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Modern India



(Modern India)

S.No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
Unit- 2 (Prelims) Independence struggle and Indian National Movement for Freedom.		
Unit-2 (Mains) Impact of British Rule on Indian Economy and Society.		
1.	Establishment of British Rule in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival of European Powers in India • Consolidation and Expansion of British Power in India 	1
2.	Economy Under British Rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textile Industry and Trade • Land Revenue Systems in British India • Impact of Revenue Systems on Indian Agriculture • Trade and Commerce • Economic Developments during British Rule • Transport • Communication 	19
3.	Development of Education and Press <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Education in India • Development of Press 	27
4.	British Administration till 1857 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Presidencies • Constitutional, Administrative, and Judicial Developments till 1857 	34
Unit - 3 (Mains) Reactions of Indians against British Colonial Rule: Peasant and Tribal revolts, The First Struggle of Independence. Indian Renaissance: National Freedom Movement and its leaders.		
5.	Revolt of 1857 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background • Causes of Revolt of 1857 • The Course of Revolt • Suppression of the Revolt • Impact of the Revolt 	38
6.	Administrative Changes after 1858 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of India Act, 1858 • Queen Victoria's Proclamation • Indian Councils Act, 1861 • Three Delhi Durbars • Changes in Civil Services • Changes in Army • Relations with Princely States • Labour Laws 	43

7.	Popular Movements against the British Rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Rebellions • Political- Religious Movements • Feudal Revolts • Other civil uprisings include • Tribal uprisings • Peasant Movements 	46
8.	Birth of Nationalism (Moderate Phase: 1885-1905) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unification of the country • Political Associations Before the Indian National Congress • Establishment of the Indian National Congress 	56
9.	The Era of Militant Nationalism/ The Extremist Phase (1905-1909) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the rise of extremists • The Partition of Bengal • The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement • All India Muslim league • Surat Split of the INC (1907) • Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 /The Indian Councils Act of 1909 • Growth of Militant Nationalism • Revolutionary activities • First World War and the National Movement • Home Rule League Movement 	62
10.	The Mass Movement: Gandhian Era (1917-1925) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhi's Early Life • Moderate Phase of Struggle (1894-1906) • The phase of Passive Resistance or Satyagraha (1906-1914) • Mahatma Gandhi's Arrival in India • Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and Government of India Act, 1919 • The Rowlatt Act (1919) • Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919) • The Khilafat Movement • The Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement • Evaluation of Khilafat Non-Cooperation Movement 	74
11.	The Struggle for Swaraj (1925-1939) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party or the Swaraj Party • The resurgence of Revolutionary activity during the 1920s • Simon Commission/ Indian Statutory Commission (1927) • Delhi Proposals of Muslim League (1927) • Nehru Report (1928) • Irwin's Declaration (October 31, 1929) • Delhi Manifesto (November 1929) • Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) • Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) • The Round Table Conferences • Resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement • Communal Award and Poona Pact • The Government of India Act, 1935 • CWC Meeting at Wardha (September 10-14, 1939) 	83
12.	Towards Independence (1940-1947) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League (1940) 	97

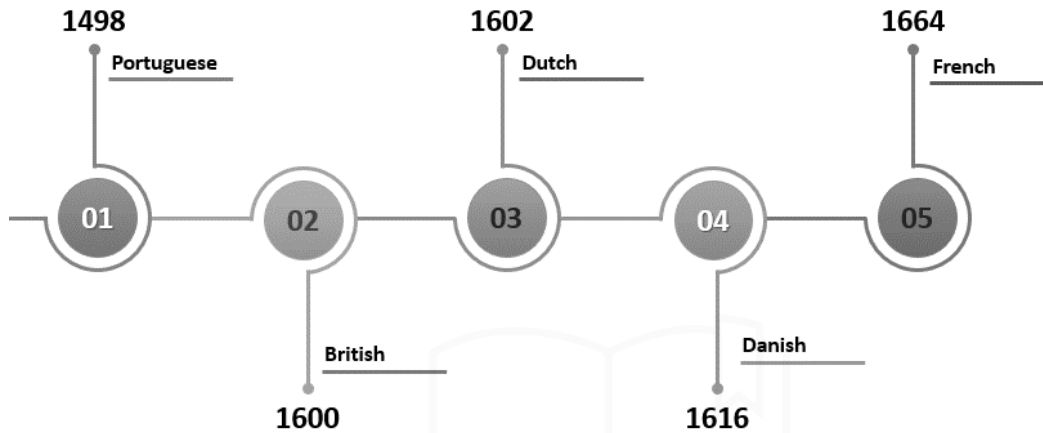
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August Offer (1940) • Individual Satyagraha (1941) • The Cripps Mission (1942) • Quit India Movement (1942) • Rajagopalachari Formula (1944) • Desai-Liaquat Pact (1945) • Wavell Plan (1945) • Subhash Chandra Bose and The Indian National Army (INA) • General Elections (1945-46) • Rebellion by Naval Ratings • The Cabinet Mission (1946) • Direct Action Day and Communal Holocaust • Formation of Constituent Assembly (1946) • Clement Attlee's Statement • Mountbatten Plan (3rd June 1947) 	
Unit - 2 (Prelims) Integration and Reorganization of India after Independence.		
Unit - 3 (Mains) Emergence of India as a Republic Nation, Reorganization of States. Formation of Madhya. Pradesh, Major events of the post independence period.		
13.	India on the eve of Independence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary Commission • Division of Resources • Integration of Princely States • Instrument of Accession <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hyderabad ○ Junagadh ○ Kashmir • Why Congress Accepted Partition? 	112
14.	Reorganisation of states <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movements for Linguistic states <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Before Independence ○ After Independence • New States and Union Territories Created After 1956 	115
15.	Nehru's foreign policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre Independence stand of Indian foreign policy: • Basic Principles Governing India's Foreign Policy • Panchsheel • Non-Alignment Movement 	121
16.	Land Reforms in Post Independent India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for Land Reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Abolishment of Intermediaries ○ Tenancy rights: ○ Land ceiling ○ Land Consolidation • Reasons for land reform Failure • India's Wars Since Independence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First India-Pakistan War: 1947-48 ○ Second India-Pakistan War: 1965 	126

1 CHAPTER

Establishment of British Rule in India



Arrival of European Powers in India



Factors led to the Advent of European

- **Weak rulers and fragmented regional powers:**
 - Weak Mughal Powers after Aurabgzeb in 1707
 - Rise of regional powers
- **Vast wealth of India:**
 - Europeans came to know about the **immense wealth of India** from the accounts of **Marco Polo** and some other sources.
- **Heavy demand for Indian commodities:** Heavy demand for Indian commodities like **spices, calicoes, silk, precious stones, porcelain, etc.**
- **Control of Arabs and Technological Advancement:**
 - Major land routes to India were under **Arab control**.
 - So **no direct route to trade**
 - In the **15th century** Europe saw great **advancement in ship building and navigation**.
- **Quest of the expansion of the market:**
 - **Rapid Industrialization**
 - **Market expansion** to fulfill their capitalist desire.



