

COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

BRITISH CONQUEST- ACCIDENTAL OR PLANNED ?

ROLE OF GOVERNOR GENERALS

~~CONSTITUTIONAL~~

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT



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(PNLIVE)*



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Sources of Reading-
Pratik Nayak- Workbook
Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-
Previous Years Questions

Hello Learners- please find this workbook containing topics to covered

This workbook contains the compiled information/facts/analysis sourced from various sources.

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India in 18th Century

- Let us first understand the role of later Mughals & Rise of regional states.
- That eventually helped the British.

By 1707 Later Mughals came to power

1857

मुझे पता था, यही होने वाला है....



1707 onwards Later Mughals

Provincial Autonomy – Subahdars

1700s Onwards-
Fragmented Polity

Regional States

European supremacy

British

French



Q. How the British conquest took place?

केक कटेगा सबमे बाटेगा



ऐसा कैसे



Europeans

Princely states

Portuguese

Dutch

French

Others

Later Mughals
(Delhi)

Bengal
Hyderabad
Awadh

Afghans
Mysore

Marathas
Jats
Rajputs

Punjab
Sindh

Frontiers
-
Afghanis
tan
Burma
Nepal

1612

1759

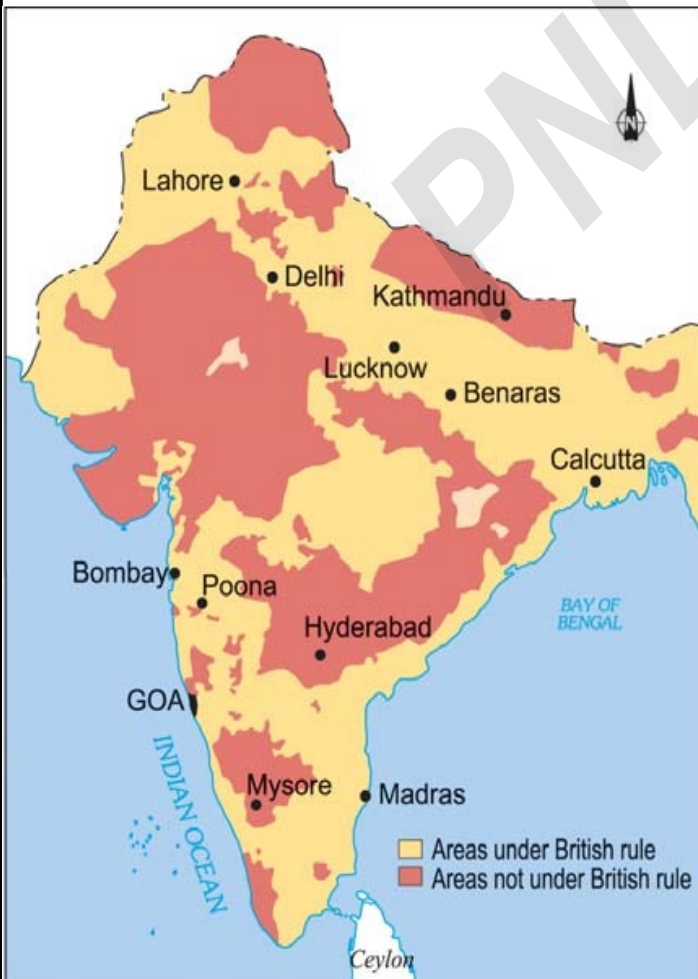
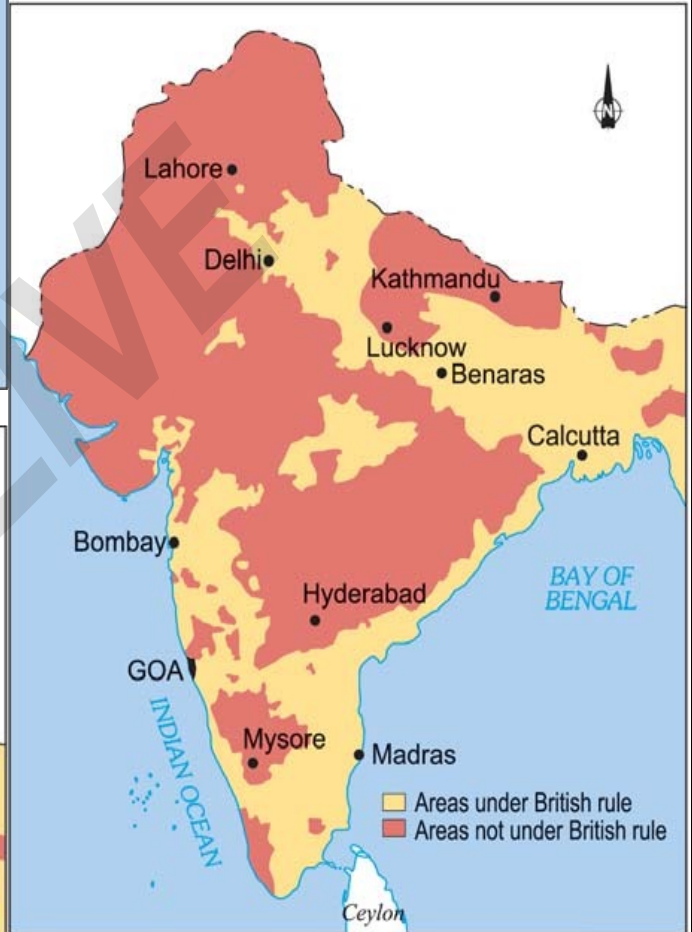
1760



