

The Role of the British East India Company (EIC) in the Collapse of the Mughal Empire from Trade Competition to Political Domination

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh EIC (*East India Company*) Inggris pada proses keruntuhan Kerajaan Mughal diteliti dari tahapan ekonomi hingga ke bidang politik di wilayah anak benua India. Artikel ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif yang bersifat pustaka. Penelitian pustaka menggunakan data-data yang digunakan adalah yang bersifat Pustaka, serta analisis pada setiap sumber. Setelah mengumpulkan beberapa sumber, dihasilkan bahwa Inggris dengan EIC nya menguasai India diawali dengan penguasaan perdagangan di seluruh wilayah strategis anak Benua India serta melakukan Kerjasama dengan warga lokal, dan mempengaruhi penguasa agar mendapatkan fasilitas lebih dan peluang monopoli perdagangan. Kemudian setelah bangkitnya Ekonomi EIC, Langkah selanjutnya ialah perlahan menguasai politik dengan mempengaruhi kebijakan wilayah setempat hingga Kerajaan Mughal hingga melakukan politik pecah belah agar mengutakan posisi EIC di India. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan EIC menjadi titik awal imperialisme di anak Benua India dari penguasaan ekonomi hingga pengaruh politik.

Kata kunci: eic, inggris, mughal.

Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the influence of the British EIC (East India Company) on the process of the collapse of the Mughal Empire, researching from the economic stage to the political field in the Indian subcontinent. This article uses qualitative research of a library nature. Library research uses library data, as well as analysis of each source. After collecting several sources, it emerged that the British with their EIC controlled India starting with controlling trade in all strategic areas of the Indian subcontinent as well as collaborating with local residents, and influencing the rulers to obtain more facilities and trade monopoly opportunities. Then, after the rise of the EIC Economy, the next step was to slowly control politics by influencing local regional policies up to the Mughal Empire and carrying out divisive politics in order to prioritize the position of the EIC in India. So it can be concluded that the EIC was the starting point for imperialism in the Indian subcontinent, from economic control to political influence.

Keywords: eic, british, mughal.

INTRODUCTION

England is a country that adheres to the Kingdom system located in the western part of the European continent which has an island country geography. The British Empire is one of the oldest kingdoms in the world. Long historical records have brought England to the present day which

has many regions and commonwealth countries. In the history of the British Empire, dozens of kings or queens have been recorded as symbols of the British government. This country is the birthplace of modern democracy, the Industrial Revolution, and many of the financial and capital markets that are the basis of the

capitalist economic system. England had great political power during the Empire until after World War II England re-created its country as one of the "prosperous countries" in the world. At the end of the 18th century England had a role in modern imperialism towards the Islamic world at that time. In general, this imperialism focuses on fulfilling industrial materials that are not widely found in Europe, so that European countries including England are looking for areas to obtain raw materials for production while expanding the market for their industrial products (Kusdiana, 2017).

The British were able to enter the Indian subcontinent as a result of a treaty signed by Queen Elizabeth I, the terms of which established the East India Company for the purpose of trading with India. However, the French East India Company was also involved in connecting trade with India, giving the British competition. The French were conquered in South India by the British army under Robert Clive in an attempt to expand their trading territory (Rasyiid S et al., 2024). This condition is inseparable from the rapid development of Europe in the field of science. The advancement of Western civilization which is still an icon of world civilization to this day, has historical roots with the emergence of the Renaissance, Enlightenment, Industrial Revolution and French Revolution phenomena. These phenomena have brought significant

changes to the movement of European revival and progress in the past. On the contrary, when European civilization moved towards revival and progress, especially from the 15th century until now, the condition of Islamic civilization is moving towards decline and backwardness. Although in the 19th century AD there had been an awareness among Islamic communities to rise up to catch up (Kusdiana, 2013).

