

**A STUDY OF ANGLO-SIKH WAR****Tirth Singh****Dr. Kavita**

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ABSTRACT

Master Dalhousie declared extension of the Punjab on 29 March 1849. His unfamiliar secretary, Henry Meirs Elliot, showed up at Lahore to get the marks of the individuals from the Council of Regency and of the minor ruler, Maharaja Duleep Singh. A darbar was held in the Lahore Fort, with the British soldiers arranged to his right side and his vulnerable Sardars to his left side, the youthful Duleep Singh joined his marks to the report which denied him of his crown and kingdom. He explained that he was one of the Sikhs and didn't call him the Maharaja. He ought to just to be called Singh Sahib. These were every one of the parts of the Sikh state. Be that as it may, he didn't work a great deal in making the Sikh state as his success sional domain and bring the Sikh at the highest point of state the board. He expired in Lahore on June 27, 1839, later a straightforward assault of loss of motion. With his end, the Sikh realm started to fall on friendly and political circle.

Keyword- Anglo-Sikh War, Ferozpur, Punjab, Ranjit Singh.

Introduction

The Sikh Confederacy Mills of the Punjab were merged into an Empire and extended by Maharaja Ranjit Singh during the early long periods of the nineteenth century. During similar period, the British East India Company's regions had been extended until they were contiguous the Punjab. Ranjit Singh kept an uncomfortable coalition with the East India Company, while expanding the tactical strength of the Sikh Khalsa Army, which likewise considered itself to be the encapsulation of the state and religion, to hinder British hostility against his state and to extend Sikh domain toward the north and north west, catching region from Afghanistan and Kashmir.

At the point when Ranjit Singh kicked the bucket in 1839, the Sikh Empire started to fall into jumble. There was a progression of fleeting rulers at the focal Durbar (court), and expanding pressure between the Army and the Durbar. The East India Company started to develop its tactical fortitude on the lines of the Punjab. At last, the expanding strain spurred the Sikh Army to attack British domain, under frail and conceivably tricky pioneers. The hard-battled First Anglo-Sikh War finished in disgrace for the Sikh Army.

The region under study has a very staggering significance throughout the entire existence of Punjab and Multan. The primary portion of the nineteenth century was a period of extremist changes in the Punjab which was overwhelmed by the Sikhs. However, later the demise of Ranjit Singh, his replacement couldn't keep up with it because of many reasons. One of them was Anglo-Sikh Wars which completely annihilated the Sikh Kingdom. During the proposed period, the Sikh rule was very nearly conclusion and the new British rulers were endeavoring to acquire the whole Subcontinent. The current business related to those reasons which came about the decrease of the Sikh Rule. Other than

this, it features the significant realities and outcomes of these conflicts. Its principle point is to look at the causes and outcomes of these conflicts in advancing or downgrading Sikh rule. Kharak Singh, the oldest child of Ranjit, was assigned as the Maharaja by his dad. Ranjit Singh relegated the undertaking of his assurance to Dhian Singh Dogra who affirmed to be straightforward with him and the Sikh state. However, Ranjit Singh comprehended that he would before long end up being deceiver to his child, family and the Sikh state. Other than this, Kharak Singh was not fitting to expand issues that uncovered at the critical time . In this way, Dhian Singh was envisioning to introduce his child, Hira Singh, on the seat of the Sikh state. He and his sibling, Gulab Singh, made an honest effort to accept every one of the powers of the chose Maharaja yet couldn't be productive. Chet Singh Bajwa took care of the Maharaja Kharak Singh in government matters. He set to the side the Dogras and Nau Nihal Singh, child of Kharak Singh. Under the injustices, Nau Nihal Singh was made true as ruler on August 10, 1839, and his dad was controlled in the stronghold [4]. In any case, Nau Nihal Singh dismissed to pave the way for the schemes of these spectacular Dogras. He perceived his capability to lead and the assurance to regulate the state. By this demonstration, he disappointed the Dogras and recovered the command over the military as well.

