



शिवाजी & family

→ (Shahuji) & (Balaji Vishwanath.)
= ↑
Ruler
⊙ ↑
(Peshwa) ←

Balaji Vishwanath. (1713 - 20)



Bajirao-I

(1720 - 40)

↳ 1st Peshwa to attack on Delhi (1737)

→ 1739 - Nadirshah

Bajirao - I

sons

① Balaji

Bajirao

(1740 - 61)

3rd Battle
of Panipat (1761)

②

Raghunath
Rao

Son

Bajirao - II

7 1775 ⇒ Treaty of Surat
↳ Raghunath Rao of
British.

7 Anglo -

ANGLO - MARATHA WARS

(अंग्रेज - मराठा युद्ध)

- ① $\frac{1775-82}{1782} \Rightarrow$ मराठा (✓) + British (x)
Salbai सार्व
- ② $\frac{1802-05}{1816-18} \Rightarrow$ बाजीराव (Bafsaive)
Bajirao - II (Last)
↳ Bikhoo (Kanpur)
- ③

Shahu defeated Tarabai with the help of Balaji Vishwanath

After this history of Marathas converted into history of Peshwas.

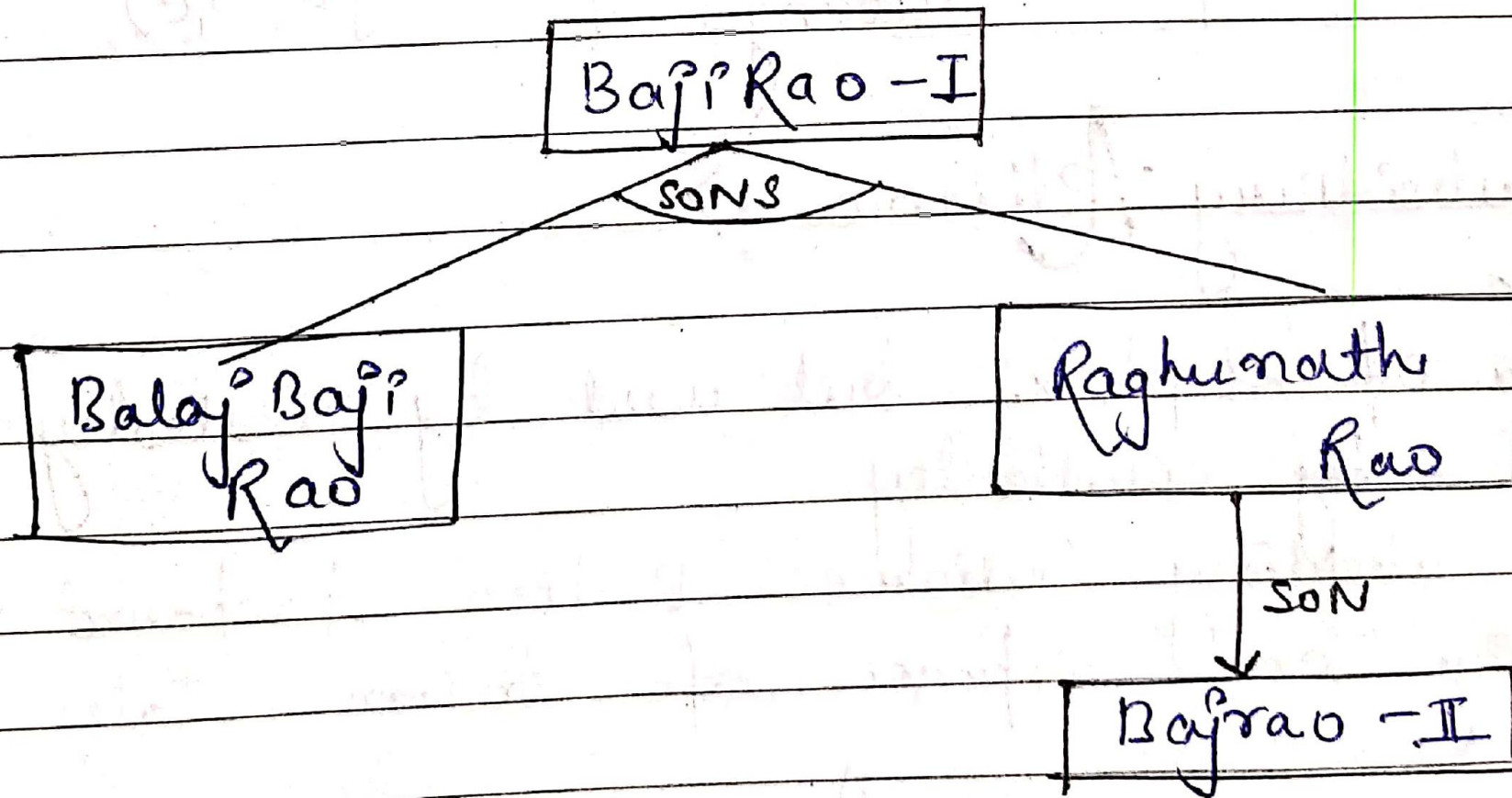
About Peshwa's →

I) Balaji Vishwanath → He was first powerful Peshwa.
(1713-20) He made post of Peshwa permanent for his family.

