

In 1756 British defeated Maratha navy and in 1757 British defeated Bengal in Battle of Plassey

## Modern Indian History Class 06

### JAT KINGDOM (09:08 AM)

Churaman

- Jat kingdom of **Bharatpur (Rajasthan)** was set up by ~~Churamal~~ **Jat** (1695-1721), a zamindar who led peasant revolts against high land revenue.
- Maharaja Suraj Mal (1756-63) **set up a strong centralised state** (\* History- India and World is dominated by the study of those who centralised power. Ironically as otherwise we keep talking about democracy).
- He tried to implement **military reforms by recruiting Europeans** (\* Europeans came to India for trade but due to lack of international laws and any UN-like organisation, the militarily powerful controlled trade in oceans. Therefore, European trade was armed trade. Therefore Europeans also had military skills, technology etc and were ready to sell for money or for good relations with Indian rulers for better trade).
- But his death led to the weakening of Jat state which had one time extended from Delhi to Agra to Chambal to Ganga.

"Wandering warlords" refers to military leaders or chieftains who control territories or armed forces without a permanent base or established authority.

## AFGHAN KINGDOMS (09:37 AM)

- Afghans were **wandering warlords** in North India.
- Migrated due to poor economy and political instability.
- An opportunity came with the decline of the Mughals.
- **1713- Farrukhabad** (\*Recall chaos in Delhi due to factionalism. E.g. Execution of Jahandar Shah by Farukh Siyar) was set up in the east of Delhi by Bangash Pathans. 1213 1319
- Named after Farukh Siyar as a gesture of recognising the symbolic authority of the Mughals.
- It was a weak kingdom and neighbours especially Awadh attacked it frequently.
- **1737- 38: Rohilkhand**
- Weakened due to plunder of Delhi in 1737 by Baji Rao 2040, Maratha victory in 1738 and invasion by Nadir Shah (1738-40)
- Set up in the Himalayan foothills by **Ali Md Khan**. Md Shah Rangila 1948 were ruling at that time. born in 1706
- 1740- He was officially made Subadar of Rohilkhand. The Subadar (governor) was a high-ranking official appointed to manage a suba (province) within the Mughal Empire.
- Awadh with EIC's help annexed most of **Rohilkhand (Capital= Bareilly)** and the remaining became the state of Rampur (\* Military alliance between EIC and Awadh since ToA ). Sadat Khan 2240 who committed suicide but ye wali baat toh 1774 ki h aur Awadh and EIC were military alliance since Treaty of Allahbad in 1765.
- Their power declined once Abdali left. E.g. 1761-71 - **Rohillas** controlled Delhi but then lost to Mahadji Scindia. (Najib-ud-Daula)

Both(Rohilkhand and Farrukhabad) supported Abdali in 3rd BoPanipat in 1761.

The Bangash Pathans set up the city of Farrukhabad in honor of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar as a result of the close alliance and mutual benefit between the Pathans (Afghans) and the Mughal Empire, despite the ethnic differences between the two groups.

### Historical Context:

Bangash Pathans were a Pashtun (Pathan) tribe that had migrated from Afghanistan to northern India over time. Many Pashtuns had integrated into the Mughal military and administration, holding significant positions of power and influence under various Mughal emperors.

The founder of Farrukhabad, Nawab Muhammad Khan Bangash, was a Bangash Pathan chief and a powerful military leader in the early 18th century. He served as a high-ranking noble and commander in the Mughal army.

Even though Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani) and Najib-ud-Daula belonged to different Pashtun (Pathan or Rohillas) tribes—Abdali from the Durrani tribe and Najib-ud-Daula from the Rohilla group (specifically the Yousafzai tribe)—they worked together (Najib was a war commander of Abdali) because of their shared Afghan ethnicity, mutual political interests, and the broader alliance of Afghan tribes in northern India.

The Treaty of Allahabad was signed in the aftermath of the Battle of Buxar (1764), a crucial conflict between the combined forces of the Nawab of Bengal (Mir Qasim), the Nawab of Awadh (Shuja-ud-Daula), and the Mughal Emperor (Shah Alam II) against the British East India Company.



The region of Rohilkhand in northern India was established in the 18th century by Rohillas, a group of Pashtun (Pathan) Afghans who migrated to India during the Mughal period. They gained control of this region through military conquests and political alliances, eventually creating an independent state.

Key Phases in the Establishment of Rohilkhand:

1. Migration of Rohillas to India:

The Rohillas, primarily from the Yousafzai tribe of Pashtuns, were originally from the mountainous region of Afghanistan, known as Roh (hence their name). Many Rohillas came to India as soldiers and mercenaries during the Mughal period, particularly under the rule of the later Mughal emperors, who relied heavily on Afghan military recruits for their army.

These Afghan warriors were known for their military skills and were often granted land in northern India as payment for their services. This helped the Rohillas establish a strong presence in the region.