Among European countries, England had the most colonies, covering about 90% of the planet's surface. Previously, England had colonized the Americas, Oceania, Asia, and Africa. Only in Asia and Africa did English appear, leaving a legacy of Islamic colonization in certain Islamic countries. The period of the 17th - 19th centuries AD, namely when the great kingdoms of the Islamic world, namely the Ottoman Empire, the Safavid Empire and the Mughal Empire experienced decline, even the Safavid Empire was destroyed earlier. In the midst of the decline that befell and the destruction that threatened the three kingdoms, in the European world there was the peak of the success of the imperialist activities of western countries in Islamic regions including England which controlled foreign territories, one of which was India which at that time was still controlled by the Mughal Empire (Shirke; 2023). The presence of European nations in India initially did not have much

influence on the life and economic development of the Mughal Empire, as one of its sources of income. However, the presence of European nations gradually began to influence the country's income which was decreasing and decreasing day by day. The weakness of the Mughals and the existence of internal wars made England play deeper in the political arena in India. They took advantage of the crisis by supporting the party that would provide benefits. In addition, they also set the rulers against each other and divided the Indian region. This opened a new era for England and the West (Heesterman, 1989).

The trade route was the starting point for Europe to get to know the eastern world (Islam). Arab traders who initially controlled sea trade in the Indian part began to be defeated by Portuguese sea traders who were armed in the 16th century AD and carried out disturbances against Muslim traders in 1509 AD (Khoiriyah, 2008). So that at that time trade competition only occurred by European rulers, agricultural products from the east were distributed to the European region to be traded at very high prices. As a result, there was coercion in various regions that were natural resources and colonization occurred, coupled with the decline of Islamic power, namely the Mughals and Ottoman Turks, causing European nations to rule and making their colonies poor.

METHODS

This article uses qualitative research that is library-based. Library research uses data that is library-based. Identification of Secondary Sources: Identify primary sources related to the history of the Mughal Empire and British imperialism in India. This includes Historical literature (Shirke, 2023). Literature Analysis: Conduct an in-depth analysis of relevant literature, including historical works from leading historians as well as academic articles that discuss the period. Focus on understanding how British imperialism affected the political, economic, and social conditions in India at that time.

Synthesis of Findings: Collect and synthesize findings from relevant literature to build a comprehensive understanding of the role of British imperialism in the decline of the Mughal Empire. Historical Analysis Approach: Use a historical analysis approach to evaluate and interpret the impact of British imperialism on the political, economic, and social structures of the Mughal Empire. This includes exploring the contributions of factors such as military conflicts, trade agreements, and cultural interactions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

History of the British entering the Mughal/Indian region

The 15th to 19th centuries were the time of the arrival of the Portuguese, Dutch, English and Spanish in the international trade areas of Malacca, Gujarat and others. The main concern of these Western expeditions was trade, especially to find sources of spices, luxury goods and various other objects. However, they did not hesitate to wage war if there was armed resistance in the trade process (Hutagaluh et al., 2023). On December 31, 1600 AD, Queen Elizabeth I granted a charter to a trading company in London called.

The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the east, later better known as the East India Company (EIC). Initially they were given a monopoly on the spice trade in India for a period of 15 years with an export limit of 300,000 pounds sterling, but in reality they ruled for 2 centuries. This company had 125 shareholders and a capital of 72,000 poundsterling and consisted of influential businessmen (Wolpwert, 1982). On August 24, 1608 AD under Captain William Hawkins, the EIC first arrived in India, precisely in Shurat Jahangir. The ruler in that area gave permission to stay in Shurat, then 2 years later the EIC established the first factory in Massulipattan. However, England experienced difficulties due to the influence of the Portuguese in the Mughal Empire and the Dutch monopoly in the Malay Archipelago and had to accept

criticism in their own country, so that the EIC had great difficulty developing in trade in India. England sent Thomas Best to India to defeat the Portuguese in Shurat who were finally able to defeat him in 1612 AD. In 1615 King James I sent Sir Thomas Roe to visit Janghair, the aim of which was to make an agreement that gave the EIC special rights to establish and occupy factories in Shurat and other areas. With gifts from the European market brought by Thomas Roe on behalf of the king and his good behavior, then he got trading rights in various regions of India, and Thomas Roe lived in India for 3 years (1615 AD-1618 AD). With this permission, the EIC began to establish many factories in India.

