



CIVIL SERVICES ACHIEVERS' POINT

CSAP's SMART BOOK

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

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CHAPTER 1 – MODERN INDIAN SOURCES

- James Rennel – 1st Surveyor General of Bengal in 1767
- In constructing history of modern India, priority needs to be given to archives (collection of historical records and documents)
- Archives – central government archives + state government archives + archives of 3 presidency (Bengal+Madras+Bombay) + archives of other European powers + judicial records + published archives + private archives + foreign repositories
- Sources – archives, biographies, memoirs and travel accounts, newspapers and journals, oral evidence, creative literature, paintings

NEWSPAPER	EDITOR
The Hindu; Swadesamitran	G. Subramaniya Iyer
Kesari; Mahratta	B.G.Tilak
Bengalee	S.N.Bannerjee
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Shishir and motilal Ghosh
Sudharak	G.K. Gokhale
Indian mirror	N.N. Sen
Voice of India	Dadabhai Naoroji
Indian Sociologist	Shyamji Varma
Bandemataram	Madam Cama
Company Painting – Patna Kalam	
Kalighat Painting – Calcutta	

MAJOR APPROACHES TO THE HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

- Historiography is the science of history interpretation
- The history of India is mainly divided into 4 approach –
 - Colonial
 - Nationalist
 - Marxist
 - Subaltern

COLONIAL APPROACH

- It is the approach which is dominated by the Europeans
- In this they criticize the indigenous society and culture
- There were glorification of the western society
- Some famous historian are Vincent Smith, James Mill

Nationalist Approach

- It contributes to the growth of nationalist feeling and unified India
- It sees national movement as movement of nation. They deal mainly with the ancient and medieval periods.
- Famous historian – M.G.Rande, R.C.Dutt, G.K.Ghokle, A.C.Majumdar

Marxist Approaches

- It began with the two books
 - Rajni Plame Dutt's India Today
 - A.R.Desai's social background of Indian Nationalism
- It focus on primarily contradiction between the interest of colonial masters and native subjects
- Famous historian – R.P.Dutt

Subaltern Approach

- Began with Ranjit Guha in 1980s
- It thinks that the historiography is based on the elite class
- It focus that the role of common class is neglected
- It sees nationalism as exploitative in terms of caste, gender and religion

Other Approaches

- Communist Approach – It takes a view that the Hindus and Muslims are hostile group and their interests are different. It takes medieval history as a long history of Hindu Muslim conflict.
- Cambridge School – It takes a view that Indian nationalism was not a product of struggle of Indian people against exploitation but it arose from a conflict among the Indian for getting the benefits given by Britishers.
- Feminist Approach – It is an approach in which women role is centric in the writings. The role of movement is defined. Attempt was made to archive the writings of women.

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS IN INDIA

Portuguese - 1498 – Dutch – 1596 – English – 1608 – Danish – 1620 – French - 1668

PDU EDA F

Discovery of Sea route

- Direct control of Europeans were lost with India due to domination by Arab trade routes
- The European Renaissance gave a boost for the exploration to Europeans

- Economic development and industrial revolution compel them for the expansion of their market
- Europeans love for luxury goods, peppers, spices

Portuguese

FACTORS BEHIND THE ADVENT OF PORTUGUESE

- European Renaissance - prosperity
 - Development of Science & Technology
 - Art of Ship Building
 - Scientific agriculture
 - Increased supply of meat processing
- **ECONOMIC REASONS**
 - Direct trade in spices with India specially Pepper
 - Ending Arab Monopoly over the trade with East
- **RELIGIOUS REASONS**
 - Because Portuguese wanted to spread Christianity in Asia and Africa and restrict the increasing influence of Arabia and Turks
 - Within 15 years of their arrival, Portuguese completely destroys the Arabs and established their own control over trade that lasted for almost 100 years.
- Prince Henry of Portugal – known as Navigator – he had made the 1st effort but he died before realizing his dream.
- Bartholomew Diaz – 1st the European to reach Indian Ocean from Atlantic ocean.
 - The tip of Africa was first known as Cape of Storms but it was changed to Cape of Good Hope.

Vasco da Gama discovered sea route to India in 1498 – he was not the 1st person to start expedition to India.

