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# Administration and Trade Policies of Aurangzeb

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## ABSTRACT

*The Paper will broadly discuss about the the trade laws and trading system during Aurangzeb's reign with administration policies and will have a comparative study with the prevalent condition in France during the same period of time under Louis XIV's reign. The paper would further go on to highlight the present conditions prevailing in India as well as France and laws regulating trade and administration in present day scenario and the researcher would be also analysing relevant case laws from India as well as France keenly. The research paper will also contain suggestions and conclusion gathered from the mentioned facts and issues.*

**Keywords:** India; France; Administration & trade; Aurangzeb; Louise XIV.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The administration and trade are the most stagnant part to control an empire or country. Because the more effective the management is, the more, country will be developed, the more efficient the trade will, the more country will earn as well as be satisfied.

From ancient times to medieval age and from medieval age to modern age, many rulers came, establish their empire and face their fall. From ancient period to this modern world, many lost their life many played various tricks just to get the throne, but no matter, who you are, the heir, or the conqueror, one has to face the fall, if one does not had the power to hold down the fort.

For instance, the rulers of Guptas dynasty and Maurya dynasty, after the certain ruler power ruler, the weak king, is the main the reason for the decline of there empire. The lack of powerful management administration and trade lead to the decline of the power. Same for the Mughals, the power of Mughal empire started to decline after the death of the Aurangzeb, his weak successor, is one of the main reasons for the decline of the power in the Mughal era.

On the other hand Louis XIV, the ruler of France at that time period only had a reign of 72 years, which is must more than many of the European rulers. He was the archetypal absolutist

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monarch, mainly famous for his warfare but also had a great administrative and trade centralisation.

In the recent era, Trade and Administration has become the key aspect to make a nation well developed. In today's time when majority of the countries have accepted Democratic administration over the monarchy, we can say that administration policies have been changed widely and different countries have adopted different administrative practices. On about trade, it has become significant globally, World Trade Organisation (WTO) type organisations have been set up at a global level to manage the market internationally. Every country even has its own trade laws to govern fair trade practices.

In this research, the details about the administration and trade were detailedly mentioned as well as the administration and trade of LOUIS XIV, as a comparison between the two, with context to the law of administration and trade.

#### **(A) Statement of Problem**

Administration and trade have been one of the most integral parts of any kingdom or nation. The Mughal empire has been one of the greatest kingdoms during the medieval period with many great rulers with their own specific qualities and policies. One of such great rulers who has been mainly criticised by the historians but had great administration and trade policies was Aurangzeb and the purpose for choosing this topic was to understand the administration and trade policies of Aurangzeb in a detailed manner and to learn the policies carried in France at the same period of time.

#### **(B) Research Questions**

- What were the administration and trade policies during Aurangzeb's reign?
- How were the administration and trade policies of Louis XIV different?
- What kind of administration and trade policies are prevalent in today's era?

#### **(C) OBJECTIVE**

- To analyse the administration and trade policies at the time of Aurangzeb's rule
- To compare the administration and trade policies of Louis XIV
- To study the administrative and trade laws in today's time

#### **(D) Hypothesis**

The formulation of a theory is important for conducting research. The focal point and conclusions of any particular analysis or research project are usually possible via the formulation of a hypothesis. The hypothesis developed on the basis of literature review is as

follow:

- Aurangzeb was a great ruler with strong administrative policies
- Aurangzeb had very vast trading network
- Louis XIV had a very effective administrative laws
- Today's world administrative laws have been changed drastically

### **(E) Research Methodology**

This is a descriptive and doctrinal research project. It has no intention of plagiarising any content or infringing on an individual's copyright in any way. The use of secondary sources such as books, journals, and e-articles in the gathering of knowledge on the subject is extensive. The information from these sources has been gathered and interpreted in order to comprehend the idea at the grassroots level

### **(F) Literature Review**

#### **1. Books**

**Name of the book: Public policy in India**

**Author: Dr. Rakesh Chakraborty & Kaushiki Sanyal**

**Publisher: Oxford University Press**

The book is a primer on the development of public policy in India with a crisp and lucid introduction on how policies evolve and are applied via both structures and case studies. The book also explores the strategies of assessment and the problems of governance facing the world. From this source author has gathered the knowledge about how administrative laws are being carried out in today's time and how it have been different from the medieval Mughal empire period. This source have also helped researcher to gather knowledge on administrative policies in India so it could be compared with those are prevalent in France.