Phases of British Conquest



Was this an accident or planned conquest ?



The British conquest of India was made blindly, unintentionally and accidentally and in a fit of absent mindedness



Sil...Sil...ye baju wale chacha sahi bol rahe haii...galti se mistake ho gya



Haan golu...accident hota nahi karwaya jata hain...



British Conquest- Accidental or Planned ?

PNLIVE

Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

EIC – Origin – 1599 – The Merchant adventure
 - The John Co.

- Private company consisting of Shareholders → Court of Directors

Court of proprietors

- Main Decision taken by court of directors

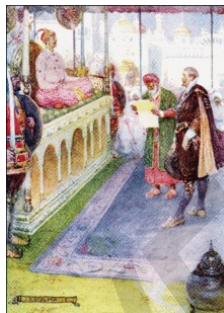


- Went to the King James
 - James gave them the permission to trade with India.



- Court of Directors (24)

- Sends captain William Hawkins (1608),
- Captain Thomas best (1612)(Swally)
- Establishment of EIC



- EIC factories & bases were Established by Different officials 1615-1756

Called as Governors

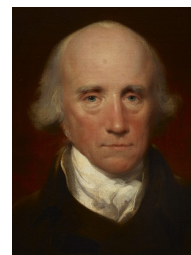
- Plassey (1757)
- Buxar (1764)

- Role of Governors
- Robert Clive

Monarch – James I

1615

- Sends Thomas roe (1615)
- Extension of charter after 1615
- East of cape of good hope



Post Buxar – 1765 to 1767

- Robert Clive made governor of Fort William
- Also Started with Dyarchy (Dual Government)

1767 - 1772

- Dual Govt. continued- EIC- Power without Responsibility
- EIC asked to pay 40000 pounds/year to the treasury
- By 1772, warren Hastings appointed as Governor of Fort William
- During the same period the corruption in EIC Reached its peak
- Retired and serving officials purchased seats in the British Parliament
- Many members of the society became jealous of the wealth earned by the EIC officials
- EIC asking for 1 Million pound loan from parliament
- British Parliament went for shocked & surprised

EIC – COD

Raising of Dividends for the shareholders
 1767- 10%
 1771-121%

Official=Nabobs

Q. Eventually Passing of the Regulating Act of 1773 → But, Why ?

- Reasons Dyarchy.
- Clive's corruption
- People in England getting Jealous "The New Nabobs"
- EIC @ financial loss 6 Million Debt
- Went to Parliament For help
- Lord North select committee Recommended to help EIC
- But protest within parliament
- EIC Corruption in the parliament
- EIC had its own patrons- MPs, and ultimate- The Monarch King George III

Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

Q. Regulating Act 1773 & its Application.

Britain

- Court of proprietors – Share Holder
- ↓
- Court of directors (24) £ 100
- Full Corruption - £ 100 – Go into COD.
- ∴ **Increasing Qualification £** - COD 2000
- COP 1000
- COD Documents to be laid in front of Revenue Secretary & Secretary of state
- first time, the British cabinet was given the right to exercise control over Indian affairs