II) Bajirao I → He was [most powerful Peshwa] He was
(1720-40) first Peshwa who attacked on Delhi.
He attacked on Delhi in 1737 in time of Mohamād
shah. He defeated Nizam of Hyderabad.

III) Balaji Bajirao → He was also known as Nana Sahab
★ (1740-61). 3rd battle of Panipat was fought
in his time. (in 1761).

In 3rd Battle of Panipat Afghan commander Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Maratha commander Sada shiv Rao and Vishwas Rao.



Battle Of Marathas with British - ① (1775-82)
This battle was result of ambitions of Raghunath Rao.
This battle was ended by "Treaty of Salbai".

② ¹⁸⁰² (1803 - 1805) →

* Bajirao II was protected by British.
* British kept him in Pune.

* Note ⇒ British captured Delhi directly in 1803 *

③ (1816 - 18) →

* Bajirao II rebelled against British.
* British defeated him and send to Sitthoor.

Baji Rao - II

Adopted

(जाद लिया)

Dhundhu Pant

(Nama Sahab)

Commander

लेनापति

Ramchandra Pan

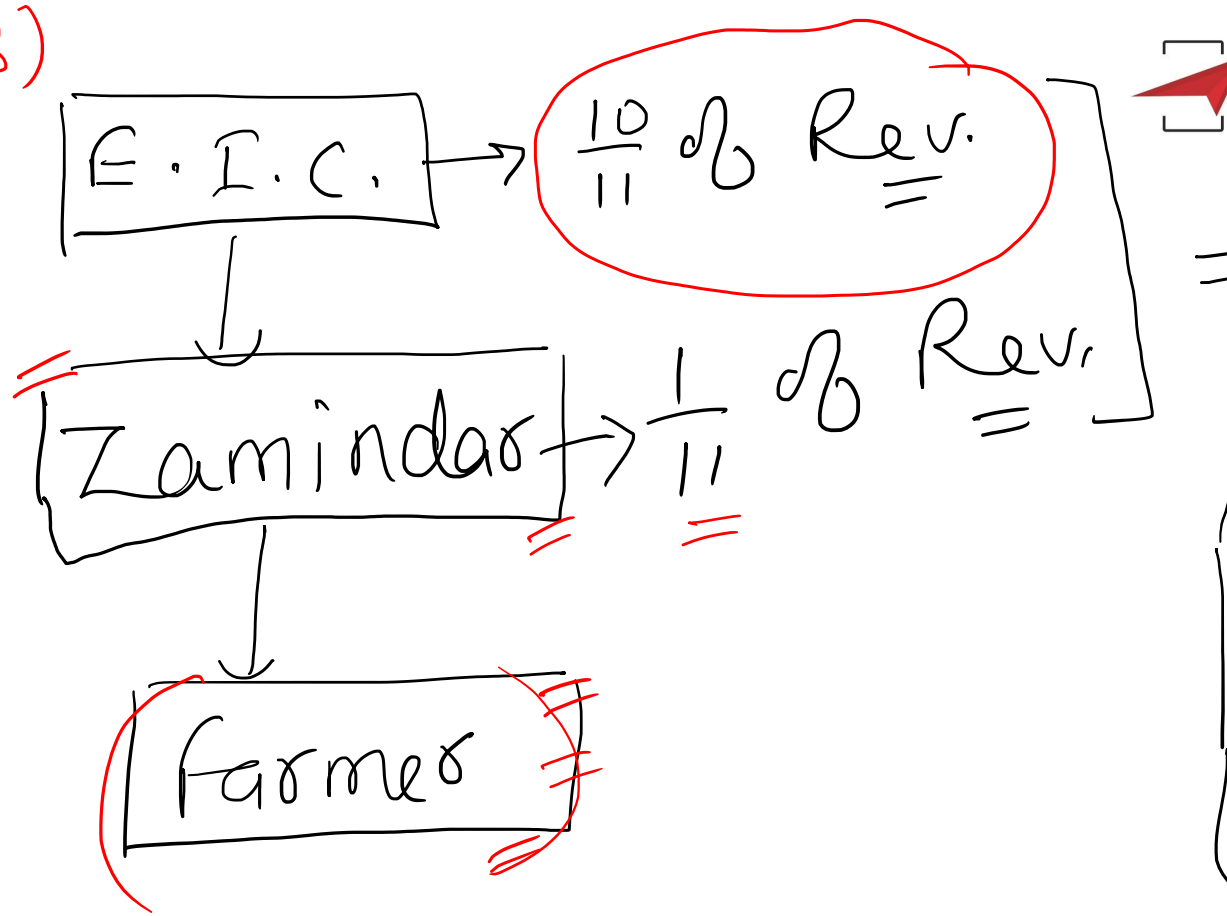
duwanga

(रेल) ताच्या टोपे

(Tatya Tope)

