

Contents

Chapter 1 – Sources for the History of Modern India 12

Central Govt. Archives.....	12
State Govt. Archives	12
Judicial Records	12
Published and Private Archives	12
Biographies, Memoir and Travel account....	12
Newspapers and Journals.....	12
Oral Evidences.....	13
Creative literature	13
Paintings.....	13

Chapter 2 – Major Approaches to the History of Modern India..... 14

Colonial Approach	14
Nationalist Approach.....	14
Marxist Approach-Karl Marx.....	14
Subaltern Approach	14
Communalist Approach	14
Cambridge Approach.....	14
Liberal/Neo-Liberal Approach	14
Feminist Approach	14

Chapter 3 - Advent of the Europeans in India 16

Portuguese.....	16
The Dutch.....	16
The English.....	16
The French.....	17
First Carnatic War (1740-48).....	17
Second Carnatic War (1749-54).....	17
Third Carnatic War (1758-63).....	17
Causes for the English Success and the French Failure	17
The Danes.....	18

Chapter 4 - India on the Eve of British Conquest..... 19

External Challenges.....	19
Internal Challenges.....	19
Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire.....	19
Rise of Regional States	20
Socio-Economic- Cultural Conditions.....	20

Chapter 5 - Expansion and Consolidation of British Power in India..... 22

The British Imperial History.....	22
When did the British Period Begin in India?	22
Causes of British Success in India.....	22
British Conquest of Bengal	22
Challenges Before Siraj-ud-daula.....	22
The Battle of Plassey.....	22
Mir Kasim and the Treaty of 1760.....	23
The Battle of Buxar	23
The Treaty of Allahabad.....	23
Dual Government in Bengal (1765-72).....	23
Mysore's Resistance to the Company	24
First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69).....	24
Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84).....	24
Third Anglo-Mysore War	24
Fourth Anglo-Mysore War	24
Anglo-Maratha Struggle for Supremacy.....	24
First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)	24
Second Anglo Maratha War (1803-1805).....	25
Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19)	25
Why the Marathas Lost.....	25
Conquest of Sindh	25
Tripartite Treaty of 1838.....	26
Conquest of Punjab.....	26
First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46).....	26
Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)	27
Extension of British Paramountcy Through Administrative Policy	27
The Policy of Ring-Fence.....	27

Subsidiary Alliance.....	27	Wahabi Movement.....	32
Doctrine of Lapse	27	Kuka Movement.....	33
Relations of British India with Neighbouring Countries	28	Peasant Movements with Religious Overtones	33
Anglo-Bhutanese Relations.....	28	Narkelberia Uprising	33
Anglo-Nepalese Relations.....	28	The Pagal Panthis	33
Anglo-Burmese Relations.....	28	Faraizi Revolt.....	33
Anglo-Tibetan Relations.....	28	Moplah Uprisings	33
Anglo-Afghan Relations.....	28	Tribal Revolts	33
John Lawrence and the Policy of Masterly Inactivity	29	Different Causes for Mainland and North-Eastern Tribal Revolts.....	33
Lytton and the Policy of Proud Reserve.....	29	Characteristics of Tribal Revolts	33
British India and the North-West Frontier .	29	Chuar Uprising or Revolt of the Jungle Mahal	34
Chapter 6 - People's Resistance Against British Before 1857	30	Kol Mutiny (1831)- Chotanagpur.....	34
Causative Factors for People's Uprisings	30	Ho and Munda Uprisings (1820-1837)	34
Major Causes of Civil Uprisings.....	30	The Santhal Rebellion (1855-56).....	34
Important Civil Uprisings	30	Khond Uprisings (1837-1856)	34
Sanyasi Revolt or Fakir Rebellion (1763-1800).....	30	Koya Revolts.....	34
Revolt in Midnapore and Dhalbhum (1766-74).....	30	Bhil Revolts	34
Revolt of Moamarias (1769-99)	30	Koli Risings.....	34
Civil Uprisings in Gorakhpur, Basti and Bahaich (1781).....	30	Ramosi Risings	34
Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram (1794).....	31	Tribal Movements of the North-East.....	34
Revolt of Dhundia in Bednur (1799-1800)	31	Sepoy Mutinies	35
Civil Rebellion in Awadh (1799)	31	Causes.....	35
Uprisings in Ganjam and Gumsur (1800, 1835-37)	31	Important Mutinies	35
Uprisings in Palamau (1800-02).....	31	Weaknesses of People's Uprisings.....	35
Poligars' Revolt (1795-1805)	31	Chapter 7 - The Revolt of 1857	36
Uprising in Bhiwani (1809).....	31	Major Causes.....	36
Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt (1808-1809).....	31	Economic Causes	36
Disturbances in Bundelkhand (1808-12).....	31	Political Causes.....	36
Parlakimedi Outbreak (1813-34)	32	Administrative Causes	36
Kutch or Cutch Rebellion (1816-1832).....	32	Socio-Religious Causes.....	36
Rising at Bareilly (1816)	32	Influence of Outside Events	36
Upsurge in Hathras (1817)	32	Discontent Among Sepoys.....	36
Paika Rebellion (1817)	32	Beginning and Spread of the Revolt.....	36
Waghera Rising (1818-1820).....	32	Civilians Join	37
Ahom Revolt (1828)	32	Storm Centres and Leaders of the Revolt	37
Surat Salt Agitations (1840s).....	32	Suppression of the Revolt	37
Kolhapur and Savantvadi Revolts.....	32	Why the Revolt Failed	37
		Nature of the Revolt	37

Consequences	37	Dharma Sabha	45
Significance of the Revolt.....	38	Bharat Dharma Mahamandala	45
Chapter 8 - Socio-Religious Reform		Radhaswami Movement.....	45
Movements General Features	39	The SNDP movement.....	45
Factors Giving Rise to Desire for Reform	39	Vokkaliga Sangha	45
Impact of British Rule	39	Justice Movement.....	45
Religious and Social Ills.....	39	Self-Respect Movement	45
Depressing Position of Women.....	39	Temple Entry Movement	45
The Caste Problem.....	39	Indian Social Conference.....	45
Social and Ideological Bases of Reform	39	Wahabi/Walliullah Movement.....	45
Two Streams.....	39	Faraizi Movement	45
Fight for Betterment of Position of Women	40	Ahmadiyya Movement	46
Struggle Against Caste-Based Exploitation.....	40	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh	
Chapter 9 - A General Survey of Socio-		Movement	46
Cultural Reform Movements	42	The Deoband School (Darul Uloom)	46
Raja Rammohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj	42	Parsi Reform Movements.....	46
Social Reform	42	Sikh Reform Movements	46
Debendranath Tagore and Brahmo Samaj ..	42	The Theosophical Movement	46
Keshab Chandra Sen and the Brahmo Samaj		Significance of Reform Movements.....	47
.....	42	Positive Aspects	47
Prarthana Samaj	42	Negative Aspects	47
Young Bengal Movement and Henry Vivian		Chapter 10 - Beginning of Modern	
Derozio	43	Nationalism in India.....	48
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.....	43	Political Associations Before Indian National	
Balshastri Jambhekar	43	Congress	48
Paramahansa Mandali.....	43	Chapter 11 - Indian National Congress	
Satyashodhak Samaj and Jyotiba or Jyotirao		Foundation and the Moderate Phase	
Phule	43	50
Gopalhari Deshmukh 'Lokahitawadi'	43	Foundation of Indian National Congress	50
Gopal Ganesh Agarkar.....	43	Safety Valve Theory.....	50
The Servants of India Society	44	Aims and Objectives of the Congress.....	50
Social Service League.....	44	Era of Moderates (1885-1905).....	50
The Ramakrishna Movement and Swami		Contributions of Moderate Nationalists.....	50
Vivekananda.....	44	Early Nationalists	51
Swami Vivekananda.....	44	Role of Masses	51
Dayananda Saraswati and Arya Samaj	44	Attitude of the Government	51
Seva Sadan	44		
Dev Samaj.....	45		