**Name of the Book- The medieval history of India**

**Author- S. Chandra**

**Publisher- Orient black swan**

The book talks about the medieval history of India, from rulers to their work, to their architecture and literature to the administrations and trade of the ruler. The book also gave detail and difference of Aurangzeb uniqueness and and differences from his predecessor, in the terms of trade, commerce, administration, etc. This book has guided researcher about the administration and trade policies from Aurangzeb's era and helped the reseacher to understand

them in a detailed manner which further helped to make a comparative analysis with Louis XIV, ruler of France at that time.

**Name of the Book- Aurangzeb (India under AURANGZEB) Marathi version.**

**Author- Jadunath Sarkar**

**Publisher- Diamond publication house**

This book gave a detail history about the rule during the period of the Aurangzeb. From his rule, to his administration, his trade policy with East India company and his religious policy, with his wars and his rule for 50 year on India. This book presented a meticulous study on Aurangzeb, his administration and trade policies.

**Name of the Book- Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XIV and the Regency**

**Author(s)- Louis de Rouvroy**

**Publisher- Harvard University**

This is a fascinating account of a Duke's life during the reign of Louis XIV and up to the death of the regent who succeeded him. With the picture it paints, it's easy to see why the French monarchy blocked it for so long. Saint-Simon is also candid about his own shortcomings. The researcher really admires that he recognises that there are details that his contemporaries are aware of but that those of us who will arrive later will not. Readers don't have to be a history major to appreciate this; it's a wonderful, well-told compelling story. From this source the researcher have gathered the information about the reign of Louis XIV.

## **2. Articles**

**Title: Aurangzeb's History**

**Author: Pendem Srinivas**

**Link:** <https://indiathedestiny.com/indian-kings/mughal-emperor-aurangzeb/>

This article have very finely summed up the life of Aurangzeb, mainly his ruling period in a very brief manner that is easy to understand by the readers. The article have thrown some light on Wars, Succession and failures of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. From this source researcher have gathered a diligent view over the life of Aurangzeb.

**Title: The age of Louis XIV**

**Link:** <https://www.britannica.com/place/France/The-age-of-Louis-XIV>

This is well meticulously analysed and written article on the reign of Louis XIV, diligently

analysing his administrative and War policies. The article have also thrown some lights upon the religious policies and the development of central government by Louis the great. This is a conventionally well-defined article. From this source reseacher have gathered an in-depth knowledge on the various aspects of life of Louis XIV.

## II. ANALYSIS

Aurangzeb, the third son of the Shah Jahan, born on 24 october,1618 at Dohad, on the frontier of Rajputana and Gujarat. Because of his ruthless brother, Dara, in court, he had to learn the all the tactics, of diplomacy. His original name is Muhi-Ud-Din-Muhammad.

Living in the industrial region for half of his life, he had become the qualified in the administration and considered himself as an expert because of the experiences he experiences in the deccan and Industrious region. Aurangzeb was the third son of shah jahan, he has announced himself as Alamgir (world conqueror).

Aurangzeb has been the following the footsteps of his ancestors- Akbar to shah jahan in administration and thee trade and military except for the religious policies of him, which was in fact the ultimate cause of all the rebels and his power decline<sup>3</sup>.

### **The central administration during the Aurangzeb**

During the reign, the power of Aurangzeb has been among the various leaders-

1. Emperor- the emperor was in the center of the government who has unlimited power and absolute right over everything but in the far-off province, there are some mishaps. The Aurangzeb has tight control over his empire. During the period of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century, from the diary of foreign European writer, it was revealed that as Mughal, the ruler has to follow some rules and principal, and has to follow the religious aspects, but form their written account it revealed that the Mughal has complete over the religious head and they were not allowed to talk in the matters of court or above all in the matter of the kings decision.

