Toppersnotes
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UPSC – IAS

Civil Services Examinations

Union Public Service Commission

General Studies

Paper I – Volume 2

Modern India & World History

SIERRA INNOVATIONS

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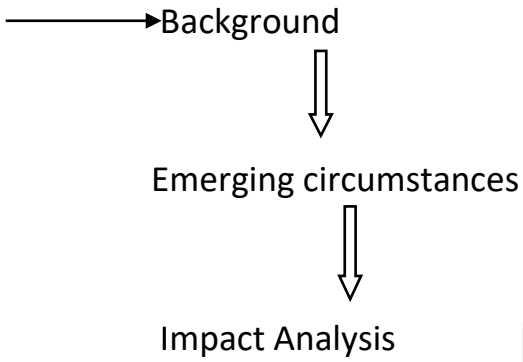
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MODERN INDIA OVERVIEW

Q. Revolt of 1857 marked landmark (water shed) in forming British policies in India. (2016 mains)



Modern India (1707-1947)

1. Decline of Mughal Empire (1707-1757)
2. Rise of India states (1720-1800)
3. British Ascendency in India (1757-1818)
    - Events
    - Economic Policies
    - Political Policies
4. Socio Religious Movement in India (19th and 20th century)
5. The Revolt of 1857.
6. Beginning of India Nationalism
7. Freedom Movement.(1885-1947)
8. Misc:-
    - Education policy of British.
    - Famine policy of British
    - Tribal peasant and castle Movement.
    - Role of women in India freedom Movement and in Social Reformation.

Q. “Acceptance of the cause of Khilafat Movement had diluted secular credentials of MG” comment.

Q(p) – Govt. of India Act. 1909 had the original intention

(a) to give communal electorate to Muslims.
(b) To weaken India Nationalism.
(c) To full the demand of congress.
(d) None of the above.

Decline of Mughal Empire : (1707-57)

- After the death of Aurangzeb Mughal Empire continued.

Aurangzeb → Deccan Policy → Highly wasted economy

↓

Interference with Indian States

- Nature of Mughal Political Empire :

Akbar → Basic Foundation

Principal of Suzerain

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Central power does not interfere in the internal matters of states / Regional powers

But Aurangzeb undone Suzerain and transformed into Sovereignty.

↓

Central power has all rights to interfere in internal matters of Regional power.

Sovereign power brought many Rebellious from regional powers.

Army then was mustered from " from Jagirs" which now were revolting there existed crisis.

How far Aurangzeb Responsible for Decline:

Beginning of decline of a grand reign can be traced to one of its last able ruler – Aurangzeb

Firstly , He inherited a larger empire but followed the policy of extending it further .His aim to bring country under Mughal reign was good only in theony. His futile but ardows campaign against Marathas drained heavily the resources.

In the meanwhile had generated conflict with rajputs whose military support farmed an essential pillar of Mughal Kingdom.

He also has tension in the immediate vicinity from Jats , Sikhs and Bundelas.

Moreover, adding to misery was religious orthodoxy pursued by him . He impose Jizya , destroyed few Hindu temples and certain other restrictions upon Non-Muslims.

Mughla Foundation was essentially laid on secular theory . However , his (theocratic) or orthodox should not be over stresses because it stared in later stage of his reign and was immediately undone by his successors.

Furthermore , the policy of sovereignty over state which he pursued sideling suzerainty aroused more rebellion amongst local chieftains.

In the end it can be asserted that though Aurangzeb's policy was responsible instigating decline of Mughals. He was not a degenerated man or that of low morals. He was an able an effected king. The decline started not because of his personality rather his short sightedness. And some inherent eathess.

Mansabdari

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Jagir-dari crisis

- Causes Behind the decline of Mughal empire:-

1. Adm. Structure crisis:

Mughal Administration was based upon Mansab system wherein the pay was in form of land K/a Jagirs.

Jagridars – were free to reunite soldiers from their lands or territory and then soldiers were more loyal to their jagirdar than to emperor

In this system the strength of emperor values to keep control upon decentralized tendency that would have weakened . The strength of army. After Aurangzeb weak successors who ascended the throne . Became unable in keeping control over jagirdars . This provided an opportunity for jagirdars to declare thero selves Autonomous (virtually India) K/a jagirdari crisis , emerged in the beginning of 18^{th} century went on to weaken the total administration. Structure for power lost eventually invited foreign powers to intervene in the internal matters of Indian states.

2. Decline in morality of emperors:

Jehangir onward emperors became less moral and had allowed degraded practices to be continued . Aurangzeb though had high morality . Yet his religious policy resulted into social disharmony as he was not accepted as a moral ruler by one of the larger section of India.

