

There were total four farmans issued to British EIC which is relevant to EIC and which is mentioned by book

1st in 1612 which allowed to set factories in western coast. **EIC in South India**

2nd in 1617 which allowed to set factories in whole Mughal empire and gave some liberal trading rights.

3rd in 1691 in which AZ5807 allowed duty free trade to EIC. **Wars for Trade Profits**

I. 1686- EIC vs Aurangzeb5807

1. EIC attacked Mughals in Bengal as Aurangzeb's warfare hurt EIC trade.
2. EIC was made to pay Rs 1.5 lakh & forgiven as:
 - i. Govt earned custom duty from EIC & forex from EIC + domestic taxes from Indian merchants who sold goods to EIC + Indian bankers earned interest on loans to EIC + Indian merchants, artisans & peasants earned when EIC bought Indian goods.
3. In fact **1691 Royal Farman** by AZ5807 gave EIC R2Duty Free Trade in Bengal in return for 3000rs p.a.

II. **ROLE of BRITAIN FRANCE RIVALRY** -3 Carnatic wars in 1746-48, 1749-54, 1756-63.

Carnatic was earlier part of Hyd Suba.

The War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748) was a major European conflict sparked by a dispute over the right of Maria Theresa, daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI, to succeed to the Habsburg thrones of the Austrian Empire after her father's death. It involved many of the major European powers and was fought across Europe, North America, and India.

1st Carnatic war (1746-48)

Part & result of **Austrian war of succession** (1740-48) where Britain & France with their allies fought in Europe, America, India.

2. Pondicherry was main base of French EIC since 1674 (*setup as pvt, later nationalization)
3. **Dupleix**4254 (1742-54) was Governor General of French EIC, a govt company.
4. He had personal ambitions of empire building & dominating international trade of south India.

5. Events-

The Battle of Adyar (also called the Battle of the Adyar River) in 1746 was a pivotal conflict during the First Carnatic War (1746-1748), which itself was part of the larger global conflict of the War of Austrian Succession. This battle took place near the banks of the Adyar River in the vicinity of Madras (modern-day Chennai). It was fought between the French East India Company forces and the forces of the Nawab of Carnatic. The capture of Madras by the French alarmed Anwaruddin Khan, the Nawab of Carnatic, who had not authorized this action. The Nawab, who nominally controlled the Carnatic region, saw the French actions as a threat to his authority.

- i. Conflict began in 1746
- ii. Dupleix4254 defeated EIC & captured Fort St George but refused to hand it over to Nawab of Carnatic/**Arcot** as promised

Capital of Carnatic

- iii. this led to the decisive **Battle of Adyar 1746** where 700 French trained Indian sepoys defeated Carnatic army of 10,000.

iv. Result:- So French exchanged Indian territory with British in return of American territory so from here ambitions of Dupleix seems to demolish but he got another opportunity.

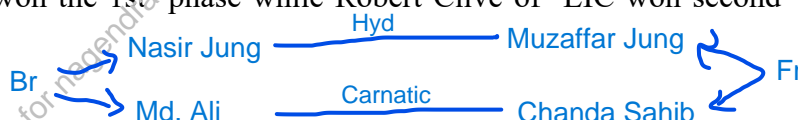
1. However, **Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle 1748** b/w Britain & France led Madras was restored to the British in exchange for Louisbourg (in North America), which had been captured by the British during the war. to France getting back its territory in North America while British got

back Madras. (*for Fr, Americas more imp)

2. superiority of European Infantry armed with better guns against Indian Cavalry was proven.

2nd Carnatic war (1749-54):

1. Dupleix²⁵⁴ now got opportunity in form of succession disputes in Hyderabad & Carnatic.
2. In Hyderabad Nasir Jung vs Muzaffar Jung & in Carnatic Md Ali (son of aged Nawab Anwaruddin) vs Chanda Sahib. Chanda Sahib was a prominent noble and had been the ruler of Tiruchirappalli. He claimed the title of Nawab of the Carnatic as well, seeking to replace Anwaruddin Khan and his family.
3. Dupleix²⁵⁴ decided to support Muzaffar Jung & Chanda Sahib as he wanted economic & political influence by putting his choice of candidates in power.
4. Therefore, anxious EIC supported Nasir Jung & Md Ali.
5. Dupleix²⁵⁴ & Bussy won the 1st phase while Robert Clive of EIC won second phase.