2. The council of ministers- the council was of ministers were not different from the group of managers to handle the state affairs, t was definetily not as today, during the reign, they will handle the office and the seek the pleasure of the position. The king was free to take or reject any advice given by the council of ministers<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Pendem Srinivas, *Aurangzeb's History*, Indian Destiny, (Mar. 12, 2021; 8:50 PM) <https://indiathedestiny.com/indian-kings/mughal-emperor-aurangzeb/>

<sup>4</sup> *Aurangzeb's India and the World Trade: The European Companies and Pedlars*, History1920, (Mar. 10, 2021; 7:50 PM), <https://history583380908.blog/2018/03/30/india-under-aurangzeb-and-world-trade-european-companies-the-mughals/>

3. Different department of administration- there are different officers responsible for the state affairs, from the time of Babur to Akbar, there were only 4 departments but later on the period of Aurangzeb, it was expanded from six to 8 officers.

4. The dewan or the prime minister- he holds the highest position in the council of ministers. He is the one who handle the state affairs in the absence of the king. He only work when sleeps:

- Khan-i-Saman or Mir-i-saman
- Mir baksh
- Qazi-ul qazat(the chief Qazi)
- Sadal-ul-sadur
- Mahtasib
- Mir-i-aatish
- Daroga-idak chawki

#### **(A) The Trade during the Period of the Aurangzeb**

The Mughal Empire, was perfectly situated in between the east and part of the world, giving a favorable position for trade between, the east and west, the trade route was opened between east and west, namely-the silk road. As such, For those who wants to trade in east or in west, it has to across the Arabian sea or bay of Bengal and Indian ocean.

The trading items like, Rice, textiles, tobacco and metals were exported from the Mughal empire.

Common imports like, spices, herbs, sugar, oil, horses, and textile from Asian countries.

The trade successfully established during the period because of the following reasons-

##### **1. Law and order**

From the words of the Dr. satish Chandra- “ *perhaps the most important factor was the political integration of the country under the wings of the Mughal rule and prosecution of the establishment of the law and order over extensive period*”

##### **2. Use of the standard currency and measure of weight. – the use of the coins which was establish during the Mughal period and the proper measurement of weight also help in it.**

##### **3. Cash payment of the revenues- The revenues were paid with the help of the coins and cash, helping the management record and the trade and commerce**

##### **4. Growth of new cities-**

With the growth of the new cities because of the various relation during the period of the Aurangzeb, helps the growth of the new cities under the rule of east India company and

the various new trend and

5. Development of the industries
6. European traders.
7. Transport facilities

In 1667, The French East India Company's Ambassador came with the proposal of Louis XIV which urged the protection of the French merchants from the rebels in the Deccan<sup>5</sup>.

## **(B) Comparative Study**

This chapter of the paper will deal with the comparative study between the administration and trade policies between India and France when two great rulers i.e, Aurangzeb and Louis XIV were governing their kingdoms.

### **1. Administration by Louis XIV**

Throughout the whole reign of Louis XIV, he never lost the support or hold of his people, which led him to make his empire worthwhile while making him a capable ruler of France.

He has surprisingly brought many changes or administrative reforms in his period on Europe. Like, Richelieu, he also used the system that is compatible with his own personality and outlook.

His administration has him above everyone with a monarchical form of government without following any rule, laws, judiciary and legislature. He continued the work of his predecessors of centralized state control by the central government. The real rule of Louis XIV started after the death of his Prime minister, after that he has announced that he will work without the help or any of Prime minister, if need the council of minister will give their assistance.

The establishment of his rule was made possible because of the capitalization done by him on the needs of people for yearning of public peace which was unstable because of domestic strife and long-suffering wars. The need of law and order and his ability to choose and encourage the genius and not only focusing on the noble's aristocrats<sup>6</sup>.

When the reign of Louis XIV started, he found many faults and the embezzlement in the accounts by the accounts officer.

