

3 Carnatic war 1746-48, 1749-54, 1756-63

- BoPlassey 1757 (we applied minus because in this war Britishers gained money, didn't loss)

+ Battle of Buxar 1764

+ 2 Anglo-Mysore wars 1767-69, 1780-84

+ First Anglo-Maratha war 1775-82

So that when he contest election in Britain then he can say when I was Governor General in India then I expanded territory so vote for me. Later he became cabinet minister also.

Modern Indian History Class 10

21st October, 2023 at 9:00 AM

POLICY OF SUBORDINATE ALLIANCE (SA) (CONTINUES) (09:09 AM)

- There was a ban on imperial expansion by the **Pitts India Act 1784** by the British Parliament due to **high war expenditure** and EIC had taken loans from British state in 1770.
- Therefore, now EIC was to follow POIR (Policy of Indirect Rule) and maintain a balance of power among Indian states. (it means that Indian powers = summation of equal powers and inferior to EIC individually)
- **Wellesley (1798-1805)** was an empire builder and had **political ambitions in British Polity**. Therefore, he reinitiated the expansion.
- He **convinced Britain** by overplaying the fear of Napoleon attacking India after allying with Mysore.
for giving money support
- Napoleon attacked Egypt in 1798 with the goal of controlling the Middle East and hurting British trade. (Suez Canal was built in 1859-69)
- He also had an ambition of **reestablishing French influence** in India and was in communication with Tipu. 8299(1782-99)
he was born in France
- However, **there was no real danger of French invasion**. But Britain agreed that as primary foreign policy goal was to protect India from European rivals.
- Wellesley also found a middle path in the form of **SA**.

Subsidiary/Subordinate Alliance ↗

Br Navy >> Fr Navy

POSA = Br Resident + Military Alliance + Foreign Policy with EIC + EIC will maintain army for Indian State in return for annual subsidy.
= POIR + PORF

Subsidiary Alliance 

MODEL TREATY OF SA (09:50 AM)

- A British ^{diplomat} ~~resident~~ ^{or} was stationed in the court of the Indian state.
- The military alliance between EIC and the Indian state was established.
- EIC stationed its army permanently and the state's army was disbanded.
- Indian state had to pay annual subsidy for stationed EIC Army.
- EIC took over foreign policy. E.g. consent of GG was needed for stationing any European in court and the state must consult GG while negotiating with any other Indian state or foreign power.
- Indian ruler got-
- The promise of non-interference in internal affairs (*succession and ^{i.e. Diwani and Nizamat} **administration**).
- EIC protection against neighbours and domestic threats.
- **Impact**
- Loss of jobs for military men as the state army was ^{bhang kr dena} **disbanded**. (EIC army has Indians but no Indians at senior position + don't station Avadhi's in Avadh as sepoys else tomorrow revolt by nawab supported by EIC army station.)
- Indian states lost the ability to self-defence.
- Now EIC could maintain a large army with money from Indian states (*Subsidy) and use this army for itself as a military alliance and control over foreign policy.
- The drain of wealth in the form of subsidies as subsidy amount was high and EIC gradually increased subsidy demand. (same money could have been used by Indian ruler for development + subsidy was not income of EIC as it was to be spent on army only)
- Indian ruler had to increase taxes to pay subsidies which made him unpopular. E.g. In Awadh by 1855 there were chances of peasant revolt.
- EIC accused the Indian ruler of ^{i.e. poor governance} **maladministration**. The Indian ruler had no power but all responsibility since the British Resident gradually became real power centres in many cases.
- At times Indian Rulers had to give territory to EIC as payment of subsidy. For ex- 1801 SA- Half of Awadh was annexed by EIC as permanent payment of subsidy and Hyderabad gave Berar to EIC in 1853. (EIC- Thank You Dupleix4254(1742-54))
- Indian states lost the power to settle their border disputes and power to build alliances against EIC as they lost control of foreign policy.

STATES TO WHICH SA WAS APPLIED (11:01 AM)