6. After 1st phase Muzaffar Jung was declared Nizam of Hyderabad & Chanda Sahib Nawab of Arcot/Carnatic.

7. Muzaffar Jung was killed on his way from Carnatic to Hyderabad by Nawab of Kurnool due to dispute over territory promised in return for support in war.

8. French gains after 1st phase

- a. Now Bussy continued to march to Hyderabad where he put Salabat Jung⁵¹⁶² (1751-62) in power + stationed a French military for protection of Nizam &

Nizam-ul-Mulk²⁴⁴⁸

Nasir Jung (second son of Nizam)
Muzaffar Jung (grandson of Nizam, through his daughter)

Muzaffar Jung promised the Nawab of Kurnool (a local ruler) certain territorial rewards and privileges if he provides military support and if he succeeded in ascending to the Nizam's throne.

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this was to be paid for by Hyderabad. Hence French EIC got northern Sarkars as payment for military stationed.

- b. Bussy was made French agent/resident in Hyderabad court + personal Jagirs in Masulipatnam & Yanam to Bussy +200,000 pounds to French EIC.
- c. Personal jagir of Rs 1 lakh for Dupleix4254 in Villianallur in Pondicherry.
at the border of Hyderabad and Carnatic
- d. Dupleix4254 was declared as nawab of all lands b/w river Krishna & Cape Comorin with Chanda Sahib under him as nawab of Arcot.
Kanyakumari
- e. Thus Dupleix4254 founded the model of establishing political domination over Indian states & this was later followed by EIC.

9. EIC victory by 1754

- a. EIC decided to again support Md Ali for throne of Arcot
- b. He was in Trichinopoly British-era anglicized name of Tiruchirapalli. (Md. Ali was in Trichinopoly)
- c. Robert Clive arrived with army from Calcutta & Arcot was captured as Dupleix4254 was busy attacking Trichinopoly.
- d. Then French were also defeated in Trichinopoly.
- e. Dupleix4254 lost due to tactical mistake of neglecting Arcot + lack of support of Fr govt which wanted to honor treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle 1748 to preserve its assets in Americas.

Dupleix called back in 1754.

10. Treaty of Pondicherry 1754:-

- a. Dupleix4254 replaced by Godeheu due to high war expenditure.
- b. France was allowed to retain its assets in Pondicherry, its bases in Carnatic, Northern Sarkars & French agent in Hyderabad court.
- c. Chanda Sahib escaped to Tanjore where old rivals Marathas beheaded him.
- d. Md Ali became Nawab of Carnatic
- e. therefore French influence contd in Hyderabad & British established influence in Carnatic.

3rd Carnatic war 1756-63

1. Was result & part of 7 year Global War 1756-63 fought in Americas, Europe, Africa & India -b/w Britain & France & respective allies.
2. Count-De-Lally arrived from France to lead French military along with Bussy who was in charge of Northern Sarkars
3. Eyre Coote led Br Army + Robert Clive of EIC also played role.

4. Why France lost?

1. Tactical mistake – Bussy left Northern Sarkars unguarded to help Lally in Carnatic leading to loss in Northern Sarkars to British (*Br handed it over to Hyd, later in 1766 got it in return for military help to Hyderabad against Marathas, Mysore)
2. Poor leadership of Lally – e.g. he was hated among French officers & sepoys due to his rude conduct.
3. Superior British navy
4. Superior financial strength of Britain & British EIC while France faced financial difficulties e.g. soldiers were unpaid for months which hurt their morale (**world history -Superior Br trade + more accumulated trade profits + British economy had a mature capitalism while feudalism ended in France only in 1789 + Industrial Revolution began in 1750 in Br + war expenditure without benefits to France in Austrian war of succession 1740-48 & the 1st two Carnatic wars).

5. **Result-**

1. Britain France rivalry over international trade of India settled in favor Britishers abolished international trade of Portuguese.
Britain. (*1620, 1763) Britishers abolished international trade of French.
2. Most decisive was **Battle of Wandiwash 1760** & French were defeated everywhere including in Pondicherry.