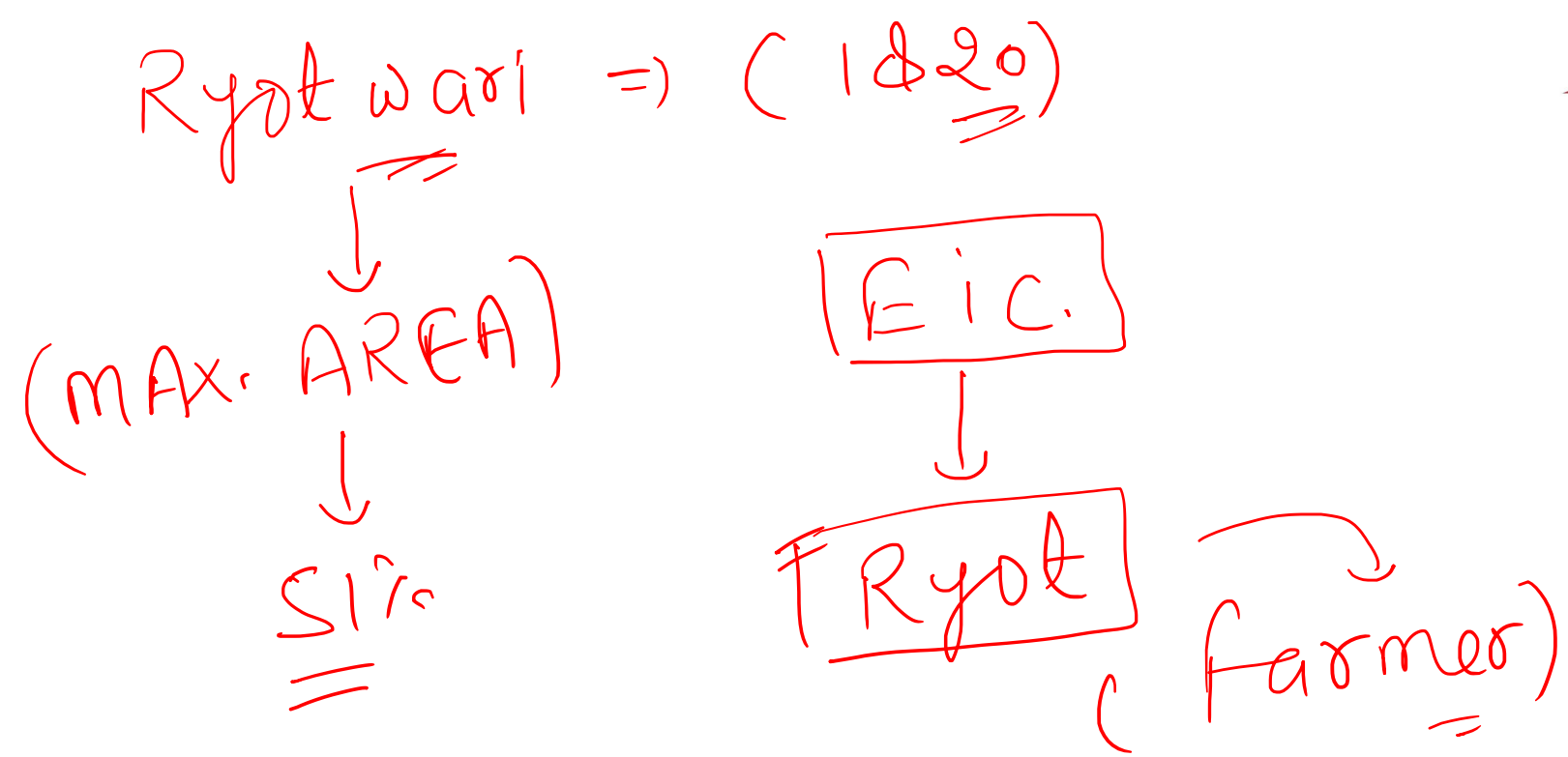
7 1784 → "Financial Crisis → Eric Cornwallis

Permanent (1793)
→ INCOME (++)
(1971)



