

- DEEPAK KUMAR GIRI

Q. For the conquest of India, the decline of the Mughals proved to be a major help to the British. Discuss (in 150-180 words).

The Mughal Empire kept the Indian subcontinent territorially intact for more than a century and in time acquired a symbolic status of India's unity. For the British conquest of India, the decline of the Mughals and a break from this unity was essential that essentially came in different forms.

The religious and Deccan policy of the Mughals started the administrative and financial decline of the Mughals in the form of loss of support from allies like Rajputs and fragmentation of the financial base through reckless grants of jagirs. The later Mughals were weak, inefficient and treasure-hoarding that enabled powerful nobles like Nizam-ul-Mulk to carve separate territories, like Deccan, for themselves. This was soon followed by other nobles and rebellious groups like Sikhs, marking the territorial disintegration of the empire. Moreover, foreign invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali further weakened the empire, straining its administration and economy.

Thus, religious orthodoxy, economic breakdown, administrative and territorial disintegration, inefficient rulers and ambitious nobles alienated Mughals from the people, leading to its decline and paving the way for British conquest of India. (180 words).

Very good info

- We need to write that how British were able to lose the presence of Mughals in the present. We need to write the same.

for EIC Political & Economic Control.