3. **Treaty of Paris 1763**- France lost all gains made in India since 1749 therefore were restricted to pre-1749 status i.e. to Pondicherry & Chandarnagar + were barred from having a strong army & fortifying their bases.
4. (*1620- Portuguese limited to Goa, Daman & Diu, 1741 Travancore removed Dutch from Cochin, 1763 French limited to Pondicherry. By 1795- Br removed Dutch from India).
5. In 1769, French EIC was abolished by France.
6. A high no. of British royal military troops arrived in India, therefore giving military edge to EIC over Indian States.
7. Post 1757, EIC began maintaining a large army of its own that continuously grew in size (*especially @Wellesley9805;)
8. Now EIC began increasing its political influence & continued Empire building that began with BoPlassey 1757. In 1766 Hyderabad gave Northern Sarkars to EIC in return for protection against Marathas & Mysore.

Only for nagendrajaiput9753@gmail.com

HimanshuKhatri_VisionIAS

FOUR ANGLO MYSORE WARS (1766-69, 1780-1784, 1789-1792, 1798-99)

Reasons for animosity b/w Mysore vs EIC + Marathas + Hyderabad

1. Mysore especially under Tipu Sultan wanted to dominate domestic & international trade and Polity of South India.
2. Hence rise of Mysore as a political, military & mercantilist power threatened EIC & other Indian States.
3. Rivalry is there when both parties are vying for the same things and there is little scope for mutual existence. EIC & Mysore, both wanted to dominate the south especially the trade of the south. Mysore followed **Policy of Military Fiscalism** i.e. primary goal of enhancing revenue income of State was to build strong military. This policy was similar to that followed by EIC & like them Mysore was also a Mercantilist State which made EIC anxious.
4. **Mysore's rise as a political power threatened EIC & Indian States-**
 - a. Under Hyder Ali (1761-82) & Tipu Sultan (1782-99), Mysore engaged in territorial expansion controlling territory from River Krishna to the Malabar coast. This also made Mysore an enemy of Marathas, Hyderabad and Travancore.
 - b. EIC, Marathas and Hyderabad were anxious of Mysore-France friendship.
 - c. **Geopolitical Conflicts:** most important reason was the geopolitical & economic ambitions of Mysore.
 - i. Tipu Sultan was building a centralised state with modern military and navy with assistance of the French.
 - ii. He revamped the revenue collection system to raise more money to fund the establishment of modern military.
 - iii. He was engaging in external trade with rest of the world like the EIC and thus was a mercantilist state.
 - iv. EIC feared Mysore with respect to its positions in Madras and Carnatic.

- v. Mysore's control of rich trade of Malabar coast was a threat to EIC trade in pepper and cardamom. E.g. in second half of 1780s, Tipu put trade embargo on export of pepper, cardamom & sandalwood from ports under Mysore and then barred dealings with English traders which hurt interests of English private traders.

5. **Reasons for defeat of Mysore= Diplomacy of EIC & Alliances:**

- a. Hyderabad had come under EIC protection in 1766 in return for Northern Sarkars to the EIC.
- b. However, Nana Fadnis (1761-1800), an important minister in Peshwa's council, & Haider Ali¹⁸², were first to understand political ambitions of EIC & created **Alliance of Marathas, Mysore & Hyderabad in 1780**.
- c. **1780-82:** Marathas, Mysore & Hyderabad fought against British [1st Anglo Maratha War 1775-82, & 2nd Anglo Mysore war 1780-84].
- d. But aggressive foreign policy of Tipu²⁹⁹ created opportunity for EIC. **Treaty of Salbai 1782** b/w Marathas(signed by Mahadji Scindhia) & EIC ended the 1st Anglo-Maratha War(1775-82) and led to military alliance. EIC settled disputes with Hyderabad breaking the alliance & forming **Triple Alliance of EIC+ MARATHAS + Hyderabad**.
- e. **1798-** Hyderabad was 1st to sign Subordinate/**Subsidiary Alliance** with EIC.
- f. Hence Mysore was isolated due to aggressive foreign policy of Tipu²⁹⁹ & EICs diplomacy. Mysore was so ambitious that the policy of indirect rule like established in Bengal and Awadh could not have worked. Thus Governor Generals like Cornwallis (1786-93) and Wellesley (1798-1805) believed in military solution to the threat of Mysore.

6. **Overall Result**

- a. Status quo in 1st & 2nd Anglo Mysore wars (1766-69, 80-84).