- He was the 1st European to reach India by sea
- Early settlements at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore
- The Portuguese wanted to monopolize the hugely profitable Eastern trade by removing their competitors
- Vasco da Gama came to India again in 1501
 - He was received by Zamorin (ruler) of Calicut – Manna Vikrama
 - The cost was patronised by King Manuel I of Portugal
 - 1503 – He set up the 1st factory at Kochi
 - 1505 – 2nd factory - Kannur

- Almeida – He was the 1st Governor appointed by the Portuguese in 1505. He initiated Blue Water Policy (Cartage System) – supremacy of the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean.
 - He constructed Fort Anjediva – Bijapur And Vijayanagar states border.
- Albuquerque –
 - He was the real founder of the Portuguese power in India – he was the greatest Portuguese Viceroy.
 - He set up headquarter in Kochi.
 - He conquered Diu in 1509 and Goa in 1510 AD from the sultan of Bijapur.
 - Goa was the 1st bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander.
 - He captured Goa from Bijapur, Bhatkal from Srikrishna Deva Rai. He initiated policy of marrying with natives and banned Sati. He is the real founder of Portuguese power.
 - He dominated over Persian Gulf to Malacca in Malaya and the Spice islands in Indonesia.
 - In Bengal, Hooghly and Balasore became the Portuguese trading centres.
- Nino Da Cunha – He assumed the office in 1529. He won Diu and Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat and shifted capital from Cochin to Goa.
- **OUTCOME OF Portuguese entry in India**
 - Calicut, Kochi, Kannur, Quilon (Kollam) – they all became important trading centres
 - Setting up of Factories
 - Trading posts of factories became bases for naval fleets
 - They were successful in setting up a direct spice trade with India.

Portuguese Administration

- Portuguese State of India or Estado da India – Viceroy – it aimed to set up a Christian Portuguese state and launch a holy war against Islam

REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF PORTUGUESE ON SEA

- Inability of Mughals to develop a strong navy
- Weak territorial influence of the Mughals over Southern India

- **Decline of Portuguese –**
 - The rise of other European powers like English and Dutch
 - Rampant corruption by the officials
 - The emergence of powerful dynasties in North India such as Marathas
 - Portuguese shifting of colonisation ambitions towards colonies
 - Discovery of Brazil
 - Merged with Spain
 - Intolerance towards Religion - Religious policy of Portuguese to promote Christianity (Mughals were ruling) and to persecute all Muslims
 - Portuguese lost favour of Mughals
 - Lot of Piracy – Hooghly was used as a base for piracy by the Portuguese.
 - Dominance of Aristocracy in Portuguese societies – merchants and traders are undermined – state policies will become ineffective to protect the interests of the merchants.
- Came first in India and went last from India.

IMPACT OF PORTUGUESE ADVENT IN INDIA

- Religious Significance –
 - Propagation of Christianity
 - 1540, all temples of Goa were destroyed
- Social Significance –
 - Influence of education was a major social impact
 - Christian missionaries started schools and colleges
- Technological Significance
 - Printing Press was introduced by Portuguese
 - Bible came to be printed in Kannada and Malayalam language
- Economic Significance –
 - Several types of crops, fruits and vegetables were introduced in India.
 - Portuguese influence in trade and maritime routes of the Indian Ocean also established significance of navy in sea trade.

Dutch / Netherlands

- United East Company, formed in 1602 by Charter of Dutch Parliament
- 1st factories founded in 1605 at Masulipatnam. Andhra Pradesh

- Factories- Masulipatnam, Pulicat, Surat, Bimlipatam, Karikal etc
- They were more interested in trade and economics and they were the ones who made Indian cloth as an item of export for the 1st time. They were more interested in Indonesian Archipelago.
- In 1623, Dutch killed 10 English men and 9 Japanese – Amboyna Massacre . In Battle of Bedara (1759) – Bengal - English defeated Dutch
- Decline – Loss to English, shift of attention towards Malay Archipelago

UPSC QUESTION OPTIONS (2003) – Surat (1616) / Pulicat (1610) / Cochin / Cassimbazar

Pulicat became the main centre of activities – later on it was known as Fort Geldria.

Dutch entered into a treaty with the king of Chandragiri in 1610 – They estd their HQ at Pulicat where they minted gold coins called as Pagodas. In 1690, the HQ was transferred from Pulicat to Nagapattinam.