They established factories in Agra, Ahmadnagar, Broach, Hariharpur, and Balosore in Orisa (1633) and Madras (1639). And they also began to trade with Bangla. With the permission of Shah Jehan, the EIC established a factory in Hugli in 1651 AD. The arrival of the British, who initially came to India only to trade, accelerated the collapse of Muslim power in India. Various wars fought against Muslim dynasties began to approach European trading companies for help. And in return were extensive guarantees. In the end, European power began to control these small areas, and England emerged as a formidable force and defeated other European rivals and Muslim rulers in Bengal (Siddiqi, 1987).

The Influence of British EIC Trade on the Indian Subcontinent

In the 16th and 17th centuries, England in India was still building a business empire through its EIC, while still adhering to the rules of the Mughal Empire, because at that time England realized that the Mughal power was still strong and could not be defeated. In 1670 there was a traffic jam in English trade in Bangla due to customs in the area, so England confronted in 1680 by attacking the Mughal fort in Balasore. This action provoked the anger of the ruler of Bangla at that time, namely the subahdar who retaliated by taking over English factories in the Hugli area until he retreated to the Suntanni area. In 1688, the confrontation occurred again, England intercepted Mughal hajj ships, and closed access to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. As a result, England was expelled by Aurangzeb from the Shurat area because this action provoked his anger. Feeling that they would not win against the Mughals, the EIC (England) asked Aurangzeb for peace. In the end, Aurangzeb accepted peace by being required to pay 150 thousand pounds to replace physical losses. With the peace agreement, England further expanded its trade expansion in the Mughal region, in 1690 AD, Jacob Charnok established a factory in Kalikata (Calcutta) and then he got permission to build a factory in the villages of Sutanti and

Gobindapur, because of the rebellion carried out by Shoba sings in 1696 AD, EIC got permission to build a defense fort, which was later known as Fort William. In 1698 EIC got the right of Zamidar (was an employee employed by the Mughal Empire to collect taxes from Ryot) in the areas of Sutanati, Calcutta and Gobindapur as a payment of 1200 rupees to the next landowner, these three areas were developed in one area called Calcutta which later became the center of British trade. Usually England exported Indian cotton and silk foam, raw silk materials, indigo saltpeter and spices. Their import commodities to India were silver, gold and other types of metals (Lapidus, 1999).

In the early 18th century AD, the EIC in Bangla increased. Aurangzeb sent Murshhid Quli Kan as Diwan (responsible for finance and customs), in Bangla, under his rule, Bangla's trade and economy experienced extraordinary progress and development, especially trade between countries. Murshhid Quli Khan never gave in to EIC pressure, even when Farukhshiar provided facilities for the EIC to develop its trade. The EIC tried to take advantage of the weakness of Mughal power due to Aurangzeb's death, but Murshid Quli Khan firmly refused and limited the rights that the EIC had previously obtained, such as refusing permission for the EIC to continue customs-free trade and refusing permission for the EIC to buy 38 villages. Despite facing restrictions in Bangla, the

EIC continued to try to expand their trade and invade Indian territories. In addition, the EIC also had to face competition with other European countries. One of them is France. In 1744, there was a war between England and France in Europe in the struggle for Austria. This war spread to Indian waters which also involved several high-ranking Indians, who at that time were in politics there was a struggle for power.

When the tension between England and France continued. England had to face Sirajuddaulah, Nawab Bangla who really disliked England. He saw the RIC adding a fort in Fort William, Calcutta without permission as a defense fort in anticipation of war between England and France. This made Sirajuddaulah angry and led his troops to take control of Calcutta with 30,000 troops supported by complete weapons. He besieged Calcutta on June 20, 1756. Sirajuddaulah succeeded in taking over Calcutta. In the takeover of this city, an event called the Block Hole occurred. A total of 146 Europeans were locked in a cell measuring 18 feet X 14 feet 10 inches, only 23 people survived. With this victory, European companies gave him gifts and 40,642 rupees.