India → Centralisation Started

- The governor @ Fort William
- Upgraded Governor general of Bengal
- Governor general of Bengal in Council
- Council Members → To be sent from England
- 5 years term, decision in majority
- Given Military & civil powers over Bengal – Bihar – Odissa
- EIC Servants → Salary increased, no Immoral activities allowed
- Establishment of supreme court
- All under its jurisdiction territories & officials

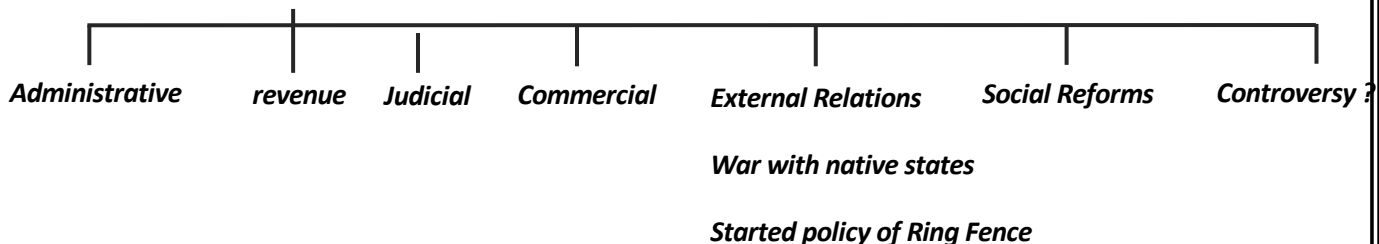
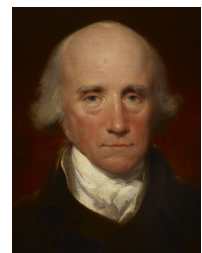
- Warren Hastings made the Gov. general of Bengal in council
- Councilors – Barwell
- Philip Francis
- Clavering
- Wheeler & Monson
- } - Against Hastings

Amendments (1781)-
Supreme Court was defined—within Calcutta
Immunity to officials
Social customs should prevail

- Conflict Started – With other presidencies
- Supreme courts vs. Company court
- Name was Regulating Act, But went Deregulated
- From 1773 certain events took place during the tenure of Hastings resulting into passing of a new act in 1784

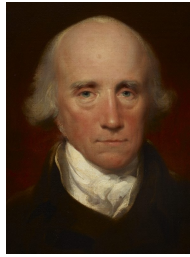
Q. Warren Hastings (1772-1785)

- Appointed as governor in 1772
- Task to transform merchant Co. into Administration
- EIC Finances Management
- Develop Trade & Commerce
- Hence went for reforms. → Conflict with council



Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

Q. Warren Hastings



1. Administrative Reforms.

- End dual system/ Dyarchy
- Taking charge of entire admin.
- Formation of board of revenue.
- EIC appointing – Collectors
- Reduced pension of Shah Alam II
- Issue with council and other presidencies

3. Judicial Reforms

- Initially Zamindars Judge
- Diwani Rights By Nawab
- Supreme court @ 1773 regulating Act.
- Jurisdiction clashed with Diwani Adalats
- Appointment of imphay as CJ by warren hastings
- COD disallowed this Appointment
- Codification of Muslim & Hindu laws 1776 – "Cod of Gentoo Laws"
- Hence by 1781- Amendment passed
- Jurisdiction of SC defined within Calcutta
- Civil servants immunity when discharging duty
- Social customs honoured

4. Commercial Reforms

- Suppression of Custom Houses.
- Duty covered @ 2½%.
- Checking of Dastak
- Trade with Bhutan & Tibet

5. Social Reforms

- Conservatice thought
- Natives to be ruled by their own customs
- No social reforms
- Calcutta Madrasa- 1781
- Royal Asiatic society of Bengal – William Jones