3. Decline in economy :

Shahjahan's central Asia and kandhar expedition alongwith deccan policy of Aurangzeb , Mughal's extraordinary expenses on different Architecture and monuments increases in competition by presence of foreign traders especially resulted into sharp decline into mughal economy.

Continue of rule needed the flow of economy otherwise the several inherent structural problem were expected to emerge.

Here the institutionalized economy particularly deficit management was absent.

4. Emergence of factions in nobles:-

After Aurangzeb , Mughal political Adm. Divided into 2 large factions Indian Muslims and Foreign Muslims. Both aspired to have the control and influence upon the king led the continuous conflict between those two factions.

Indian Muslims took the support of Marathas while the letters went to Nadir shah and Ahmed shah Abdali. Consequently led to attacks of both upon India. This unwanted events had exposed the weakness of Mughal Adm. And dis-unit amongst Indian powers.

Both made foreigners like Britain and France make political consolidation of India leading to British victory.

Probable Ques.

Q. Analyses the factors that enabled British to win over India.

In the war of succession after death of Aurangzeb 65 years old Bahadur shah-1 became victorious . He ruled from 1707-1712. He was also k/a shah alam -1 or shah-e-Bekhabar. Bahadur Shah-1 k/a shah-e-Bekhabar.

He released sahu s/o sambahaji and given him rights to collect sardesh mukhi.

Shahu had a Brother called Rajaram. After death of Rajaram his wife tara Bai continued to rule Maratha.

After release shahu was not recognized the ruler Maratha by Mughal.

In the civil war that broke between sahu and Tara Bai shahu emerged victorious by 1713.

Sahu ested. Martha empire at satara.

Furthermore, Bahadur shah-1 concealed with sikh guru gobind singh but follower revolted was Banda Bahadur.

Bahadur shah-1 entered into friendship with all other states . This led to ,loss of control over states.

Meanwhile he died of zulfikar khan one of minister of bahadur shah mase jahandar shah to ascend the throne.

Faruksiyar revolted against jahandar with help to two " More chaos during bahadur shah-1".

The grand mughal empire saw a poor demise after Aurangzeb such able and efficient ruler came to throne.

Capital city of Delhi itself was occupied by British nearing 1803 and the once emperors were reduced to mere pensioners till the eventual subjugation of country.

The war of succession that broke out post Aurangzeb death saw bahadur shah as victory . He followed the policy of compromise and conciliation.

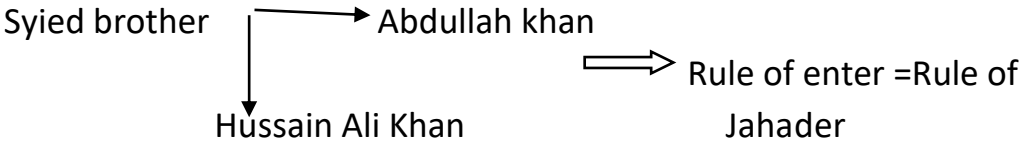
There were attempt to revert some narrow minded policies of Aurangzeb . There were no destruction of Temple during his reign .

He also made an attempt to garrison the city of amber and jodhpur which met with film resistance.

His policy towards Marathas were that of half-hearted conciliation granted then sardeshmukhi but not chauth.

He tried to conciliate with sikh and gave Mansab Rank to guru gobind singh but after the death of latter Sikhs once again evaluated under banda bahadur and they went on to recover fort of lohgarh.

Bahadur shah consileted with jat chief charma and charsal of bundles against banda bahadur .He also added in decaying finance by reckless grant of jagirs and promotions . During his reign remain of around Rs. 13 crores of royal treasure was exhausted.



Killed jahadar and farnek came to throne.

Sayed brother also killed zulfikar khan.

Farruk siyar executed banda bahadur after this sikh revolt ended.

He also gave farmer of 1737 to British for free trade without tax.

Meanwhile farukh came in conflict with syed brother but before he could do anything syed brother made treaty with Maratha (peshwa balaji vishwanath) and eliminated furruk.

Post this Marathas got Independent state.

Out come of this treaty become highly favorable for other Indian power as Maratha intervention in Delhi politics stared without political reason. Different factious at Delhi became motivated to counter the Delhi Became Motivated by assuring the support form outside . Despite of posing political unity the inherent conflict of power exposed dis-unit.

After farrukhsiyar was killed in the meanwhile two rafi- ud- darajat for 3 months and Rafi-ud-daula for 6 months.

Were made kings by syed brothers but they passed away sooner. They 4th king called md. Shah ever brought to throne . Both brother are kingmakers .

Md. Shah is deemed to be the lost king to save India from passing under foreign rule . However Md. Shah killed syed brother.

Nizam-ul-mulk made the wazir of the empire .

Mubaris khan was appointed as governor Hyderabad Nizam took the support of Maratha peshwa bajirao-1 and killed mubaris in the battle of sakharkherda(1724).

