

## Subsidiary Alliance

- ❖ Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) started Subsidiary alliance
- ❖ an alliance between the princely states and the British East India Company under which princely states were not allowed any treaty with other states,
- ❖ Their foreign policy & external security was to be looked after by the British only

- ❖ And a British resident was required to be appointed in the native ruler's court.
- ❖ British also placed army at princely state on state's expenditure,
- ❖ So British had power without responsibility and the princely state had responsibility without power.

❖ In Rajputana first time the Bharatpur ruler Maharana Ranjeet singh signed the treaty of subsidiary alliance with wellesely on 29 september 1803. (Most effective one and elaborate treaty was signed with Alwar state).



## Treaty of subordinate alliance(आश्रित पार्थक्य नीति)

- Later on to get rid of Marathas & Pindaries repeated attack on Rajputana ,Princely states started signing Subordinate alliance treaty with the British .
- ❖ For that they accepted giving Khiraj(खिराज) , tribute in lieu of security, to the British .

- ❖ First treaty was signed with –Karauli state in November 1817. Most elaborate and effective one treaty was signed with Kota's ruler Jhala Jalim Singh on 26 december 1817.
- ❖ Last one to sign the treaty was Sirohi State in 1823



State	Ruler	Date of Treaty
Karauli	Harwaksh Pal singh	15 <sup>th</sup> November 1817
Tonk	Nawab Amir Khan	17 <sup>th</sup> November 1817
Kota	Ummed Singh	26 <sup>th</sup> December 1817
Jodhpur	Maan Singh	6 <sup>th</sup> January 1818
Udaipur	Bhim Singh	13 <sup>th</sup> January 1818
Bundi	Vishnu Singh	10 <sup>th</sup> February 1818
Bikaner	Surat Singh	21 <sup>st</sup> March 1818
Kishangarh	Kalyan Singh	7 <sup>th</sup> April 1818
Jaipur	Jagat Singh	15 <sup>th</sup> April 1818
Jaisalmer	Mul Raj	2 <sup>nd</sup> January 1819
Sirohi	Shiv Singh	11 September 1823



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## Freedom struggle in Rajasthan & Political Awakening

### Condition in Rajasthan on the eve of war of 1857

1. The frequent British interference in the disputes between the princely states and within the war of succession among the states.
2. Unrest in various section of society due to unnecessary taxes and increase in unemployment of artisans (which were earlier patronize by rulers) led to overburden of agriculture.



3. Large arrears of tribute to the British on local rulers.
4. Armies raised by the British and stationed at the native states, expenses were borne by the princely states.
5. Economic exploitation of people at the hand of, the British, the Jagirdars and the rulers.
6. Exodus of business community from Rajasthan.

## 1857 revolution in Rajasthan

❖ In 1832 AGG (Agent to Governor General) was headquartered at Ajmer, in 1845 it was transferred to Abu

❖ First AGG of Rajasthan was Mr. Locket.

❖ In 1857 British had 6 military stations in Rajasthan –

ए	बी	डिविलियर्स	की	ना	नी
Arinpura	Beawar	Devli	Kherwara	Naseerabad	Neemach

❖ Soldiers in these contingents were mainly Indians whereas the officers were British.



❖ There was:-

Kota Contingent	At Devli
Mer Regiment	At Beawar
Jodhpur Legion	At Arinpura
Bheel Corps	At Kherwara(Udaipur)
15 <sup>th</sup> Bengal Native Infantry (BNI)	At Naseerabad(earlier Ajmer)

❖ **Ajmer** was main centre of British Power in Rajputana, all the British treasure, wealth, arms and Ammunition stored at Ajmer.

State	Political Agent (During 1857 Revolt)
Jaipur	Colonel Eden
Mewar	Major Showers
Kota	Major Burton
Jodhpur	Patrick lawrance
Marwar	Mack Masson



- ❖ The then **AGG of Rajasthan-Sir Patrick Laurence (AGG of Rajasthan at the time of 1857 revolt)** had no faith in loyalty of 15<sup>th</sup> BNI Stationed at Ajmer, as it had come from the Merath, so he sent the 15<sup>th</sup> BNI to Naseerabad to Ajmer, this led to feeling of humiliation and insult in the army which created doubt in their mind about integrity.
- ❖ Discontent started rising in 15<sup>th</sup> BNI soldiers further the rumor of Cartridge made of beef and pork aided fuel to the fire.

- ❖ It resulted into the revolt of the **15<sup>th</sup> Bengal Native Infantry soldiers at Naseerabad on May 18, 1857.** (First time in Rajasthan).
- ❖ They succeeded in capturing the guns, arms and ammunitions, and then the 15<sup>th</sup> BNI along with 30<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry marched towards Delhi.
- ❖ The British officers Walter and Heathcoat tried to capture the soldiers of 15<sup>th</sup> BNI with the help of Mewar's soldiers but could not succeed.



- ❖ Beawar & Kherwara Soldiers did not participate in 1857 Revolution.
- ❖ 1857 revolt begun in Naseerabad (Ajmer) with the killing of English officer "Newbari" and ended at Sikar.

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# **History of Modern Rajasthan**

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