

**1. Subsidiary Alliance:**

- ❑ Subsidiary alliance → extension of Ring-Fence policy → Warren Hastings → create buffer zones that protect the frontiers of British territories from the attack of Marathas, Mysore, and Afghans.
- ❑ **Ring-fence Policy:** The frontier states/ Buffer states → pays the expenses for creation of the ring-fence in exchange of military assistance + agreed to station troops in their territory which was led by British officers.
- ❑ While, Ring-fence policy → aimed at Marathas, Mysore, and Afghans, **Subsidiary Alliance** was aimed at checking Napoleon danger + create buffer states + control maximum parts of India.
- ❑ **Subsidiary alliance** allowed British → expand Empire → bringing new territories under control + decrease French influence.
- ❑ British agreed → (a) protect Indian rulers against external threats + internal disorder (b) British resident stationed at Native States + resident promise not to interfere
- ❑ Now, local ruler → agree to the stationing of British troops for whose maintenance they would pay a subsidy to the British (in cash or by allotting land) + local troops were disbanded (to eliminate the loyal soldiers) + Not enter into alliance with Local/foreign power + fight a war without British approval → Native states → gave up control of Defence + Diplomacy to British.
- ❑ Thus, the local ruler lost the sovereignty + accepted British suzerainty.
- ❑ This system → British troops in every corner of the India at the expense of the local rulers + English weed out the foreign influence + Formation of Princely states or Native States + Annexed Indian ruler's territory when unable to pay subsidiary expenses
- ❑ Awadh (1765) → first state to accept the Subsidiary Alliance after battle of Buxar in 1765.
- ❑ Doctrine takes concrete shape → Lord Wellesley (1798) → bring the Indian territories in to British fold → Transforms British rule in India to British rule of India
- ❑ During seven years rule of Wellesley (1798-85) → over 100 small and big Indian states signed the Subsidiary Alliance.
- ❑ British Signed this treaty with almost every Indian state.
- ❑ Subsidiary Alliance: Nizam of Hyderabad (1798), Cochin (1791), Jaipur (1794), Travancore (1795), Hyderabad (1798), Mysore (1799), Tanjore (1799), Awadh (1801), Peshwa (1802), Holkar (1818)
- ❑ Use of this doctrine → British unwilling to take direct control of administration → Policy shifts under Lord Dalhousie.

## 2. Doctrine of Lapse:

- ❑ Doctrine of Lapse → annexation policy → by Lord Dalhousie (1848) → not originator → CoD in 1834
- ❑ Widespread and ancient tradition of adopting a son by Indian → practice is loosely prohibited in the ancient Indian texts, never rigidly implemented
- ❑ The company periodically shifted its position regarding the right of Indian ruler to choose his heir → Complete freedom to ruler (1825) → EIC may reject or accept the adopted heir (1831) → Annexing Indian states in absence of real heir (1848)
- ❑ As per doctrine of lapse → vassal state under the British Subsidiary System, automatically “lapse” or annexed by the British if the ruler was either incompetent/ died without a natural male heir.
- ❑ Adopted son → can inherit private property, not his state.
- ❑ Doctrine employed → states signed the subsidiary alliance + created by the British (Satara).
- ❑ Doctrine → took away right of Indian rulers to choose their male heir + place it in the hands of British.
- ❑ States annexed: Satara (1848), Jaitpur (1849), Sambalpur (1849), Bhagat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1854) and Jhansi (1854)
- ❑ Awadh (1856) → on grounds of misgovernance.
- ❑ Bhagat and Udaipur → court restored territories → Rule of Law.

## British Conquest of North-West

### 1. Annexation of Sindh:

- ❑ **Treaty of Tilsit** (1807) between Russia and Napoleon Bonaparte → Aimed at invasion of India by land → Sir Charles Metcalfe to Lahore (Capital of Sikh Empire), Malcolm to Teheran, Elphinstone to Kabul and Nicholas Smith to Sindh (Defensive treaty concluded with Sindh)
- ❑ **William Bentinck (1828-35) (Commercial Treaty of 1832 - More concessions to EIC, but no warships and settling of British allowed)**
- ❑ Lord Auckland (1836-42) → Sindh as base to wage war against Afghans and need money for it from Sindh, passage through Sindh (Tripartite Agreement)
- ❑ Lord Auckland on pretext of saving Sindh from Russian invasion + tension between Sindh and Ranjit Singh (Ranjit Singh captures border towns of Sindh) → Amir of Sindh appeals to English, who agree to come to the aid of Sindh → Install British troops in Sindh for which Sindh needs to pay + Resident installed → Sindh becomes a British protectorate (1838) → **Tripartite Treaty (1838)** → Shuja + Sikh + British to tackle Afghan issue → Shuja gave up rights on Sindh + Ranjit Singh

agree to British mediation with Sindh → Sindh Signed Subsidiary Alliance (1839) → Annexed in 1843

- ❑ Amirs of Sindh paid for the Anglo-Afghan war → did not like their territory being used to wage war against Afghanistan → After British defeated by Afghans → Amirs charged with treason + asked to stop minting coins + give up important territories → Amirs revolted → Put down by British and Sind Annexed under Gov-Gen Ellenborough → Charles Napier appointed its first governor.