Nizam left Delhi and declared independent ruler of Hyderabad AND ESTABLISHED Asaf jahi dynasty.

Another minister murshid quli khan estd himself as autonomous euler at Bengal and named murshidabad.

Sadat khan founded Awadh.

Rise of autonomous state during the period of Md. Shah conflict within Indian states stared Md.shah.

Shahuji appointed 1st peswa Balaji vishwanath (1713-1720) at Pune Balaji was succeeded by BajiRAO -1 (1720-1740)

Conflicts with nizam:

Without winning over nizam Marathas could not have been ruler of south India.

1728 battle of palkhed Bajirao 1 v/s Nizam⟶ BajiRao

1731 battle of Bhopal BajiRao 1 defeated nizam decisively.

After this battle Marathas became supreme power in south India .

Bengal:-

Under the general Ragunath Rao Marathas defeated ruler Bengal Alivardi Khan who agreed to pay Rs 12 lakh p.a. to Marathas.

Gujarat:

Was also dominated by Marathas. But on 13th feb 1739 an attack from nadir shah proved too total for Maratha upsurge nadir shah was ruler from pnisia to support Irani minister at Delhi

During that time none of Regional power came to support of Md. Shah at Delhi .Nadir attacked and plundered Delhi and also took away peacock throne as peacock throne belonged to shah jahan well as Kohinoor.

Political nationalism to unite India was absent in all Indian states.

Bajirao 1 created different Maratha sardars and given them different states of administer.

Sadar	sates
Gaekwad	Baroda
Scindia	Gwalior
Holkar	Indore
Peshwa	Pune
Bhonsle	Nagpur

This division was expressing the character of confederacy

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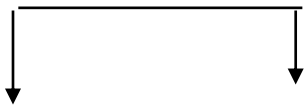
Weak bonding for unity

Bajirao-1 attacked and surrounded Delhi in 1740 but after few months went back.

Attack of nadir shah and BajiRao 1 clearly expressed

1) Military weakness of Mughal empire
2) Political Disunity amongst Indian power
3) In 1740 itself Bajirao 1 died due to some disease

BajiRao 1



Balaji Baji Rao peshwa (1740-1761)

Raghunath Rao (Raghoba)

Sahuji died in 1748.

Balaji BaiRao with treaty of sangola achieved supremacy over Maratha confederacy that reduced the position of king (chatrapati).

In the meanwhile Md. Shah died in 1748.

Foreign power which already was eyeing and had known about the weakness of Indian states were more than grab the power. Deaths of these leaders created a political vacuum in India.

Shah Alam -2nd (on throne)

- Mir qasim of Bengal denied to accept him as All-India emperor appren eding that British would intervene in political sphere of Nawab.
- Mir Qasim made the trade free for all traders which resulted in loss to British (Britisher hitherto had Dastak power).
- Shah Alam-2 was at Awadh then Nawab Shuja-ud-daulah (1763) by the time British had already eliminated france from India emperor had already weakened Mir Qasim had no revenue to maintain big army.
- Britisher opened war with Qusim the latter saught shuja-ud-daulah.
- Battle of Buxar (oct 1764) Mir qasim + shuja+ emperor v/v gov. lord munro
- Till 1857 Mughals were dejure euler of Pan India.
- In battle of buxar British defeated India power decisively after fighting actual war.
- Symbolically the defeat of emperor given them the superior power upon legal power India.
- The treaty signed was k/a Treaty of Allahabad between B.E.I.C and shah – Alam -2.
- British got Diwani rights of Bengal both dejure and defacto
- Emperor was reduce to a status of pensioner and had to promise non-engagement in any conspiracy against British.
- With this treaty for the 1st time British became legally ascertained power in Bengal and had all jurisdiction of civil power.
- Nazm-ud-daulah was made the Nawab of Bengal. Still British avoided assuming direct political control as their policy was primarily extract revenue.
- Dual govt was established in Bengal during (1765-1772)
- Diwani under British , Nizamat under Nawab
- This was esta. By clive in Bengal.
- Illusions during 7 years were drained out of Bengal.
- Economic exploitation brought

poverty in Bengal ⟺ unemployment

⇕ ⇕

Social disharmony

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Thongs(robbers)

- Resultant of all Agricultural Burden increase .
- All these led to the beginning of smaller evolts stated .But as British were not in direct power they were dealt with by Nawab.
- In the meanwhile British parliament had cognizance of corruption among officials and thence in 1772 decided to have parliamentary control over B.E.I.C and to est. administrative structure and 1st of them was the Regulating act of 1773 .
- 1773-1857 = k/a company rule controlled by B. parliaust
- Past 1857 India was subjected to subordination of British crown.
- Queen was Victoria and so India is termed victorian India.
- Now thats post Buxar only two important Indian state was Impendimenting British conquest of political paramountcy in India.Those were Marathas and mysore a combined effort of both would have ousted Britisher easily.
- But cunning them used a policy to befriend one and counter and then eliminated first as well.