English

- In 1599, a group of English merchants estd East India Company (EIC) – nickname – John Company to trade with the east.
- English East India Company formed in 31st December 1600 by the Royal Charter Issues by Queen Elizabeth 1 – and they got the exclusive rights to trade with the east of Cape of Good Hope for 15 years.
- First settlement at Surat (1613) by Captain Best's victory over Portuguese – Captain Hawkins played an important role in the achievement of setting up a factory in Gujarat. – He came to India with the ship named as HECTOR – He reached the court of Jahangir in Agra in 1609 to obtain a permission to open the factory.
- Impressed with Captain Hawkins, Jahangir granted a royal farman to English EIC to open up factories only on the west coast but not at all parts. – exception – Surat
 - 1st factory of Britishers will be Masulipatnam
- In 1615, Thomas Roe was sent by King James I as an ambassador to the Court of Jahangir got permission to establish factory at Agra, Ahmedabad, Broach (permission to open factories was on entire part of India)
- Bombay on lease from Charles 2 who got this in Portuguese dowry.
- Fort St George (Madras) given by Chandragiri Chief to English in 1639.

- Magna Carta of the East India Company – Farrukhsiyar's farmans, led by John Surman, significant privileges to company in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad.
 - Golden farmaan by Sultan of Golconda in 1632
 - Village of Sutanuti, Gobindapur, Kallikata formed Fort William
 - In 1616, first factory in South in Masulipatnam
 - In 1635 – rival company named Courteen Association (Asada company)
 - In 1657 both companies merged
 - In 1639 – Francis Day – English obtained Madras on lease from Raja of Chandragiri. In order to fortify Madras, English set up a small factory – Fort St. George at Madras.
 - In 1651 – British estd their 1st factory in Hooghly in Bengal – Fort Williams and Emergence of Kolkata.
 - In 1690 – Job Charnock estd a factory at Sutanati – Fort William (spot of Black Hole Tragedy)
 - In 1698, Zamindari rights of villages – Sutananti, Kalikata and Gobindapur were obtained by the company from the Subahdar of Bengal – Azim us Shan
 - In 1700, all Bengal factories were placed under Fort William (Calcutta)
 - In 1698 another rival company emerged, all 3 got amalgated in 1708 under the title “the united company of merchants of England trading to East Indies”
 - In 1698 English succeeded in getting the permission to buy the zaminari of three villages which formed modern Calcutta and fortified settlement for William in 1700 became a seat of Eastern Presidency
 - As British was expanding the first hostile confrontation between the Mughals and British took place in 1688. The British had captured Hugli and declared war on Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. British got defeated. Britishers apologised to the emperor. Aurangzeb pardoned the British and demanded 1.5 lakh rupees as compensation.
 - Battle of Bedara – Dutch
 - Battle of Swallyhole - Portuguese
- Provisions
 - British were allowed duty free trade in Bengal – annual payment – Rs 30,000
 - They were exempted from all duties at Surat – one time settlement – Rs 10,000
 - Hyderabad – they having a lot of privileges/ freedom from duties
 - Company was also granted the right to issue passes – Dastaks for the movement of such duty free goods in India.
 - Company was also permitted to rent more lands around Kolkata
 - They were also allowed to use their own currency (minted at Bombay)
 - The company's servants were also permitted to trade in India but they were not given the exemptions and they had to pay the same tax as Indian merchants.
 - **Consequences of the Farman in 1717**
 - This invited resentment from the native rulers (Nawabs)
 - The commercial affairs of the company flourished
 - Madras, Bombay, Calcutta became the nuclei of all commercial activities of Britishers
 - Large number of Indian merchants and Bankers were attracted to these cities – Internal migration in India.

French

- French East India Company (Companies des Indes Orientales) formed in 1664 by Colbert (Finance Minister of Louis XIV). It was granted for 50 years.
- In 1667 Caron headed an expedition and established a factory at Surat.
- In 1669 – Masulipatam – second factory of French
- 1672 – Caron was replaced by Francois Martin – the king of Bijapur granted a village to him which came to be known as Pondicherry. Later on it became the capital of French in India.
- Pondicherry was founded in 1674 and Caron replaced Martin as France Governor.
- Rivalry between English and French in India coincided with wars between English and French in Europe.
- In 1674 – French received a site near Calcutta from the ruler of Bengal – it was transformed into town of Chandernagore.
- Causes of rivalry – for protection and expansion of commercial interests

The Magna Carta – 1717

- In 1715, an English mission led by John Surman to the court of Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar. John Surman was successful in securing three famous farmans – Bengal, Gujarat, Hyderabad.