Foreign Powers

Portuguese



Important Personalities

Vasco Da Gama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arrived at Calicut in May 1498 ● Received permission to establish business by King Zamorin of Calicut ● At Cannanore, he set up a trading factory .
Pedro Alvarez Cabral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Established first European factory in India in 1500 at Calicut ● Successfully retaliated Arab attack on Portuguese ● Bombarded Calicut and made advantageous treaties with rulers of Cochin and Cannanore



Francisco De Almeida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1505, Francisco De Almeida tried to consolidate the position of Portuguese in India. ● He built fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore and Kilwa. ● Vision: to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. ● His policy was k/a the Blue Water Policy and cartaze system. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Blue water policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fortification of the Indian Ocean, not for the security but for the establishment of Portuguese business in the Indian ocean <p>Cartaz system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● naval trade license issued by Portuguese in the Indian ocean in 16th century. ● Similar British System = navicert system in the 20th century. </div>
Alfonso de Albuquerque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Real founder of the Portuguese power in India. ● Introduced a permit system for other ships. ● Acquired Goa in 1510 and Goa became “the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great”. ● Encouraged Portuguese men to take local wives and stressed the abolition of sati

Portuguese Establishments in India

- Occupied **regions around the coast of Goa from Mumbai to Daman and Diu and then to Gujarat**, they controlled four important ports and towns and villages. .
- Established **military posts and settlements** on the east coast at **San Thome (in Chennai)** and **Nagapattinam (in Andhra)**.
- **Imperial farman circa 1579** made them settle near **Satgaon in Bengal** for **trading activities**.

Portuguese Administration in India

- **Important Posts:**
 - **Viceroy:** head of the administration, serving for three years.
 - **Vedor da Fazenda:** revenues and the cargoes and dispatch of fleets.
 - **Captain:** incharge of fortresses, assisted by ‘factors’.
- **Policies:**
 - **Monopolised the manufacture of salt,**
 - Built a **custom house** and started **levying a duty on tobacco.**
 - Started **slave trade**, purchased Hindu and Muslim children and converted to Christianity.

Religious Policy of the Portuguese

- Zeal to **promote Christinity.**
- **Intolerant toward muslim and hindu religion.**
- Attempted to **convert Akbar to Christinity:**
 - Jesuits **made a good impression at the court of Akbar**, due to his interest in theology.
 - **In September 1579, Jesuit fathers, Rodolfo Aquaviva and Antonio Monserrate** were sent to Akbar’s court
 - Again in 1590 and 1595 missions were sent
 - **Jahangir**, on ascending throne, **assuaged the Muslims** and neglected Jesuit fathers.
 - 1606 he again renewed his favours to them.
- **Church and collegium at Lahore** was allowed to be retained by them

Decline of the Portuguese

- **Local advantages** gained in India were **reduced** with immediate neighbors.

- **Religious policies made Hindus resentful.**
- **Dishonest trade practices** met a strong reaction and gained notoriety as sea pirates.
- **Arrogance and violence** brought them the animosity of the rulers of India.
- **Discovery of Brazil diverted colonizing activities** of Portugal to the West.
- **Dutch and English** also learned **skills of ocean navigation.**
- **Different trading communities from Europe** began a fierce rivalry among them.
 - **Dutch and the English** had greater resources to expand overseas, and they overcame the Portuguese resistance.
- **Spice trade** came **under** the control of the **Dutch**, and Goa was superseded by Brazil as the economic center of the overseas empire of Portugal.

Dutch

- In **1596**, **Cornelis de Houtman** → **first Dutchman to reach Sumatra and Bantam.**
- In **1602**, many trading companies amalgamated → **EIC of the Netherlands.**
- Company was **empowered to carry out war, conclude treaties, to take possession of territory and to erect fortresses.**



Dutch Settlements in India

- **First factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.**
- In **1609** opened a **factory in Pulicat**, north of Madras.
- Other principal factories at **Surat (1616)**, **Bimlipatam (1641)**, **Karaikal (1645)**, **Chinsurah (1653)**, **Baranagar**, **Kasimbazar** (near Murshidabad), **Balasore**, **Patna**, **Nagapatam (1658)**, **Cochin (1663).**

Trade under Dutch in India

- **Manufactured:**
 - **Indigo:** the Yamuna valley and Central India,
 - **textiles and silk:** Bengal, Gujarat and the Coromandel,
 - **Saltpeter:** Bihar
 - **Opium and rice:** the Ganga valley.
- **Monopolized trade in black pepper and spices.**

Decline of the Dutch

- Got drawn into the **trade of the Malay Archipelago.**
- In the **third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-74)** English ships captured in Bay of Bengal by Dutch forces → retaliation by the English → defeat of the Dutch, in **battle of Hooghly (1759).**
- **Battle of Colachel (1741)** b/w Dutch and the **king of Travancore Marthanda Varma** leading to complete rout of Dutch power in Malabar region.
- **Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1814):**
 - signed Dutch and English
 - facilitated **restoration of Dutch Coromandel and Dutch Bengal to Dutch rule**
 - **Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1824)** returned these places to British
 - ☞ Made it **binding on the Dutch** to ensure all **transfers of property** and establishments till/on March 1, 1825 AD.

English

- **Factors contributed:**
 - **Charter of Queen Elizabeth I** → **Francis Drake's** voyage the world in **1580**
 - **English victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588**
- In 1599, a group of English merchants a.k.a. '**Merchant Adventurers**' formed a company.
- **On December 31, 1600, Queen Elizabeth I** issued a charter with **rights of exclusive trading** to the company named the '**Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies**'.