- **1798- Hyderabad** (fear of Marathas, Mysore)
- **1799- Mysore:** After defeat in the 4th Anglo-Mysore war
- **1801- Awadh:** ^{In 1798} EIC used succession dispute to increase subsidy under **TOA 1765** and when Awadh defaulted then signed SA in 1801 and annexed half of Awadh as permanent payment of subsidy.
- **1802- Gaikwad:** (6th June 1802 Treaty of Cambay) - Succession dispute
- **1802- Peshwa:** ^(31 december) To regain Peshwaship (To Bassein by Baji Rao II)
- By Scindia of Gwalior, Jats, Rajputs, Bundelas, Rohilas- During and after the 2nd Anglo-Maratha war. (1803-05) (they were giving tribute to Marathas but now Marathas have been defeated by EIC so now EIC says pay tribute to me as signing SA)
- **1805- Travancore:** **In return for domestic law and order help** → there was an internal revolt of army in Travancore so EIC was called for help.
- 1817-19: Holkar and Bhosle after 3rd Anglo-Maratha war
- **Annexations by Wellesley 1805**
- **1798-99:** 4th Anglo-Mysore war- Significant loss of territory for Mysore (and for rest of the territory EIC signed SA with Mysore.)
- **1801 SA** led to Awadh losing 50% territory. (became N-W provinces of British India in 1836)
- **1803-05:** 2nd Anglo-Maratha war; Bhonsle of Nagpur lost Odisha and Scindia lost territory in Gujarat and North of Yamuna including Delhi. (POIR in Delhi not annexed)
- **1801-** Carnatic was annexed six years after the death of Md. Ali who was an ally of EIC.

At the time of this treaty after BoBuxar in 1764 EIC signed mini SA but this time it is full SA.

Q. How EIC was able to defeat numerous Indian states.

Hint:- Signing of SA

EIC + (Marathas, Hyderabad, Travancore) vs Mysore

FOUR ANGLO-MYSORE WARS (11:20 AM) (1767-69, 1780-84, 1789-92, 1798-99)

2 4 3 1

- Refer to the handout for details. (EIC in South India)
- **Reasons for animosity between Mysore vs EIC**
- The rise of Mysore as a political, military & mercantilist power threatened EIC & other Indian States.
- **1st Mysore War**
- In ¹⁷⁶⁷~~1766~~, Haider Ali annexed Malabar & Calicut from Travancore thus expanding its territory significantly.
- In 1768, EIC and Hyderabad signed a treaty by which Hyderabad agreed to the Diwani of Mysore to EIC once Mysore was defeated.
- The France-Mysore alliance created anxiety.
- **Result**
- Treaty of Madras 1769: Both sides returned each other's territories.
- **2nd Mysore War**
- 1780-⁸⁴~~82~~: alliance of Marathas + Hyderabad + Mysore : created by Nana Fadnis
- EIC made peace with Marathas via the Treaty of Salbai 1782 and with Hyderabad by returning Guntur.
- **Result-** Treaty of Mangalore
- **3rd Mysore War (1789-92)**
- **Reasons**
- Mysore's control of the rich trade of the Malabar coast was a threat to the EIC trade in pepper & cardamom. In the second half of the 1780s, Tipu8299 put a trade embargo on the export of pepper, cardamom & sandalwood from ports under Mysore and then barred dealings with British traders which hurt the interests of British private traders.
- **Result=** Treaty of Seringapatnam

Haider Ali 6182
Tipu Sultan 8299

1st Anglo-Maratha War: 1775-82 ToSurat in 1775 and ToSalbai in 1782 7
2nd Anglo-Maratha War: 1803-05 ToBassein in 1802 (signed SA) 2
3rd Anglo-Maratha War: 1817-19 2

1st Anglo-Mysore War: 1767-69 Treaty of Madras
2nd Anglo-Mysore War: 1780-84 Treaty of Mangalore
3rd Anglo-Mysore War: 1789-92 Treaty of Srirangapatnam
4th Anglo-Mysore War: 1798-99 Treaty of Mysore

Ma ne Mangalsutra pehenkar Shringar Mosi ke saath kiya
Madras Mangalore Srirangapatnam
↑
Mysore

- **4th Mysore War**
- Tipu's negotiations with Napoleon made the British uneasy.
- Tipu died defending his capital Srirangapatnam.
- The Treaty of Mysore was signed.

TRAVANCORE AND CARNATIC (12:05 PM)

- Refer to the handout for more details.
- 1809- Prime Minister Velu Thampi revolted against EIC with the support of soldiers and peasants due to British interference in internal affairs. The revolt was crushed by EIC.
- **Carnatic:**
- EIC enjoyed a special position since the 2nd Carnatic War (1746-54) due to its alliance with Muhammad Ali (1752-95). After the death of Muhammad Ali in 1795, the EIC under Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) annexed Carnatic in 1801.

ANGLO MARATHA WARS (12:11 PM)

- Refer to the handout for more details.
- **First Anglo-Maratha war**
- **Reason:**
- Factionalism- Raghunath Rao (RR) sought the help of EIC in Bombay & signed the Treaty of Surat in 1775 under which EIC agreed to help RR to regain Peshwaship.
- By 1782 British were defeated. But the victory was an inconclusive victory.
- Treaty of Salbai 1782 (Gwalior) was signed between EIC & Marathas (represented by Mahadji Scindhia).

TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS- OTHER ANGLO-MARATHA WARS, FURTHER ANNEXATION BY BRITISH

After ToSangola in 1750 Maratha admin was divided into:



Chhatrapati was a nominal head