## 2. Anglo-Afghan war (1838-43, 1878-80)

- ❑ Why English want to control Afghanistan? → Anglo-Afghan relations defined by “Russophobia” of the British.
  - (a) Great Game → Treaty of Turkomanchai (1828) → influence of Russia in Persia + Russia thwarted British plan to develop route through Euphrates River (b) Threat of Islamic Coalition → Forward Policy in search for a ‘scientific frontier’
- ❑ In light of Russian danger → Company sent envoy (1837) to Amir Dost Md. to join alliance against Russia → He asks for Peshawar taken by Ranjit Singh → Company disagrees as Signed Treaty of Amritsar (1809) giving north of Sutlej to Ranjit Singh + fear of Sikh army more than Amir who lacks a regular army → dependent of tribal chiefs → Dost Md. turns to Russia
- ❑ Arrival of Russian envoy in Kabul → British ask Amir to expel Russian Resident → Persia forces siege Herat (1837) → Lord Auckland decides now he must take control of Afghan to counter Russian invasion (Forward Policy) + install Shah Shuja instead of Dost Md. to bring Afghan under British influence (Shuja living on British pension from 1809) → Tripartite Treaty (1838) → (a) Shah Shuja to be restored as Amir of Afghanistan with help of Sikh and British (b) Shah Shuja recognised Ranjit Singh’s claims on Afghan territories on west bank of Indus (c) Shah Shuja gives up claims on territories of Amirs of Sind in exchange of money
- ❑ However, Dost Md. himself fights back against Persia + Persia afraid by news of expeditionary force sent by British → Attackers are repelled → Lord Auckland losses reason to attack Afghan but had made up his mind
- ❑ First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-42) → Forward Policy deployed
- ❑ ‘Army of Indus’ attacks Afghanistan in 1839 → English negotiate a safe passage with Sindh as Ranjit Singh does not let the English army into his territory → bribe all the local chiefs → don’t aid Amir → Shah Shuja installed as Amir in 1839 → Dost Md. later captured and sent to jail in Calcutta (1840) → Cruel rule of Shah Shuja → Lord Auckland withdraws majority of forces → those stayed back can bring their families to boost

morale → Afghans assume British want to stay forever (Permanent occupation)

- ❑ In 1839-40, Anglo-Russia relations improve → Russian invasion threat is eliminated and no reason to hold on to Afghanistan → Russia even offers a treaty to limit sphere of influence but British don't agree as they can afford the "Great Game" but Russian can't + Keeps Russia busy in Asia at cost of Europe → British now stopped/reduced paying bribes to the local chiefs → Afghans rebelled.
- ❑ Shah Shuja overthrown by Akbar Khan (Son of Dost Md.) → British had to sign a treaty in 1842 with Akbar Khan (Son of Dost Md.) → Dost Md. was to be released + British negotiate safe passage with Akbar Khan but attacked by many tribes (January 1842-Harsh winter) → Lord Ellenborough replaces Lord Auckland as Governor-General → Almost entire army of 4500 and 12000 camp followers were killed → Campaign criticised for its strategic failures
- ❑ In August 1842, British sent "Army of Retribution" causing mass destruction in Afghanistan and bringing back hostages → British control established but having learnt from past mistake, they restore Dost Md. as Amir of Afghanistan → In anger and frustration take over Sindh.
- ❑ **John Lawrence's Policy of Masterly Inactivity** → Lessons from First Afghan War + Watchful non-interference in internal affairs of Afghanistan + Defence not defiance + recognised any de-facto ruler + Afghans not to enroll any foreign power for their cause → Interference would drive Afghans towards Russian/Persia + Use of diplomacy to check Russian designs + Criticised for not helping Sher Ali (who later successfully became Amir) → Harming British interest

### **Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-80):**

- ❑ Arrival of Lord Lytton (1876) → Policy of Proud reserve (Forward Policy to ensure Scientific frontiers) + aim to conclude alliance with Amir
- ❑ Afghanistan now ruled by Sher Ali (Son of Dost Md.) → Russia send envoy (rejected) → Seeing this British also send envoy but rejected → does not want to offend/estrangle Russia or Britain → British attack in 1878 → Sher Ali flees → Son Yaqub Khan installed → **Treaty of Gandamak (1879)** → Yaqub's brother Ayub Khan overthrows Yaqub → restarts fight with British → Defeated → Abdur Rehman installed as Amir → Agrees to all conditions of Treaty of Gandamak (Foreign relation in hand of British + local laws according to Amir and local chiefs + Resident only for liasoning purpose+help to Amir when needed) → Afghanistan acts as buffer state between British Raj and Russian Empire
- ❑ 1893 → Durand line Agreement by Mortimer Durand
- ❑ 1921 → Complete independence to Afghanistan