- Initially, a **monopoly of 15 years** was granted, extended indefinitely in **May 1609**
- Shifting **Dutch focus to the East Indies**, the English turned to India for trade.

Expansion of the English Company

Expansion in West and South

1609	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir court to establish a factory at Surat but, didn't succeed ● Faced opposition from the Portuguese ● Left Agra in November 1611.
1611	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Started trading at Masulipatnam and later established a factory in 1616.
1612	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat; ● Received permission from Jahangir to establish a factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth in 1613.
1615	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sir Thomas Roe, an accredited ambassador of James I, came to the court of Jahangir, staying there till February 1619.
1632	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Received 'Golden Farman' issued by the Sultan of Golconda
1662	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bombay had been gifted to King Charles II by the King of Portugal as dowry when Charles married the Portuguese princess Catherine
1687	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seat of the Western Presidency shifted from Surat to Bombay

Expansion in Bengal

- **Shah Shuja**, the subahdar of Bengal in **1651**, allowed the **English to trade in Bengal** in return for an annual payment of Rs 3,000, in lieu of all duties.
- **Factories in Bengal: Hooghly (1651)**, Kasimbazar, Patna and Rajmahal.
- **William Hedges**, the first governor of the Company in Bengal, **appealed to Shayista Khan**, the Mughal governor of Bengal in **August 1682**, for **redressal of the grievance**.
 - Resulted in **hostilities b/w the English and the Mughals**.
- The English captured the **imperial forts at Thana** (modern Garden Reach), **raided Hijli** in east **Midnapur** and the **Mughal fortifications at Balasore**.
- English bought the **zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat)** from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200.
- Established **Fort William in 1700**,
 - **Seat of the eastern presidency** (Calcutta)
 - First President: **Sir Charles Eyre**



Farrukhsiyar's Farmans

- In 1715, **John Surman secured farmans from Farrukhsiyar** giving the Company **privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad.**
- **Magna Carta of the Company** and its important terms are:
 - **In Bengal:**
 - **Imports and exports were exempted** from additional customs duties in Bengal accepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.
 - **Permitted to issue dastaks** for the transportation of such goods.
 - **Permitted to rent more lands** around Calcutta.
 - **In Hyderabad, privilege of freedom** from duties in trade
 - Had to **pay the prevailing rent only for Madras.**
 - **In Surat**, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, **exempted from levy of all duties.**
 - Coins of **Company minted at Bombay** to have currency throughout the Mughal Empire.

French

Foundation of French Centers in India

- **Last Europeans to come to India with the purpose of trade.**
- **Louis XIV**, the king's famous minister Colbert laid the foundation of the **Compagnie des Indes Orientales (French EIC) in 1664..**
- Granted a **50-year monopoly on French** trade in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- In **1667, Francois Caron** headed an expedition to India, setting up a **factory in Surat.**
- **Mercara**, a Persian who accompanied Caron, **founded another French factory in Masulipatnam in 1669** after obtaining a patent from the **Sultan of Golconda.**
- In **1673**, French obtained permission from **Shaista Khan**, Mughal Subahdar of Bengal, to establish a **township at Chandernagore near Calcutta.**



Pondicherry- Center of French Power in India

- In 1673, **Sher Khan Lodi**, the governor of Valikandapuram (under the Bijapur Sultan), granted **Francois Martin**, the director of the Masulipatnam factory, a site for a settlement.
- **In 1674, Pondicherry was founded** and **Francois Martin** became **French governor.**
- Established its factories in coastal regions of India.
- Important trading Centers: **Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar**

French EIC

- Badly affected with the outbreak of **war b/w the Dutch and the French.**
- Bolstered by their alliance with the English since the Revolution of 1688, the **Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693.**
- **the Treaty of Ryswick** concluded in **September 1697** restored **Pondicherry** to the French
- **In 1720**, the French company was reorganized as the '**Perpetual Company of the Indies**' which revived its strength.

British French Rivalry

- **Anglo-French rivalry** in India reflected the **traditional rivalry of England and France** beginning with the outbreak of the **Austrian War of Succession** and ending with the conclusion of the **Seven Years War.**
- In 1740, the **political situation in south India was uncertain** and confused. **Nizam Asaf Jah of Hyderabad** was old and fully **engaged in battling the Marathas** in the western.
- **Decline of Hyderabad** was the signal for the **end of Muslim expansionism** and the English adventurers got their plans ready.

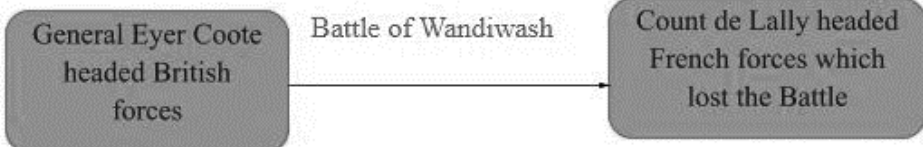
The Danes (Denmark)

- In 1616 the Danish EIC was founded.
- In 1620, a factory at **Tranquebar** near Tanjore was established.
- Their principal settlement was at **Serampore near Calcutta**.
- **Danish factories** were sold to **British government** in 1845.
- Danes are better **known** for their **missionary activities** than for commerce.




Carnatic Wars

<p>First Carnatic War (1740-48)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe which was caused by the Austrian War of Succession. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ English navy under Barnet seized French ships to provoke France. ○ Admiral La Bourdonnais, French governor of Mauritius retaliated by seizing Madras in 1746 with the help of the fleet from Mauritius. ● ended in 1748 with Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Madras handed back to English, & French got territories in North America. ● Remembered for the Battle of St. Thome (in Madras) fought b/w the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic, to whom the English appealed for help.
<p>Second Carnatic War (1749-54)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dupleix, the French governor → sought to increase his power and French political influence in southern India ● Hyderabad → After the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk → civil war b/w Nasir Jang, (son) and Muzaffar Jang (grandson) <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre> graph LR A["Nasir Jung Musafar Jung"] --> B["Claimed the Throne of Hyderabad"] </pre> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carnatic → Anwar-ud-din Khan vs Chanda Sahib. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre> graph LR A["Anwaruddin Khan Chandha Sahib"] --> B["Claimed the Throne of Carnatic"] </pre> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● French supported Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib while English sided Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-din. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre> graph LR A["Dupleix + Chandha Sahib + Musafar Jung"] -- "Battle of Ambur 1749" --> B["Defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din khan and made the Chandha Sahib the Nawab of Carnatic."] </pre> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Failed to provide effective assistance to Muhammad Ali at Trichinopoly, Robert Clive put forward the proposal for a diversionary attack on the governor of Madras, Saunders. ● Robert Clive attacked and captured Arcot. Mysore, Tanjore and the Maratha Chief, Morari Rao, came to aid of Trichinopoly, & of Clive & Stringer Lawrence. ● French faced heavy financial losses due to Dupleix's policy; recalled him in 1754. ● Godeheu succeeded Dupleix adopted a policy of negotiations with English and concluded a treaty with them. ● War ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754