The accountant, was even more rich than the king himself. After the changing of the accountant

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<sup>5</sup> Jagjeet Lally, *The Pattern of Trade in Seventeenth-Century Mughal India: Towards an Economic Explanation*, Eprint, (Mar. 8, 2021; 9:45 PM), <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/27868/1/WP120.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> *The age of Louis XIV*, Britannica, (Mar. 8, 2021; 10:25 PM) , <https://www.britannica.com/place/France/The-age-of-Louis-XIV>



with his cleverish nature, he started to make the reduction in the tax so that can, help the farmers to relax a little the general public. The taxes upon, the custom duties, salt and the land. Because of the cutting of the taxes, the debt was reduce, and after sometime, the revenues were increased, significantly according to foreign records-the system revenue were up to 11 million that is about 26 million British dollar at that time. It is not the 20 million revenue that is increased, that is about the cost has reduced to 11 million and the remaining 9 million are the surplus.

In the reign of the louis xiv, the administer were fully in his control. He does not even trust his council of minister, he may listen to their advice, sometimes, but he was totally against to be controlled by ministers.

In his reign, he encourages the capitalist industries more by, establishing, mercantile administration, opening industries, encouraging genius. He invited all the genius from France to Europe and focused over the new innovations and ideas. He has aim to increase French export than decrease the rate of foreign goods. That is also the reason for the lower for low supply of metals<sup>7</sup>.

## **2. Trade during the Rule of Louis XIV**

After the succession of the throne by the louis XIV, he first started his change with the administration and the fiscal policy in the state.

During his reign there were three great ministers that were famous are also in control of various parts of kingdoms services such as military, trade and commerce and the foreign affairs, in the reign of louis, they played a major role in the functioning of the state.

The trade and commerce which was managed by one of the ministers called Colbert, his first task was show the sufficient

And satisfactory tax and revenue files, apart from financial records, during the reign of the louis, the northern part and central part of the state was open for trade free.

During the reign of louis, the indirect taxes were increased from 36 million to 62 million.

Louis can make his image among the public because of the talent he chooses and encouraging of the artist and geniuses, because of that many new innovations were discussed and leading it to the many of the trade among the various part of the world<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> *XLVI. LOUIS XIV. AND HOME ADMINISTRATION*, Web Books,(Mar. 10, 2021; 7:40 PM), <https://www.web-books.com/ON/B1/E1595R3988/13MB1595.html>

<sup>8</sup> *King of the world: how Louis XIV turned France into a global power*, History world, (Mar. 12,2021; 8:20 PM), <https://www.historyextra.com/period/stuart/louis-xiv-sun-king-ruler-war-diplomacy-france-global-power>

THE WEST INDIA COMPANY, was established for the trade relation, competing against the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

For the sake of willing to use a range of improvised solutions, including direct subsidies, exemptions from the *taille*, monopoly grants, and town guild controls. Protective tariffs were introduced to allow professional foreign workers to settle in France and pass on their expertise to native artisans.

In the manufacture of woolen cloth, France became largely self-sufficient. During the period of Louis XIV, had some success in other industries as well, including sugar refining, plate glass manufacturing, silk production, naval stores, and armaments. However, the overall results of his efforts were disappointing. The growth of the French economy lagged behind that of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, where governments allowed greater economic freedom.

### **(C) Contemporary Case**

In the recent times Administrative policies have been changed magnificiently as compared to the ancient and medieval period, as majority of the countries have adopted Democratic administration over monarchy, people have got the right to choose what's best for themselves. Hence now, policies are made in keeping the interest of possibly every sections of the society with laws relating to it. In case of trade World Trade Organisation and European commission are some organisations which are working globally and every countries have their own trade laws. For India Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969; Unfair Trade Practices and many more. France is a member of the European Union's harmonised trading framework, and imports and exports are regulated by the EU Taxes and Customs Union.