Chapter 12 - Era of Militant Nationalism (1905-1909)..... 52

Growth of Militant Nationalism..... 52

Why Militant Nationalism Grew 52

The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement..... 52

Anti-Partition Campaign Under Moderates (1903-05)..... 53

Evaluation of the Swadeshi Movement 53

The Surat Split..... 54

Government Repression 54

The Government Strategy 54

Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 or Indian Councils Act of 1909 54

The Reforms 54

Chapter 13 - First Phase of Revolutionary Activities (1907-1917)..... 56

Surge of Revolutionary Activities 56

The Revolutionary Programme..... 56

Revolutionary Activities..... 56

Bengal..... 56

Maharashtra 56

Abroad..... 57

Chapter 14 - First World War and Nationalist Response..... 58**Chapter 15 - Emergence of Gandhi..60**

Post-War Economic Hardships..... 60

Expectations of Political Gains..... 60

Government of India Act, 1919 60

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi 61

Gandhi's Experience in South Africa..... 61

Gandhi in India..... 62

Champaran Satyagraha (1917) First Civil Disobedience 62

Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) First Hunger Strike 62

Kheda Satyagraha (1918) First Non-Cooperation. 62

Rowlatt Act, Satyagraha, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre 63

The Hunter Committee 64

Chapter 16 - Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Aandolan... 65

The Khilafat Issue..... 65

The Khalifat-Non-Cooperation Programme 65

The Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement .. 65

Spread of the Movement 66

People's Response..... 66

Chauri Chaura Incident..... 66

Why Gandhi Withdrew the Movement..... 67

Evaluation of Khilafat Non-Cooperation Movement 67

Chapter 17 -Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces..... 68

Swarajists and No-Changers 68

Swarajists' Arguments 68

No-Changers' Arguments..... 68

The Swarajist Manifesto for Elections 68

Achievements..... 68

Drawbacks..... 69

Constructive Work by No-Changers 69

Emergence of New Forces: Socialistic Ideas, Youth Power, Trade Unionism..... 69

Marxist and Socialist Ideas..... 69

Trade Unionism 69

Caste Movements 69

Revolutionary Activity with a Turn towards Socialism..... 70

Why Attraction for Revolutionary Activity..... 70

Major Influences 70

Punjab-United Provinces-Bihar 70

Kakori Robbery (August 1925)..... 70

The HSRA 70

Saunders' Murder (1928) 70

Bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly (1929) 70

Action against the Revolutionaries 70

Bengal..... 71

Chittagong Armoury Raid (April 1930)..... 71

Ideological Rethinking 71

Redefining Revolution..... 71

Chapter 18 - Simon Commission and the Nehru Report..... 72

Appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission	72
Indian Response	72
Congress Response.....	72
Public Response.....	72
Dr Ambedkar and the Simon Commission	72
Impact of Appointment of Simon Commission on the National Movement.....	72
The Simon Commission Recommendations- May 1930	73
Nehru Report.....	73
Main Recommendations	73
The Muslim and Hindu Communal Responses.....	73
Delhi Proposals of Muslim League	73
Hindu Mahasabha Demands.....	73
Compromises	73
Amendments Proposed by Jinnah	73
Jinnah's Fourteen Points	74
Nehru Report Found Unsatisfactory.....	74

Chapter 19 - Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences..... 75

The Run-up to Civil Disobedience Movement	75
Political Activity during 1929.....	75
Irwin's Declaration	75
Delhi Manifesto	75
Lahore Congress and Purna Swaraj.....	75
January 26, 1930: the Independence Pledge	75
Civil Disobedience Movement.....	76
Dandi March.....	76
Spread of Salt Law Disobedience.....	76
Gandhi-Irwin Pact (Delhi Pact).....	78
Evaluation of Civil Disobedience Movement	78
Comparison to Non-Cooperation Movement.....	78
Karachi Congress Session	78
Congress Resolutions at Karachi.....	78
The Round Table Conferences	79
First Round Table Conference.....	79

Second Round Table Conference.....	79
Third Round Table Conference.....	80
Civil Disobedience Resumed.....	80
Changed Government Attitude After Second RTC.	80
Government Action	80
Popular Response	80
Communal Award and Poona Pact.....	80
Main Provisions of the Communal Award.....	80
Congress Stand.....	81
Gandhi's Response.....	81
Poona Pact.....	81
Impact of Poona Pact on Dalits.....	81
Joint Electorates and Its Impact on Depressed Classes.....	81
Gandhi's Harijan Campaign	81
Impact of the Campaign.....	82
Ideological Differences and Similarities between Gandhi and Ambedkar	82

Chapter 20 - Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement..... 83

The First Stage Debate	83
Nehru's Vision.....	83
Nehru's Opposition to Struggle-Truce-Struggle Strategy.....	83
Council Entry.....	83
Government of India Act, 1935.....	83
An All India Federation.....	83
Federal Level.....	83
Provincial Autonomy	84
Evaluation of the Act.....	84
The Long-Term British Strategy	84
Nationalists' Response.....	84
The Second Stage Debate	84
Divided Opinion	84
Congress Manifesto for Elections.....	85

Chapter 21 - Congress Rule in Provinces..... 86

Gandhi's Advice.....	86
Work under Congress Ministries	86
Civil Liberties	86

Agrarian Reforms.....	86
Attitude Towards Labour	86
Social Welfare Reforms	86
Evaluation	86
Chapter 22 - Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II.....	88
Haripura and Tripuri Sessions: Subhash Bose's Views.....	88
Haripura	88
Tripuri	88
Gandhi and Bose: Ideological Differences ...	88
Non-Violence versus Militant Approach.....	88
Means and Ends	88
Form of Government	89
Militarism	89
Ideas on Economy	89
Religion.....	89
Caste and Untouchability.....	89
Women.....	89
Education.....	90
Second World War and Nationalistic Response	90
CWC Meeting at Wardha	90
Government Attitude and Congress Ministries' Resignation	90
Government's Hidden Agenda.....	90
August Offer	91
Responses.....	91
Individual Satyagraha	91
Gandhi Designates Nehru as his Successor.	91
Cripps Mission.....	91
Why Cripps Mission was Sent.....	91
Main Proposals.....	92
Why Cripps Mission Failed	92
Chapter 23 - Quit India Movement, Demand for Pakistan, and the INA... 93	
Why Start a Struggle Now.....	93
The 'Quit India' Resolution.....	93
Gandhi's General Instructions to Different Sections.....	93

Spread of the Movement.....	93
Underground Activity.....	93
Parallel Governments.....	93
Extent of Mass Participation.....	93
Estimate.....	93
Famine of 1943	94
Rajagopalachari Formula.....	94
Desai-Liaquat Pact.....	94
Wavell Plan.....	94
Why the Government was keen on a Solution Now	94
The Indian National Army and Subhash Bose	94
Origin and First Phase.....	95

Chapter 24 - Post-War National Scenario..... 96

Two Strands of National Upsurge.....	96
Government's Attitude.....	96
Congress Election Campaign and INA trial .	96
Congress Support for INA Prisoners.....	96
Three Upsurges—Winter of 1945-46	96
Three-Stage Pattern	96
Evaluation of Potential and Impact of the Three Upsurges.....	97
Election Results	97
Performance of the Congress.....	97
Muslim League's Performance	97
The Cabinet Mission 1946	97
Why British Withdrawal Seemed Imminent Now .	97
On the Eve of Cabinet Mission Plan.....	97
Cabinet Mission Plan—Main Points.....	97
Different Interpretations of the Grouping Clause..	98
Characteristic Features of Indian Communalism... 99	
Reasons for Growth of Communalism	99
Evolution of the Two-Nation Theory.....	100

Chapter 25 - Independence with Partition..... 101

Attlee's Statement of February 20, 1947 ...	101
Why a Date Fixed by Government for Withdrawal	101

