



Dr. Jayachandran's

INSTITUTE FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

SOUTH INDIA'S PREMIER INSTITUTION FOR
PUBLIC POLICY AND CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

HISTORY

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GOVERNOR GENERALS

Robert Clive (1757-60) (1766-67)

Warren Hasting (1772-85) First Governor General

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

Lord Wellesley (1793-1798)

Lord Minto-I (1807-1813)

Lord Hastings (1813-1823)

Lord Ahmerst (1813-1828)

Lord William Bentinck (1828 - 1835) Benevolent Governor-General, Governor General of India

Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835 - 1836)

Lord Auckland (1836 - 1842)

Lord Ellenborough (1842 - 1844)

Lord Hardinge I (1844 - 1848)

Lord Dalhousie (1848 - 1856) Maker of Modern India

GOVERNOR GENERALS

East India Company established on December 31, 1600 with a Royal Charter by Elizabeth.

1608 -> Captain Hawkins came to Jahangir's court to secure permission to establish factory at Surat, Initially it was turned down but in 1613 firman given by Jahangir.

Sir Thomas Roe obtained more trading rights and privileges for EIC.

Business centres established at Agra, Ahmadabad and Broach

1639 -> Francis Day established Madras with Fort St. George

1690 -> Job Charnock bought Sutanuti, Govindpur and Kalikatta (now Calcutta) & built Fort William.

1668 -> company got Bombay from King Charles for 10 pound per year.

After Battle of Plassey (1757) and Buxar(1764) company became political power till 1858 (revolt)

Robert Clive (1757-60) (1766-67) I Governor Fort William (Bengal)

- * **Started dual Government** in Bengal in 1765.
- * **Forbade private trade** by company servants and made internal duties payment compulsory.
- * Established Society of Trade in 1765 with monopoly of trade in Salt, Betelnut and Tobacco; this was abolished in 1767.
- * Bengal **White Mutiny** by White brigades at Allahabad and Monghyr, they were arrested and tried.

Warren Hasting (1772-85) First Governor General

Laid Proper Foundation for British in India

Financial Reforms

Company financial position worse.

- * Dual Govt. was abolished in 1772 by him.
- * Board of Revenue was established in Calcutta. Treasury moved from Murshidabad to Calcutta, Calcutta became capital.
- * Reduced Nawab's allowance and stopped it for Mughals.



- * Introduced Quinquennial(5 years) settlement of land revenue in 1772 by farming out lands to the highest bidder, later to annual settlement (1777) by open auction. Zamindars were preferred
- * Made the appointment of Accountant general, collectors and other revenue officials.
- * Abolished arbitrary cess and irrational fines; helped peasants
- * Trade Regulations were made, System of Dastak and free passes abolished. Internal trade regulated, Uniform tariff of 2.5% for Indian and non Indian goods enforced,
- * Introduction uniform prepaid Postages system
- * Bank started in Calcutta.

Judicial

- * Civil court under Collectors and Criminal court under Indian judge in each district.
- * Calcutta Sadar Diwani Adalat (Highest civil appeal court) – Governor and two judges
- * Sadar Nizamat Adalat (Highest criminal appeal court) – Indian judge appointed by government – in – council.
- * In 1776 Manu's Law was translated into English as Code of Gentoo Laws. (from that prepared by Hindu pundits in Sanskrit)
- * In 1791 William Jones and Colebrok prepared digest of Hindu Laws.
- * Fatawa-i-Alamgiri (Muslim laws) was also translated
- * Improved calcutta police to deal with dacoits.

Defence (Imperialistic)

- * **Rohilla War (1774)**
- * **1st Anglo – Maratha war (1775 – 82)**
- * **2nd Anglo – Mysore War (1780 – 84)**

Foundation of **Asiatic Society of Bengal** with the help of Sir William Jones in 1784. Considered Indian language important for Administration (Orientalist)

Regulating Act 1773 and Pitts India Act 1781 passed (dealt separately in British acts).

After Warren Hasting's return of England in 1785, impeachment proceedings were initiated against him in the house of Lords but acquitted after a long (7 years) trial. Impeachment due to Trial of Nand Kumar and his judicial murder in 1775, Heavy penalty on Chait Singh (Raj of Banaras) affair (1778). Intimidation and extortion from Bengams of Oudh (1782).



Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

His team - John Shore, James Grant and Sir Williams Jones

Administrative Reforms

- * Purification of civil services by merit based appointment (foundation of Indian Civil Service).
- * Paid heavy salaries to employees, prevented them from private trade and corruption.
- * Separation of Power, 3 branch services-> Commercial, Judicial and Revenue.
- * Collectors deprived of Judicial powers and given Revenue collection.
- * Reformed Board of Trade with Charles Grant help and eradicated abuses and corrupt practices.

Started **Permanent settlement** (dealt separately).