On November 5, 1840, Kharak Singh kicked the bucket and the exceptionally following day when Nau Nihal Singh came to the fortress, the wicked tumbled down which incredibly hurt his head with the stone square. This square broken his head and, subsequently, he kicked the bucket. Momentarily, he was unable to turn into the Maharaja, but he had exhibited his ability to get a handle on the high title. In the event that his termination had not come so soon he would have regulated the realm astoundingly and interests against the Sikh state might have been gotten away . Kharak Singh and Nau Nihal Singh' downfall rushed a fiasco which exhausted the State as well as the initial step of internal ruckuses. Chand Kaur, mother of Nau Nihal Singh, took the matchless quality of the state in her grasp. Sher Singh and Chand Kaur were two offended parties on the grounds that Sher Singh was the child of the Maharaja's first spouse. He was moderately a better director. He, with the support of Dhian Singh, made a proposition for the high position while Chand Kaur was built up by the heads of Sandhawalia. On November 9, 1840, Sher Singh was introduced as the Maharaja at the same time, later only 23 days, he was removed by Chand Kaur. On December 2, 1840, she took the sway and proclaimed Malika Mukaddas² (Queen Empress). During November 5, 1840 and January 18, 1841, there seemed a bloodstained and Sher Singh broadcasted himself as the Maharaja. Maharani gave up every one of the honors to high position and got a Jagir of 9 Lakh rupees for each annum . Sher Singh controlled from January 20, 1841 to September 15, 1843. He named Dhian Singh as Chief Minister.

Regardless of the difficulties and the infiltrating bunches in the Sikh Sardars, he administered in the Punjab with ability and sagacity. He had been invited by the Sikh order and the neighboring British Empire. He was excessively weak and anxious to control. He raised significant alert for Lahore Durbar as well as the British who didn't anticipate anything lower than an all out unrest. In these conditions, some British authorities suggested that a multitude of 12000 men ought to be continued to Lahore to safeguard the Maharaja from the Sikh military. Despite the fact that he had acquainted himself as a lord with the soldiers, at this point he couldn't order them . The soldiers were focused and there was no sign of noncompliance. For quite a while, the Maharaja completely trusted on the blessing of Dhian Singh yet he, by expecting his a lot of force, got back to the Sandhawalias. They had not disremembered that humiliation which they had encountered . Along these lines, the British conceded them cover. In November 1842, Ajit Singh, who was against Dogras and Pro-British, was selected as an administrator in the military. On September 15, 1843, he and his uncle, Lehna Singh, killed Dhian Singh, Sher Singh and his child, Partap Singh. They had system to administer over the State. In any

case, Hira Singh killed the both in retribution of his dad's death, at this point Dhian Singh's destruction was in the Sikh interests .

Objective-

1. To concentrate in Anglo-Sikh War.
2. To review in Battle of Gujarat.
3. To concentrate in additionally spelled Ferozepore, city

With the death of Sher Singh, the incomparability moved to the confused armed force. Dalip Singh, within the sight of his three enduring siblings, was assigned as the Maharaja on September 15, 1843. Hira Singh was made his central priest, at this point his siblings, Pashaura Singh and Kashmiri Singh, didn't leave to the declaration of the privileged position . Rani Jindan, mother of Dalip Singh, had assumed a suitable part, at this point she neglected to send the concordance among her family and the Sikh Sardars. Pashaura and Kashmiri Singh spoke with the Sikh armed force. They additionally met Bhai Bir Singh, an ex-armed force man, yet the Sikh military impacted his Dera. The Sikh armed force killed Attar Singh, Kashmiri Singh just as Bir Singh. Pashaura Singh hurried to the British Empire and brought about additional difficulty in the Sikh state. Later this, the Sikh armed force took care of Hira Singh for Rani Jindan's person death. He attempted to flee from the Sikh tradition yet he was additionally killed. Rani Jindan assumed control over the control of the state issues in her grasp with the help of her sibling, Jawahar Singh.