Congress Stand.....	101
Independence and Partition	101
Mountbatten as the Viceroy	101
Mountbatten Plan, June 3, 1947	101
Indian Independence Act.....	101
Problems of Early Withdrawal.....	102
Integration of States.....	102
Inevitability of Partition.....	102
Gandhi's Helplessness.....	102

Chapter 26 - Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments..... 103

The Regulating Act of 1773.....	103
Pitt's India Act of 1784.....	103
The Act of 1786	103
The Charter Act of 1793	103
The Charter Act of 1813	103
The Charter Act of 1833	103
The Charter Act of 1853	103
The Act for Better Government of India, 1858.....	104
Indian Councils Act, 1861.....	104
Indian Councils Act, 1892.....	104
Indian Councils Act, 1909/Morley-Minto Reforms	104
Government of India Act, 1919/ Montague-Chelmsford Reforms	104
Simon Commission	104
Government of India Act, 1935	104
Evolution of Civil Services in India.....	105
Indian Civil Service Act, 1861	105
Montford Reforms (1919).....	105
Lee Commission (1924)	105
Government of India Act, 1935	105
Evaluation of Civil Services under British Rule	105
Evolution of Police System in Modern India	105
Military Under the British.....	106
Development of Judiciary in British India.....	106
Reforms under Warren Hastings	106
Reforms under Cornwallis	106
Reforms under William Bentinck.....	106

Later Developments.....	106
Evaluation.....	107
Major Changes in Administrative Structure after 1857.....	107
Central Government.....	107
Provincial Government.....	107
Local Bodies.....	107

Chapter 27 - Survey of British Policies in India..... 109

Administrative Policies.....	109
Hostility Towards Educated Indians	109
Attitude Towards the Zamindars	109
Attitude Towards Social Reforms	109
Underdeveloped Social Services.....	109
Labour Legislations.....	109
Restrictions on Freedom of the Press	109
White Racism	109
British Social and Cultural Policy in India.....	109
Characteristics of New Thought	109
Schools of Thought	109
Indian Renaissance.....	110
Role of Christian Missionaries.....	110
British Policy Towards Princely States.....	110
British Foreign Policy in India	110

Chapter 28 - Economic Impact of British Rule in India..... 111

Deindustrialisation.....	111
One-Way Free Trade.....	111
No Modern Industrialisation.....	111
Ruralisation	111
Impoverishment of Peasantry.....	111
Emergence of Intermediaries.....	111
Stagnation and Deterioration of Agriculture	111
Famine and Poverty	111
Commercialisation of Indian Agriculture ..	111
Destruction of Industry	111
Nationalist Critique of Colonial Economy..	112
Growth of Trade and Railways.....	112

One-Way Free Trade and Tariff Policy	112
Effect of Economic Drain.....	112
Economic Issue a Stimulant to National Unrest.....	112
Stages of Colonialism in India	112
First Stage	112
Second Stage.....	112
Third Stage	113
Chapter 29 - Development of Indian Press.....	114
Early Regulations	114
Struggle by Early Nationalists.....	114
During and After the World Wars	115
Chapter 30 - Development of Education	116
Under Company Rule.....	116
Charter Act of 1813	116
Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy	116
Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)	116
Wood's Despatch (1854)	116
After the Crown Took Over	116
Hunter Education Commission (1882-83)	116
Indian Universities Act, 1904	116
Government Resolution on Education Policy—1913	117
Saddler University Commission (1917-19).....	117
Hartog Committee (1929).....	117
Sergeant Plan of Education.....	117
Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937)	117
Development of Vernacular Education.....	117
Development of Technical Education	117
Evaluation	117
Chapter 31 - Peasant Movements 1857-1947	119
Peasantry Under Colonialism.....	119
Indigo Revolt (1859-60)	119
Pabna Agrarian Leagues.....	119
Deccan Riots	119
Movements after 1857	119

Later Movements	119
The Kisan Sabha Movement	119
Eka Movement.....	120
Mappila Revolt.....	120
Bardoli Satyagraha	120
The All India Kisan Congress/Sabha.....	120
Peasant Activity in Provinces	120
Kerala.....	120
Andhra.....	120
Bihar.....	120
Punjab.....	120
Post-War Phase.....	120
Tebhaga Movement.....	120
Telangana Movement.....	120
Chapter 32 - The Movement of the Working Class.....	121
Early Efforts	121
During Swadeshi Upsurge	121
During the First World War and After	121
The AITUC.....	121
The Trade Union Act, 1926.....	121
Late 1920s.....	121
Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929)	121
During Second World War.....	121
After Independence.....	121
Chapter 33 - Challenges Before the New-born Nation	122
First Government After Independence.....	122
Challenges.....	122
Radcliffe's Boundary Award and the Communal Riots	122
Challenges before the Boundary Commission.....	122
Challenges Associated with Division of Resources	122
Division of Civil Government	122
Division of Finances	122
Division of Defence Personnel and Equipment.....	122
Assassination of Gandhi.....	122
Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Refugees	123

East Punjab	123
Bengal.....	123
Delhi Pact on Minorities (Liaquat-Nehru Pact)	123
Communists and Independence.....	123
Why Communists were Sceptical about Independence?	123
Shift from Antagonistic Strategy to Constitutional Democracy.....	123
Chapter 34 - The Indian States.....	124
I. The Company's Struggle for Equality from a Position of Subordination (1740-1765).....	124
II. Policy of Ring Fence (1765-1813).....	124
III. Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813-1857)	124
IV. Policy of Subordinate Union (1857-1935)	124
Post-1905	124
V. Policy of Equal Federation (1935-1947): A Non-Starter.....	124
VI. Integration and Merger	124
Plebiscite and Army Action.....	125
Gradual Integration.....	125
Chapter 35 - Making of the Constitution for India.....	126
Background	126
Constituent Assembly	126
Two Constituent Assemblies: India and Pakistan	126
Evaluation of the Assembly for India	126
After Independence.....	127
Work: Committees and Consensus.....	127
Chapter 36 - The Evolution of Nationalist Foreign Policy	128
First World War: Anti-Imperialism and Pan-Asian Feeling.....	128
World War I.....	128
1920s and 1930s: Identifying with Socialists	128
After 1936—Anti-Fascism.....	128
After Independence.....	128
Panchsheel	128

Non-Alignment.....	129
Chapter 37 - First General Elections	130
The Election Commission	130
Legislation for Polls.....	130
Independent India Goes to the Polls for the First Time	130
Challenges.....	130
Parties in the Fray for the Lok Sabha	130
Conduct of Elections	130
Results.....	130
Chapter 38 - Developments under Nehru's Leadership (1947-64)	132
Political Developments	132
Debate Over National Language	132
Linguistic Reorganisation of the States	132
Growth of other Political Parties.....	132
An Undemocratic Deed	133
Concept of Planning for Economic Development.....	133
Progress of Science and Technology	134
Social Developments.....	134
Education.....	134
Social Change Under Nehru	134
Foreign Policy.....	134
Relations with Neighbours.....	134
India and Pakistan	134
India and China	135
India and Nepal	135
India and Bhutan	135
India and Sri Lanka.....	135
Chapter 39 - After Nehru... ..	136
The Lal Bahadur Shastri Years (June 1964 – January 1966).....	136
Early Life	136
Political Journey after Independence	136
Economic Ideas	136
Foreign Relations	137
The Indo-Pak War	137
Shastri's Death.....	137

