



RAS

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER-I

Volume-III

MODERN INDIA | POST INDEPENDENCE

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Modern India

1707 - 15 Aug 1947

Post Independence
(15 Aug 1947 - 2005)

Features of modernism -

- ① Education for all.
- ② Freedom of religion.
- ③ Social and cultural development.
- ④ Psychological development.
- ⑤ Scientific development.
- ⑥ Equality.

1. Innovation
2. Equality (collective effort)
3. Science and Technology
4. Logical thought approach and application
5. Basic fundamental rights
6. Humanism.

Ancient - religion was supportive.

Medieval - Religion prominent than science

godism → prominent

Humanism → below the earth.

Modern - Science prominent than religion

Modernisation - started with renaissance in 15 and 16th century.

Reformation ^{of} and searching of all 6 features ^{and implementation} is called renaissance, reformation and modernization.

LATER MUGHALS

Bahadur Shah - I (1707-12) -

Original name - Muazzam

He received title 'Shah Alam' and 'Sultan' from his father Aurangzeb. At the age of 60, he sat on throne of mughal. His PM was Munim Khan.

In 1708, 10th Sikh guru, guru goind singh was killed by Afghan on bank of godavari. Therefore, after death of Sikh guru, Banda ^{Bahadur} revolted against mughals.

In 1709, Sahuji, the grandson of Shivaji ^{was released} from mughal imprisonment. Purpose was to create pol- crisis among marathas. He tried to apologize Sawai Mirza Raja Jai Singh and Ajit Singh by giving subedari of gujarat and Malwa responsible to them. He was very famous with title 'Shah-e-Bekhabar'.

Jahandar Shah -

His wazir was Zulfiqar Khan

(ablest person of mughal empire)

He introduced Sarrah System in Mughal admin. It was revenue farming system i.e. revenue collected from contractors, or highest bidder. He recognized rights of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of Marathas from 6 subas of deccan (6 mughal subas of deccan). He abolished jaziya.

Jarrukh Sijar -

He came on throne of mughal with the help of Saiyed brothers.
Mussain Ali and Hasan Ali → wazir and famous with
 (Mir Bakshi) (elder) title "Addullah Khan"

Saiyed brothers - King maker

In 1715, Saiyed brother suppressed revolt of Banda Bahadur & put to death sentence at Delhi.

In 1716, Murshid Quli Khan, Diwan-i-Suba of Bengal also appointed Subedar of Bengal.

In 1717, Murshid Quli Khan declared himself independent from Mughal.

In 1717, Farrukh Siyar also gave a farman to British East India Company and this farman is famous as 'Farman 1717'.

EIC facilitated with tax free trade in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa, and facility - right to issue Dastak on trading commodities of British EIC. (freepass of trade)

In 1719, Hussain Ali concluded a treaty with Maratha Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath. This treaty is known as 'Delhi treaty' or 'Mughal - Maratha treaty'. By this Mughal accepted all demands of Maratha. Demands were -

- Right to collect chauth and Sardeshmukhi from 6 suba of Deccan.
- Mughal recognized Shahuji as Chatrapati of Maratha
- Balaji Vishwanath recognized as Peshwa.
- Mughal agreed to release wife and child of Shahuji from Mughal jail.
- Mughal shall not interfere in Maratha internal affairs.

In return Maratha provided assistance of 15,000 Maratha horsemen to Mughal.

Therefore, British historian Richard Temple called Delhi treaty the Magna Carta of Marathas.

Mohd. Shah Rangeela - (1719-48)

Original name - Roshan Akbar

He was famous musician of 18th century.

Wazir - Sayied brother (1719-21)

Amin Khan (1721-22)

Nizam Un Mulq (1722-24)

Khan-i-Doran (1724-28)

Shahadat Khan / Burhan-ul-Mulk (1728-39)

Safdar Jung (1739-48)

under mughal sovereignty

Newly emerged autonomous independent states within mughal empire -

→ Hyderabad - Founder - Nizam ul Mulk (1724)

→ Awadh - 1727 - Saadat Khan

→ Ruhelkhand - 1728 - Bangas Pathan

→ Maratha - Balaji Vishwanath (1719)

→ Jodhpur - Ajit Singh

→ Amer - Jai Singh

→ Chittor - Raj Singh

→ Carnatic - Sadat Khan / Dost Muhammad
(subsidiary state of Hyderabad)

→ Mysore - Waddiyar Kingdom - Raja Waddiyar

sovereign -

free from external pressure

Chief of all state accepted sovereignty of mughal state while they were enjoying sovereignty in their territories.

