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# British Establish Control over India: (1806-1856) – An Analytical Study

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## ABSTRACT

*In this article we will do an analytical study of some important incidents of contemporary time in India. The Treaty of General Permanent Defensive Alliance between the British Government (the English East India Company and His Excellency the Nawab Nizam ul Mulk Asaf Jahan Bahadur), the Subedar of the Deccan, his children, heirs, and successors settled at his court by James Kirk Patrick Resident. Lord Wellesley was a vast officer. He started a defensive and Subsidiary Alliance; in this Alliance, he made a partition of the state and friendship with the state. Lord Hastings extended himself to smaller chiefs of Bundelkhand, Central India, and Gujarat.*

*The subsequent Treaty of Sagauli played an important role in the British establishment over India and was signed in 1816. This established the supremacy of the British frontier in India. The success of the British in the different wars brought the whole country ruled by the princess under the control of the British government. In 1824 the 47th native infantry reached Barrack Pore mutinied. They refused to surrender their arms, and they left the parade ground. Mutiny was suppressed by the English officers, and they exploited the soldiers. The war with the Gorkhas of Nepal, who were known as superior-quality warriors, played an important part in the expansion of British rule in India.*

**Keywords:** British, Establish, Control, India, 1805, 1856.

## I. INTRODUCTION

During 1806 – 1856 India was in a critical condition. The People of India were very sad with the rules of the British government and were struggling for freedom. In this article we will do an analytical study of some important incidents of that time in India. The second Anglo-Maratha war (1803-05) was fought on different dimensions in the country. As a result, the British gained Orissa and the territories north of the Yamuna River, including Agra and Delhi. *The third Anglo Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed the Maratha power. The company now had complete control over the Indian south territories of the Vindhya.*

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The treaty of amity and concurred, which was concluded between the British government and the Late Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, *the ruler of Lahore, in 1809, was broken by unprovoked aggression*. On the British provinces of the Sikh army had attacked in December last, and whereas on occasion, by the proclamation, dated 13 December, the territories in the occupation of the maharaja of Lahore on the left or British bank of the river Satluj. Since that time, hostile operations have been prosecuted by two governments because one was against another. This resulted was the occupation of Lahore by British troops, and this has been believed by the people that Government has re-established peace in certain conditions. The treaty of peace was placed by the British East India Company and the State (*Maharaja Ranjeet Singh*), Bahadur and his children and successors, and has been concluded on the part of the company by Fredrick Currie. Maharaja Dhuleep Singh was vested by Bhai Ramsingh with full powers and authority on the part of His Highness.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British government and Maharaja Dhuleep Singh and his heirs and successors. Maharaja Dhuleep Singh announced that his heirs and successors all claim to the connection of Satluj river and with their territories. *The Maharaja will pay 50 lacs. Rupees to the company of British government on or before the ratification of this treaty. The regular Army of the Lahore will be limited to 25 Batalians of Infantry, consisting of 800 bayonets each. This number of the bayonets can not be exceeded without concern of British Government. If the British Government should desire at any time to pass that Territory of Lahore, they can do it at any time. There was no control. In such case the officers of Lahore state will afford facilities in providing supplies of boats for the passage of the rivers.*

The Maharaja engages to never retain in his service any British nor the subject of any European or American also without the permission of British government. In the consideration of the service by Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu state. *He wanted to peace restoration by British Government in all his Territories and Districts.* The Maharaja hereby aggress to recognize the independent sovereignty of Raja Gulab Singh by separate agreement between himself and the British Government with the dependencies. The limits of Lahore Territories shall not be changed without the permission of British Government.

**(A) Objectives—**

1. To study the main causes of British establishment over India.
2. To study impact of subsidiary treaty with Nizam.
3. To study the key role of subsidiary alliance by Wellesley in India.

4. To study the role of annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie in Establishment of British rule over India.

### **(B) Research Methodology—**

This research project is based on secondary data. The researcher has referred to various historical texts, books, blogs, articles and many other web pages in to increase the existing knowledge of this topic. Very deeply and critical analysis of these sources helped to understand how the British Establish control over India during 1806-1856.