Indira Gandhi: the First Phase (January 1966 to March 1977)	137
Early Life	138
The 1971 Elections: Indira Triumphant	138
State of Emergency (1975–1977).....	139
A Historic Election (1977).....	139
Developments in the Political System.....	140
Changes in the Congress	140
Growth of Regional Interests	140
Annexation of Sikkim	140
Language Policy to Curb the Anti-Hindi Disturbances.....	141
Centralisation of Power and the Socialistic Path .	141
Clipping the Wings of the Judiciary.....	141
The Forty-Second Amendment Act: A Mini Constitution of Sorts (976)	141
Socio-Economic Policies.....	141
Nationalisation of Banks and Other Sectors of Economy.....	141
Abolition of Princely Privileges.....	141
MRTP Act	142
Steps for Equity and Poverty Reduction	142
Tackling Economic Problems	142
Devaluation of the Rupee	142
Fourth Five-Year Plan	142
Green Revolution Success	142
Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-1979).....	142
The Indo-Pak War of 1971 and the Birth of Bangladesh	142
The 1970 Polls in Pakistan.....	142
Refugee Influx in India and Indian Response	143
War and Liberation of East Pakistan	143
The Simla Agreement, June 1972.....	143
Text of the Simla Agreement.....	143
Foreign Policy and Relations with other Countries	144
Bangladesh.....	144
Sri Lanka	144
Soviet Union.....	144
United States	144
West Asia	144
Asia-Pacific.....	144

Africa.....	144
The Smiling Buddha	144
The Janata Party Years (March 1977 – January 1980).....	144
Morarji Desai the First Non-Congress Prime Minister.....	145
Fresh State Assembly Elections	145
New President of India	145
Downslide of the Janata and Rise of Congress (I) 145	
Futile Commissions	145
Belchi and Indira's Masterstroke	145
Indira makes Gains	145
Differences within the Janata Party and Fall of Morarji's Government.....	145
Charan Singh the Prime Minister who never Faced Parliament.....	145
Fresh Lok Sabha Elections and End of Janata Party Rule.....	145
Legacy of the Janata Rule.....	146
Restoration of Democratic Rights.....	146
Economic Contradictions.....	146
Foreign Relations	146
Social Changes and Movements.....	146
Indira Gandhi: the Second Phase (January 1980 to October 1984).....	146
Economy.....	147
Foreign Relations	147
Non-Aligned Movement	147
Unrest in States	147
Punjab Turmoil and Operation Blue Star	147
Legacy.....	148
The Rajiv Years (October 1984 to December 1989).....	148
Problems at the Very Outset	148
Anti-Sikh Riots.....	148
The Bhopal Gas Tragedy	148
The 1985 General Elections.....	148
Tackling the Tensions in States.....	148
Positive Steps taken on the Domestic Front.....	149
First Steps towards Liberalising the Economy	149
Technology Missions	149
Computerisation.....	149
Education Policy	150

The Negative Side.....	150	Lahore Declaration.....	155
Foreign Relations.....	150	Kargil War.....	155
The IPKF Misadventure.....	151	NDA: Second Stint (October 1999 to May 2004)	155
Indo-Sri Lanka Accord 1987.....	151	Economic and Social Steps.....	156
General Elections of 1989.....	151	Terrorist Trouble and Relations with Pakistan.....	156
The V.P. Singh Years (December 1989 to November 1990)	151	Kashmir Elections.....	156
Kashmir Situation Worsens.....	151	The Downside.....	156
Implementation of the Mandal Commission Report.....	151	2004 General Election.....	156
Mandal to Mandir: the Rath Yatra and Fall of the Government.....	152	The UPA Years (May 2004 to May 2009; May 2009 to May 2014)	156
The Chandra Shekhar Government (November 1990 to June 1991)	152	UPA Government: First Term.....	156
Troubled Economy.....	152	Social Welfare Measures.....	156
Elections of 1991.....	152	Foreign Relations.....	157
The Narasimha Rao Years (June 1991 to May 1996)	152	Terror Attacks.....	157
Economic Reform.....	152	Situation in States.....	157
Industrial Policy of 1991.....	153	Trouble in Kashmir.....	157
Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Acts.....	153	2009 Election and UPA Back in Power.....	157
Handling Security Issues and Space Tech.....	153	Telangana Issue.....	157
Foreign Policy.....	153	Social Welfare Measures and Legislations.....	157
Negative Aspects.....	153	Space Venture to Mars.....	158
The Babri Masjid Demolition.....	153	Corruption Charges and Lokpal Act.....	158
Liberhan Commission.....	153	Conditions Before General Election.....	158
Corruption Scandals.....	153	The 2014 General Election.....	158
Kashmir.....	154	The NDA Government (May 2014 – May 2019)	159
General Elections of 1996.....	154	Digital India: a Step Forward in e-Governance.....	159
Rise of the Dalit Voice.....	154	Socio-Economic Policies and Programmes of Importance.....	159
Between 1996 and 1999: Three Prime Ministers	154	NITI Aayog.....	159
Vajpayee's Short-Lived Term as Prime Minister.....	154	JAM Trinity: Jan Dhan-Aadhar-Mobile.....	159
United Front Government: Deve Gowda and I.K. Gujral.....	154	Health Policy.....	159
Gujral Doctrine.....	154	Steps Directed Towards Economic Reform.....	159
General Elections.....	155	Farmers.....	160
NDA Years (March 1998 to October 1999)	155	Infrastructure.....	160
Pokhran II: Operation Shakti.....	155	Welfare Schemes.....	160
The Lahore Summit.....	155	Security.....	160
		Foreign Relations.....	161
		Social Situation.....	161
		General Election and Return of the NDA.....	162
		Factors behind the NDA Victory.....	162

Chapter 1 – Sources for the History of Modern India

- 1600-1857- East India Company's administration
- After revolt of 1857- takeover by British crown

Central Govt. Archives

- National Archives of India, New Delhi
- First Surveyor General of Bengal- James Rennell in 1767
- Formation of Home Political dept.in 1907, exclusively for Political-Communal issues

State Govt. Archives

- Material comprises sources of:
 - British Indian Sources
 - Princely states
 - Foreign administration (apart from British)
- Kingdom of Lahore= Khalsa Darbar
- Peshwa Daftar (Pune) deals with Maratha History before the fall of Peshwas.
- Rajasthan state archive at Bikaner
- Dogra rule in Jammu & Kashmir began in the year 1846 sources housed in Jammu

Three Presidencies

- Bengal- Madras- Bombay
- Fort William- Bengal
- Sack of Calcutta in the year 1756
- Archives of Bengal presidency partly at
 - State archives of West Bengal
 - National archives of India
- Fort St. George- Madras
- Archives of Bombay presidency housed at Maharashtra Secretariat Record office- Mumbai

Other European powers

- Portuguese archives at Goa
- Dutch records of Cochin –Malabar are in Madras. Chinsura at West Bengal
- French archives of Chandernagore and Puducherry taken to Paris

- Danes also transferred to Copenhagen, some records of Tranquebar at Madras Record office

Judicial Records

- Records of Mayor's court of St. George housed at Madras record office
- Pre Plassey records of Fort Williams have been lost
- Records of Mayor's court Bombay is at Maharashtra Secretariat Record office- Mumbai

Published and Private Archives

- Most significant is Parliamentary papers
- Records of INC housed at Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi

Biographies, Memoir and Travel account

- **Missionaries writings**
 - 'Hindu Manners and Customs' by Abbe Duboi
 - Journal written by Bishop Heber
- **British Travellers**
 - 'Travels into Bokhara' by James Burnes
 - 'Diary of Travels and Adventures in Upper India' by C.J.C. Davidson
 - 'Travels and Adventures in the province of Assam' by John Butler
- **Non- British Travellers**
 - 'Letters from India describing a journey in the Dominions of India, Tibet, Lahore and Cashmere during the years 1828-1829-- 1831' by Victor Jacquemont
 - 'Travels in Kashmir and Punjab' by Baron Charles

Newspapers and Journals

- 'The Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser' first published Newspaper in India by James Augustus Hickey
- Also called as Hickey's Gazette
- The Calcutta gazette -1784