Sovereignty

Theory

Newly emerged state
accepted sovereignty of
mughal.

Practice

In 1739, Nadir Shah, Persian ruler attacked on India with declared goal to preserve Mughal empire from attack of Marathas but actual purpose was to plunder wealth from Mughal empire.

The Mughal army met Nadir Shah in battle of Karnal & Mughal lost battle. Nadir Shah entered into Delhi with defeated Mughal emperor Mohd. Shah Rangeela.

Nadir Shah read Khutba on his name from Jama Masjid and stationed 14 days in Delhi and he ruled on Mughal empire from Red fort, Delhi.

He took back to his capital with Peacock throne of Mughal, Kohinoor diamond and enormous wealth.

In 1748, Ahmed Shah Abdali conquered Punjab from hands of Mughals.

Ahmad Shah (1748-54)

Title - 'Owl in the Nest'

Wazir - Safdar Jung

Javed Khan

Imad ul Mulk (grandson of Nizam ul Mulk)

During his reign, Maratha rulers, Mahadji Sindhya, Holkar interfere in Mughal politics on instruction of Imad ul Mulk, Maharao Holkar killed Mughal emperor Ahmed Shah.

Alamgir - II (1754-59)

Wazir - Imad ul Mulk

During his reign, Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 & Bengal became puppet state of British EIC.

Shah Alam II (1759-1806) -

1764 - Battle of Buxar - fought b/w Indian allied forces i.e. Mughal emperor Shah Alam, Nawab of Awadh, Siraj-ul-Daula and dethroned nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim and British army under captain Munro - chief commander of British army.

Finally, Indian allied forces lost hopes to check influence of British EIC in north India. Finally, Shah Alam II and Siraj-ul-Daula concluded a treaty with EIC in 1765 in Allahabad which is popularly known as "Allahabad Treaty 1765". By this treaty, Mughal emperor gave diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. In return, he received 26 lakh/annum from British and Bihar, Bengal and Orissa brought under dual administration.

Robert Clive - Father of Dual Admin. of Bengal.

In 1767-69, First Anglo Mysore War - b/w Haider Ali and Madras presidency. In 1769, Haider Ali finally ^{defeated} Madras and forced British to sign a treaty, known as 'Madras Treaty 1769' which was dictated by Haider Ali.

In 1772, Warren Hastings, new governor of Fort William or Bengal presidency, abolished dual admin. and assumed territorial right in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa and Bihar, Bengal and Orissa become colony of British EIC. (sovereign pol. power)
(sovereign pol. org. in India)

In 1778-81, First Anglo Maratha war - b/w EIC and Marathas Peshwa, Madho Rao II, working under Nana Padanis, brain of Marathas in last decade of 18th century. This war resulted in Salabai treaty in 1782 which was neither beneficial nor prestigious but an excellent job of Warren Hastings because British EIC completely freed from Marathas in affairs of south for 20 yrs.

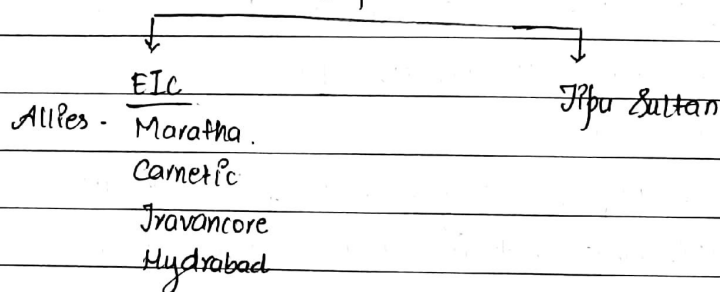
and focused on demolition of Mysore which was growing modernized aggressive pol. power of India, therefore Salabai treaty is also known as "20 yrs. seige fire victory b/w EIC & Maratha."

