
- Jahandar Shah → Lal Kumari
- Farrukhsiyah → Sayid Brothers

(c) Mughal nobles were involved in conspiracies

- Became lazy and luxurious
- Taking interest in conspiracies and court intrigues
- Emperor were puppets in the hands of powerful & ambitious nobles.

(d) Mughal nobles were divided into different sectors.

- Consisted of 4 groups
- Turanis, Iranians, Afghans and Indian Born Muslims.
- Fought with each for jagirs

(e) Some province gained independence during the reign of a later emperor.

- Oudh and Bengal
- Nominal respect to the king

arable of nobility had also deteriorated. p. 5
 noble became ease-loving and fond of excessive luxury.
 nobles used their talents to promote their own interest.

⑤ Military Cause

- (a) The Mughal Army emerged as a dysfunctional Army
- Lack of discipline and fighting morale
 - Lack of finance → officers were not paid for months
 - Civil war resulted in the deaths of many brave soldiers
 - Failed to defend Empire from foreign aggression
- (b) Mughal Marhata war
- (c) Mughals conflict with Rajputs
- Rajput military support main pillar of Mughal strength
 - Conflict with Aurangzeb
 - He tried to resolve it
 - Resolved it at short time but long term suffer.
- (d) Absence of Muslim Navy
- Not interested in making Navy Army

⑥ External Cause

- (a) Rise of British
- British landed as traders
 - Trade activities converted into political activities
 - War of Plassey 1757 and defeat of Nawab Siraj ud Daula laid foundation of British rule in India.
 - After failed war of independence the British formally became rulers of India
- (b) Inclusion of Nadir Shah
- In 1738 Persian king Nadir Shah invaded Delhi, defeated Muhammad Shah
 - Slaughtered local people and looted wealth.
- (c) Attack by Ahmed Shah Abdali
- 1748-61 five attacks staged by Ahmed Shah Abdali.