- The Bombay Herald by William Ash Burner in 1789
- Hindu and Swadesmitran by G. Subramaniya Iyer
- Kesari and Maharatta by B.G. Tilak
- Bengalee by Surendranath Banerjee
- Amrit Bazar Patrika by Sisir Kumar Ghosh & Motilal Ghosh
- Sudharak by G.K. Gokhale
- Voice of India by Dada Bhai Naoroji
- Indu Prakash by Vishnu Ram Pandit
- Som Prakash Banganivasi by Dwarkanath Vidhya Bhushan
- Indian sociologist By Shyamji Krishna Verma, he also ran a London House facility
- Bande Matram by Madam Bhikaji Cama
- Ghadar by Lala Hardyal, he had a revolutionary political party with the same name in San Francisco

Oral Evidences

Some historians are skeptical

Creative literature

- Novel in India a result of Indo-European contact

- Bankim Chandra Chatterji
 - Anand Math (1882)- lyric of "Vandemataram"
 - Rajasimha
- Hind anne Britanica by Icharam Surya Ram Desai
- Mohanra rajani by Girija Devi and Ramatirtha Thammal in 1931
- Balyakala Sakhi by Vaikom Mohammed Bashir

Paintings

- Rise of Patna Kalam and patronized by East India Company
- Introduction of photography in India late 1840s
- Relief of Lucknow by Thomas Jones Barker
- In Memoriam by Joseph Noel Paton (about revolt of 1857)
- Bengal School of Painting led by Abanindranath Tagore
- Bengal School dealt with mythology and cultural heritage of India, depicted Bharat Mata as well

Chapter 4 - India on the Eve of British Conquest

The reign of Aurangzeb (1658-1707): beginning of the end of Mughal rule in India

External Challenges

- invasions from the north-west frontier
- Nadir Shah, the Persian emperor invaded in 1738-39
- Nader Shah was Mughal emperor for fifty-seven days
- the Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor diamond and seventy crore rupees were looted by him
- Ahmad Shah Abdali (Successor of Nadir Shah)
 - recognised Alamgir II as the Mughal emperor
 - Najib-ud-Daula, as Mir Bakhshi and 'supreme agent' of Abdali as well
 - First Battle of Panipat 1526 – Babur v/s Ibrahim Lodhi
 - Second Battle of Panipat 1556- Akbar v/s Hemu
 - Third Battle of Panipat 1761- Abdali v/s Marathas
 - Panipat is located in present day Haryana

Internal Challenges

- Weak rulers after Aurangzeb (later Mughals) and long battle of successions
- Shah-i-Bekhabar was the title given to Bahadur Shah I
- Jahandar Shah introduced the Izara system to enhance financial conditions and abolished Jaziya
- Sayyid brothers—Abdulla Khan and Hussain Ali (known as 'King Makers')
- Farrukhsiyar abolished Jaziya and pilgrimage tax.
- The Sayyid brothers, with the help of Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath, dethroned Farrukhsiyar, he was blinded and killed.
- Muhammad Shah was given the title of 'Rangeela' due to his luxurious life-style.
- Muhammad Shah killed the Sayyid Brothers.
- Nadir Shah defeated the Mughals in the Battle of Karnal and later imprisoned Muhammad Shah.
- Udham Bai, the 'Queen Mother' got the title of Qibla-i-Alam, Ahmad Shah's state affairs were in her hands.

- During the reign of Alamgir II, the Battle of Plassey was fought in June 1757.
- Reign of Shah Alam II- Third Battle of Panipat and Battle of Buxar
 - issued a farman granting Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the company.
- The title of Raja to Ram mohan Rai was given by Akbar II.
- Bahadur Shah II (Zafar) was the last Mughal emperor, He was captured by the English and sent to Rangoon where he died in 1862.

Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire

- Empire-related- decline within the structure and functioning and Region related- the turmoil and instability in the different parts of the empire.
- The zamindars and the nobles shared power of state with the Emperor
- The zamindars = rais, rajas, thakurs, khuts or desh mukhs
 - Rise of local/ regional loyalty and shifting of allegiance
- Mughal rule has been defined as "the rule of the nobility" due to the power they possessed.
- The roots of the disintegration of the Mughal empire has to be the fall of economy, financial crisis and rise of Jagirdari system.
- Historians state that military inefficiency was the principal, if not the sole, cause of that empire's final collapse.
- Aurangzeb's reimposing the jizya or poll tax, on his Hindu subjects was another blunder.
- Aurangzeb's Deccan and Religious policy made the empire weaker.
- Powerful regional groups like the Jats, Sikhs and Marathas defied the authority of the Mughal state.
- The government of the Mughals was a personal despotism depending on the emperor.
- No definite law of succession.
- Sharp rise of amirs and their ranks or mansabs, leading to no Jagirs left.
- The reduction in khalisa land (Crown land), all of which burdened the state.

Rise of Regional States

- The states that emerged after Mughals can be classified as:
 - Successor States- Mughal provinces that broke away from the empire
 - Independent Kingdoms- examples being Mysore and the Rajput states.
 - The New States -These were set up by the rebels against the Mughal empire

States	Founders
Hyderabad	Nizam ul Mulk
Awadh	Saadat Khan(Burhan-ul-Mulk)
Bengal	Murshid Kuli Khan
Kerala	Martanda Varma
Jat state of Bharatpur	Churaman and Badan Singh
Rohilakhand	Ali Muhammad Khan
Farukhabad	Mohammad Khan Bangash

- Saadat Khan committed suicide under Nadir Shah's pressure.
- Mysore was ruled by the Wodeyars, later Haider Ali got the power.
- Under Suraj Mal that Jat power reached its zenith.
- Guru Gobind Singh transformed the Sikhs into a militant sect.
- Sikhs organised themselves into 12 misls or confederacies.
- Ranjit Singh belonged to the Sukarchakiya misl.
 - Signed Treaty of Amritsar with the British.
 - English forced him to sign the Tripartite Treaty in 1838 with Shah Shuja and the English.
- Marathas authority was challenged by Ahmed Shah Abdali in the Third Battle of Panipat (1761).
- The states of Rohilakhand and the kingdom of the Bangash Pathans were a fall out of the Afghan migration into India.

- Even rebel chieftains of the Marathas and Sikhs recognised the Mughal emperor as the supreme authority.
- These states were regional in character, and functional with the collaborative support of the different local groups like the zamindars, merchants, local nobles and chieftains.
- The constant warfare these states had with the neighbouring regional powers.

Socio-Economic- Cultural Conditions

- Eighteenth century India became a land of contrasts because extreme poverty and extreme luxury existed side by side.
- Agriculture was technically backward, it was worked by the hard labour of peasants.
- India's exports were more than its imports.
- India was known as a sink of precious metals.

Item of import	Region of import
pearls, raw silk, wool, dates, dried fruits, rose water	Persian Gulf Region
coffee, gold, drugs, and honey	Arabia
sugar, porcelain, tea, silk	China
gold, musk, woollen cloth	Tibet
ivory, drugs	Africa
woollen cloth, copper, iron, lead, paper	Europe

- Items of Export Cotton textiles, raw silk and silk fabrics, hardware, indigo, saltpetre, opium, rice, wheat, sugar, pepper and other spices, precious stones, and drugs.
- 'Bear in mind that the commerce of India is the commerce of the world and...' - Prter the Great.
- Maharashtra, the Andhra region and Bengal were the leaders in ship-building.
- Muslim Kunjali Maraikkars -who were well known for their seafaring ability.
- 18th-century Indian education was traditional in nature.
- Subjects taught: literature, law, religion, philosophy, and logic

- Excluded: study of physical and natural sciences, technology and geography.
- Elementary schools
 - Hindus- Pathshala
 - Muslims- Maktab
- Secondary/High Schools
 - Hindus- Chatuspathis or Tols
 - Muslims- Madrasahs
- 18th century Indians were divided by caste, religion, region, tribe and language.
- Caste councils and panchayats enforced caste norms and regulations.
- Muslims were divided by considerations of caste, race, tribe and status.
- sharif Muslims = nobles
- ajlaf Muslims = the lower class Muslims
- purdah, sati, child marriage, polygamy did exist which hindered the progress of women.