### **(C) Literature Review--**

Here are few main causes of established of British control over India such as -

#### **Policy of subordinate alliance in (1813-23)--**

The wars of Lord Hastings opened in new door in the relations of the East India Company with the Indian state. With this idea the theory of paramountcy began to develop. The earlier system of treating the states was that if they stood on an equal footing with the British was finally abandoned. The architect of this theory was Lord Hastings. *Lord Hastings replaced the Treaty of 'Mutual – Amity, friendly co-operation'*. The system was intended to render the British government Paramount. Under this the states surrendered their rights of making War and Peace and other powers.

#### **The Barrackpore mutiny--**

In 1824 the 47th native infantry reached at Barrackpore mutinied. They refuse to surrender their arms and they leave the parade ground. Mutiny was suppressed by the English officers and they exploited the soldiers. Lady Amherst writes in her journal that guns were fired and the parade ground changed into shambles. The survivors spread in all directions and were dispersed. Near about 800 uniforms were found on that ground or on the roads. The court Martial sat immediately. The Main leaders were hanged the next morning. Many hundred peoples were made death. But this was commuted to hard labour for 14 years on the public roads. Five other leaders also hanged and all other native officers were dismissed from the job and their guilt proclaimed on the head of every Regiment in their language.

*The name of the 47th infantry was deleted from the list of the army, after 33 years in 1857 the uprising first fired in Barrackpore as Revolution of 1857.*

#### **Subsidiary treaty with Nizam--**

Treaty of general perpetual defensive Alliance between the British government (English East India company and his highness the Nawab Nizam ul Mulk Asaf Jahan Bahadur) Subedar of

the Deccan, his children, heirs and Successors settled by *James Kirk Patrick* resident at the court of his highness. By the virtue of the powers delegated to him by Lord Wellesley Governor General. This Treaty resulting was-

The Peace, Union and friendship was so long between two States. They wanted to restore the peace and harmony between two States. They wanted to restore of former treaties and friendship between both.

### **Wellesley on the British power in India (Subsidiary Alliance)--**

The Lord Wellesley was a vast officer. He started defensive and Subsidiary Alliance; in this Alliance he made partition of the state and friendship with the state. In this Alliance he concluded *Daulat Rao Sindhiya* with general conditions of our external relations and the internal prosperity of the British Empire, has finally placed the British power in India. In that commanding position with regard to other states which afford the only security for the permanent prosperity of these valuable possessions.

By the establishment with the *Puna, Gaikwad, Hyderabad, Daulat Rao Sindhiya and Rana of Gohad* have an efficient Army of 22000 soldiers in territories and was subsidized by foreign. So after this Alliance we can say that general relation was established. A General bond of connection was established by the British government and the principal of the state of India. Thus the defensive and subsidiary Alliance was very supportive Alliance for British control establishment over India.

### **Farazi Movement--**

The farazi movement was a religious reform movement. Which was started by *Hajji Shariyat Ullah, his son was Dudhu Miyan*. The cause was started by sections of Muslims in lower Bengal. the farazies fought against the Jamidar. They also fought against the Britishers who was protected them(*Jamidars*).

The following petition sent by Maulvi masudin Ahmed to the JP Grant secretary government of Kolkata on *1st January 1850*. The original petition was in Persian, the Musalman of the country had been never less ignorant of the true precepts of their religion and greatly degenerated in respect to their manners, customs and mode of living also.

### **Annexation policy of Dalhousie--**

*Dalhousie annexed many Indian states such as Nagpur, Satara, Sambalpur, Jhansi, Udaipur by applying, Doctrine of lapse*; Dalhousie was an insect, he was a very wicked person. In India He annexed many states by his policy in the exercise of a wise and sound policy. The British

government is bound not to put aside or to neglect such rightful opportunities of acquiring Territory or revenue. *Whether they arise from the lapse of subordinate States by the failures of heirs of every description.* When failure of heirs natural, where the successors can be sustained only by the sanction of the government being given to the ceremony of adoption according to Hindu law. There may be conflict of opinion as to the advantage of extending already vast possession beyond their present limit.