1780-84 - 2nd Anglo Mysore war - b/w 2nd anglo mysore war Hyder Ali died and b/w 1782-84, this war was fought under command of Tipu Sultan. Finally in 1784, both parties decided for peace and concluded a treaty known as 'Mangalore treaty 1784'.

In 1787, Tipu dethroned Waddiyar king and ^{declared} himself sovereign of Mysore state.

From 1787 - 89, Sovereign was Tipu Sultan (Mysore).

In 1790-92, 3rd Anglo Mysore war started.



Governor - general - Lord Cornwallis.

Immediate cause of 3rd Anglo Mysore war -
Issue of Travancore.

Tipu was defeated and forced to sign Srirangpattanam treaty with Cornwallis.

All coastal areas of Mysore state captured by British & fertile land distributed among Indian allies of British along with

3 crore war compensation.

In fact, Srirangpattanam treaty was a document tool which destroyed not only power of Mysore but also destroyed hopes of Indian modernisation, industrialisation on new pattern and techniques, new thoughts.

In 1799, Lord Wellesley introduced a new thought and application of colonization of India known as subsidiary alliance.

Nizam of Hyderabad was first who accepted subsidiary alliance of British in 1799.

In 1799, 4th Anglo Mysore war started and Tipu was finally defeated & killed at gate of Srirangpattanam fort. Mysore was brought under subsidiary alliance and Wodeyar kingdom was reinstalled on throne of Mysore. Family of Tipu was sent to Vellore with 6 lakh annuum pension.

In 1800, Janjore and Travancore accepted subsidiary alliance of EIC.

In 1801, Nawab of Awadh accepted SA of British.

In Dec 1802, due to internal conflict, Maratha Peshwa Bajirao accepted SA of British at Bassein popularly known as Bassein Treaty 1802. By this treaty, Gajakwad of Baroda also accepted SA of British.

1803-05-II Anglo Maratha war: on issue of SA, Maratha nobles Sindhiya, Holkar and Bonsale raised their voice and declared war against British.

17 Dec 1803, Bhonsle of Nagpur was defeated & signed Deogarh treaty with British. It was SA.

30 Dec 1803, Sindhya was defeated and Treaty of Surji Arzongon with british, it was also subsidiary alliance.

Mughal emperor Shah Alam II also brought under british by Treaty of Surji Arzongon because mughal emperor was protected by Sindhya, and Mughal emperor Shah Alam II become pensioner of EIC.

In 1805, Holkar was defeated and concluded Rajghat treaty with british but it was not SA, because under pressure of parlia. & govt. Lord Wellesly resigned & returned to London.
Lord George Barlo was officiating governor.

From 1805-13, EIC introduced new policies known as non intervention policy.

In 1790, Lord Cornwallis introduced zamindari settlement or permanent settlement on European thought and practices.

Akbar II (1806-37)

Bahadur Shah (37-58) - Last Mughal emperor

Mughal came from ^(Afghanistan) Fergana, central asia and finally deported to Rangoon in 1858 by british EIC.

Mughal rule established in India by Battle of Panipat in 1526 & mughal rule rooted out by trading company in 1858 when Bahadur Shah Zaffar lost battle against british. Finally, Mughal rule established in India as victorious and root out as defeated.

EXPANSION OF TRADING EMPIRE BRITISH IN INDIA (1609-1717)

Consolidation of British empire in India :-

The year of 1600 AD, is significant in history of World because a small body of merchants of London secured from Queen Elizabeth royal charter whereby was constituted East India company, then named Governor and Company of merchant of London trading into East India popularly known as British East India company. Royal charter authorized company to trade and traffic freely into & from East Indies, in countries and part of Asia and Africa, the charter was granted for 15 yrs. but it could be ended at any time with 2 yrs. notice.

The royal charter laid down ^{constitution} power & privileges. The company was diff. from joint stock company because its member were to subscribe to each trading expedition to east and profit of these expedition were to be distributed among them in proportion to their contribution.

The entire business of company was to be controlled by governor assisted by 24 members popularly known as Court of Directors.
(controlling body)

COD was to make arrangement for shipping merchandise, carrying it from one part of world to other, disposing of imported goods.