### 3. Anglo-Sikh Wars (1845-1848)

- ❑ 15<sup>th</sup> Century → Guru Nanak Founder of Sikhism → Total 10 Gurus → Last guru, Gobind Singh started Khalsa Panth → Sikhs become Political + Military force → Religious unity help attain political power → Banda Bahadur after Gobind Singh fought Mughals → Farruksiyar in 1715 captured and killed Banda Bahadur in 1716 → Sikh community divided
- ❑ Army of Sikhs called Dal Khalsa (consisted of many Misls) → Nadir Shah dead in (1773) + Decline of Mughals + Maratha also defeated in Battle of Panipat → Power Vacuum → Misls become strong (1763-73) → Misls leaders elected (military democracy) + enjoy sovereignty in their region
- ❑ Of the 12 Misls → **Ranjit Singh** (Sukarchakia Misl) + become leader at 12+defeated Bhangi Misl to take control of Amritsar and Lahore + Repelled attack by Afghans (1797-98) → Ranjit Singh rises as leader of Misls+Control most of territories on right bank of Sutlej+Enlists help of European Mercenaries to modernize his army + soldiers of all religion+Region+2<sup>nd</sup> strongest army after English + Takes Kohinoor diamond from Shah Shuja
- ❑ **Treaty of Tilsit (1807)** between France and Russia to invade India through land route → Delegates sent to Persia, Afghanistan, Punjab and Sindh + Sir Charles Metcalfe proposes offensive/defensive alliance with Ranjit Singh + complete freedom to annex territories in Right bank of Sutlej but not left of Sutlej → Ranjit Singh wishes to expand south as well in Malwa region left of Sutlej (cis-Sutlej) and negotiations fail → Controls regions between Multan, Attock, Sharanpur and mountains in North → Ranjit Singh attacks region South of Sutlej (Malwa) repelled by British → Ranjit Singh comes back to negotiating table → **1809: Treaty of Amritsar** → Ranjit Singh accepted all conditions + Given a *Carte Blanche* in territories north of Sutlej → aggressive expansion in North of Sutlej → Multan (1818), Kashmir (1819), and Peshawar(1834) + Accepts Sutlej as Southern boundary of Sikh empire → Company forestalled Ranjit Singh's plans to control Sind
- ❑ **1838: Tripartite Treaty** → (a) Shah Shuja to be restored as Amir of Afghanistan with help of Sikh and British (b) Shah Shuja recognised Ranjit Singh's claims on Afghan territories on west bank of Indus (c) Shah Shuja gives up claims on territories of Amirs of Sind in exchange of money
- ❑ Weak rulers follow Ranjit Singh (dies in 1839) → A huge+strong+Insubordinate army → Accession Issue after death of Kharak Singh and Nav Nihal Singh → Youngest widow Jindal Kaur becomes Queen Regent to Duleep Singh → Instability in Sikh empire due accession issue+Strong army insubordinate to Civil authority
- ❑ **First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46):**  
Sikh vs. British Empire

**Reasons for Parties to Fight:**

Sikh → Witness to First Anglo-Afghan War (1838-43) and Annexation of Sindh (1843) + Built up of British troops in South bank of Sutlej  
British → Instability in Sikh empire due to accession issue + Sikh troops breach treaty of Amritsar by coming South + Forward Policy

**Consequence:**

British defeat commanders Lal Singh and Teja Singh.

Treaty of Lahore (1846) (Lahore capital of Sikh Empire) → (a) British accept Duleep Singh as ruler of Sikh empire + Queen regent (b) Resident installed at Lahore (c) War Indemnity → 1.5 Crore Cash → Sell Kashmir to Dogras (c) Control of Jalandar Doab → Sikhs dissatisfied with conditions rebel → **Treaty of Bhairawal** (1846) → (a) Removed Queen Regent → Regency Council to replace Queen regent (8 Sikh Sardars + British resident Henry Lawrence) → Now real power wielded by British Resident.

**Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49):**

1848: Multan governor Dewan Mulraj was asked to pay 20 lakh nazrana + cede territories North of Ravi + revenue increased to 1/3<sup>rd</sup> → Mulraj Refuses and resigns → British send new Sikh governor + British officials → Over-bearing behaviour of British officials → Mulraj enjoys support of people and kills the British officials → Rebel against British + Joined by Sikh troops + Afghan ruler after cessation of Peshawar → Battle of Gujarat → Lord Dalhousie annexes Punjab in 1849 → Punjab put under commissioner John Lawrence in 1853