Expansion of British Empire in India

Anglo Mysore war 1767-1799.

- 4 wars fought between British and Mysore in India.
- Mysore was ruled wodeyar Dynasty Hyder-Ali one of minister in wodeyar dynasty rose to power owing to inefficacy of later king of wodeyar around 1760.

1st war (1767-1769)

Cause : Increasing power of Mysore threatened Nizam who were later supported by British

- In this war Hyder Ali defeated British and captured Madras.
- No conclusion came and status quo.

2nd war (1780-1784)

- Nizam + Haider + Maratha v/s British
- British tasted ugly defeat under the hands of Tipu Sultan .
- Governor gen warren Hastings applied tactics to break unity and separated Nizam and Marathas from haider.
- Maraths signed the treaty of salbai in 1782 and accordingly 20 years of peace promised from both sides.
- Nizam was given assurance of Independent and control upon several territory.
- Hosting then sent gen. eyre coote who defeated Hider and later died because of some disease.
- Tipu sultan then continued war against British
- Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and hosting to maintain status

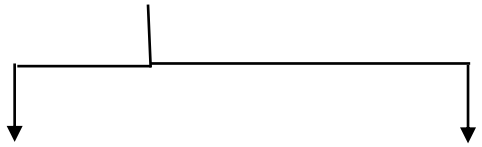
3rd war 1790-1792:

- Cause : Tipu garnering world wide support against British
- Governor general Cornwallis defeated Tipu sultan.
- Treaty of Srirangapatna signed between Cornwallis and Tipu.

4th war May 1799:

- Lord wellesty defeated and killed tipu sultan to end the Mysore resistance.

Subsidiary Alliance



Native Ruler British

Native Ruler: To the paramounted under company

Troops to be stationed and paid quaintance by the ruler himself.

Would not negotiate with other b4 consulting governor gen.

Not employ British in his court without approval.

British: Defend the territory of the ruler.

Would not interfere in internal matters.

British : Could now maintain a larger army at others cost. Fight wars away their bases could Annex Easily now.

India: Signed away their independence in foreign relation and soveriesty.

MARATHA UPSURGE AND DEMISE

In 1756 ahmed shah abdali visited India.

- He made Imad-ud-dauka as his wazir
- Taimur khan was placed there to govern.
- Meanwhile Marathas intervened under their general Malhar Rao Holkar and Raghoba.
- Thet displaced Taimur khan.
- 1761 3rd battle of panipat vishwas Rao Minor v/s Balaji Baji Rao was killed in the battle and consequently balaji also died.
- A vacuum of leadership created among Marathas.
- This battle had assisted British by producing the structural weakness of Marathas.

Vishwas Rao

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Madhav Rao

⇩

Madhav Narayan Rao(killed by Raghoba)

⇩ ⇩

Sawai Mahav Rao (s/o M. Narajan Rao) (support of sardars)

Raghoba claimed himself peshwa (British supplied 1500 soldiers)

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Went on with treaty of Surat

Anglo-Maratho war

First Anglo-Maratho war (1775-82) later on british entered treaty of salbai and ended support to Raghoba.

Maratha power was at constant wane. Big sardar war carving out independent kingdom.

Gaekwad → Baroda

Scindia → Gwalior

Holkar → Indore

Bhonsle → Nagpur

Peshwa → Poona

Q. Critically analyze the circumstances that enabled political plays of british in the context of Maratha during the 2nd half 18th century ?

Q. Analyze the factors that assisted rise of British in Bengal?

Q. Battle of plassey gave certain verdict was confirmed by battle of buxar comment ?

Q. Analyze the 1st phase of economic policy of British in India?

Their allegiance to peshwa were merely nominal .Among these Mahadji scindia was most important:

- Estd. Ordinace poctonyat agra.
- Control over shah alam.

Final Strike :

- Sawi madhav Rao died in 1775 and was succeeded by utterly worthless Baji Rao 2
- Britisher thought to have enough and prepared to eliminate Maratha challenge well.
- First they divided mutually warring Maratha sardars and then eliminated them at

2nd Maratha war(1803-05)

3rd Maratha war (1816-19)

Others were permitted as subsidiary states.

Thereby Maratha dream to take over Mughal empire met a fruitless end primarily an a/c of same decadent social order as Mughals and same weakness as them .

Marathas saranjami system equaled that of Mughal's jagirdari and sardar acted as later novels of Mughals.

The Maratha regime can be assessed as cooperation against common enemy Mughals and was united in a loose union as far as the enemy existed.

Nor did Maratha sardars tried to develop new economy nor encouraged science and tech and not even trade and commerce for that matter.