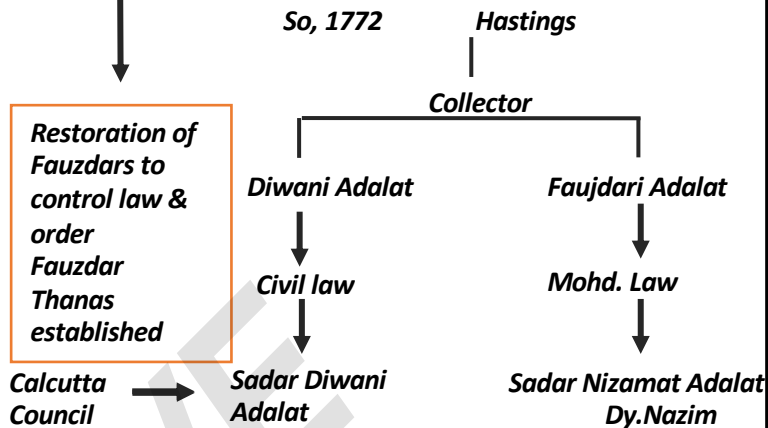
- Conflict within the council
- Members from England
- Prejudice against warren Hastings
- Francis wanted to replace Hasting
- Members demanded documents from Hastings
- New member wheeler sent after monson

Conflict within council

- Charges of corruption against Hastings, Bribes
- Cost of Establishment increased

2. Revenue Reforms

- Izaredati System – Revenue Farming
- 1772 Five year settlement to highest bidder
- Tax collectors
- Collectors → Corruption (Inside Job)
- 1773 – reforms
- Committee of revenue @ Calcutta
- Under warren Hastings



6. External Relations – Geopolitical Condition

1. Emperor Shah Alam II

- Pension reduced
- Why?

2. Awadh – Treaty of Benares (1773)

3. The Rohilla war – 1774

4. 1st Anglo – Maratha war (1775-82)

5. 2nd Anglo – Mysore war (1780-84)

Introduced- Ring Fence Policy – creating Buffer zones

Sanyasi Rebllion & Gorakhpur, Bahraich took place during

Controversy related to Warren Hastings ?

1. Execution of Nand Kumar

He accused warren hastings of corruption

2. Raja Chait Singh of Benares - removed him from seat

3. Begam of Awadh

4. Conflict within his council

- By 1780, House of Resolution To Recall Hasting commons - Hastings- bribes-COD

- 1783-ForFox North Coalition govn. Resigned due to EIC issue in Britain

- By 1785, Resigned from post & went back to England - 1784- Pitt's India Bill introduced by

- 1788 Impeachment Motion Started new PM William Pitt
1795 Came out from this process

Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

Q. Pitt's India (1784)

- Why passed – Removed Weakness of the regulating Act.
- New PM William Pitt – Passed the act

Britain

- COD → Commercial Functions, But no political functions.
- Board of control
- political functions

Members Appointed by the king

- Total Member 1+ 6
- chancellor of exchequer, a secretary of state and four
- members of the Privy Council
- Hence Dyarchy in London.



India

- Governor generals council 3members
- Madras & Bombay both Subordinated to GGB in Council
- But GGB in council is Subordinate to British Govt.
- Seek Permission for war, treaty
- Policy of non-intervention in princely states.
- EIC territory under British Govt.

Q. What's the significance of this Act ?

By 1785 – Hastings Resigned

1786 – William Pitt introduced a new Act .

- Act of 1786
- Lord Cornwallis made the governor general & commander in chief.
- Over riding power in council Cornwallis will stay till 1793.

Charter Act of 1793

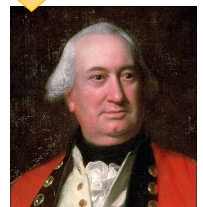
- Charter for 20 years
- Cornwallis code framed-
- Rule of law – all laws relating to the right of persons and property be printed with translation in Indian languages-
- Salary of home govt from Indian revenues= 5 lakh pounds/year
- Royal approval mandated for appointment of governors
- Senior officials debarred from leaving India- if left without permission- considered as resignation
- license to individuals- privilege/country trade system- opium export to China
- Revenue administration separated from Judiciary (maal adalats abolished)
- Indians debarred from higher administration

Q. Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)

- Lost in USA.
- Foundation of administration in India.
- Reforms

Social- Jonathan Duncan
Sanskrit College- 1791

We have crippled our enemy effectively without making our friends too formidable



Administrative Judicial Revenue Commercial Legal Princely states

1787- offensive defense signed with carantic nawab – eg of subsidiary alliance

Defeated Tipu in the 3rd anglo-Mysore war
War indemnity-3crore
Taking away his children

Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

1. Administrative Reforms:

- Forbade private trade
 - Code of conduct for officials, promotions through seniority
 - Increased salaries, no private trade
 - Supressed bribery
 - Europeanisation of Administration
 - Covenanted services not for Indians
 - No promotion for Indians in army
- } Racial profile
- Initially District collector made magistrate of Diwani Adalat (1787)
 - But by Cornwallis code (1793)
 - Separation of power , DC ≠ DM (1793)

3. Police Reforms

- Zamindars deprived of police powers
 - New set up, SP
- ↓
Co
↓
- Chowki/ Station**
All were made accountable to District Judge

5. Revenue Reforms

- Reorganisation- commissioners of revenue
 - Division of areas & putting them under collector
 - Zamindars were recognised as owners of land (1790) 10 Years settlement
 - 1793 → Permanent settlement 2 persons –
 - John shore – Give them perm settlement
- vs.
- James grant – Against that.

Q. Advantages & Disadvantages?
Will be covered under Land revenue topic

2. Judicial Reforms:



- Reorganising Judiciary
- Abolishing faujdari adalats
- Establishing provincial court of appeals- Calcutta, Dhaka, Murshidabad, Patna
- Highest court @ Calcutta, governor generals
- New official district judge
- All officials to be accountable
- Governor General Power to pardon & Commute
- Indians appointed as Munsiff in lower judiciary
- Writing of Cornwallis Code with the help of **George Barlow**
- Separation of power-
- European subjects also brought under jurisdiction



4. Commercial Reforms

- Board of trade (1774) → Changed its structure
 - Supplies @ cheaper rate
- By 1793 – Cornwallis left
Passing of 1793 Act

-Charter Act of 1793.

renewed the Company's commercial privileges
EIC → pay 5 lakh pounds annually to the British government
After deducting expenses

governor-general, the governors, and the commander-in-chief
Appointed by the Royal Seal

Officials Can't leave HQ- India without permission
If left- considered as resignation

EIC- empowered to give licenses- 'privilege' or 'country trade',
Can be given to EIC officials or any other individuals
They started carrying opium from India to China
Separation of Functions- Revenue – Judicial
Board of Control members to be paid from EIC

composition of the Board of Control changed.
President and two junior members (not necessary members of privy council)

Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

3. John Shore made the governor general (1793 - 1798)

↓
Non- interference policy

↓
Permanent settlement implementation

↓
Marathas → Nana Phadnis Conspiracy suicide by Madhav Narayan Rao.
By 1798 Geopolitics – Napoleon’s rise and princely state hostilities
- Hence Wellesley sent to India.



4. Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)



- Richard Colley Wellesley
- Marques aka Wellesley
- Bengal Tiger
- Transformed EIC empire in India
- British Paramountcy

- Annexations of Rajput states
- Second Anglo Maratha war
- Treaty of Bassein-1802
- 4th Anglo Mysore war
- End of French ambitions
- Policy of Ring Fence
- Subsidiary Alliance

- Fort William College @ Calcutta-1800

- John Gilchrist’s role
- Infanticide regulation
- Empire Expansion
- Expansion of Direct routes 3 presidencies connected

- 1799- Censorship of Press Act

Subsidiary Alliance

↓
What is Subsidiary Alliance ?

↓
Features ?

↓
Stages of development?

↓
Why Subsidiary Alliance ?

↓
Provisions

↓
Who were made the party ?

↓
Advantages for EIC ?

Q. What is it?

This treaty was signed by the British with almost every native state of India
A device for establishing Indirect Control & British hegemony on Indian states

Governor General → Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) gave final shape to it.

Q. Why it was introduced?

In context of the eminent dangers from France because of Napoleonic wars & increasing hostility of Indian states towards EIC

Under this system a treaty was signed between the native states & EIC.

According to this treaty, EIC would assume responsibility of native states from Internal & External Dangers

The native states also agreed to give up their claim on:

Defence

(Diplomacy)

External Affairs

1. Surrender their foreign affairs & all claims on other Indian powers.

They had to accept the intermediation of East India Co.

