



Presentation on

Glimpses on Personalities, facts and sources of history of Bombay Presidency'

by,

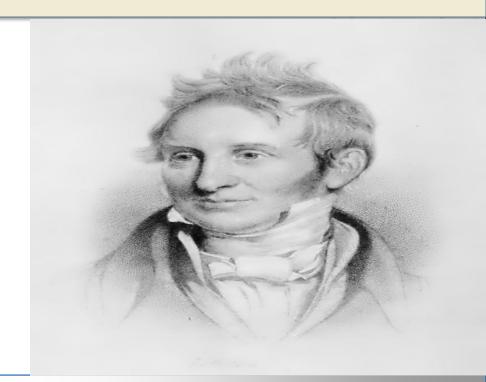
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MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE (1779-1859)

Early Life

- **❖** Founder of British Empire in Maharashtra
- Credit of Ending Peshwa Rule
- ❖ Birth
- Attributes
- **❖** Death



CARRIER

- **❖** Beginning 17th −Calcutta for EIC
- Liking of Aboriginal Languages
- **❖** Assistant to Berry Close (1801)
- ❖ Second Anglo-Maratha War (1802)
- **❖** Resident in the Courts of

	1	Nagpur	1804-07
	2	Gwalior	1807
	3	Kabul	1808
	4	Calcutta	1809
	5	Pune	1811





STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

- Appointed to end Maratha dynasty
- Coronated Pratap Singh as a Chhatrapati
- Using Divide & Rule Strategy created conflicts
- Pressurized Bajirao by Targeting Trimbakji Dengle for murder of Gangadhar Shastri.





BAJIRAO II & DECAY OF MARATHA POWER

- ❖ Bajirao Head of the unpopular Party & Educated in Prison
- Little sympathy with public of the nation
- ❖ Little desire for any enterprise in which he might require their assistance
- Treaty of Vasai: situation worsened.
- ❖ Selfish Motives & Weak policies are responsible for decay
- Sever his connections with almost all Jahagirdars & Feudatories of Pune.



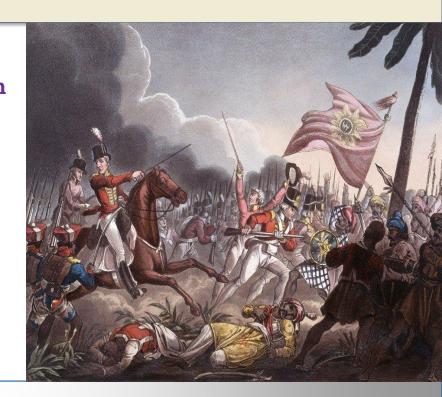
ELPHINSTONE MISGUIDED PRATAP SINGH

- Declaring end of Maratha Empire all together would mean facing resistance
- Therefore he appointed Pratap Singh as a Chhatrapati
 - People thought Chh. had the authority to remove Peshwa from his duties just as he could appoint him
- British Pressure- Chhatrapati declared Officially Bajirao is rebel
- Chh.Alluded Peshwa removed from job and no revenue officer should help him
- Public Fed up with Bajiraos administration & accepted this innocently
- British declared war with Bajirao



BATTLE OF GOPAL ASHTI

- Detention of Chhatrapati by Bajirao
- **❖** Bajirao's Fear −use of Chhatrapati against him
- **❖** Moved place to place along with Chhatrapati
- General smiths army surrounded to Bajirao
- ❖ Peshwa afraid & not ready to fight
- ❖ Bapu Gokhle –Met with martyrs end
- Chhatrapati retaliate
- Apr 1848 Lord Dalhousie disclaimed Chhatrapatis
 adopted son and lapsed the princely state of Satara.