Pashaura Singh held onto the Attock fortress and pronounced himself as the Maharaja yet he was killed by the Sikh military. The Khalsa armed force Panchayat viewed Jawahar Singh as responsible and trained him to show up before it. On September 21, 1845, when he preceded the Army Panchayat, he was expired . In any case, it neglected to have any impact on the Sikh state. This large number of conditions had been seen by the lead representatives and authorities of Multan yet they stayed silent. Later Ranjit's death, the story finishes with the difficult Anglo-Sikh Wars which noticed the decrease of his realm in the possession of his relatives. The underlying strain in Anglo-Sikh connections occurred over 25 years later the affirmation of the Sutlej Treaty³ It supported an Anglo-Sikh double assault at Afghanistan to keep Shah Shuja on the seat of Kabul . The interest for the course of troops was not so clear as it showed on the grounds that the British needed to evaluate the force of the Sikh military, but the maltreatment of consideration was to be taken even more. In 1841 the British, for sending its soldiers in Kabul, asserted Lahore Durbar's help. Lahore Darbar fulfilled them to send a power under Gulab Singh yet the British endeavored to get him

THE FIRST ANGLO-SIKH WAR

The British took genuine note of the debut clash of the First Anglo-Sikh War in their inner boards, since it was soon clear that a significant expense had been paid for its victory and fiasco. On December 13, 1845, the British articulated conflict on the Sikhs with the announcement that the region past Sutlej would be respected under their circle as well. Five fights, Mudki, Ferozshah, Buddowal, Aliwal and Sobraon,⁴ were battled from December 18, 1845 to February 10, 1846. The Sikh equipped power accomplished Ferozepur as it was in a situation to conquer the British military. The top of the Sikh military was likewise supporting the British. The Sikh and the British military met on the battle zones at Mudki on December 18, 1845 and at Ferozshah on December 21, 1845. Tej Singh, the

president of the Sikh furnished power, ensured the demolition of the Sikh powers as the British armed force was not in a situation to pulverize the Sikh. He, alongside 5000 Sikh champions, escaped from the cutting edge at Mudki by educating the Sikh drives away from the conflict precisely when the military was at the phase of win. Same methodology was embraced by the Sikh chiefs at Ferozshah according to rule from the British .

It was the pinnacle of treachery and unfaithfulness where in excess of fifteen thousand Sikhs killed. The holders of riches, sustenance and ammunition of war assisted the British with vanquishing them and joined the adversaries to surrender the establishment of their Government at Lahore. The infiltrating rivalries and pompous motivations of the Sikh Sardar were clearly responsible for such conditions. It was certain that Lal Singh was not just in correspondence with Capt. Nicolson yet additionally alluded the arrangement of the Sikh's game plan at Sobraon to Col. Lawrence on February 7, 1846 . Majorgeneral Sir J. Tinier crossed the Sutlej around evening time and on February 12, 1846, the stronghold of Kasur was involved without limitation. On February 15, 1846, the raja and a couple of Sardars met with Governor General at Kasur. They were educated that Dalip Singh would keep on his sway, but the regions between the Bias and the Sutlej would be held by the conquerors. He should paid 1500000 pound as protection for the consumptions of the conflict. On February 20, 1846, the terms were hesitantly agreed and the British equipped power arrived at the Sikh capital of Lahore.