When the Fall of Calcutta reached Madras, the British sent their troops under Robert Clive. They managed to capture Calcutta and defeat Srajuddaulah and capture Chandannagar to prevent the

French from helping Srajuddaulah. In June 1757 AD, Clive faced Srajuddaulah at Plasessy, which is located between Murshidabad and Calcutta. Clive with 800 British troops and 2200 troops consisting of Indians who became British soldiers in Karnataka faced Srajuddaulah, who brought 50,000 artillery troops. This battle was won by the British.

Srajuddaulah's failure was because most of his soldiers were bribed to throw away their weapons and surrender prematurely, even they were told to attack each other. There was a British conspiracy with Hindus and nobles who were not happy with the Nawab. Such as Yar Luthfi Khan, Jagat Seth, Rai durlabh, and Moharaj Nandakumar. And the betrayal of Mir Jafar, also contributed to the defeat of Sirajuddaulah. Mir Jafar, the commander-in-chief of the Nawab's troops and brother-in-law of Alibardi Khan and a group of palace traitors attacked his own troops from behind. They persuaded the Nawab to stop fighting and open the way for the British to attack the retreating Nawab's army.

Finally, Sirajuddaulah was captured and executed by Miran Putera from Mir Jafar. Clive then appointed Mir Jafar who sided with the British and helped defeat Sirajuddaulah at Plassey, as the new Nawab of Bangla. This victory strengthened the British position in Bangla. This changed the EIC from being a trade association into a political power

holder covering most of the population. Thus giving the British the opportunity to control all of India. In addition, the impact of the Battle of Plassey was also felt in the war between England and France. With the British victory in Bangla, England became rich. So that his wealth became capital to defeat France. During the time of Lord Dalhousie, England released goods manufactured in England and implemented free trade for their interests. All ports in India became free ports and all barriers to British investment in India were removed. This made Indian industry suffer greatly in its competition with British machine products. During the hasting period, land was leased for 5 years and the right to collect taxes was given to the highest bidder in leasing the land. This made the landlords try to achieve maximum profit, which burdened the farmers and hampered payments due to the poor value of the land. This made the landlords try to achieve as much profit as possible, burdening the farmers and hindering payments due to the poor value of the land. In the trade sector, there was the Charter Act 1833. Opening India to Companies from England, cotton sewing machines from England became popular in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Patna. This caused the domestic industry to decline in value and workers to become poor. Between 1813 and 1833, it was the time of the collapse of the Bangla hand-woven industry. Thousands of workers

were replaced by machines in 1830 AD. The tea industry in Assam was replaced by coffee. India became a market for British finished goods, a provider of raw materials, and a provider of profits for foreigners. During the time of Akbar II, who was the son of Shah Alam (1806-1837), he took the wrong action by giving a concession to the British East Indian Company (BEIC). To develop his business in the Indian subcontinent. Even with that agreement, BEIC would guarantee the life of the king and his extended family. This stupid move by Akbar II and the brilliant strategy carried out by the British can be seen as the starting point for Akbar II to give the British the opportunity to intervene in the sovereignty of the Mughal Empire. With this incident, although the position and title were still maintained, since then the power has been in the hands of the British. Thus, the Mughal Empire at its peak, a territory that covered most of the Indian subcontinent and was highly regarded by the Hindu kingdoms, had to lose its dignity with life starting to be regulated and "underpinned" by a British Company (Kusdiana, 2017).

The emergence of British power in India, was the final chapter of the seconds of the destruction of the Mughals. The transformation of the British position in India received approval, especially from the countries of the Indian subcontinent. One of the reasons for the British power there was because of its very prominent

influence in the fields of trade and economic fields in general, which was indeed highly expected by the local community. According to Badri Yatim, there was actually still resistance to the British who wanted to monopolize the economic field in the Mughals by means of war. But the British received strong support from the Hindu kings who had indeed existed at that time, the British by controlling the Mughals (Husna & Khairi, 2024).

The Mughal Empire in its decline phase, its rulers were lulled by the wealth and comfort of cooperation with England, so that the guarantee created prosperity in the Royal family but did not prosper its people because the economic sector was already controlled by England where trade only revolved around its group in terms of profit. Ibn Khaldun's thoughts on how to create national prosperity. To become prosperous, the country must boost domestic production. This is intended so that the country is self-sufficient and can export abroad. Exports will increase the country's foreign exchange so that the country's balance of payments will be positive. That way the country's wealth will increase and the people's prosperity will be created (Aryanti, 2018).