The first director of COD or first governor of British EIC was Thomas Smith, whose name is mentioned in Royal charter.

Besides trading power, company was given extension power to
• Issue order and ordinance & to make by law for good govt. of company, for proper control of its servant & for better advancement &

Continuation of trade and traffic.

EIC had judicial authority to punish its servant for their offence by imprisonment and fine.

In 1608, first attempt was made to establish factories in India. British EIC sent Captain Hawkins to India and he reached the court of Jahangir in 1609.

Q Which one of the following is/are correctly matched -

1. Mughal - Agra
2. Jughlaq - Siri
3. Khilji - Mehrauli
4. Lodi - ~~Delhi~~ Jughlaqabad

- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 2, 3, 4 (c) 1, 3, 4 ☒ (d) All of above

Ans. (a)

Jahangir welcomed Hawkins and gave 400 mansab to him for maintenance in mughal empire but Jahangir rejected application of Hawkins under influence of Portuguese.

In 1611, first British factory was established at Masulipatanam, port city of Golkunda state under permission of Sultan Quli Qutub Shah.

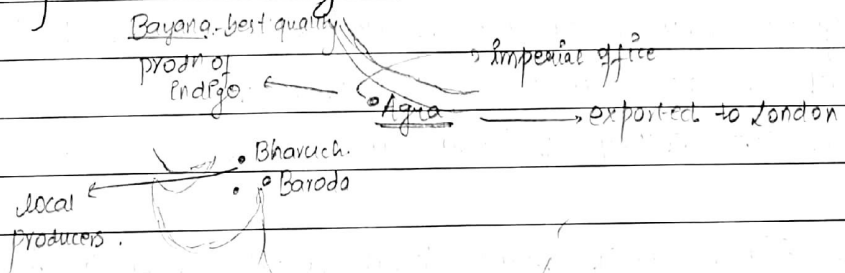
In 1612, temporary factory of British EIC also established in Surat under permission of Khurram, governor of Surat.

In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe came in India and he met Mughal emperor Jahangir at Ameer, and Jahangir gave permission to Thomas for establishing factories in Mughal empire.

Before Thomas Roe left India in 1619, British had established factories at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Bharuch.

All these factories were placed under control of President and Council of Surat factory. Pres. of Surat factory also have power to control company's trade with red sea ports and Persia.

The English factories were also started at Bharuch and Baroda with object of purchasing at first hand the priced goods manufactured in locality and at Agra in order to sell broad cloth to officer of Imperial court and to buy indigo, the best quality of which was produced in Bayana.



In 1632, Sultan of Golkunda Quli Qutub Shah gave golden ferman to British EIC. Through this ferman, EIC received right to free trade from Sultan Quli Qutub Shah of Golkunda in Golkunda state. In return, EIC paid only 500 pagoda to Sultan of Golkunda (Portuguese currency).

In 1633, EIC established its factories at Hartharpur and Balasor in Orissa.

In 1639, Francis De British obtained lease of Madras from ruler of Chandragiri which was representative of ruined Vijaynagar empire.

Francis De built there 45 factories which came to be known as Fort St. George. Madras was first fortified factory of EIC.

In 1651, Mr. Bridgeman established British factory under permission of Shah Jahan at Huglee. He also established British at Patna and Kasim Bazar. The principle articles of english trade in Bengal were silk, cotton pieced goods, salt petre and sugar.

In 1668, British emperor Charles II transferred Bombay to EIC who had got it from Portuguese as part of dowry, as of his wife Catherine of Braganza at an annual rate of 10 pound. Bombay was first colony of Britain in India.

Q Bombay was first colony of British. While which one of the following was first factory ^{of British} in India -

- (a) Surat (b) Agra (c) Masulipattanam (d) Balasor

Ans. (c)

In 1658, all settlement in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and on Coromandel coast were made sub ordinate to Fort George.

In 1690, EIC received zamindari of ^{Kalikata} (Calcutta), Sutanati & Gowindpur from Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. Later on, in 1699, Job Charnock founded Calcutta city and constructed Fort William.

In 1717, George Surnam received a farman from Mughal emperor Farrukh Siyar. By the farman 1717, British EIC received right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and right to issue dastak on trading commodities of British EIC.