#### **Annexation of Nagpur (28 Jan 1854)--**

Nagpur was a political strong state. Its incorporation, however British Empire would extinguish a government having separate feelings and interests, and would absorb a separate military power. Out of this, that may possibly of an anxiety might some day arise. *The incorporation of Nagpur was spread in 80,000 square Miles* and its produce annual revenue of 40 lacs rupees. *It has contains near about 40,00,000 peoples.* It would completely surrounded with British territory. The Nizam was highly beneficial for the purpose of internal administration.

#### **Annexation of Awadh (1856)--**

In this article we will explain that how Dalhousie annexed the Awadh state. In that time Wajid Ali Shah was the Nawab of Awadh. *In 1847 Wajid Ali Shah became the new Nawab of Awadh.* From the beginning the British officials started warning him to pay attention into the administration, but the Nawab left his administrative responsibilities to his officers and himself drowned in pleasure and luxury. In fact Wajid Ali Shah kept thinking that as long as he remained loyal to the company government. He would not have to face any kind of crisis. *He could not get the linking of the plan of governor general Dalhousie even till the last moment.* before taking any action regarding Awadh. Dalhousie decided to collect written evidence against him, so that he could justify his work. For this the British residents were appointed in Awadh. The British officials prepared same reports. So that the governor general could be pleased and he could present those report as an evidence in front of high official of his government. Thus we can say that this is the error of Nawab because he did not pay attention to his people.

## **II. DISCUSSION**

Thus formally we can say that state had lost their internal sovereignty. Lord Hastings extended to himself to smaller *chiefs of Bundelkhand, Central India and Gujarat.*

If Wellesley had succeeded in spreading the French and defeating his Indian opponents, Hastings succeeded in establishing political sovereignty in India of England in unmistakable

terms. Before coming to India Hastings had been a great critic of Forward Policy. Hastings also realized that the existence of Independence Maratha, like as- *Sindhiya, Shahji Bhonsle and the Holker was inconsistent with the British government.*

The war with *Gorkhas of Nepal*, who were known as superior quality warrior play an important role in expansion of British rule in India.

Thus we can say that *Anglo Nepal war in 1814 - 16* also play an important role in expansion of British frontiers in India. General Gillespie who fought heroically in Java but he was defeated and killed by Gorkhas. There more generals were defeated by gorkha's and thus the English occupied Almora. Amar Singh, The Gorkha leader was defeated and surrendered.

The subsequent Treaty of Sagauli played an important role in the British establishment over India, *was signed in 1816*. This established the supremacy of British frontier. The English got Kumaun and Garhwal District. So they are able to got summer capital of India (Shimla). Resulting of this treaty as Gorkhas were accepted a resident in their capital. The Northwest Frontier of the company was put up to the mountains. In this treaty the British got the summer capitals of India such as *Shimla, Masuri, Ranikhet and Nainital also.*

By a separate treaty with the king of *Sikkim on 10 February 1817* a man part of land between Mechi and Tista River was given to the Britishers.

*The third Anglo Maratha war was fought in 1817 to 18 AD.* The reason of this war was that Cornwallis and Sir George Barlow was in favour of the policy of non intervention in the Maratha affairs, but Lord Hastings refused the previous policy and the determined to proclaim the British paramountcy in India. *Gangadhar Shastri was killed in Pune in July 1815* and the British government suspected the complicity of Trimbakji in the murder. The British also suspected the Peshwa's hand in the escape of Trimbak ji from the British hand (custody).

East India Company tightened its grip over the state of Nagpur. The English made an agreement with Appa Saheb to conclude a subsidiary treaty called the Treaty of Nagpur in *May 1816*. After this Treaty Nagpur lost his sovereign power. Hasting also forced Sindhiya to sign the Treaty of Gwalior on *5 November 1817*. Similarly the Treaty of Pune was made in *June 1817* between Peshwa and British under the force. The Peshwa were defeated by the Britishers and surrendered to John Malcolm on *18 June 1818*. The Peshwa Bajirao II allotted the pension of 8 lakh rupees and his office was abolished. He had been reside at Bithur on the Ganga near Kanpur.