ELPHINSTONE'S MAJOR WORK

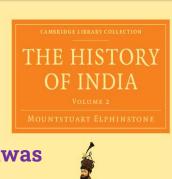
- **❖** Defeated Maratha in Third war
- Governor of Bombay Presidency (1819-1827)
- ❖ Promoted education system in India
- Started Ryotwari System



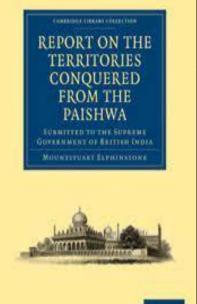


LITERARY WORK

- **❖** Refused Appointment of Governor General
- account of the kingdom of Kabul (1815)
- Report on the territories conquered from the peshwas
- History of India (1841)
- **❖** Rise of British power in the East (1841)







FORMATION OF STATE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE'S

- In the commemoration 1857 revolt a committee of historians was appointed under the chairmanship of the contemporary
 Union Education Minister Maulana Azad in order to search and publish the historical sources of uprisings against British.
- **❖** The central government of India asked the states of to appoint state level committees to write the history of Revolt of 1857.
- **Accordingly, all states appointed their committees.**



SOURCES

Marathi Sources

- # "1857 चे स्वातंत्र्यसमर "by Sawarkar,
 - 💠 "झाशीच्या राणीचे चरित्र" by Parasnis
- 💠 "1857 ची शिपाई गर्दी "by Prof. N.R. Phatak.
- ❖ Eyewitness Belsare : hanged as a mutineer but escaped fortunately wrote in Modi Script
- ❖ Bayabai Aapate: Daughter of Bajirao II, V.K. Rajwade interviewed in Kesari 1912

OTHER SOURCES

- "Memoir of the Khandesh Bhill Corpous" written by captain Bridge & Simcox
- "Historical Sketch of the Bhill Tribes of the Khandesh" written by Graham
- * "The history of the Ramoshis" written by Cpt. Mackintosh in English
- * "History of freedom movement in Madhya Pradesh" published by Madhya Pradesh Govt.

"Sources for the history of freedom movement in Hyderabad" published by Andhra Pradesh Govt.

- "Indian Mutiny in 1857 N.W.P." William Moor
- * "Nana Saheb Peshwa and the fight for freedom" written by Anand Swaroop Mishra.

HISTORY NEVER ENDS...

PUBLIC BETRAYAL THROUGH INAAM COMMISSION (1843)

- ❖ Commission started inquiries about the rights, inaam and watan of the noblemen, feudatory, landlords, the Deshmukh and Patil.
- ❖ Under the pretence of organizing the Peshwa registry, British officer Mr. Hart issued orders of submission of documents within a stipulated period.
- ❖ The collectors forwarded the lists of landlords and inamdaars from their districts to the commission. The Inaam commission inquired 32000 inams and confiscated 21000 gifted lands in want of evidence of ownership.
- **❖** Many evidences were forcibly burned and houses were confiscated. As a result, the public of princely states, the homeless, the landlords and watandars expressed their unrest by joining the 1857 Uprising.

HISTORY NEVER ENDS...

FURTHER READINGS

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- 2. Choksey Rustom Dinshaw (1951), A History of British Diplomacy at the Court of the Peshwas, 1786-1818: Based on English Records of Mahratta History, The University of California Digitized-27 Aug 2007
- 3. Choksey R. D. (1945), *Economic History of the Bombay Deccan and Karnatak*, Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Poona.
- 4. Govind Sakharam Sardesai (1930), Selections from the Peshwa Daftar, Volume 29, Government Central Press, Bombay.
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- 6. Phadke Y. D. (2005), 20th Century Maharashtra (1901-1914), Vol. I, Second Edition, K'Sagar Publications, Pune.
- 7. Sir William Wilson Hunter, Rulers of India, Henry Prowde University of Oxford, London
- 8. Wayne Mullen (2001), Deccan Queen A Spatial Analysis of Poona in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries, Volume-1, University of Sydney.
- 9. Government of the Bombay Presidency, Gazetteer, Bombay Presidency, Vol. XVIII, Pt. ii, Government Central Press, Bombay, 1885.
- 10. Gokhale, B.G., Poona in the Eighteenth Century, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1988.

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