Third Carnatic War (1758-63)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In Europe, when Austria wanted to recover Silesia in 1756, the Seven Years War (1756-63) started. ● In 1758, the French army under Count de Lally captured the English forts of St. David and Vizianagaram in India in 1758. ● Battle of Wandiwash- decisive battle of Third Carnatic War → English (victorious) in 1760 at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763): french allowed to use their settlements for commercial purposes only and banned fortification ● English became the supreme European power in the Indian subcontinent, since the Dutch had already been defeated in the Battle of Bidara in 1759.
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Reasons for English Success against Other European Power

Structure and Nature of the Trading Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● English EIC controlled by a board of directors elected annually. ● France and Portuguese companies: State owned and feudalistic. ● Monarch had >60% share in the French company and its directors were nominated by the monarch from the shareholders. ● b/w 1725 & 1765 company was managed as a department of State. 	
Navy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Royal Navy of Britain: largest and most advanced ● Victory against Spanish Armada and against French at Trafalgar had put Royal Navy at peak of European naval forces. ● In India too, the British defeated the Portuguese and the French due to strong and fast movement of the naval ships. 	
Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In England resulted with the innovation of new machines like the spinning Jenny, steam engine, and the power loom → greatly improved production in the fields of textile, metallurgy, steam power and agriculture. 	
Military Skill and Discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The British had a disciplined & well trained army. ● Technological developments equipped the military well. 	
Stable Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Britain had a stable government with efficient monarchs. ● France witnessed violent revolution in 1789 and Napoleon's defeat in 1815 weakened France's government position. ● Dutch EIC, affected by bankruptcy in 1800 coupled with revolution in 1830. 	
Use of Debt Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● World's first central bank, Bank of England was established to sell government debt to the money markets. ● Britain was enabled to spend much more on its military than its rivals. 	

Consolidation and Expansion of British Power in India

- The British EIC gradually expanded its trading activities in India after getting permission from the Mughals and the local rulers.

- During the course of Mughal rule decline, the British EIC developed a political power by the middle of the 18th century.
- The **British came as traders**, and realized that in order to obtain the profits from Indian trade, they had to secure political power, backed by force.

Characteristics of British Expansion in India

Territorial and commercial ambitions of the Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Company followed aggressive mercantilist policy in India ● Aim was to find a solution to its payment problem as trade imbalance was a continuous threat to EIC's solvency. ● Plunder and territorial acquisition emerged over time as the means to address the solvency issue 	
Growing boldness of the Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decline of Mughal power → empowered EIC to confront weaker rulers. ● EIC misused the privileges in Bengal given by Farrukhsiyar. ● Company not afraid of flouting state regulations. 	
Lack of unity in the Indian powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the absence of an economic transformation of the country the indigenous powers fought unending wars of expansion. ● Gave Europeans the opportunity to interfere in Indian affairs. 	
Company's superior alliance diplomacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EIC forged alliances with the Portuguese and later with Peshwa (1756) to defeat Tulajee Angre based in Vijaydurg. ● In Bengal EIC isolated Siraj-ud-daula by buying his rivals; ● Meddling in internal affairs & involved Nizams of Hyderabad in war against Tipu Sultan. ● EIC leaders proved skillful diplomats. They made sure that a lasting alliance of Indian powers against the British never materialized. 	
Resources of Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conquest of Bengal (1757-65) provided EIC money, men and material needed to conquer other regions of India. ● gave EIC easy access to the large military labour market 	
Vision, cohesion and discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Well trained and drilled Company troops were regularly paid in cash and were better disciplined. ● EIC officers, all Englishmen, created social cohesion under pressure. ● EIC represented a mercantile capitalist system different from the feudal Indian kingdoms. 	
Insufficient modernization & institutional weaknesses of Indian Rulers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impressed by European military technology and training methods, several Indian states modernized their armies by hiring European military experts. ● However, these modernization attempts had several noticeable weaknesses. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian states failed to evolve a system of military finance like the Company did. 2. Shinde state of Gwalior raised battalions led by English, European and Anglo-Indian officers who were paid in the jayedad system. i.e. revenue of a particular area was marked as payment to these foreign officers. 	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. the excessive reliance on European mercenaries proved fatal in certain cases. Ex: before Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05) all the European officers of Daulat Rao Shinde defected to the EIC under Lord Wellesley. 4. native rulers could not develop a corps of Indian officers because they trusted European commanders>their own relatives due to the constant court intrigue they faced.
Alienation of masses from the Indian rulers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indian states fell to the advancing Company during the 18th and 19th centuries or became part of Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance treaty system. ● Indian states did not try to convert their resistance to mass resistance because the Indian peasants did not sympathize with their rulers. ● Marathas, and the Pindaris which usually accompanied their armies as scouts and raiders, did not endear themselves to the people in many parts of India.

Bengal

- **Commercial interests in trading in Bengal**, as nearly **60% of the British imports** from Asia consisted of goods from **Bengal**.
- In 1700, **Murshid Quli Khan became the Dewan of Bengal** and ruled till his death in 1727. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, **Shujauddin** who ruled till 1739. After that, for a year (1739-40), **Sarfaraz Khan, an incapable son of Murshid Quli Khan, became the ruler**; he was **killed by Alivardi Khan**.
- The friction b/w the **English commercial interests and the Bengal government became the chief cause for conflict b/w the two**.
- During a short period b/w 1757 and 1765, the power gradually got transferred from the Nawabs of Bengal to the British with the latter defeating the former.