With the surrender of the Peshwa the empire of the Marathas was above to end while the Peshwa was in flight Appa Saheb of Nagpur also managed to escape and he died in 1840. The empire of Holkar state was in the hand of Tulsi bai, was the wife of Holkar. She was named of his son

Malhar Rao. The Britishers attacked on the state and defeated her. They won the *Sitabaldi and Mehandipur*. Though the Marathas Fought bravely but they lost the battle with the intervention of Aamir Khan who was the Muslim colleague of the Holkar. A Treaty was concluded between *Malhar Rao and Britishers at Mandsaur*, according to this Treaty British Supremacy was accepted. The prince Malhar Rao accepted the forcefully subsidiary treaty. All territories in the north of Bundi and South of Satpura range were ceded. The Marathas had lost the strength and power completely. The British Supremacy was established no doubt in Central India and in the part of Deccan. The Maratha chief's completely finished. The success of the British in the war brought the whole country ruled by the princess under the control of British government.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

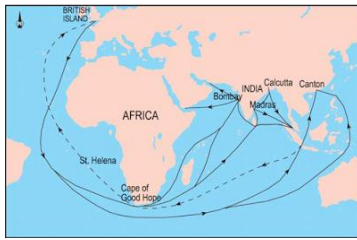
The subsequent Treaty of Sagauli played an important role in the British establishment over India, and was signed in 1816, which established the supremacy of the British frontier in India. The third Anglo-Maratha war of 1817-19 crushed the Maratha power. The company now had complete control over the Indian south territories of the Vindhya.

The defensive and subsidiary Alliance was a very supportive Alliance for British control establishment over India.

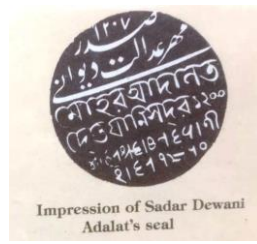
Dalhousie annexed many Indian states such as Nagpur, Satara, Sambalpur, Jhansi, Udaipur by applying, the Doctrine of lapse, So the annexation policy made a significant role in the British Establishment in India.

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Routes to India in the eighteenth



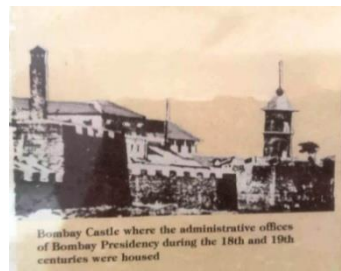
Impression of Sadar Dewani Adalat's Seal



Writer's Buildings, Calcutta



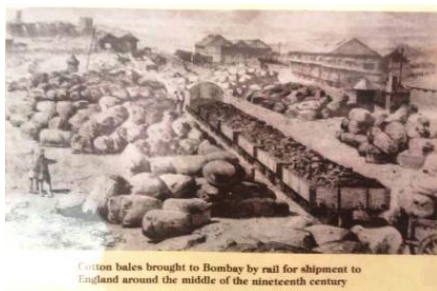
East India company officials



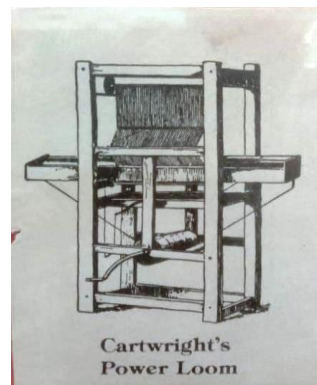
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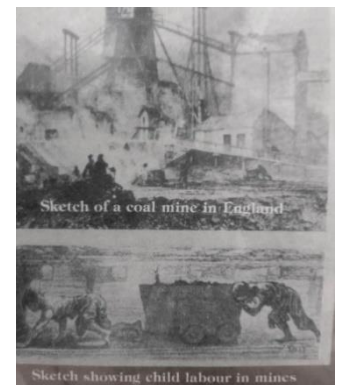
Scramble for China in India living like Nawab



Cotton Bales brought to Bombay by Rail for  
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Cartwright's Power Loom



Sketch showing child labour in  
coal mines in England



British Manufactures brought by ships from England to Calcutta



British Territories  Present International Boundaries

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Module-3-Ch-16-Establishment-of-British-Rule-in-India-Till-1857-Part-1.html

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