British politics in the Indian subcontinent (Mughal)

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British politics in the Indian subcontinent (Mughal)

The decline of the Mughal Dynasty in its power in the Indian subcontinent, gave the British the opportunity to take over the government in India. Starting from Bangla, they expanded their territory to almost the entire Indian subcontinent. In

1764 AD Robert Clive returned to India and was appointed governor of Bangla. He wanted to establish Political Supremacy in Bangla. This was achieved with the Allahabad agreement in 1765. In this agreement Clive returned Oudh to Shujaudullah except for Kora and Allahabad which were given to Shah Alam II. Clive also gave 2,600,000 rupees to Shah Alam II in return. He had to give the EIC the right to become a diwan in Bangla, Bihar and Orissa. The right as a Diwan made the British rule over Bangla without conquering a region (Price, 1955).

Clive implemented Dual Government. In general, the administration was held by the nawab's envoys appointed and controlled by the EIC. So the EIC took control over Bangla by employing Indians and using the traditional Indian administrative system. They appointed Muhammad Reza Khan as Administrator in Bangla and Shitab Ray for the Bihar region. After Clive returned to England, the condition of Bangla worsened. In 1769-1770 AD there was a terrible famine in Bangla until 1772 AD. The EIC relied on taxes in Bangla but was not responsible for its administration. The EIC exploited the resources of this region carelessly. As a result, there was a decline in the economic sector and the law and order of the country. The EIC government in Bangla not only worsened the condition of Bangla, but the EIC employees were busy enriching themselves so that since

the conquest of Bangla the EIC approached the British government to get a loan to avoid bankruptcy in 1771 AD. The British Parliament approved and gave the EIC a loan of 1,400,000 Pounds Sterling. In 1772 AD, Warren Hasting became the governor of Bangla, facing various problems that arose in the previous government, Hasting took several actions. He abolished the Ganda government and took over the administration of Rezha Khan, who was suspected of corruption, and moved the treasury from Mushidabad to Calcutta.

Then he appointed a new Nawab. Najmuddaullah with a salary of 16 lakh rupees with tribute to the sultan. Hasting actually stopped the payment because Shah Alam II released British protection and sided with Martha. The Kora and Allahabad areas were taken and then given to the Nawab of Oudh in exchange for 50 lakh rupees. Hasting also formed a tax board and appointed British people to replace Indian employees. He decided that taxes should be collected directly by the EIC so he appointed British employees as Collectors assisted by local employees. But this step was also not effective because the new collectors were also corrupt like their predecessors. In the legal field, Hasting formed a civil criminal court. Sadr Dewani Adalat for civil matters and Sadr Nizamat Adalat for criminal matters. English officials held civil courts while Indians were the heads of criminal

courts. Muslim and Hindu judges were employed to assist the chief judge in interpreting their customary laws, although English law was also applied. These legal changes were intended to introduce some English legal practices and forms, such as the separation of civil and criminal courts, without disrupting existing laws in India. This was one of the stages in which the EIC implemented imperialist policies in order to be able to hold and regulate the running of the colonial government. Of course, colonialism and imperialism can bring changes to the development of the colony itself (Fianka & Ribawati, 2023).

Warren Hastings was appointed by the British Parliament as the first Governor-General of India. The Governor-General was appointed by Parliament under the Regulating Act of 1773 with powers covering Madras, Bombay and Bangla. This Act was the first step towards taking political power in India from the EIC and protecting the unity of the overall Control. However, this Act had the adverse effect of complicating the administration of Bangla and making India the subject of political controversy. However, this Act defined how the EIC, including the government of the new country, was to be governed. The British government had the right to interfere in any EIC affairs whenever it felt necessary. In 1784, the British government made a more detailed act called the Pitts India

Act OF 1784 to control the EIC administration in India. A committee called the board of control. Was formed to manage the relationship between the EIC government (represented by the Directors) and the Crown (represented by the board of control). This board had power and control over all policies and operations related to society, military and taxation carried out by the EIC. The Executive Council was reduced to 3 and the Governor-General had full power over the governments in Madras and Bombay. Calcutta was given great power in matters of war, taxation and diplomacy, making Calcutta the center of the EIC government. In 1786 AD, through an additional act, Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793) was appointed as governor general and he became an impressive ruler under the leadership of the control board and the chief director of the EIC.