- Raja Sawai Jai Singh of Amber and the Maratha General Prashuram Bhau tried to promote widow remarriage but failed.
- Generally higher classes of Rajputs, Khattris and Kayasthas kept women slave for domestic work.
- The advent of Europeans heightened the slavery and slave trade in India.
- Asaf-ud-Daula built the bada Imambara in 1784.
- Sawai Jai Singh built the pink city of Jaipur and astronomical observatories, timetable called Jij Muhammad-shahi.
- Growth of Urdu language and poetry took place in 18th century.
- The Tamil language was enriched by sittal poetry.
- Heer Ranjha, the romantic epic in Punjabi literature, was composed by Warris Shah.

Chapter 5 - Expansion and Consolidation of British Power in India

The British Imperial History

- 'first empire' stretching across the Atlantic towards America and the West Indies
- 'second empire' towards the East—Asia and Africa.
- The English then sprang up as the 'new Romans'
- Our acquisition of India was made blindly. Nothing great that has ever been done by Englishman was done so unintentionally and so accidentally, as the conquest of India — John Seeley
- From 1798 to 1818 the British motives were consciously imperialistic.
- Lord Hastings further carried the policy of Wellesley and treated India as a conquered rather than an acquired country.

When did the British Period Begin in India?

- Some historians regard:
 - the year 1740, when the Anglo-French struggle for supremacy in India began in the wake of the War of Austrian Succession in Europe
 - the year 1757, when the British defeated the Nawab of Bengal at Plassey
 - 1761, the year of the Third Battle of Panipat when the Marathas were defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali

Causes of British Success in India

- Both war and administrative policies were used by the English to impose their power.
- Superior Arms, Military and Strategy: The firearms used by the English, which included muskets and cannons, were better than the Indian arms both in speed of firing and in range.
- Better Military Discipline and Regular Salary
- Civil Discipline and Fair Selection System: The Company officers and troops were given charge on the basis of their reliability and skill and not on hereditary or caste and clan ties.
- Brilliant Leadership and Support of Second Line Leaders: Clive, Warren Hastings, Elphinstone, Munro, Marquess of Dalhousie,

etc., displayed rare qualities of leadership. A long list of secondary leaders like Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Lake and Arthur Wellesley who fought not for the leader but for the cause and the glory of their country.

- Strong Financial Backup: The income of the Company was adequate enough to pay its shareholders handsome dividends as also to finance the English wars in India.
- Nationalist Pride: An economically thriving British people believing in material advancement and proud of their national glory faced the 'weak, divided-amongst-themselves Indians'.

British Conquest of Bengal

- The English East India Company had vital commercial interests in trading in Bengal, as nearly 60 per cent of the British imports from Asia consisted of goods from Bengal.
- They had established factories in Balasore, Hooghly, Kasimbazar, Patna and Dacca in 1630s. By the 1690s, the foundation of Calcutta by the English company has taken place.
- In 1741, Alivardi Khan, the Deputy Governor of Bihar, killed the Nawab of Bengal Sarfaraz Khan in a battle and certified his own position as the new Subahdar of Bengal. he died in April 1756 and was succeeded by his grandson, Siraj-ud-daula.

Challenges Before Siraj-ud-daula

- A rival cousin, the Nawab of Purnea, Shaukat Jang
- A hostile aunt, Ghasiti Begum
- A rebellious commander, Mir Jafar
- An alarmed (Hindu) subject population
- Ever-growing commercial activity of British

The Battle of Plassey

- **Prelude:**
 - The officials of the Company made rampant misuse of its trade privileges and The English fortified Calcutta without the nawab's permission.
 - The Company gave asylum to a political fugitive, Krishna Das, son of Raj Ballabh.

- Siraj attacked and seized the English fort at Calcutta.
- 'Black Hole Tragedy': Siraj-ud-daula is believed to have imprisoned 146 English persons who were lodged in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died of suffocation. (Debated by Historians)
- **The Battle**
 - Strong force under the command of Robert Clive.
 - Clive forged a secret alliance with the traitors of the nawab-Mir Jafar, Rai Durlabh, Jagat Seth (an influential banker of Bengal) and Omichand.
 - The English victory in the Battle of Plassey (June 23, 1757) was decided before the battle was even fought.
 - After Plassey, the English virtually monopolised the trade and commerce of Bengal.
 - Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal. He gave large sums of money plus the *zamindari* of 24 *parganas* to the English.

Mir Kasim and the Treaty of 1760

- Mir Jafar was increasingly irritated by the interference of Clive. Then started a fight for the nawabship of Bengal between Mir Kasim, the son-in-law of Mir Jafar, and Miran's son. Important features of the treaty were as follows:
 - to cede to the Company the districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong.
 - Company would get half of the share in *chunam* trade of Sylhet
 - Paying off the outstanding dues to the Company
 - financing the Company's war efforts in southern India
- A pension of Rs 1,500 per annum was fixed for Mir Jafar.

The Battle of Buxar

- **Prelude:**
 - Mir Kasim belied the expectations of the Company and did not act like a puppet.
 - Mir Kasim could not tolerate this open defiance of his authority by Ram Narayan and he supported by English.
 - The misuse of the Company's *dastak* or trade permit by Company officials also resulted in tensions between the nawab and the English.

- The Nawab-Company tussle over transit duty led to the outbreak of wars between the English and Mir Kasim in 1763.
- The Nawab formed a confederacy with the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-daulah, and the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II, with a view to recover Bengal from the English.
- **The Battle**
 - The combined armies of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22, 1764.
 - Not only the Nawab of Bengal but also the Mughal Emperor of India was defeated by the English.
 - After the death of Mir Jafar, his minor son, Najimud-daula, was appointed nawab, but the real power of administration lay in the hands of the naib-subahdar, who could be appointed or dismissed by the English.

The Treaty of Allahabad

- Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula agreed to:
 - surrender Allahabad and Kara to Emperor Shah Alam II;
 - pay 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:
 - reside at Allahabad,
 - issue a *farman* granting the *diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company
 - a provision of Rs 53 lakh to the Company in return for *nizamat* functions of the said provinces
 - The treaty made the Nawab of Awadh a firm friend of the Company, and turned Awadh into a buffer state.

Dual Government in Bengal (1765-72)

- Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government, i.e., the rule of the two:
 - the Company and the Nawab in Bengal
- The dual system led to an administrative breakdown and proved disastrous for the people of Bengal.
- Warren Hastings did away with the dual system in 1772.

Mysore's Resistance to the Company

- In 1612 a Hindu kingdom under the Wodeyars emerged in the region of Mysore.
- Late 18th century, Mysore emerged as a formidable power under the leadership of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan.
- Mysore had proximity with the French and Haidar Ali and Tipu controlled over the rich trade of the Malabar coast.
- Repeated incursions of the Marathas and of the Nizam's troops into the territories of Mysore resulted in heavy financial demands made by the aggressors from Mysore.
- Haidar Ali fulfilled that need and usurped the royal authority by becoming the *de facto* ruler of Mysore in 1761.
- Haidar Ali took the help of the French to set up an arms factory at Dindigul and introduced Western methods of training for his army.

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)

- British concluded a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad (1766) and promised would protect the Nizam from Haidar Ali.
- The Nizam, the Marathas, and the English allied together against Haidar Ali.
- The war continued for a year-and-a-half without any conclusion. Haidar changed his strategy. There was complete chaos and panic at Madras forcing the English to conclude a very humiliating *Treaty of Madras*.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)

- Haidar Ali accused the English of breach of faith and nonobservance of the Treaty of Madras in 1771 he was attacked by the Marathas.
- Haidar Ali's friendship with the French caused even more concern to the English.
- Haidar considered the English attempt to capture Mahe a direct challenge to his authority.
- 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.
- Fed up with an inconclusive war, both sides opted for peace, negotiating the Treaty of Mangalore (March, 1784).