- Causes of French failure – inadequate military and financial support, involvement in Europe, ill managed policy, sound commercial base of English.
- Dutch vs French – Treaty of Ryswick 1697
- 1st Carnatic War (1740-1748) – It was an extension of Anglo French war in Europe which was caused by Austrian war of succession, ended with Treaty of Aix La Chapelle. It was remembered for the battle of St Thorne fought between French and forces of Nawab of Carnatic.
- 2nd Carnatic War (1749-1754) – The background provided by rivalry in India. Dupleix (French Governor) sought to increase power and influence. It started with the death of Nizam-Ul-Mulk. The accession of Nasir Jung the son of Nizam was opposed by the Muzzaffar Jang. French sided with Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib in Deccan and Carnatic respectively while English sided with Nasir Jang and Anwar Ud-din.
- Result – French authorities annoyed of heavy financial losses and were not happy with the Dupleix policies and he was recalled in 1754. French and English agreed not to interfere each other.
- 3rd Carnatic War (1758-63) – Background was 7 year war when Austria wanted to recover Silsea. The Battle of Wandiwash (1760) won by Eyre Coot against French. The Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763) ended the French political influence. English became supreme European power.

Danish

- Danish East India Company established in 1616
- Factory at Tranquebar near Tanjore in 1620 (Tamil Nadu)
- Principle settlement was at Serampore – Fredricknagore in 1755
- In 1777, the company went bankrupt and Serampore was transferred to Danish Crown
- Better known for their missionary activities and cultural and educational too than for commerce
- In 1845, Serampore was ceded to Britain and with this ended the 150 years of Danish presence in Bengal.

Reasons for English Success

- Its organised Structure and nature of trading company
- Its naval superiority against the French
- Industrial Revolution started in the 18th century with the invention of new technology
- British military skill and discipline
- British had stable govt while France witnessed violent revolution
- Britain was lesser zealous and less interested in spreading of religion
- British used debt market to fund the wars. The Bank of England was established.

CHAPTER 2

RISE OF BRITISH SUPREMACY IN INDIA

Decline of Mughals

The first half of 18th century saw decline of Mughals and with the end of reign of Aurangzeb the decline started fastly.

Challenges before Mughals

External Challenge – the north west border was neglected by the later Mughals and no effort was done in their protection. Nadir Shah Persian empire attacked India and conquered Lahore and defeated Mughal at Karnal. Kohinoor and Peacock throne was also plundered from India. Ahmad Shah Abdali captured Delhi in 1757 and 1761. Abdali defeated Marathas in Third Battle of Panipat.

Reasons of Decline

- Weak successors
- Absence of definite law of succession
- Aurangzeb's religious and Deccan policy (antagonising Rajputs, Sikhs, Jats and Marathas)
- Degeneration of rulers and nobles
- Deterioration of army
- Too vast an empire
- External invasions (Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali)
- Economic decline (endless war, stagnation in agriculture, decline in trade)
- Advent of Europeans
- Shifting allegiance of zamindars
- Jagirdari crisis
- Rise of regional aspirations (Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore, Kerala, Rajput, Jat)

Weak ruler after Aurangzeb

- Bahadur Shah (1709-12) – Muzzam the eldest son of Aurangzeb became emperor and took the title Bahadur Shah. Sikh leader Banda Bahadur attacked during his reign.
- Jahandar Shah (1712-13) – He introduced Izra system to improve financial condition
- Farrukhsiyar (1713-19) – He gave farman to the British in 1719 and abolished Jaziyah and Pilgrimage tax.
- Rafi-Ud-Darajat – He ruled for the shortest period among the Mughals
- Muhammad Shah (1719-48) – He has been given the title of Rangeela due to his luxurious lifestyle. He with the help of Nizam ul Mulk killed Sayyid brothers and founded the independent state of Hyderabad. In 1739 in the battle of Karnal Nadir Shah defeated Mughals.

- Ahmad Shah (1748-1754) – He left all state affairs into the hand of his mother Udham Bai under the title of Qibla-I-Alam
- Alamgir II – During his reign the Battle of Plassey was fought in June 1757
- Shah Alam II (1759-1806) – His reign saw battle of Third Battle of Panipatin 1761 and Battle of Buzar in 1764 and with the Treaty of Allahabad he was taken under the East India Company.
- Akbar II (1806-37) – He gave the title of Raja to Rajamohan Rai
- Bahadur Shah II (1837-1857) – He was the last ruler of Mughal empire.