The changes made by Lord Cornwallis included stopping the practice of corruption among employees. The changes he made included stopping illegal entry and increasing the salaries of EIC employees to stop the practice of corruption among employees. He also created levels of court and civil. During his time, England also issued instructions to avoid war. However, England remained involved in the Myrose III war against Tipu Sultan, which made part of Myrose territory enter British territory. The entry of part of Myrose territory was the

beginning of the second British expansion in the Indian subcontinent.

Cornwallis' successor, Sir Jhone Shore (1793-1798), Implemented the Non-intervention Act strictly, he refused to interfere in the war between the Nizam and the Marathas so that the Nizam was defeated by the Marthas (Hindu country). In the Kharda war. This made the Nizam choose to ask for help from France. In addition, Shore also had problems from military officials who rebelled because they lost the benefits obtained illegally during the Cornwallis era. Because he was unable to handle these problems, Shore was called and then replaced by Lord Wellesley (1798 - 1805 AD). Lord Wellesley was the first British imperialist in India. He had two main goals, namely to make England a great power in India and to eliminate French influence on local rulers in India. Therefore, he prioritized his imperialist politics rather than making peace with the rulers in India and improving the administration of the EIC. Wellesley abolished the non-intervention law and implemented annexation and subsidiary alliance policies. The first ruler to agree and sign this system was the Nizam of Hyderabad. He asked for protection from the British from the Maratha attacks. In payment for this protection he had to surrender part of his territory to the British and break off relations with France. The rivalry between Britain and France in the Middle East has

been long and ongoing this rivalry is seen from the conquest of the vast Islamic territories in the Middle East and Africa from the European countries. France conquered Algeria Tunisia, Chad, Morocco and the Druz. then England conquered Oman and Qatar, Aden machine Sudan Nigeria, Kuwait and Iraq including rivalry in the Indian subcontinent and Egypt or the Suez Canal (Widodo et al., 2022).

Welleley's next step was to face the trickery of the Sultan of Myrose. With the help of the Nizam of Hyderabad, Myrose was successfully conquered. Wellesley then continued his imperialist policy by defeating Martha in the Anglo_Martha II battle. Which ended with the entry of several Maratha regions, such as Sindhia of Gwalior and Bonsale of Nagpur, into British rule. This Subsidiary alliance system continued to be carried out by Wellesley. He conquered the regions of Tanjore, Shurat, Karnatak, and Oudh (the regions of Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand, and Doab) so that within seven years Wellesly had formed British policy and established the British Empire in India. However, Wellesly's success was not supported by the British government. They did not like Wellesly's system which was considered aggressive and this system increased the EIC's debt from 17,000 pounds in 1797 AD to 31,000 pounds in 1806. In addition, because of his disobedience to the government and

central instructions, he was finally called to England.

Wellesly's expansion policy was not continued by the subsequent Governor-Generals. During the reign of Lord Cornwallis who returned as Governor-General in 1805 AD, Sir George Barlow (1805-1807 AD), and Lord Minto (1807 - 1813). Non-intervention policies were implemented. Only during the reign of Lord Hasting (1813-1823 AD) was the Subsidiary alliance system re-implemented. During his reign, the British succeeded in conquering Pindari, Maratha, Rajastan, and Central India, in addition, he also added courts in Bangla, gave positions to Indians, and simplified the procedure for combining civil cases. Lord Hasting resigned and was replaced by Lord Amherst (1823-1828). Starting from the reign of Lord Amherst to Lord Dalhouse, the main British policy was to conquer the territory of India, although it continued to carry out social and educational changes.

