Patent-Exclusive right over an idea/invention

Technology-Application of latest knowledge and skill to make things

Stock of resource- Amount of resource available for use

Human resource-Number and ability (mental/physical) of the people

Sustainable development-(Careful utilization of resources so that they take care of both present and future generations), (Balancing the need to use resources, and conserve them)

**Some principles of sustainable development-Page 5**

Resource-Anything that can be used to satisfy a need; utility, usability, value, time and technology of the substance makes it a resource.

People are the most important resource as their inventions led to creation of many more resources, e.g. wheel->pottery, transport->Hydroelectricity etc..

Examples of these resources are:-

* Renewable ->Solar, Wind , Trees
* Non-renewable->Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas
* Human made -> Technology, road, car

Distribution of resources-Depend on terrain, climate and altitude, as these factors vary even the distribution varies.

HRD-Improving quality of people’s skill, so that they create more resources

Resource conservation- Using them carefully so that they have time to get renewed

Purpose of constitution-

* Lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of society we as citizens aspire to live in.
* Tells us the fundamental nature of our society.
* Serves a set of rules and principles that all people in the country agree upon.
* Defines the nature of countries political system.
* Ensures that the majority does not use its power against the minority
* Saves us from ourselves

“Pg 6(Nepal situation)”

Constituent assembly started drafting the constitution in 1946.

Problems they faced:-

* India was made up of different cultures, language etc...
* Considerable turmoil throughout India (Partition of India, Princely states remained undecided about their future.
* Socio-Economic conditions of majority of India was bad

**Pg 14-Fundamental rights**

**Pg 17-Glossary**

Farman-Royal order/edict

Mercantile-Business strategy that makes profit by keeping selling price higher than cost price

Sawar-Horsemen

Musket-Heavy gun used by infantry

Matchlock-Gun which was ignited by a match

Dharmashastras-Sanskrit text prescribing social rules composed 500BCE onwards

Qazi-Judge

Mufti-Muslim jurist that expounds law that the qazi administers

Impeachment-Trial by the House of Lords in England for misconduct brought against a person in the House of Commons

Confederacy-Alliance

Injunction-Instruction

Subservience-Submissions

Aurangzeb-Died 1707(Last powerful Mughal ruler).After 1707 Mughal governors (subadars) became powerful.

Bahadur Shah Zafar-Last Mughal ruler

EEIC got royal charter in 1600 by Queen Elizabeth 1, thus they were only British company that could trade with India.

Portuguese settled on west coast of India and had main base at goa. Sea route to India discovered by Vasco da Gama 1498.

Europeans came to India for cotton, silk, cloves, cardamom cinnamon, and pepper. Thus due to high supply the cost at which it could be sold in Europe was low, thus they started fighting to reduce availability.

To prevent their bases from getting destroyed, they built forts and led to conflict with local soldiers.

First English factory set up at banks of river Hugli (1651). They fortified it in 1696 and bribed Mughal officials to get a Farman and gained zamindari rights over Calcutta and 2 other villages. However they tried to manipulate the Farman as the Farman gave tax free trade to the company only, but not to the officials carrying on private trade, but they didn’t agree to this causing huge revenue loss to Bengal. Thus the Nawab Murshid Quli Khan protested.

Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan, Sirajuddaulah were the 3 nawabs of Bengal.

Reasons for war in Bengal:-

* Demanded concessions and tributes for its right to trade
* Denied right to mint coins
* Prevented fortifications
* Didn’t pay taxes, disrespected the nawab etc...

Alivardi Khan died in 1756.

EEIC was trying to get a puppet ruler to control Bengal, and interfered in Bengal’s politics. So sirajuddaulah asked the company to stop meddling in the state politics, stop fortification, and pay the taxes. After these negotiations failed he marched with 30,000 soldiers to the EEIC’s factory at Kassimbazar, captured and gained authority there and marched to Calcutta to control their fort there. After hearing this Robert Clive sent forces to Bengal from Madras.

Battle of Plassey- 23rd June 1757

The battle after the above incident occurred is called as the battle of plassey. Siraj lost the war as his commander Mir Jafar didn’t fight the battle as he was promised to become the nawab after Siraj. It was the fight battle where the EEIC defeated India.

EEIC tried to use Mir Jafar as a puppet ruler, but he protested and was soon removed by the EEIC and Mir Jafar was put in his place. He complained and fought in the Battle of Buxar(1764), After that Mir Jafar was re-installed, but the nawab had to pay 5, 00,000 every month.

After Mir Jafar’s death in 1764 EEIC decided that they had to become Nawab’s.