Nawabs of Bengal and the British

- **Murshid Quli Khan** was appointed as the **Diwan of Bengal by Aurangzeb**.
- **Shujauddin Khan, annexed Suba of Bihar** to become a part of Bengal.
- **Sarfaraz Khan took the title of Alam-ud—daula Haider Jung**.
- Alivardi Khan nominated **Siraj-ud-daula** as his successor.
- **Siraj-ud-daula prohibited the English from fortifying** their factories at Calcutta which led to the **Battle of Plassey in 1757**.
- **Mir Qasim granted Zamindari of Burdman, Midnapore and Chittagong to the British**.
- **Mir Jafar granted the right to free trade** in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa and the Zamindar of 24 Parganas to the British. He is aka the **Jackal of Clive**.
- **Najm-ud-daula** was the son of Mir Jafar and **made Nawab** British puppet ruler during the period of '**Dual System of Government**'.



Black Hole Tragedy (1756)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Siraj-ud-daula sieged Fort William. ● 146 British people were compelled to surrender. ● Stuffed for a night in a room of 18 square feet, with only two windows, and 123 people (Including natives) suffocated to death. ● Clive relieved Calcutta survivors & recovered the city on January 2, 1757 ● An indecisive engagement led to a treaty with Sirāj ud-Daula on February 9, which restored the company's privileges.
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Battle of Plassey (1757)

- Clive forged a secret alliance with the traitors of the nawab—**Mir Jafar, Rai Durlabh, Jagat Seth (an influential banker of Bengal) and Omi Chand.**
- On 23 June 1757, the armies of Siraj-ud-Daulah and the EIC met at Plassey (Palasi).
- Mir Jafar, the Commander in Chief of the Siraj-ud-Daulah did not take part in the battle.
- Jagat Seth, the richest banker of Bengal, also refused to help the Siraj-ud-Daulah
- **Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated, imprisoned and later killed.**
- **The British made Mir Jafar the nawab of Bengal.**
- After Plassey, the **English virtually monopolised the trade and commerce of Bengal.**



Impacts of Battle of Plassey

- British made **Mir Jafar a puppet** and constantly demanded money from him.
- **Obtained a grant of territories for maintenance of a properly equipped military force**
- **Supreme control of affairs passed to Clive.**
- **Sovereignty of English over Calcutta was recognised**, and posted a Resident at nawab's court.

Battle of Buxar

- **Mir Qasim tried to free himself** from British control.
- He **dismissed the British officials** and hired European experts to train his army.
- He **abolished all duties on internal trade** and made Indian and British merchants to trade on equal terms.
- The **British decided to depose Mir Qasim.**
- **Mir Qasim fled to Awadh** and **formed an alliance with Shuja-ud-Daulah**, the Nawab of Awadh and **Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor.**
- **Combined armies** that met the British forces at Buxar on 22 October 1764 were **defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro.**



Outcomes of the Battle

- **Mir Qasim was deposed and Mir Jafar was made the nawab.**
- **English were permitted duty-free trade in Bengal**, except for a **duty of 2% on salt.**
- **Treaty of Allahabad** was signed with **Shuja-ud-Daula and Shah Alam II**

Te Treaty of Allahabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Robert Clive concluded two important treaties at Allahabad in August 1765—one with the Nawab of Awadh and the other with the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II; ● Rs 50 lakh to the Company as war indemnity; ● Give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate. Shah Alam II agreed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection; ● issue a farman granting the diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the EIC in lieu of an annual payment of Rs 26 lakh;
Impact of Battle of Buxar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Awadh turned into a buffer state. ● Shah Alam II = 'rubber stamp' ● Company position strengthened in Bengal and northern India.

Dual Government in Bengal (1765-72)

- **Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government** in Bengal, i.e. the rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab in which the **diwani**, i.e. collecting revenues, and **nizamat**, i.e. Police and judicial functions, came under the control of the Company.
- Company acquired the **diwani functions from the emperor** and **nizamat functions from the subahdar** of Bengal
- **Nawab was responsible for maintaining peace and order**, but he depended both for funds and forces upon the Company.
- For the exercise of diwani functions, the Company appointed **two deputy diwans, Mohammad Reza Khan for Bengal and Raja Sitab Roy for Bihar.**
- **Warren Hastings did away with the dual system in 1772.**



Mysore

- **British expansion in Mysore** has three British imperatives.
 - To **protect its Malabar trade.**
 - Like Bombay, the Company was **worried about the security of Madras.**
 - The Company was **unhappy with the growing relations b/w Mysore and the French.**



Wodeyar Dynasty

- **Battle of Talikota (1565)** dealt a **deadly blow** to the great kingdom of Vijayanagara.
- In **1612** a Hindu kingdom under the **Wodeyars** emerged in the region of Mysore.
- **Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar II** ruled from 1734 to 1766.
- **Mysore emerged as a formidable power** under **Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan.**



Emergence of Haidar Ali

- Haidar Ali, born in 1721 **started his career as a horseman** in the Mysore army.
- Though **uneducated**, he possessed a **keen intellect and determination**
- **Repeated incursions of Marathas and of Nizam's troops** made Mysore financially and politically weak.
- Haidar Ali **usurped the royal authority** by becoming **de facto ruler of Mysore in 1761.**
- Haidar Ali **took the help of the French** to set up an **arms factory at Dindigul**, and also introduced **Western methods of training** for his army.
- He also **started to use diplomatic skills** to outmanoeuvre his opponents.
- Marathas under **Madhavrao** attacked Mysore and **defeated Haidar Ali in 1764, 1766, and 1771.**