During the reign of Lord Amherst, the first Birman war occurred (1824-1826 AD) which was won by the British. In addition, Amherst also succeeded in conquering Bharatpur. Although expansion was the main goal, during William Benting's time (1828-1835 AD) he did not do much in expanding Indian territories. He focused his policies more on economic, social, educational and administrative changes. Benting was a follower of non-intervention so he was neutral when the

problems of Gwalior, Ghopal, Jaipur occurred. However, when there was pressure and administrative irregularities in Chacar, Coorg, and Mysore, he violated the system, he then conquered these areas into British rule in 1831. Benting continued the friendship agreement with the Sikhs, which had begun since Lord Minto came to power. In 1833 AD the Charter Act, which came out in 1813, was renewed. The most important thing in this law is that the appointment of employees should not be based on religion, place of birth, skin color, or race. With this law, slavery was also abolished. It was during Benting's time that Indians were chosen to hold positions as deputy judges and lower-level judges. Another policy was the provision of a jury in court. This allowed European judges to appoint an Indian assistant in some cases. Benting also made regional languages the language of the court, replacing Persian. Under the leadership of Lor Benting, the situation in India was relatively calm and the policies he set were almost entirely acceptable except for the northwest, namely the Sind, Punjab, Afghan regions which were still independent. The peace of relations between England and its colonies and also the Indian region which was still independent was disturbed. Lord Aucjland (1836-1842 AD) brought England into the Afghan war which took place in 1839 AD. Through this war, Kandahar could be done and Shah Shuja became the ruler of Kabul.

However, with the rise of Shah Shuja as ruler of Kabul, the Afghan people did not like it at the end of 1841 AD there was a rebellion by the Afghan people which killed 16,000 British soldiers. Finally this war ended during the Ellenborough era (1842-1844 AD). Kabul and Kandhar were evacuated, Dost Muhammad was released and returned to Kabul to rule again.

Lord Dalhousie's famous expansionist policy was the issuance of the Doctrine of Lapse. This doctrine states that a ruler who does not have a male heir when he dies, then his territory will enter British territory. The application of this doctrine made Lord Dalhousie successful in expanding British territory in India. India succeeded in conquering Jhansi (1853 AD), Nagpur (1854 AD), Satara (1850 AD), and eliminating the Nawab of Karnataka in 1856, Oudh was conquered by the British. The Oudh government was accused of neglecting their duties in organizing the administration so that there was a lot of maladministration. Therefore, the British took over the government in Oudh and exiled the ruler of Oudh, Wazed Ali Shah, to Calcutta with a pension of 12 lakh per year.

During the time of Bahadur Shah in 1857 AD. This period, Bahdur Shah (1837-1858 AD) actually appeared as a symbol of resistance for the people's rebellion against the British or better known as the Sepoy rebellion. Historians still have opinions about this tragedy. Some say this

is a military rebellion, anti-European feelings, which cause social change, and there are also those who understand this rebellion is caused by religious problems, religion is used as political propaganda. In fact, the Sepoy rebellion is not only a religious problem, but the problem is complex concerning the existence of socio-cultural and political changes and the consequences of very high taxes imposed by the EIC. However, the rebellion was easily suppressed by the British because it received support from several local Hindu and Muslim rulers (Miri, 2011). Bahadur Shah was later captured and exiled to Burma until his death. His body was buried near a mosque in the city of Rangoon (Israr, 1978). Since his arrest, the history of Mughal rule ended after more than three centuries of success in India, leaving many incomparable beautiful memories, especially in the field of art.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, it is revealed that England was able to enter the Indian subcontinent as a result of an agreement signed by Queen Elizabeth I, they were given monopoly rights in the spice trade in India for a period of 15 years with an export limit of 300,000 pounds, but in reality they ruled for 2 centuries. The factory that was established slowly became an economic driver in the Indian subcontinent, so that

the EIC gradually influenced trade policies and even politics in the areas of its power, and eventually influenced the Mughal Empire which was already in a weak phase, so that it was used to influence local powers that gave birth to various rebellions until finally Bahadur Shah was later captured and exiled to Burma until he died. His body was buried near a mosque in the city of Rangoon. Since his capture, the history of Mughal rule ended after reigning for more than three centuries in India.

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