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- **AGRICULTURE** – It is almost stagnant and technologically backward. The peasants paid revenue to state, zamindars, jagirdars, revenue farmer. They produced rice, wheat, sugar, pepper, spices, cotton etc.
- **TRADE AND INDUSTRY** – Textile industry, ship building industry, metal industry, cotton textiles, raw silk, silk fabrics, hardware, indigo, spices, saltpetre, opium etc were exported; gold, musk, woollen cloth, copper, iron, lead, pearls, dates, coffee, tea etc were imported
- **EDUCATION** – The education was traditional and doesn't match with rapid development of West. The elementary education imparted through pathsalas and makhtabs, chatuspathis among Hindus and madrasah among Muslims for higher education and there is absence of study of science and technology and geography.
- **SOCIETY** – The society was traditional in outlook and people were divided by caste, religion, tribe and language. The Hindus were divided into 4 varnas and in this into many sub castes differing in nature from place to place, the Muslims were also divided by caste, race, tribe and status even though their religion propagated equality. The choice of profession was mainly determined by caste. The Sharif Muslim consists of nobles, scholars, priests and army.
- **POSITION OF WOMEN IN THE SOCIETY** – The society was patriarchal and women enjoyed a little individuality. Purdah system, Sati, Child Marriage system prevailed. The evil of Dowry was widespread in many region.
- **MENACE OF SLAVERY** – Widespread of slave presence in India and people were compelled to sell offspring as slave due to their economic stress, natural calamities and extreme poverty.

- **Art, Architecture and Culture** – Bada Imambara at Luknow by Asaf-ud-Daula (1784); Sawai Jai Singh built Pink City of Jaipur and five astronomical observatories (Delhi, Jaipur, Mathura, Benares, Ujjain); Kangra and Rajputana paintings; in Northern India growth of Urdu language by Mir, Sauda, Nazir, Mirza Ghalib, regional languages developed, Tamil language was enriched by Sittar poetry.

RISE OF REGIONAL STATES

- Successor States – were Mughal provinces; turned into states after breaking away from empire; did not challenge sovereignty of Mughals; example being Awadh, Bengal, Awadh
- Independent Kingdoms – Due to destabilisation of Mughal control over provinces such as Mysore, Kerala, Rajputs.
- The New States – Set up by the rebels against Mughals such as Marathas, Sikhs, Jats.

REGIONAL KINGDOMS

- **HYDERABAD** – Founded by Kilich Khan (Nizam Ul Mulk), Zulfikar Khan first conceived idea of independent state in Deccan
- **AWADH** – By Saadat Khan (Burhan Ul Mulk); committed suicide due to pressure from Nadir Shah
- **BENGAL** – By Murshid Kuli Khan; succeeded by Shuja-ud-din, Sarfaraz Khan, Alvardi Khan.
- **RAJPUTS** – Alliance between Ajit Singh, Jai Singh II and Durgadas Rathore
- **MYSORE** – Ruled by Wodeyars; later brought under Haidar Ali
- **KERALA** – by Martanda Varma
- **JATS** – Churaman and Badan Singh set up the Jat State at Bharatpur; reached zenith under Surajmal
- **SIKHS** – Gurugovind Singh transformed the Sikhs into a militant sect for their defence. Raja Ranjit Singh was one of the greatest rulers of Sikhs. He has conquered from Sutlej to Jhelum. By tripartite in 1838 he allowed a passage to the British.
- **MARATHAS** – Leadership of Peshwas; lost battle of Panipat III.
- **ROHILAKHAND** – By all Muhammad Khan
- **FARUKHABAD** – By Mohammad Khan Bangash

EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH POWER IN INDIA

- Anglo- French Supremacy in India
 - 1st Carnatic War – 1740-48

- 2nd Carnatic War – 1749-54
- 3rd Carnatic War – 1757-63
- Reasons of French defeat

- British Conquest of Bengal
 - Battle of Plassey (1757)
 - Battle of Buxar (1764)
- British Conquest of Mysore and Maratha Empire
 - Conquest of Mysore
 - 1st Anglo – Mysore War – 1767 – 69
 - 2nd Anglo – Mysore War – 1780 – 84
 - 3rd Anglo – Mysore War – 1790 – 92
 - 4th Anglo – Mysore War – 1799
 - Conquest of Maratha
 - Brief Background of Marathas
 - 1st Anglo – Maratha War – 1757 – 82
 - 2nd Anglo – Maratha War – 1803 – 05
 - 3rd Anglo – Maratha War – 1817-18
- British conquest of Sindh, Punjab, Awadh
 - Sindh
 - Punjab
 - 1st Anglo – Sikh War – 1845 – 46
 - Aftermath the Lahore treaty
 - 2nd Anglo – Sikh War – 1848 - 49