Anglo-Mysore Wars

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nizam + Marathas + English vs Haidar Ali. ● Haider paid the Marathas to turn them neutral and converted the Nizam into his ally against Nawab of Arcot. ● English concluded treaty with Haidar on April 4, 1769—Treaty of Madras. <p>Treaty of Madras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Haidar Ali was promised the help of the English in case he was attacked by any other power.
Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1771, Haidar was attacked by the Marathas and the English failed to come to his aid. ● Haidar Ali accused the English of breaching the Treaty of Madras.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● American war of independence had broken out in which the French were against the English. ● Haidar forged an anti-English alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam. ● English (under Sir Eyre Coote) detached both the Marathas and the Nizam from Haidar's side. ● Haidar lost at Porto Novo in November 1781. <p>Treaty of Mangalore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Haidar Ali died of cancer and his son, Tipu Sultan carried on the war for one year. ● Signed the Treaty of Mangalore (March, 1784). ● Under which each party gave back the territories it had taken from other.
<p>Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1790, Tipu declared war against Travancore for restoration of his rights. ● The English, siding with Travancore, attacked Tipu. ● In 1790, Tipu defeated the English under General Meadows. ● In 1791, Cornwallis marched to Seringapatam. ● With the support of the Marathas and the Nizam, the English attacked Seringapatam. ● Tipu lost and signed the Treaty of Seringapatam. <p>Treaty of Seringapatam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nearly half of the Mysorean territory was taken over by the victors. ● Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar went to the English. ● Marathas got the regions surrounding the Tungabhadra and its tributaries. ● Nizam acquired the areas from Krishna to beyond the Pennar. ● A war damage of three crore rupees was also taken from Tipu. ● Tipu's two sons were taken as hostages by the English.
<p>Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1798-99)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tipu fulfilled all terms of Treaty of Seringapatam and got his sons released. ● In 1796, Hindu ruler of Wodeyar dynasty died, Tipu declared himself sultan. ● In 1798, Lord Wellesley succeeded Sir John Shore as the new Governor General, concerned about Tipu's growing friendship with French. ● Wellesley aimed at annihilating Tipu's independence through the system of Subsidiary Alliance. ● War began on April 17, 1799 and ended on May 4, 1799 with the fall of Seringapatam. ● Tipu was defeated first by English General Stuart and then by General Harris. ● The English were again helped by the Marathas and the Nizam. ● Tipu died ● English throned a boy from earlier Hindu royal family of Mysore as the maharaja and also imposed on him the subsidiary alliance system.

Mysore after Tipu Sultan

- **Wellesley offered the Soonda and Harponelly districts** of Mysore Kingdom **to the Marathas** but later refused.
- The **Nizam was given the districts of Gooty and Gurrarakonda.**
- The **English took possession of Kanara, Wayanad, Coimbatore, Dwaraporam and Seringapatam.**

- The new state of **Mysore was handed over to the old Hindu dynasty (Wodeyars) under a minor ruler Krishnaraja III, who accepted the subsidiary alliance.**
- **In 1831 William Bentinck took control of Mysore on grounds of misgovernance.**
- **In 1881 Lord Ripon restored the kingdom to its ruler.**



Marathas

- Peshwa was the head of the Maratha confederacy and controlled a large portion of the country.
- **Bajirao I (1720-40), considered greatest of all the Peshwas, had started a confederacy of prominent Maratha chiefs and appease the Kshatriyation of the Marathas (Peshwas were brahmins) led by the Senapati Dabodi.**
- Under the arrangement, **each prominent family under a chief was assigned a sphere of influence which was supposed to conquer and rule, but in the name of the then Maratha king, Shahu.**
- Maratha families which emerged prominently were—**(i) the Gaekwad of Baroda, (ii) the Bhonsle of Nagpur, (iii) the Holkars of Indore, (iv) the Sindhias of Gwalior, and (v) the Peshwa of Poona.**
- Confederacy, under **Bajirao I to Madhavrao I** worked cordially but the **Third Battle of Panipat (1761)** changed everything.
- The **defeat at Panipat** and later the **death of Peshwa, Madhavrao I, in 1772, weakened the control of the Peshwas** over the confederacy.
- **The British and the Marathas fought three wars**



Anglo-Maratha Wars

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raghunath Rao had concluded the treaty of Surat with the English in 1775, agreeing to cede Salsette and Bassein in return for the post of Peshwa. ● British Calcutta Council, condemned the Treaty of Surat (1775) and sent Colonel Upton to Pune to annul it and make a new treaty (Treaty of Purandar, 1776) . ● In 1777, Nana Phadnavis violated his treaty by granting the French a port on the west coast. The English retaliated by sending a force towards Pune. ● Maratha army was commanded by Mahadji Sindhia (aka Mahadji Shinde). ● English signed the Treaty of Wadgaon that forced Bombay government to relinquish all territories acquired by the English since 1775. <p>Treaty of Salbai (1782)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Governor-General in Bengal, rejected the Treaty of Wadgaon and sent a large force under Colonel Goddard. Sindhia proposed a new treaty b/w the Peshwa and the English, and the Treaty of Salbai was signed in May 1782. ● The treaty guaranteed peace b/w the two sides for twenty years.
Second Anglo Maratha War (1803-1805)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan committed suicide in 1795 and Bajirao II, son of Raghunathrao, became the Peshwa. ● On April 1, 1801 the Peshwa brutally murdered the brother of Jaswantrao Holkar, Vithuji. A furious Jaswant arrayed his forces against the combined armies of Sindhia and Bajirao II. ● Bajirao II fled to Bassein where, on December 31, 1802, he signed a treaty with the English.
Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pindaris were attached to Maratha armies as mercenaries could not get regular employment when Marathas became weak. ● They started plundering neighbouring territories, including those of the Company. ● The English charged the Marathas with giving shelter to the Pindaris.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lord Hastings’ actions taken against the Pindaris were seen as a transgression of the sovereignty of the Marathas. ● A repentant Bajirao II made a last bid in 1817 by rallying together the Maratha chiefs against the English. ● The Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona and Appa Sahib of Nagpur attacked the residency at Nagpur. ● The English, striking back vigorously, succeeded in not allowing the Peshwa to exert his authority again on the Maratha confederacy. ● The Peshwa was defeated at Khirki, Bhonsle at Sitabuldi, & Holkar at Mahidpur. ● Some important treaties signed were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ June 1817, Treaty of Poona, with Peshwa. ○ November 1817, Treaty of Gwalior, with Sindhia. ○ January 1818, Treaty of Mandsaur, with Holkar ● Peshwa was exiled to North India and territories were taken over by British
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Punjab

- After the murder of the last Sikh guru, **Guru Govind Singh**, a section of Sikhs under the leadership of **Banda Bahadur** revolted against the **Mughals**.
- In **1715**, **Banda Bahadur** was defeated by **Farrukhsiyar** and put to death in 1716. Thus the **Sikhs got divided into** two groups—**Bandai (liberal)** and **Tat Khalsa (Orthodox)**.
- In 1784 **Kapur Singh Faizullapuria** organized the **Sikhs under Dal Khalsa**, to unite Sikhs politically, culturally, and economically.
- Khalsa was formed into two sections— **Budha Dal**, the army of the veterans, and **Taruna Dal**, the army of the young.
- **Sikhs consolidated in misls** (military brotherhoods with a democratic set-up)
- Divided into a total of **twelve misls**, led and dominated by certain powerful Sikh families, which congregated at **Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar** twice a year for a **Sarbat Khalsa** on Diwali and Holi.
- **Sikh military organizations** gained valuable operational mobility due to the misl system, in course of time these **misls came to dominate designated areas of Punjab**.