Judicial Reforms

- * Judicial reorganisation with help of Sir William Jones(a Judge).
- * Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalat at the top in Calcutta both presided by G.G. and his council.
- * 4 provincial courts of appeal (Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, Patna) under 3 European Judges with Indian advisors.
- * District and City courts under European judge (instead of Collector's Judiciary).
- * Indian Judges (Munsiffs) at all courts system's bottom.
- * Criminal cases-> Muslim law; Civil cases – Muslim & Hindu law.
- * Abolished cruel punishment.
- * Code of law for all administration field (Judicial, Police, Commercial, Fiscal) based on Separation of Power(Montesquier principle) was prepared with the help of George Barlow,
- * **Police Reforms** -> District Judges controlled police; District into Thanas (20 sq. mile police circles) under Indian officer called Daroga. Was not effective.

Defence (Imperialistic)

- * 3rd Anglo – Mysore War (1790 – 92)

Marquess is a nobleman of hereditary rank in various European peerages and in those of some of their former colonies.



Sir John Shore (1793 – 98)

Worked with Cornwallis

Charter Act of 1793

Battle of Kharda between Nizam and Marathas – 1795

Lord Wellesley / of Wellesley / Richard Colley Wellesleys (1798-1805)

- * Great Imperialist, called himself a Bengal Tiger.
- * To launch(relaunch) fwd policy to make 'British Empire in India' into 'British Empire of India'.
- * Creator of Madras Presidency with annexation of Karnatak and Tanjore.

Subsidiary Alliance

- * Introduced in 1798 which provided for defence of an Indian state (Protectorate) by the British(paramount power)
- * Stationing of British Subsidiary Force in the territory, maintenance of which was to be borne by the ruler, Must disband own army.
- * No Interference in internal affairs.
- * Stationing of a British Resident in Protectorate and British control over the external affairs of the state.
- * Protectorate should cutoff link with all European and even Indian power States that accepted Subsidiary Alliance
Hyderabad(French troops dropped) first in 1798, Oudh, Tanjore, Surat, Karnatak, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi, Bharatpur, Berar and Peshwar. Created Madras Presidency,
- * Of these the most controversial was Oudh as it was a friendly state.

British Benefit

- * Increased British power at the cost of Indian states.
- * British avoided further war and had stability.

Defects

- * Introduced huge Unemployment as the protectorate's army was disbanded. These soldiers involved in plundering in central India.
- * As security was granted for Protectorate states they neglected administrative responsibilities.



4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799) After the war (fall of Tipu), Hindu rule was restored with 5 Year old boy Krishnaraja III.

4th Anglo Maratha War (1803 -1805)

Lord Lake captured Delhi and Agra in 1803 and Mughal emperor was put under company's protection (Created Province of Agra).

Sir George Barlow (1805-07)

Sir George Barlow (1805-07)

Vellore Mutiny 1806.

Lord Minto-I (1807-1813)

- * Signed Treaty of Amritsar between Ranjit Singh in 1809.
- * In 1808 sent mission of Malcom to Persia and of Elphinstone to Kabul.

Charter Act of 1813

Lord Hastings (1813-1823)

- * Followed forward policy and waged wars, aggressive Imperialist policies.
- * **War against Gurkhas** (1814 - 16) Due to his success in Gurkha war he was made Marquis of Hastings.
- * **Suppression of Pindaris** (1812-1818, 1824), Origin of Pindaris not known, they served in army without payment, but were allowed to plunder. With the Help of Sir Thomas Hislop from and Hastings from north suppressed Pindaris.

3rd Anglo-Marath war (1817-19)

- * Maratha confederacy shattered and final Hurdle for British solved. Peshwa Abolished. Hastings maker of Bombay presidency.

Reforms

- * Introduction of Ryotwari settlement in Madras Presidency by Governor, Thomas Munro (1820).
- * Mahalwari (village community) system of land revenue was made in North-West Province by James Thomson.
- * In Judiciary, Cornwallis code was improved.
- * Police(Daroga) system of Bengal extended to other regions.

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- * Importance of Indian Judges or Munsifs increased. But District collectors once again acted as Magistrate.
- * Encouraged foundation of vernacular schools by missionaries and other.
- * 1817- Public established Hindu College for Engineering and Western science, Hastings was Patron of this college.
- * Abolished censorship of press introduced in 1799.
- * Samachar Darpan 1st Vernacular Newspaper (Bengali Weekly) was started by in 1818.

Lord Ahmerst (1813-1828)

- * Mughal Emperor (Akbar II) received him on equality terms in 1827.
- * 1st Barmese war - 1824 -26 and signed Treaty of Yaudaboo(1826) with lower Burma of Pegu , British merchants were allowed to settle on southern coast of Burma and Rangoon.
- * Captured Bharatpur 1826.

Lord William Bentinck (1828 - 1835) Benevolent Governor-General, Governor General of India

1st Governor of Madras in 1803 after Vellore Mutiny(1806) was recalled. 1st G.G., who acted on the welfare of Indian subjects.