In 1765 mughal officials made EEIC diwan of Bengal. This benefitted them as, to buy goods they had to pay with gold and silver, after battle of plassey it decreased and eventually it stopped. This revenue could be used to purchase silk and cotton textiles and to their army.

After battle of plassey the EEIC officials had money vast amount of money. R. Clive came to madras in 1767 at the age of 18 and left India in 1767 his fortune was worth 4, 01,102 pounds. In 1772 he was examined by British parliament and even though he was acquitted, he committed suicide in 1774. But not all officials became rich, many died, they just wanted to lead a comfortable life back in England. Who survived lived a wealthy life and were called as nabobs.

1757-1857 EEIC used political, diplomatic, economic measures before declaring war.

After battle of buxar(1764) EEIC appointed residents(spies and worked towards interests of EEIC) in Indian states.

Subsidiary Alliance-Pay for army(Subsidiary forces), Or else part of land taken as penalty.(Richard Wellesley Governer General 1798-1805) . Part of Awadh(1801) and Hyderabad were taken away.

Mysore grew strong under Hyder Ali (1761-82),Tipu (1782-1799). Mysore controlled profitable trade on the Malabar Coast (Pepper, Cardamom). 1785 Tipu stopped export of sandalwood, pepper, cardamom. He established close relationship with the French and modernized his army.

Policy of paramountcy-Lord hastings(Governer general 1813-23). Says that EEIC power is supreme and greater than the states. Kittor rani Channamma fought EEIC, arrested 1824 and died 1829 in jail. Rayanna (Chowkidar) of Sangoli faught and destroyed british camps. Caught, Hung in 1830. In late 1830’s EEIC got worried about Russia, So to protect themselves, they faught in Afghanistan(1838-42), Sind was taken over in 1843. Next was Punjab, but presence of Maharaja Ranjit Singh held them back. After his death in 1839, 2 wars were faught and in 1894 punjab was annexed

Doctrine of Lapse-Lord Dalhousie(Governer General 1848-56). If ruler died without male heir kingdom is of EEIC. Satara(48), Sambalpur(53), Udaipur(52), Nagpur(53), Jhansi(54) Awadh(56).

Awadh joined revolt of 1857

W. Hastings(1773-1785). Territory divided in to presidencies(Bengal, Madras, Bombay), ruled by governer. Supreme head governer-general.

1772 new system of justice. Civil(diwani), Criminal(Faujdari) adalat. Both Courts have collecter. Faujdari court has qazi, mufti. Civil court has maulvis, hindu pandits. 1775, 11 pandits compiled digest of hindu laws. N.B.Halhed translated this to English. Muslim laws also. Under Regulation Act of 1773, new Supreme Court was established. While Court of appeal(Sardar Nizamat Adalat) at Calcutta.

Main figure was collecter(collected revenue, maintained law and order with help of judge, police, darogars.) His office collactorate became a new Centre of power and authority.

Mughal Army-Mainly sawar(Cavalry/Horsemen) and infantry(paidal) soldiers. They were given archery(teer-andazi) and sword. Didn’t have large trained army. Paidal soldiers were mainly peasents. After 18th Century Awadh, Benaras trained peasents proffesionally. EEIC adopted this method(sepoy army).

After 1820’s Cavalry requirements declined. As They were fighting in Burma and Afghanistan and Burma with muskets and matchlocks. Infantry became more important. In early nineteenth century they developed uniform culture(training style became european). EEIC disregarded community culture. This is a reason that led to revolt of 1857.

It took 6-8 months to come to india via sea. Steam engines made it down to 3 weeks. By 1857 EEIC had control over 63% of territory and 78% of the population.

Anglo-Mysore wars

1. 1767-69- Hyder ali wins
2. 1780-84-Hyder Ali dies. No one is victorious.
3. 1790-92-Mysore loses.
4. 1799 -Battle of Seringapatnam. Tipu dies. Wodeyars become rulers. Under Subsidiary Alliance

After their defeat in the 3rd battle of panipat(1761), their dream of ruling delhi shattered. They were divided into Sindhia,Gaikwad, Bhonsle dynasties. They were held together in a confederacy under Peshwa.

Maharaja Sindhia and Nana Phadnis were 2 famous Maratha soldiers.

Anglo-Maratha war

1. 1782-Treaty of Salbai
2. 1803-05- EEIC gained Orissa and Territories North of Yamuna(Agra,Delhi)
3. 1817-19- Peshwa removed and send to Bithur near Kanpur with pension. EEIC had control over all territories North of the Vindhyas.