Maharaja Ranjit Singh

- Son of **Mahan Singh**, the leader of the **Sukarchakiya misl**.
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh **founded the Sikh Kingdom** and became the **Maharaja** despite the **monarchy not being sanctioned** by the Sikh religion.
- Sikh Misls were guided by **Sarbat Khalsa**



Ranjit Singh’s Reign

- **Sikhs were temporarily united** into a state which ruled from **Kashmir in the north to Sindh in the south** and **Afghanistan in the north-west to Haryana in the east**.
- Upon the defeat of the Marathas the **Company and the Sikh state became immediate neighbors**.
- Their relations at the time were defined by the **Treaty of Amritsar (1809)**.

Treaty of Amritsar

- Ranjit Singh offered to accept **Metcalf’s proposal** of an **offensive and defensive alliance** on the condition that the **English would remain neutral in case of a Sikh-Afghan war** However, the **negotiations failed**.
- **To avoid Napoleonic danger**, English became more assertive and **Ranjit Singh signed the Treaty of Amritsar** (April 25, 1809).
- Ranjit Singh's ambition to extend his rule over the entire Sikh nation shattered by **accepting the river Sutlej as the boundary line for his dominions** and the Company’s.



- In June 1838, Ranjit Singh was compelled by political compulsions to **sign the Tripartite Treaty with the English**; however **he refused to give passage to the British army** through his territories to **attack Dost Mohammad, the Afghan Amir**.
- Ranjit Singh died in June 1839 and with his death the process of the decline of his empire began.

Anglo-Sikh Wars

- The Anglo-Sikh wars gave the two sides a mutual respect for each other's fighting prowess.
- The Sikhs were to fight loyally on the British side in the Revolt of 1857 and in many other campaigns and wars upto the Indian independence in 1947.



<p>First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First Anglo-Sikh war was attributed to the action of the Sikh army crossing the River Sutlej on December 11, 1845. ● English saw that step as an aggressive manoeuvre and declared war. ● War began in December 1845 under the Sikh commander Lal Singh. ● But the treachery of Lal Singh and Teja Singh caused five successive defeats to the Sikhs at Mudki (December 18, 1845), Ferozeshah (December 21-22, 1845), Buddelwal, Aliwal (January 28, 1846), and at Sobraon (February 10, 1846). ● Lahore fell to the British forces on February 20, 1846. <p>Treaty of Lahore (March 8, 1846)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● >1 crore of rupees was to be given to the English. ● Jalandhar Doab (b/w Beas and Sutlej) was annexed to EIC's dominions. ● A British resident was to be established at Lahore under Henry Lawrence. ● The strength of the Sikh army was reduced. ● Daleep Singh was recognised as the ruler under Rani Jindan as regent and Lal Singh as wazir. ● Kashmir including Jammu was sold to Gulab Singh as sikh didn't pay the complete war indemnity. ● The transfer of Kashmir to Gulab Singh was formalised by a separate treaty on March 16, 1846. <p>Treaty of Bhairawal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In December, 1846, the Treaty of Bhairawal was signed. ● Rani Jindan was removed as regent and a council of regency for Punjab was set up. ● The council was presided over by the English Resident, Henry Lawrence.
<p>Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inhuman treatment meted out to Rani Jindan, who was sent to Benares as a pensioner, added to the resentment of the Sikhs. ● Mulraj, the governor of Multan, revolted and murdered two English officers. ● Sher Singh joined Mulraj, leading to a mass uprising in Multan. ● Lord Dalhousie fought three important battles before the final annexation of Punjab. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Battle of Ramnagar, led by Sir Hugh Gough, the commander-in-chief of the Company. ○ Battle of Chillianwala, January, 1849. ○ Battle of Gujarat, February 21, 1849; the Sikh army surrendered at Rawalpindi, and their Afghan allies were chased out of India. (Gujarat is a small town on the banks of River Jhelum.)

British Expansion in Neighbouring countries

- Britain defeated the Dutch, French and Portuguese, and was in a strong position.
- In the context of the defence of the land frontier, the Russian and the Chinese affairs figured prominently in the diplomatic and military concerns of India.



Anglo-Afghan relations

- British fought **two wars** with Afghanistan. Britain was **expanding colonial power in West, South, and East Asia**, Russia was an **expanding power in Central Asia**.
- The two imperialisms **openly clashed all over Asia**.
- In **1855**, Britain in alliance with France and Turkey, fought a war with Russia, k/the **Crimean War**.
- After the **Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828)**, the English got alarmed about possible Russian plans regarding India.
- **Afghanistan was placed in a crucial position** geographically from the British point of view.



The First Afghan War (1839-42)

- **Auckland decided to replace Dost Mohammed** with a friendly ruler. His gaze fell on **Shah Shuja**
- On 26 June 1838, the **British, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and Shah Shuja signed a treaty at Lahore to help Shah Shuja** to capture power in Afghanistan.
- The three allies **launched an attack on Afghanistan** in February 1839.
- But **Ranjit Singh hung back** and the British forces had only to take the lead
- **Kabul fell to the English** on 7 August 1839, and **Shah Shuja** was immediately **placed on the throne**.
- **Dost Muhammed was captured** in November 1840 and sent to India as a prisoner.
- **Afghan tribes rose in revolt**.
- On 11 December 1841, the British were **compelled to sign a treaty with the Afghan chiefs** and agreed to **evacuate Afghanistan and to restore Dost Mohammed**.
- **British forces withdrew**, the Afghan were attacked all along the way.
- **British reoccupied Kabul** on 16 September 1842.
- With a **settlement with Dost Mohammed**, the **British evacuated Kabul** and recognized him as the **independent ruler of Afghanistan**.