Financial Reforms

- * Financial state of company poor
- * Reduced salaries of all offices and removed additional staff.
- * Abolished Double Batta(when working abroad) in Military department.

Admin Reforms

- * Abolished provincial courts of appeal. As were responsible for large arrears.
- * Introduced Local Language in lower courts and English in higher courts.
- * Launched revenue settlement of NW province under the control R.M. Bird.

Social Reforms:



- * Abolished Sati on 4 December 1829 by Regulation XVII in Bengal then in Madras and Bombay in 1830.
- * Suppressed thugs (hereditary robber) with Sir William Sleeman in 1830.
- * Prohibited female infanticide (in Rajputana, Punjab, Malwa and Cutch) and declared it as punishable offence.

English Education

- * Appointed a committee under Macaulay. Committee recommended European literature, Science through English and was accepted.
- * Government Resolution 1835 made English as official and literary language of India.
- * William Bentinck laid foundation of Calcutta Medical College.

Policy of Non Intervention and Non Aggression, But

- * In Mysore Krishnaraja III was an incompetent ruler; British took over the administration and placed under commissioner. 1st Sir Mark Cubbon (1834 to 1861).
- * Cachar (North western Frontier) after 1st Burmese war with Treaty of Yandaboo under British protection. After Raja was assassinated, Bentinck annexed it (1832).
- * Jaintia was under custody after Anglo-Burmese war, Unruly ruler so annexed it.
- * Coorg Vira Raja deposed by Colonel Lindsay in 1834 and annexed.
- * Ranjit Singh of Punjab & Amir of Sind
- * Visualised Russian threat to India, so wanted a cordial relations with Punjab and Sind to act as buffer state. Bentinck & Ranjit Singh met at Rupar on bank of R. Sutlej on Oct 25, 1831. Indus Navigation treaty concluded. A commercial treaty was also made with Ranjit Singh and also with Amir.

Charter Act of 1833.

Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835 – 1836)

- * Called Liberator of Press, abolished all restrictions on Vernacular Press.



Lord Auckland (1836 – 1842)

- * 1st Afghan war (1836-42) and his failure in it resulted in his recall in 1842.
- * Death of Ranjith singh (Punjab) in 1839.

Lord Ellenborough (1842 – 1844)

- * Ended 1st Afghar war, annexed Sindh(1843), war with Gwalior(1843).

Lord Hardinge I (1844 – 1848)

- * 1ST Anglo- Sikh war (1845-46) and concluded Treaty of Lahore (1846).
- * Abolition of female infanticides and Human sacrifice.

Lord Dalhousie (1848 – 1856) Maker of Modern India

- * Youngest Governor General of India (age 36) Father of Indian Railways & Telegraph.
- * Annexed Punjab after 2nd Anglo Sikh war (1849) with help of Lawrence brothers and established Punjab Commissioner. In 1859, Sir John Lawrence became Lt. Governor of Punjab.
- * Annexed Lower Burma after the end of 2nd Burmese war in 1852. Major Arthur Playre made commissioner.
- * Doctrine of Lapse
- * Acc. Hindu law a ruler can adopt a son, but question arose about Protectorate states. But now adoption will cause lapse.
- * Difference between inheriting private property and right to govern.
- * Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambhalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854).
- * Annexed Oudh in 1856 based on William Sleeman's report(1851) of human misery and careless misrule by Nawab Wajid Alin

Appointment of Lt Governor to Bengal, thereby able concentrate on administration.

Reforms

Introduced centralized control called Non-Regulation System; commissioner was appointed to newly acquired territory.



Notes

Shifted HQ of Bengal Artillery from Calcutta to Meerut, Simla became Permanent HQ of Army and summer capital.

Railways

- * 3 reasons - Commercial, Administrative and Defence
- * 1853-> 1st Railway line between Bombay and Thane; 1854-Calcutta and Raniganj Coal fields, 1856 - Madras and Arakonam.

Telegraph

- * 1852 -> O' Shaughnessy made Superintendent of Telegraph Dept. Calcutta, Peshawar, Bombay and Madras connected. (helped during 1857 revolt)

Postal Reforms

- * Foundation of Modern Postal system by Post Office Act 1854. Postage Stamps was introduced and Uniform rate (1/2 anna) for letter irrespective of distance.

Education

- * Educational dispatch of Charles wood (1854) 'Intellectual Charter of India'; outline for primary, secondary and collegiate education. Dept. of Public Instruction organised. Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras founded in 1857. Started Engineering College at Roorkee.
- * Encouraged science, forestry, commerce, mineralogy and industry.

Public Works Dept

- * Foundation of engineering service in India, Started the Public Works Department. Many bridges were constructed and the work on Grand Trunk Road was started. The harbors of Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta were also developed. Upper Ganges canal completed in 1854.

Due to Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's efforts, remarriage of widows was legalized by Widow Remarriage Act 1856

1825 -> 1st Railway line in world in England

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