→ "SUNSET LAW"

x - Rev.
y → Total
= Prod.
y - x



BRITISH POLICIES IN INDIA -

1. Revenue Policies -

i) Permanent Settlement - (1793)

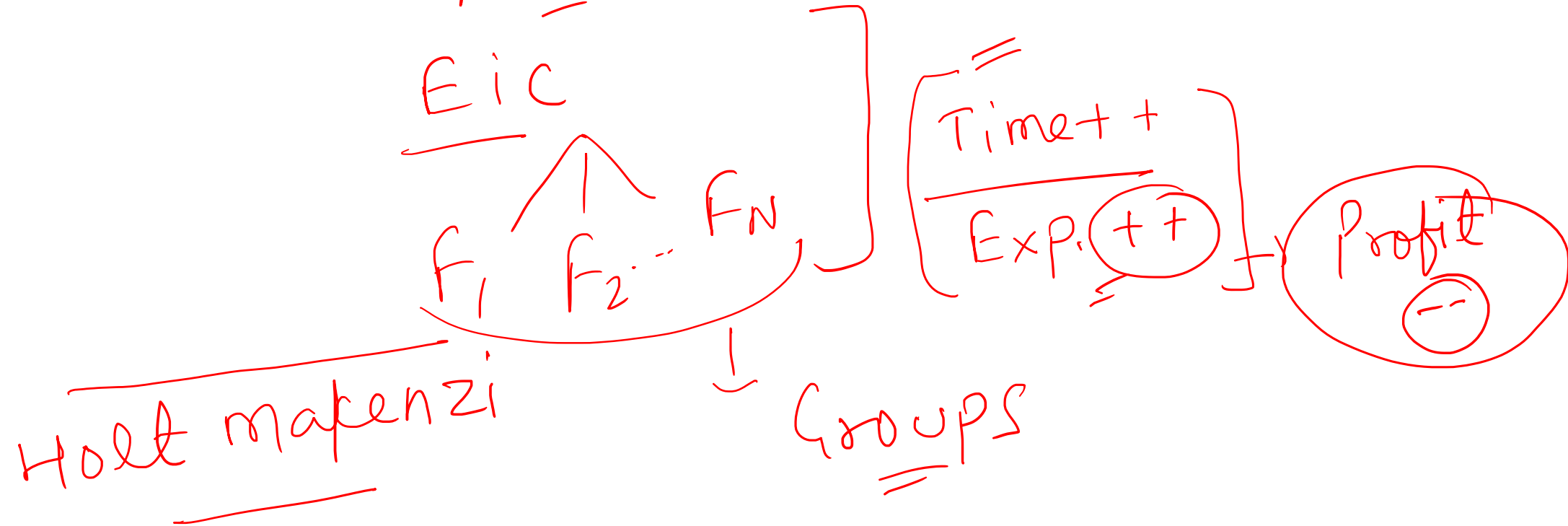
→ * Purpose - * East India Company wanted get fixed income in India.

* This policy was started by 'Cornwallis'.

* Areas - Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.

* Sunset law was related with permanent settlement.

Problems in Ryotwari



(Mahalwari (1822))

↓
Part of land.

← Sir

South India

19%

Permanent

↓
(Ryotwari)

↓
→ Mahalwari (30%)

EIC



10/11 of Revenue.



Zamindar



1/11 of Revenue.



farmer

(apply in big areas)

ii) Ryotwari Settlement - (1820) (51%)

Purpose -

- * EIC wanted to save part of Revenue given to zamindars.
- * This policy was started by Captain Reed & Thomas Munro.
- * This policy covered (max. area).
- * Elphinstone started this policy in Bombay.
- * Ryotwari was started from Benamahal (Tamil Nadu).

* NOTE ⇒ Theory of Drain of
↓ Wealth ⇒

⇒ "Dada Bhai Naoroji"

⇒ "Poverty & Un-British Rule
in India"

Grand
old

man of
India.

EIC



Ryot

(farmer)

iii) Mahalwari Settlement → (1822)

→ Purpose:-

- * EIC wanted to overcome drawbacks of Ryotwari.
- * This policy was started by 'Holt Mackenzie'.

EIC



Mahal

(Owner of land)

Areas:- Punjab , United Province , Central Province.
(UP) (MP)

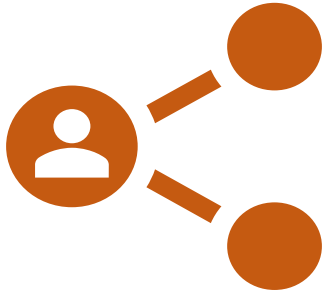
Theory of drain of wealth was given by — Dada Bhai Naoroji
Naoroji is known as Grand old man of India.

Naoroji wrote two books — 1) Poverty & Un-British Rule In
India

2) England's debt to India.



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