Second Afghan War

- The policy of non-interference did not last very long.
- **Anglo-Russian ambitions clashed** more openly in the **Balkans and West Asia**.
- **British to make Afghanistan a subsidiary state**.
- **Sher Ali, the Afghan ruler** or Amir, was quite **willing to cooperate with the British** in eliminating any threat from the North and offered an alliance against Russia.
- **British refused and demanded the unilateral right to keep a British mission at Kabul** and to exercise control over Afghanistan's foreign relations.
- When **Sher Ali refused** to comply, he was **declared to be anti-British and pro-Russia**.
- **Lytton proposed gradual disintegration and weakening of the Afghan power**.
- **British attack on Afghanistan** was launched in 1878 and signed the **Treaty of Gandamak** by which the **British secured all they had desired**.
- But on 3 September 1879, the **British Resident, Major Cavagnari**, and his military escort were attacked and **killed by rebellious Afghan troops**.
- In 1880, **Lytton was replaced by a new Viceroy, Lord Ripon**.
- **Ripon rapidly reversed Lytton's aggressive policy and adopted the policy of non-interference and friendly relations with Afghanistan**.
- Ripon **recognized Abdur Rahman**, a grandson of Dost Mohammed, as the **new ruler of Afghanistan**.



- **British agreed to pay Amir an annual subsidy** and to come to his support in case of foreign aggression.

Third Anglo-Afghan War

- The **Russian Revolution inspired new anti-imperialist sentiments** in Afghanistan.
- Disappearance of Imperial Russia, removed the perpetual fear of aggression from Afghanistan.
- The **Afghans now demanded full Independence** from British control.
- **Amanullah, the new Amir, declared open war** with British India.
- **Peace came in 1921 by a treaty, Afghanistan recovered its independence** in foreign affairs.



Anglo-Burmese relations

- Forest resources of Burma and the French ambitions in Burma resulted in three Anglo-Burmese Wars.
- And in the end, the annexation of Burma into British India in 1885.



First Burma War (1824-26)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes: Burmese expansion to westwards and occupation of Arakan and Manipur, and the threat to Assam and the Brahmaputra Valley ● The British expeditionary forces occupied Rangoon in May 1824 and reached within 72 km of the capital at Ava. ● The Treaty of Yandabo was signed in 1826.
Second Burma War (1852)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● British commercial need and the imperialist policy of Lord Dalhousie led to a second war. ● The British occupied Pegu, an intense guerrilla resistance that had been overcome and British control over lower Burma established.
Third Burma War (1885)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After the Death of Burmese King Bhindan, Thibaw succeeded to the throne, who was hostile towards the British from the beginning itself. ● Thibaw had commercial treaties with France, Germany and Italy. ● A fine had been imposed on a British timber company by Thibaw. ● Dufferin ordered the invasion and final annexation of upper Burma in 1885. ● The British faced a strong guerrilla uprising in the whole of Burma. ● Burma was separated from India in 1935.

British Policies of Expansion

- The British paramountcy was carried on by the Company during the 1757-1857 period through a two-fold method: (a) **policy of annexation by conquest or war**; and (b) **policy of annexation by diplomacy and administrative mechanisms**.
- In the case of many other powers, the **British applied diplomatic and administrative policies**.
- Ex: Warren Hastings '**ring-fence policy**', Wellesley's system of '**subsidiary alliance**' and Dalhousie's '**doctrine of lapse**'.



Policy of Ring Fence

- **Warren Hastings followed a policy of ring-fence** which aimed at **creating buffer zones** to defend the Company's frontiers.
- It was the **policy of defence** of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories.
- The states brought under the ring-fence system were **assured of military assistance against external aggression**—but at their own expense.



- These allies were **required to maintain subsidiary forces** which were to be organised, equipped and commanded by the officers of the Company.
- **Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance** was, in fact, an extension of the ring-fence system.

Policy of Subsidiary Alliance

- **Introduced by:** The subsidiary alliance system was used by **Lord Wellesley**.
- **Subsidiary alliance system:** Under the system, the allying Indian state rulers were compelled to accept the **permanent stationing of a British force** within his territory and to **pay a subsidy for its maintenance**.
- **Indian rulers could not employ any European in his service** without the prior approval of the British. **Nor could negotiate with any other Indian ruler** without consultation of the governor-general.
- In return, the **British would defend the ruler** from his enemies and adopt a **policy of noninterference** in the internal matters of the allied state.
- Subsidiary alliances brought immense gains for the EIC by extending its territories. Over 100 small and big states of India signed the subsidiary treaty.



Use of Subsidiary Alliance

- There were **four stages** in the application of the **subsidiary alliance**.
- **First Stage: English agreed to help a native ruler** with a fixed force for a fixed amount of money.
- **Second stage: English agreed to maintain a fixed and permanent military** force to help their ally in return for a fixed annual amount of money.
- **Third stage: Company promised to recruit, train, and maintain a fixed number of soldiers** under British officers which would be available for ruler personal and family's protection.
- **Fourth stage**
 - **The money or the protection fee was fixed**, usually at a high level.
 - **English agreed to maintain a permanent and fixed subsidiary force** within the territory of their ally and, in return, took over a part of the territory of the ally permanently to themselves.
- Indian princes & States which Accepted Alliance
 - **Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800)**
 - **Ruler of Mysore (1799)**
 - **The ruler of Tanjore (October 1799)**
 - **Nawab of Awadh (November 1801)**
 - **Peshwa (December 1801)**
 - **Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803)**
 - **Sindhia (February 1804)**
 - **Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818).**
 - **Holkars were the last Maratha confederation (1818).**

Doctrine of Lapse

- Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by **Lord Dalhousie**
- **The doctrine stated that the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the state.**
- It was for **paramount power (the British) to decide whether to bestow the state on the adopted son or to annex it.**
- **Maharaja Ranjit Singh had annexed** a few of his feudatory principalities **on account of 'lapse'.**
- States Annexed under Doctrine of Lapse
 - **Satara (1848)**
 - **Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849)**
 - **Bhagat (1850)**
 - **Udaipur (1852)**
 - **Jhansi (1853)**
 - **Nagpur (1854)**
 - **Tore and Arcot (1855)**