Dalip Singh was reported as the Maharaja of Punjab while Tej Singh was made Minister and Chief of military. It isn't fathomed why their interests couldn't be known to the Sikhs and why they were not spurned for such shocking infringement. It is unrivaled that how these couple of scoundrels prevailed to disintegrate such colossal Sikh Empire and to make the fearlessness Sikhs powerless by their interests. Genuinely, it was their traitorousness that the British were allowed to arrive at Lahore on February 26, 1846 according to the preplanned system. On March 11, 1846, an agreement was settled between the Sikh ruler and the British by which the entire locale under the domain of the Sikh was isolated into following three areas the district among Sutlej and Bias was partnered by the British. The locales of Jammu and Kashmir were given over to Gulab Singh Dogra in affirmation of the administrations as backstabbers of the Sikh. The remainder of the Punjab area was conceded to be under the circle of Maharaja Dalip Singh as the Sikh State. It was additionally referenced in the understanding that Dalip Singh, until accomplishing the period of adulthood on September 4, 1854, would remain under the guardianship of the British government. It was a joke on the grounds that, during Ranjit Singh's time, the Britishers didn't endeavored to enter in the Punjab for 50 years. We see that, during the principal Anglo-Sikh conflict, Multan and its ruler kept quiet like a fair one and didn't have any influence in help or against the two sides. The explanation was that Mulraj was truly going to leave and had no energy for the conflict. Actually, he would have given up assuming he got the opportunity.

The Second Sikh War started with the revolt of Mulraj, legislative leader of Multan, in April 1848 and turned into a public revolt when the Sikh armed force joined the agitators on September 14. Ambivalent fights portrayed by extraordinary fierceness and awful generalship were battled at Ramnagar (November 22)and at Chilianwala (Jan. 13, 1849) preceding the last British triumph at Gujrat (February 21). The Sikh armed force gave up on March 12, and the Punjab was then added.

Battle of Gujarat, (Feb. 21, 1849), engagement between the Sikh army of Sher Singh and a British-Indian army drove by Hugh Gough, first Baron (later first Viscount) Gough, at Gujrat (presently in

Pakistan). It was the last and unequivocal battle in the Second Sikh War (1848–49), leading to the British annexation of the Punjab.

The British utilized artillery to quiet the Sikh weapons, then, at that point, carried the Sikh lines and separated the army of 50,000 in pursuit. Sher Singh gave up on March 12, finishing the war and the Punjab was annexed by the lead representative general, James Ramsey, tenth earl (later first marquess) of Dalhousie. The battle rehabilitated Gough's military reputation; he had been censured for his habit of frontal attacks and his failure to utilize artillery.

Gujrat, also spelled Gujarat, city, northeastern Punjab region, Pakistan. The city lies only north of the Chenab River and is associated with Lahore and Peshawar via the Grand Trunk Road. The current city, which lies on the site of a progression of earlier urban areas, created around the fortification worked by the Mughal head Akbar in 1580. In 1867 it was incorporated as a municipality. It has two hospitals and several schools affiliated with the University of the Punjab. Manufactures incorporate furnishings, ceramics, electric fans, cotton merchandise, footwear, brass ware, and carpets. A battle battled there in 1849 broke Sikh power and allowed British annexation of the Punjab.

The area wherein Gujrat is situated lies between the Chenab and Jhelum waterways and marks the northern furthest reaches of the Punjab plains. The Lower Jhelum Canal irrigates approximately 1,250 square miles (3,200 square km) under wheat, millet, and vegetable cultivation. A hill at Mung (Mong) has been distinguished as the site of Alexandria Nicaea, the city worked by Alexander the Great on the field of his triumph over Pores in the fourth century BC.

Firozpur, also spelled Ferozepore, city, western Punjab state, northwestern India. It is located in the Malwa Plains, about 5 miles (8 km) east of the boundary with Pakistan.

Firozpur was established by Fīrūz Shah Tughluq in the fourteenth century. It fell under British rule in 1835 and became a British station, and it was engaged with the First Sikh War (1845–46). The city lies at a major intersection of rail lines among India and Pakistan and is a trade community and an agricultural market. It is walled and is encompassed by a circular road, with wide, very much paved main roads. Its ventures incorporate handling of agricultural items, manufacturing, weaving, and the making of sweets. Firozpur has several universities.

A cantonment 2 miles (3.2 km) south contains administrative workplaces and an airfield. The encompassing district comprises of level alluvial terrain jumbled by irrigation canals, which are necessary because of the semiarid climate. Principal crops are wheat, cotton, gram (chickpeas), oilseeds, and millet.