Third Anglo-Mysore War

- A dispute arose between Tipu and the state of Travancore. He considered the act of Travancore as a violation of his sovereign rights. In April 1790, Tipu declared war against Travancore for the restoration of his rights.
- The English, siding with Travancore, attacked Tipu. In 1791, Cornwallis took the leadership and at the head of a large army.
- Tipu offered serious opposition, but the odds were against him. Consequently, he had to pay heavily under the Treaty of Seringapatam.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

- The English as well as Tipu Sultan used the period 1792 to 1799 to recoup their losses.
- In 1796, when the Hindu ruler of Wodeyar dynasty died, Tipu declared himself sultan.
- Wellesley was concerned about Tipu's growing friendship with the French and aimed at annihilating Tipu's independent existence or force him to submission through the system of Subsidiary Alliance.
- The war began on April 17, 1799 and ended on May 4, 1799 with the fall of Seringapatam.
- The English were again helped by the Marathas and the Nizam. Tipu laid down his life fighting bravely.

Anglo-Maratha Struggle for Supremacy

- The Third Battle of Panipat (1761), in which they were defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali, changed the situation, they regrouped, regained their strength and within a decade achieved a position of power in India.
- Bajirao I (1720-40), considered greatest of all the Peshwas, had started a confederacy of prominent Maratha chiefs.
- The Maratha families which emerged prominent were the Gaekwad of Baroda, the Bhonsle of Nagpur, the Holkars of Indore, the Sindhias of Gwalior, and the Peshwa of Poona.
- The English in Bombay wanted to establish a government on the lines of the arrangement made by Clive in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)

- After the death of Madhavrao in 1772, his brother Narayanrao succeeded him as the fifth peshwa.

- Later Narayanrao's widow, Gangabai, gave birth to a son after her husband's death.
- Twelve Maratha chiefs (*Barabhai*), was led by Nana Phadnavis.
- Treaties of Surat and Purandhar:
- Raghunathrao, unwilling to give up his position in power, sought help from the English at Bombay and signed the *Treaty of Surat* in 1775.
- The 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 Purandhar*, 1776). The Bombay government rejected this and gave refuge to Raghunath.
- The English and the Maratha armies met on the outskirts of Pune. Maratha army was commanded by a brilliant general named Mahadji Sindhia.
- The English surrendered by mid-January 1779 and signed the *Treaty of Wadgaon*.
- Warren Hastings, the Governor-General in Bengal, rejected the Treaty of Wadgaon and sent a large force of soldiers under Colonel Goddard.
- The English, under General Camac, finally defeated Sindhia at Sipri. Sindhia proposed a new treaty between the Peshwa and the English, and the Treaty of Salbai was signed in May 1782.
- The treaty guaranteed peace between the two sides for twenty years.

Second Anglo Maratha War (1803-1805)

- After Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan committed suicide in 1795. Bajirao II, son of Raghunathrao, became the Peshwa.
- Nana Phadnavis, a bitter foe of Bajirao II, became the chief minister.
- In 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 signed a treaty with the English, Treaty of Bassein (1802). Under the treaty, the Peshwa agreed:
 - to receive from the Company a native infantry
 - to cede to the Company territories
 - to surrender the city of Surat
 - to give up all claims for *chauth* on the Nizam's dominions

- to subject his relations with other states to the control of the English
- Eventually The Marathas were defeated, reduced to British vassalage and isolated from one another.
- Defeat of Bhonsle: December 17, 1803, *Treaty of Devgaon*
- Defeat of Sindhia: December 30, 1803, *Treaty of Surajianjangaon*
- Defeat of Holkar: 1806, *Treaty of Rajpurghat*

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19)

- By the Charter Act of 1813, the East India Company's monopoly of trade in China (except tea) ended and hence the company needed more markets.
- The Pindaris: attached to Maratha armies as mercenaries
- The Treaty of Bassein, described as "a treaty with a cipher (the Peshwa)"
- Lord Hastings' actions taken against the Pindaris were seen as a transgression of the sovereignty of the Marathas.
- The Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona. Holkar made preparations for war.
- 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, and Holkar at Mahidpur.
- *Treaty of Poona*, with Peshwa
- *Treaty of Gwalior*, with Sindhia
- *Treaty of Mandasor*, with Holkar

Why the Marathas Lost

- Inept Leadership, Defective Nature of Maratha State, Loose Political Set-up, Inferior Military System, Unstable Economic Policy, Superior English Diplomacy and Espionage, Progressive English Outlook.

Conquest of Sindh

- In the eighteenth century, prior to the rule of Talpuras Amirs, Sindh was ruled by the Kallora chiefs.
- In 1758, an English factory was built at Thatta.
- In the 1770s, a Baluch tribe called Talpuras, descended from the hills and settled in the plains of Sindh.

- In 1783, the Talpuras, under the leadership of Mir Fath (Fatah) Ali Khan, established complete hold over Sindh.
- Lord Wellesley's efforts to revive commercial relations with Sindh was the hidden aim to counteract the alliance of the French, Tipu Sultan and Shah Zaman, the Kabul monarch.
- In June 1807, the alliance of Tilsit with Alexander I of Russia was joined by Napoleon Bonaparte.
- Sindh was visited by Nicholas Smith who met the Amirs to conclude a defensive arrangement. After professing eternal friendship, both sides agreed to exclude the French from Sindh and to exchange agents at each other's court.
- In 1832, William Bentinck sent Colonel Pottinger to Sindh to sign a treaty with the Amirs.
 - Free passage through Sindh
 - No English merchant would settle down in Sindh
 - Tariff rates could be altered by the Amirs
 - no military dues or tolls would be demanded
- Under Lord Auckland, Pottinger was sent to Hyderabad to sign a new treaty with the Amirs.
- The Amirs initially refused but later agreed reluctantly to sign the treaty in 1838.

Tripartite Treaty of 1838

- British persuaded Ranjit Singh to sign a tripartite treaty in June 1838 agreeing to British mediation in his disputes with the Amirs.
- Under threat of superior force, the Amirs accepted a treaty in February 1839 Sindh accepted Subsidiary Alliance.
- We have no right to seize Sindh, yet we shall do so, and a very advantageous, useful, humane piece of rascality it will be—Charles Napier
- In 1843, under Governor-General Ellenborough, Sindh was merged into the British Empire and Charles Napier was appointed its first governor.
- Historians generally condemn the acquisition of Sindh by the British in strong words. The causes for annexation were deliberately manufactured.

Conquest of Punjab

- After Guru Govind Singh, a section of Sikhs under the leadership of Banda Bahadur revolted against the Mughals during the rule of Bahadur Shah.
- Sikh revolted against the Mughals during the rule of Bahadur Shah. In 1715, Banda Bahadur was defeated by Farrukhsiyar and put to death.
- Got divided into two groups—*Bandai* (liberal) and *Tat Khalsa* (Orthodox)
- In 1784 Kapur Singh Faizullapuria organised the Sikhs under *Dal Khalsa*.
- The Sikhs consolidated in *misl*s which were military brotherhoods with a democratic set-up. *Misl* is an Arabic word which means equal or alike.

Sukarchakiya Misl and Ranjit Singh

- 12 important *misl*s—*Ahluwaliya*, *Bhangi*, *Dallewalia*, *Faizullapuria*, *Kanhaiya*, *Krorasinghia*, *Nakkai*, *Nishaniya*, *Phulakiya*, *Ramgarhiya* *Sukharchakiya*, and *Shaheed*.
- Ranjit Singh was the son of Mahan Singh, the leader of the *Sukarchakiya misl*.
- Ranjit Singh agreed to sign the Treaty of Amritsar (April 25, 1809) with the Company.
- After the death of few successors of Ranjit Singh, Daleep Singh, a minor son of Ranjit Singh, was proclaimed the Maharaja with Rani Jindan as regent and Hira Singh Dogra as wazir.