- b. Mysore lost significant territory to EIC, Marathas & Hyderabad in 3rd & 4th Anglo Mysore wars 1789-92, 98-99.
- c. 1799- Tipu Sultan died defending his capital SriRangapatnam/Seringapatam & Wodeyar dynasty was restored to power & SA signed in 1799

[Details per war are mentioned below]



1. 1st Mysore War (1766-69):

1. In 1766, Haider Ali had annexed Malabar & Calicut from Travancore thus expanding its territory significantly.
2. In 1768, EIC and Hyderabad signed a treaty by which Hyderabad agreed to Diwani of Mysore to EIC once Mysore is defeated.
3. France-Mysore alliance created anxiety

4. Result

1. Peshwa and Hyderabad fought on side of EIC
2. Haider Ali defeated EIC
3. Treaty of Madras 1769: Both sides returned each others territories.
4. EIC & Mysore signed a treaty to protect each other i.e. **a military alliance**.

2. 2nd Mysore War (1780-84)

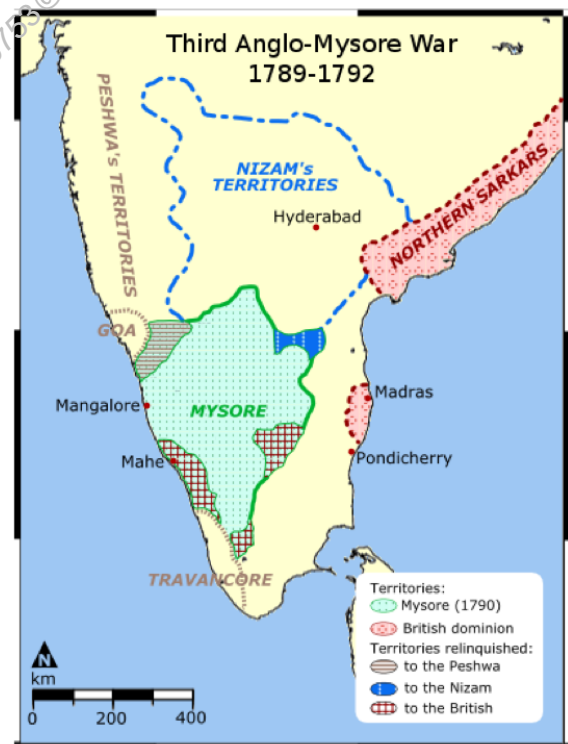
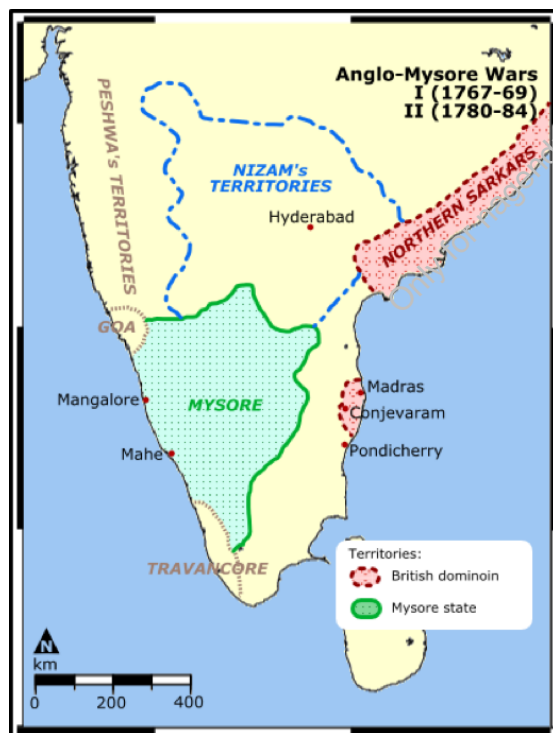
1. **1780-82** : alliance of Marathas + Hyderabad + Mysore : created by Nana Fadnis
 1. Hyderabad was unhappy with EIC because EIC had captured Guntur and replaced Nawab of Karnatak with an EIC puppet.
 2. Mysore was unhappy with EIC because of capture of Guntur by EIC and because EIC did not come to aid of Mysore when Marathas attacked in 1771 & hence didn't honor the 1769 military alliance signed after 1st Anglo-Mysore War (1766-69).
2. EIC made peace with Marathas via Treaty of Salbai 1782 and with Hyderabad by returning Guntur.
3. **1782-84**: EIC + Hyd + Marathas Vs Mysore
4. Haider Ali died in 1782 of cancer, and Tipu came to power. He followed aggressive foreign policy & was not trusted by Hyderabad and Marathas.
5. **Result** = Treaty of Mangalore 1784 = both sides returned each others captured territory.