## ALREADY AUTONOMOUS STATES (09:58 AM)

- Successor states- Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad.
- Rebel state- Maratha, Sikh, Jats, Afghans
- Autonomous state- Rajputs, Mysore, Travancore
- **Rajputs**
- Around the 16th and 17th centuries, there were 20 major Rajput clans and therefore a horizontal polity structure existed.
- <sup>5605</sup> **Akbar** recognised those Rajput chiefs who were more powerful.
- With the military help of the Mughals, they defeated smaller Rajput chiefs. Therefore, a partial vertical polity structure emerged. They were recognised as Masabdars and their territory as watan jagirs.
- They played an important role in Delhi politics. <sup>maintain</sup>
- In return, they accepted Mughal as emperor and <sup>↑</sup> military for him.
- Therefore, unable to defeat the Rajputs, the Mughals coopted them and increased the military strength of the Mughal empire.
- **Period of Aurangzeb (AZ)**
- Conflict arose because of the expansion by Mewar <sup>under</sup> ~~against~~ Raj Singh against other Rajputs.
- <sup>5807</sup> Aurangzeb did not want one supreme power in Rajputana.
- **In 1680-81 Mewar and Marwar revolted-**
- **Reason-**
- A child ruler came to power in Marwar which lay along the important trade route between Delhi/ Agra and Ahmedabad. Since Marwar was strategically important, AZ interfered in succession. Now Mewar allied with Marwar and revolted.
- The revolt failed as other Rajput chiefs did not support it as they feared their domination by Mewar.
- Post AZ, Rajputs acted independently, especially under <sup>of Amber who ruled Jaipur (1699-1743)</sup> **Sawai Jai Singh** who was a powerful entity in Delhi politics.
- **1751 onwards-** Marathas regularly attacked and extracted tributes and interfered in succession but could not conclusively defeat Rajputs.

## MYSORE (10:45 AM)

- **16th century-** Mysore was part of the Vijaynagar empire (1336-1646) and then gradually became autonomous under the **Wodeyar dynasty**.
- Under **Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar** (1672-1704), Mysore became Militarily powerful and centralised but by 1761 Wodeyars became puppets of corrupt **PM Nanjaraj**.
- **Hyder Ali (HA) (1761-82)**
- Senior military general who began as a junior officer.
- 1761- He overthrew Nanjaraj.
- Took French help for military reforms- training and importing technology.
- The **army was now designed on a European model-**
- The Army was reorganised in **Risalas (Regiments)**.
- Each Risala had a commander directly appointed by the King and it had a clear chain of command and hierarchy leading up to the King and was a self-sufficient unit with its own weaponry, transport and supplies.
- Therefore a very efficient military organisation capable of swift action was built.
- HA centralised power by **subjugating local chiefs, Poligars, and Deshmukhs** who till now were real rulers of the countryside as they controlled land revenue (LR). (\*Poligars were Big Land Lords with their own Army and acted independently since the time of the **Vijayanagar empire**)  
(1336-1646) ( Similar to IZ of Awadh but not Revenue Collectors)

- **LR system of HA and Tipu Sultan (TS) -**
- Increased Khalisa land and minimised Jagirs (\* i.e. have more and more Naqdi Mansabdars).
- Removed intermediaries i.e. Deshmukhs/Zamindars and directly collected taxes via state officials who got salaries and not commissions.
- This increased the income of the state as now no commission was there for intermediaries.
- Removal of intermediaries aided the centralisation of power. (\* compare with successor states)
- Did detailed field surveys to assess LR and therefore prevented over-assessment of LR(Field was conducted to assess LR based on fertility, crop sown, irrigation, past trends of production etc).
- To maximise LR collection- repaired and built canals and also promoted cash crops and introduced **Sericulture**. → Sericulture is the practice of rearing silkworms for the production of silk.
- Protected peasants from the corruption of officials with effective supervision.
- **TS sent ambassadors to France** to import technology and for an alliance against the British.  
8299
- (\* 1789- French Revolution and 1791-92: France was at war against the rest of Europe. 1795- Rise of Napoleon. Britain was a common enemy of TS and Napoleon)



- **Built modern Navy**
- **Set up a govt company to do oceanic trade** like EIC and Mysore began international trade in silk, Sulphur, Sandalwood, Pepper and Cardamom. This company set up 30 trading centres in and outside India. E.g. In Muscat( Oman )
- (\* Before the Machine era, Factory meant warehouse, and Trading centre/ Depot meant group of warehouses, Trading settlement/establishment meant warehouse plus homes plus offices and maybe a fort).
- TS policies are called military fiscalism <sup>as</sup> ~~was~~ primary goal was to build a strong military and the state generated huge wealth for this goal.
- Mysore wanted to dominate the whole of South India including its international trade and constant warfare with Indian neighbours and EIC drained resources. Therefore Mysore threatened the British but could not defeat them.
- In 1766, HA <sup>6182</sup>invaded Travancore and annexed Malabar and Calicut. This contributed to the **first Anglo-Mysore war** <sup>1767</sup> ~~(1766-69)~~.

## TRAVANCORE (12:11 PM)

Though Travancore was not directly under British control in 1766 when Hyder Ali of Mysore invaded it, the reason this conflict is part of the Anglo-Mysore Wars (specifically the First Anglo-Mysore War, 1767–1769) lies in the political alliances and broader context of British involvement in the region.

- It was never a part of the Mughal Empire.
- By the 1740s <sup>2958</sup>**Maratanda Varma** (1729-58) set up a strong centralised state by defeating local chiefs:
- Built a west-like military with modern weapons and did territorial expansion.
- Even forced EIC to trade on his terms (follow rules, pay <sup>taxes</sup> ~~taxed~~ timely)
- In 1741 defeated and removed the Dutch from Cochin who had been there since 1669. (i.e. good navy)
- Established state monopoly over the trade of the Malabar coast.
- Trade profits were used for military, irrigation, transport etc.
- **Rama Varma (1758-1798):**
- Travancore became the centre of art and scholarship but became militarily weakened. E.g. Lost Malabar and Calicut to HA <sup>6182</sup>
- TS <sup>8299</sup>attacked Travancore which contributed to the 3rd Anglo-Mysore War (1789-92)
- After 1798, Travancore came under the influence of the British.

## TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS- ADVENT OF EUROPEANS