First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46)

- The causes were much more complex and may be listed as follows:
 - the anarchy in the Lahore kingdom after Ranjit Singh
 - suspicions amongst the Sikh army arising from English military campaigns
 - the increase in the number of English troops being stationed near the border with the Lahore kingdom
- Sikh were under the overall command of Lal Singh.
- Treaty of Lahore: The end of the first Anglo-Sikh War forced the Sikhs to sign a humiliating treaty on March 8, 1846.
- The Sikhs were not satisfied with the Treaty of Lahore, so they rebelled. In December, 1846, the Treaty of Bhairawal was signed.

Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)

- The defeat in the first Anglo-Sikh War and the provisions of the treaties of Lahore and Bhairawal were highly humiliating for the Sikhs.
- Mulraj, the governor of Multan, was replaced by a new Sikh governor over the issue of increase in annual revenue. Mulraj revolted and murdered two English officers, This could be considered as the immediate cause of the war.
- Lord Dalhousie himself proceeded to Punjab. Three important battles were fought:
 - Battle of Ramnagar
 - Battle of Chillhanwala
 - Battle of Gujarat
- End was surrender of the Sikh army and Sher Singh in 1849 and annexation of Punjab. John Lawrence became the first chief commissioner.
- After this 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.

Extension of British Paramountcy Through Administrative Policy

The Policy of Ring-Fence

- Warren Hasting followed a policy of ring-fence which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers.
- This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war against the Marathas and Mysore.
- The states brought under the ring-fence system were assured of military assistance against external aggression but at their own expense.
- Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was, in fact, an extension of the ring-fence system.

Subsidiary Alliance

- Used by Lord Wellesley, who was governor-general from 1798-1805, to build an empire in India.
- The allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.

- Indian ruler could not go to war or negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the governor-general.
- One motive of subsidiary alliance system was to keep the French from reviving and expanding their influence in India.
- The Indian rulers lost their independence by buying security. Also, the alliance made the Indian rulers weak and irresponsible.
- The first Indian state to fall into this protection trap was Awadh in 1765.
- Stages of Application of Subsidiary Alliance:
 - **first stage**, the Company offered to help a friendly Indian state with its troops\
 - **second stage** consisted of making a common cause with the Indian state now made friendly and taking the field with its own soldiers and those of the state.
 - **third stage** when the Indian ally was asked not for men but for money
 - **fourth or the last stage**, the money or the protection fee was fixed
- The Indian princes who accepted the subsidiary system were:
 - The Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800),
 - The ruler of Mysore (1799),
 - The ruler of Tanjore (October 1799),
 - The Nawab of Awadh (November 1801),
 - The Peshwa (December 1801),
 - The Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803),
 - The Sindhia (February 1804),
 - The Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818).
 - The Holkars were the last Maratha confederation to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1818.

Doctrine of Lapse

- 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 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'.
- Though this policy is attributed to Lord Dalhousie, he was not its originator.

- During Lord Dalhousie's term seven states were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.
- The most important of these were Satara (1848), Jhansi and Nagpur (1854). The other small states included Jaitpur (Bundelkhand), Sambhalpur (Orissa), and Baghat (Madhya Pradesh).
- Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856 after deposing Nawab Wajid Ali Shah on grounds of misgovernment.

Relations of British India with Neighbouring Countries

Anglo-Bhutanese Relations

- The occupation of Assam in 1826 brought the British into close contacts with the mountain state of Bhutan.
- In 1865, the Bhutanese were forced to surrender the passes leading to Assam in return for an annual subsidy.

Anglo-Nepalese Relations

- The Gorkhas wrested control of Nepal from the successors of Ranjit Malla of Bhatgaon in 1760.
- In 1801, the English annexed Gorakhpur which brought the Gorkhas' boundary and the Company's boundary together.
- The conflict started due to the Gorkhas' capture of Butwal and Sheoraj, the war, ended in the Treaty of Sagauli.

Anglo-Burmese Relations

- Causes for three Anglo-Burmese Wars were:
 - lure of the forest resources of Burma
 - market for British manufactures
 - the need to check French ambitions in Burma

First Burma War (1824-26)

- It was fought when the Burmese expansion westwards and occupation of Arakan and Manipur, and the threat to Assam and the Brahmaputra Valley led to continuous friction.
- Peace was established in 1826 with the Treaty of Yandabo.

Second Burma War (1852)

- The second war was the result of the British commercial need and the imperialist policy of Lord Dalhousie.
- The British merchants were keen to get hold of timber resources of upper Burma.
- An intense guerrilla resistance had to be overcome before complete British control of lower Burma could be established.

Third Burma War (1885)

- Thibaw succeeded Burmese King Bhindan, he was hostile towards the British. The British merchants at Rangoon and lower Burma had been complaining about the step-motherly treatment by Thibaw.
- A humiliating fine had been imposed on a British timber company by Thibaw.
- Dufferin ordered the invasion and final annexation of upper Burma in 1885.
- The Burmese nationalists joined hands with the Indian National Congress. To weaken this link, Burma was separated from India in 1935.
- It further intensified under U Aung San during the Second World War, which finally led to the independence of Burma on January 4, 1948.

Anglo-Tibetan Relations

- Tibet was ruled by a theocracy of Buddhist monks (lamas) under nominal suzerainty of China. Russian influence at Lhasa was increasing.
- A small Gorkha contingent under Colonel Younghusband pushed his way into Lhasa (August 1904) while the Dalai Lama fled.
- Younghusband dictated terms to the Tibetan officials in Treaty of Lhasa (1904).

Anglo-Afghan Relations

- In the early nineteenth century, increased Russian influence in Persia replaced British influence.
- Passes of the north-west seemed to hold the key to enter India. The need was felt for Afghanistan to be under control of a ruler friendly to the British.

Forward Policy of Auckland

- This implied that the Company government in India itself had to take initiatives to

protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack.

- A Tripartite Treaty (1838) was entered into by the British, Sikhs and Shah Shuja, who had been deposed from the Afghan throne.
- Shah Shuja be enthroned with the armed help of the Sikhs, the Company remaining in the background.
- Shah Shuja conduct foreign affairs with the advice of the Sikhs and the British.
- Shah Shuja give up his sovereign rights over Amirs of Sindh.

First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-1842)

- Persia lifted its siege of Herat and Russia recalled its envoy from Kabul, but the British decided to go ahead with their forward policy. This resulted in the First Afghan War.
- An English army entered triumphantly into Kabul. Most of the tribes had already been won over by bribes.
- As soon as the British withdrew, the Afghans rose in rebellion, killing the garrison commander in Kabul. The British were compelled to sign a treaty (1841).
- They arrived at a settlement with Dost Mohammed and recognized him as an independent ruler of Afghanistan.

John Lawrence and the Policy of Masterly Inactivity

- It was a reaction to the disasters of the First Afghan War and an outcome of practical common sense.
- Lawrence's policy rested on the fulfilment of two conditions:
 - peace at the frontier was not disturbed
 - no candidate in civil war sought foreign help

Lytton and the Policy of Proud Reserve

Second Anglo-Afghan War (1870-80)

- When the Russians withdrew their envoy from Kabul, Lytton decided to invade Afghanistan. Sher Ali fled in face of the British invasion, and the Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879) was signed with Yakub Khan, the eldest son of Sher Ali.
- Ripon abandoned Lytton's plan and decided on a policy of keeping Afghanistan as a buffer state.
- After the First World War and the Russian Revolution (1917), the Afghans demanded full independence.

British India and the North-West Frontier

- The conquest of Sindh (1843) and annexation of Punjab (1849) carried British boundaries beyond the Indus and brought them in contact with Baluch and Pathan tribes.
- A compromise was finally reached by drawing a boundary line known as Durand Line between Afghan and British territories.
- Curzon, the viceroy between 1899 and 1905, followed a policy of withdrawal and concentration.
- He created the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) directly under the Government of India.
- In January 1932, it was announced that the NWFP was to be constituted as a governor's province.