Contemporary cases related to the topic from Indian region in today's time is:

#### **1. Saurabh Prakash v. DLF Universal<sup>9</sup>**

#### **BENCH**

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE S.B. SINHA & THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE DALVEER BHANDARI

#### **For the Appearing Parties**

Anil B. Divan, O.P. Dua, Sr. Advs., Ambrish Agarwal, Nagesh, Sudhir Nandrajog, Ravinder Narain, Ms. Sushma Sharma, Subrat Deb, Sanjeev Dahiya, Ms. Nupur Singh, Rajan Narain, Vijay Kumar, Ms. Madhuri Narang and Vishwajit Singh, Advocates with them For the

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<sup>9</sup> saurabh prakash v. dlf universal , MANU/SC/5198

Appellant: Saurabh Prakash-In-Person.

### **Facts**

Mr. Sunil Gulati entered into a contract with the respondent DLF universal to for purchasing a flat in Windsor Court named building, in Gurgaon. A sum amounting to 10% of the agreed price as earnest money at first instance was paid, rest to be paid in installments. The allottee could terminate the allotment at any time and obtain a refund of the balance paid without interest under clause 17 of the deal, but the earnest money was liable to be forfeited in the following terms:

17- *"In case the allotment got cancelled by the allottee himself, he shall be entitled to refund the amount paid by him without any interest after deducting the earnest money"*

Respondent paid several instalments but was reportedly unable to do so beginning in June 1996. One of his checks bounced, and Appellant informed him of this in a letter dated January 7, 1998. On 8.4.1996, he signed a buyer's agreement for an apartment. In May of 1996, at his insistence, a two-year payment schedule was changed to a seven-year payment plan. Respondent did not pay the instalment after a reminder was reportedly received. On 3.8.1998, the respondent demonstrated his failure to make any payments and told appellant that he was in dire need of funds in order to start a new business, Appellant was ordered to pay the balance plus interest at a rate of 24 percent per year as soon as possible. He hinted that he could be given some smaller property. Respondent, through his attorney, demanded that Appellant pay the whole sum, Rs. 25,83,625/-, plus interest at the rate of 24 percent, as well as damages, in a notice dated March 26, 1999. Since the Appellant did not comply with his order, he lodged a complaint with the Commission under Section 12-B of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act of 1969. (for short "the Act")

### **Issue**

Brokage of contract and unfair trade practices of Monopolies and restrictive trade were being performed from the side of the respondent which was illegal in India.

### **Judgement**

A case of unfair trade practise, as described in Section 36-A of the MRTP Act, is made out against the respondent based on the entirety of facts and circumstances discussed in the preceding order. As a result, we have no reservations in deciding that the claimant is entitled to a refund of his deposit plus interest. Despite the fact that the borrower claimed a 20% annual interest rate, In defence of his point, he has quoted case law. To support the grant of interest at

18 percent per annum, he has even pointed to a Supreme Court decision. However, in the case of Ghaziabad Development Authority vs. Union of India (supra), the Hon'ble Supreme Court found it fair to grant interest at 12% a year. In a recent case, Sunil Gulati and others Vs. DLF Universal Limited in Compensation Application No. 222/1999, the MRTP Commission ordered a refund of the balance deposited by the claimant at a rate of 12% per annum, which is close to the instant case.

In light of the above, we order that the respondent refund the applicant's entire deposit of Rs. 57,45,763.22 (Rupees fifty-seven lacs forty-five thousand seven hundred sixty-three and paise twenty-two only), plus interest at the rate of 12% per annum from the date of registration of the present Compensation Application until the date of refund. We also grant expenses in the sum of Rs. 30,000=00. (Rupees thirty thousand only). The respondent is expected to comply with this order within two months of obtaining it and to file an affidavit of compliance within two weeks of that period."

## **2. Commission of European Communities v. French Republic<sup>10</sup>**

### **Applicant**

Commission of the European Communities, represented by its Legal Adviser, Mr J. P. Delahousse, acting as Agent, with an address for service in Luxembourg at the offices of Mr E. Reuter, Legal Adviser, 4 boulevard

Royal

### **Defendant**

Republic of France, represented by Mr R. Sivan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, acting as Agent, assisted by Mr G. de Lacharrière, Minister Plenipotentiary and by Mr Petit, Assistant to the Director of International Relations at the Atomic Energy Commission with an address for service in Luxembourg at the French Embassy, 19-21 rue Notre-Dame

### **Bench**

R. Lecourt, President, J. Mertens de Wilmars (Rapporteur) and H. Kutscher, Presidents of Chambers, A. M. Donner, A. Trabucchi, R. Monaco and P. Pescatore, Judges

### **Facts**

French farmers sabotaged smuggled agricultural products like Spanish strawberries and

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<sup>10</sup> Commission Of European Communities v. French Republic, Case C-220/99.