3. 3rd Mysore War (1789-92)

1. Marathas + Hyderabad + Travancore + EIC vs Mysore

2. Reasons

1. Mysore had attacked Travancore, an ally of EIC.
2. Mysore's control of rich trade of Malabar coast was a threat to EIC trade in pepper & cardamom. In second half of 1780s, Tipu Sultan put trade embargo on export of pepper, cardamom & sandalwood from ports under Mysore and then barred dealings with British traders which hurt interests of British private traders.
3. Result= Treaty of Seringapatnam 1792= Tipu Sultan lost huge amount of territory (Dindugul, Baramahal, Malabar).



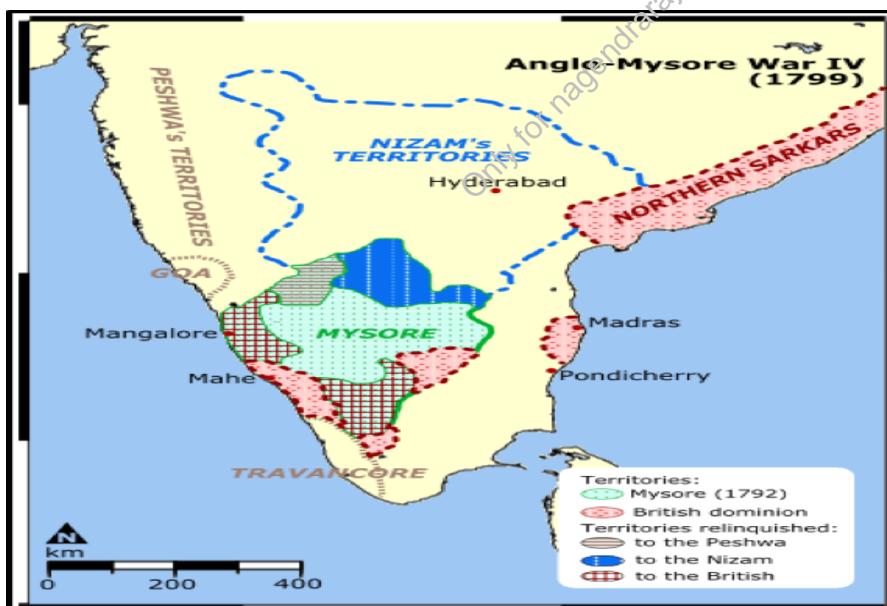
4. 4th Mysore War (1798-99):

1. Reasons:

1. Tipu Sultan's negotiations with Napoleon made British uneasy.
2. Britain was already at war with France. Napoleon had attacked Egypt in 1798 with an intent to cut off British trade with India.
3. Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) believed in empire building & thus his personality also played a role.

4. Result=

1. Tipu Sultan died defending his capital Srirangapatnam.
2. Treaty of Mysore 1799 in Srirangapatnam:
 1. Mysore lost huge territory (Wynad, Canara, Sunda, Coimbatore).
 2. Wodeyar dynasty was brought back to power
 3. Subordinate Alliance was signed with Mysore in 1799.
 4. The last threat to British in the south thus came to an end.



Travancore:

1. 1800: British resident accepted by Travancore after death of Rama Varma (1758-98)
2. 1805- Subordinate alliance signed after EIC helped put down a revolt by Nair Troops.
3. 1809- Prime Minister Velu Thampi revolted against EIC with support of soldiers and peasants due to British interference in internal affairs. The revolt was crushed by EIC.

Carnatic:

EIC enjoyed special position since 2nd Carnatic War (1746-54) due to their alliance with Muhammad Ali (1752-95). After death of Muhammad Ali in 1795, the EIC under Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) annexed Carnatic in 1801.

Only for nagendrajaiput9753@gmail.com

HimanshuKhatri_VisionIAS