Multan Rebellion

The city of Multan was part of the Sikh realm, having been captured by Ranjit Singh in 1818. In 1848, it was administered by emissary Diwan Mulraj. After the finish of the First Anglo-Sikh war, Mulraj had behaved autonomously. At the point when he was needed by the British-controlled Durbar in Lahore to pay an increased tax assessment and incomes which were falling behind financially, Mulraj attempted to surrender capacity to his child, to maintain his family's situation as rulers. Currie instead appointed Sadder Kahan Singh Mann to prevail to the governorship and appointed a British Political Agent, Lieutenant Patrick Vans Agnew, to accompany him.

On 18 April 1848, Kahan Singh and Vans Agnew arrived at Multan with another official, Lieutenant William Anderson, and a small escort. Mulraj handed over the keys of the stronghold, however as Vans Agnew's party attempted to take ownership, they were attacked by a party of Mulraj's irregular soldiers, and a crowd from the city. The two officials were injured, and were safeguarded by Khan Singh. They were taken to a mosque outside the city. Their escorts surrendered to Mulraj, and the two officials were killed by the crowd the following day.[6]

Mulraj later claimed that he had not instigated these attacks, however he was focused on rebellion because of them. He introduced Vans Agnew's head to Kahan Singh and advised him to take it back to Lahore. The insight about the killings spread over the Punjab, and agitation and uneasiness increased. Large quantities of Sikh fighters abandoned the regiments loyal to the Durbar to join those prepared to revolt under the leadership of Mulraj and disaffected Sardars.

Aftermath

Master Dalhousie proclaimed annexation of the Punjab on 29 March 1849. His unfamiliar secretary, Henry Meiers Elliot, arrived at Lahore to obtain the signatures of the individuals from the Council of Regency and of the minor lord, Maharaja Duleep Singh. A darbar was held in the Lahore Fort, with the British soldiers arranged to his right side and his vulnerable Sardars to his left side, the youthful Duleep Singh affixed his signatures to the archive which denied him of his crown and realm

The Sikh defeat had several causes. The administration inside Sikh Empire became confused after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Then again, East India Company had brought overpowering power against them which vastly incorporated the regiments of Bengal, Maratha, Rajput and Jat troops.

The Sikh Wars gave the different sides a mutual regard for each other's battling ability (although the actual war had been unchivalrously battled; the Sikhs showed no mercy at Chillianwala, and the British had taken no detainees at Gujrat).

There was an increased enlistment of individuals from various networks of the Punjab in the Punjab Irregular Force under British command. These volunteers battled for the East India Company during the Indian Rebellion of 1857, against the double-crossers and different rivals (generally high-caste Hindus from Eastern regions, and powers or loyalists of Shia, Maratha and Mughal rulers). These Punjabi initiates had especially little sympathy with the Hindu rebels of the Bengal Army, ironically added to by the latter's part in aiding the British in the Anglo-Sikh wars. A long history of hatred of the Sikhs with Mughal rule didn't help the rebels' cause either, given their decision of Bahadur Shah Zafar as a representative leader.

Conclusion-

The battle rehabilitated Gough's military reputation; he had been censured for his habit of frontal attacks and his failure to utilize artillery questioned by supportive of Dogra historians who, while acknowledging his reluctance to become associated with the war, suggest that he played a viable political job on behalf of the Sikhs which forestalled the total annexation of their state in 1846. Such generally contrasting assessments, frequently made without adequate historical data and characterized by political or regional bias, have done essentially nothing to deliver a balanced understanding of this profoundly controversial affair. This paper attempts to remake and reconsider the Raja's job in the war. Master Dalhousie proclaimed annexation of the Punjab on 29 March 1849. His unfamiliar secretary,

Henry Meirs Elliot, arrived at Lahore to obtain the signatures of the individuals from the Council of Regency and of the minor lord, Maharaja Duleep Singh.

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