Belgian tomatoes, and the French government did nothing. The Commission filed an enforcement action against the farmers under TFEU article 258 for "failing to take all appropriate and proportionate steps" to avoid trade obstructions. It argued that the mistake was in violation of TFEU article 34, as well as TEU article 4(3) on the obligation of cooperation. Also French Government has violated various Trade policies that was considered to be loophole from the side of the administration of the Government.

### **Judgement**

The Court of Justice ruled that TFEU article 34 was violated because it forbade both state intervention and inaction. The French government should have taken action and would be held responsible for "manifestly and persistently" failing to do so. Article 34 prohibits quantitative controls on imports and all interventions with an equal effect within Member States. When read in context, the clause must be interpreted as removing all obstacles to import flows in intra-Community commerce, whether direct or indirect, real or possible. The fact that a Member State refrains from taking action or, as the case may be, fails to take appropriate steps to avoid barriers to the free flow of goods caused, in particular, by private individual acts on its territories directed at products originating in other Member States, is just as likely to impede intra-Community trade as is a constructive act. As a result, Article 30 mandates Member States not only to refrain from taking actions or participating in conduct that might obstruct commerce, but also, when read in conjunction with Article 5 of the Treaty, to take all required and effective measures to ensure that fundamental freedom is protected on a global scale. In support of such arguments, the French government claims that the destabilisation of the French market for fruits and vegetables was caused by unfair practises and even violations of Community law by Spanish producers. However, it must be remembered that a Member State does not unilaterally adopt protective measures or conduct itself in such a way as to obviate any breach of Community law. As a rule, it must be held that the French Government has failed to meet its obligations under Article 30, in conjunction with Article 5, of the Treaty, and under the common organisations of agricultural markets by failing to take all necessary and proportionate measures to prevent the free movement of fruit and vegetables from being obstructed by private individuals.

### **III. FINDINGS**

From the above meticulously conducted research, the researcher have Founded that the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb was the he third son of the Shah Jahan, who used to consider himself as an expert because of the experiences he experiences in the deccan and Industrious region.

During his reign he has divided his central administration into sub-categories like: Dewans, Council of ministers etc. Also he have launced certain trade policies that outgrown as an achievement like Use of the standard currency and measure of weight, Cash payment of the revenues etc. and from the comparitive study the researcher have got the knowledge on the Frech king of that time: Louis XIV, the researcher have found that throughout the whole reign of the louis xiv , he never lose the support or hold of his people, which led him to make his empire worthwhile while making him a capable ruler of France. In his reign, he encourages the capitalist industries more by, establishing, mercantile administration, opening industries, encouraging genius. He invited all the genius from France to Europe and focused over the new innovations and ideas. Also saying about his trade policy researcher have found that the manufacture of woolen cloth, France became largely self-sufficient. During the period of Louis XIV. By analysing the contemporary case laws, the research found the importance and value of trade and administration in today's era.

#### **IV. SUGGESTION**

From the above gathered knowledge on the topic, the researcher would like to suggest that the reader must read about the administration of both the kings from various sources as many historians have distorted the facts and instances of that time that may influence the thought of people regarding the ruler. The researcher would also like to suggest to connect the history to the contemporary world to gain a better understanding.

#### **V. CONCLUSION**

From the above meticulously conducted research, the researcher would like to conclude that there have been many significant changes and achievements during the reign of both the Indian and France Emperors i.e, Aurangzeb & Louis XIV. The researcher would also like to conclude that both the emperors have developed some significant trade policies that have outgrown the trading system of that time. The researcher would also like to conclude that the value of trade and administration is significant in today's era too which can be figured out by the analysis of contemporary case laws and policies.

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