British Imperial History

- Britain started with the conquest of Ireland in 16th century
- In India, some views are there that the British conquest was totally blind, unintentional and accidental. They believe that British have come only for trade and not for nay conquest. The other group believe that the British came to India with clear vision of establishing a large and powerful empire.
- In India, British period start has different time period according to different Historians. Some regard 1740 Anglo French struggle to be the beginning while some see 1757 the Battle of Plassey to be the beginning of British Era. Many other believe it started from 1761.

ANGLO – FRENCH STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

Why they struggled for supremacy ?

- Declining Mughal authority and weak regional powers proved incapable of safeguarding the commercial interests of the European Companies in India

- Along with maximizing the profits, the European companies wanted to buy their commodities cheap.

Significance of the 1st Carnatic War

- It demonstrated the superiority of European troops and exposed the military weaknesses of Indian rulers – doors of European intervention in internal disputes of Indian rulers was opened.

Why did South India emerge as arena of Anglo-French rivalry

- 2 primary reasons
 - Influence of French in south India was high – main centres of French activity – Pondicherry (capital) – Expanded their influence in neighbouring states too like Mysore, Hyderabad.
 - Presence of Strong Rulers in the rest of India.
 - Western – Marathas were very powerful
 - Eastern – Alivardi Khan was powerful
 - Northern – they were not much interested

FIRST CARNATIC WAR (1740 – 48)

- REASON
 - 1st Carnatic War – mainly an echo of conflict in Europe
 - War of Austrian succession – broke out in 1740 – where British and French joined the opposite forces.
- COURSE OF WAR
 - British adopted an aggressive stance – they seized the French ships
 - Soon French reinforcement came – French Governor of Mauritius – La Bourdonnais joined the French Governor of India – Dupleix – French captured the Fort St. George from British along with some nearby areas in 1746
 - British appealed for protection to the Nawab of Carnatic – Anwaruddin – he asked French to leave Madras but they didn't – this confronted the Nawab and Nawab sent Mahfuz Khan with 10000 soldiers to attack French with only 1000 soldiers during the Battle of St. Thomas in 1746 on the banks of River Adyar near Mylapore near St. Thomas
 - French Army under Capt. Paradise defeated the Nawabs troops
 - By this time, Treaty of Aix La Chapelle ended the war between British and French
 - As per this treaty, Madras went to British in India and Louisburg went to French in North America

SECOND CARNATIC WAR (1749-54)

- REASON FOR THE WAR
 - Succession dispute at Carnatic and Hyderabad provided French Governor Dupleix an opportunity to intervene in Indian Politics.
 - Mughal Empire's Subah of Carnatic -> came under the Nizam of Hyderabad -> Nawab of Carnatic -> Nawab Sadatullah Khan -> gained independence and appointed Dost Ali Khan as his successor.
 - Nawab Dost Ali Khan (killed) and his son in law Chanda Sahib imprisoned in Satara by Marathas
 - After Maratha invasion in Carnatic (1740), Nizam of Hyderabad appointed Anwaruddin Khan as the Nawab of Carnatic in 1743 – this gave Dupleix an opportunity to directly interfere in the internal politics of India
 - Consequently, French, Chanda Sahib and similiary Muzaffar Jung entered into a tripartite.
- COURSE OF THE WAR
 - 1749 – Battle of Ambur
 - The three allies killed Anwaruddin near Vellore
 - Chanda Sahib – Nawab of Carnatic
 - French were granted of 80 villages near Pondicherry
 - British will support Nasir Jung and Mohammad Ali
 - Consequently, British and French joined again the opposite camps in domestic dispute of successions which began with the 2nd Carnatic War
 - French allies will march to Deccan and killed Nasir Jung
 - Muzaafar Jung was installed as Nizam of Hyderabad
 - French were rewarded by appointing Dupleix as honorary governor of all Mughal Dominions south of River Krishna – all territories across Pondicherry along with important town places and market places were given away to French. Considering this generosity , Dupleix placed his best officer – Marrquis de Bussy at the disposal of Muzaffar Jung.