2. All foreigners are to be removed From the services of the state

3. A contingent of British troops is to be stationed in the capital of the native states @ the cost of native state themselves

This troops will be under command of the EIC

Native troops were disbanded

SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE

What is it?

Q. How to meet up the expenses?

To meet this cost of maintaining troops, native states were to surrender a territory yielding an Income equal to the cost borne by the troops

Q. What if the states don't have money to pay?

Smaller states were given an option → Cash/Kind

4. A British resident is to be appointed in the native state's court, who was not to interfere in the internal matters of the native states

- Lord Wellesley
- Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800),
- The ruler of Mysore (1799),
- the ruler of Tanjore (October 1799),
- the Nawab of Awadh (November 1801),
- the Peshwa (December 1801),
- the Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803),
- The Sindhia (February 1804),
- Lord Hastings
- The Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818)
- The Holkar- 1818

Stages of Development Q. How did this treaty was proposed → stages of development

Stage 1 → EIC lends troop to the friendly Indian State

Stage 2 → EIC +friendly Indian State will fight for a common cause

In return the native state will provide them with money

Stage 3 → EIC asks no to supply of manpower from native states

Now, only money is given to EIC. The soldiers of the EIC will fight

Stage 4 → On the pretext of defending Indian ally → Stationing of Subsidiary force

No money required. Land/Territory should be given for maintenance of troops.

ruler signing a Subsidiary Alliance virtually signed away his independence right to self-defence & foreign policy gone

Loss of economy- drain of resources for the ruler Heavy taxation for masses

Rulers became irresponsible & oppressive towards masses

• Q. Advantages of Subsidiary Alliance ?

Q. How did the company benefitted from the Subsidiary Alliance?

EIC was relieved from the possible threat of the French as the Indian states which accepted the Subsidiary Alliance would not at least employ European or enemy of the Company

Losing of Sovereignty of Indian States. Not allowed to establish Diplomatic ties

Expansion of company's military empire → Army Stations set up in every Corner of the country that too at the cost of host princely state

This treaty acted as a Trojan Horse

Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

5. Lord Cornwallis (1805)

Passed away

∴ George Barlow sent as governor general (1805-1807)

- Vellore mutiny (1806)
- Ending of second Anglo Maratha war (Treaty of Rajpurghat - Scindia)



6. Lord Minto – I (1807-1813)

- Passive phase
- Napoleon's expansion → Sending Missions

EIC realised the significance
Lord Minto(1807-09)

Tehrran
(Malcom)

Kabul
(ElphinStone)

Lahore
(Metlacfce)

Seton
(Smith)

By the year 1813, 20 years completed from 1793
- Charter Act of 1813.



**Treaty of Amritsar with maharaja Ranjit Singh
River Sutlej- border between the EIC & Punjab**

The Period of 1800s

India- getting colonized gradually

Princely states losing their sovereignty

Rebellions started- reaction from people

Civilian-Peasants-Tribal Revolt

No Economic development

England- Industrial Revolution

Political Changes in England

Industrial Capitalist Class emerges

Need for Market & Raw Materials

Laissez Faire Ideology

Development of new culture

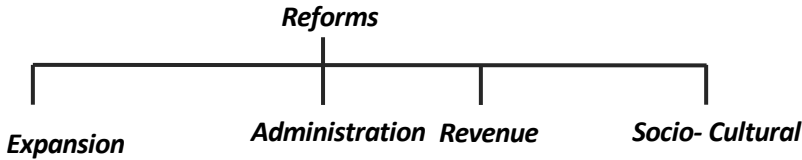
1793 Charter Act- 20 years renewal

1808- House of Commons- Committee

Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

7. Lord Hastings (1813-22) (Establishment of British Paramourncy)

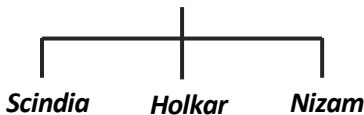
- Served in American revolution.
- Aggressive policy



- Nepal(1814-16)- Sagauli treaty
 - Marathas(1816)
- Pindaris**
- Anglo-Maratha war (1817-18)
 - Rajputs
 - Mughals.

1) Expansion & Paramourncy

- 1. Anglo – Nepal war (1814-16)**
 - Treaty of Sagauli (1816)
 - Surrender of Gurkhas
 - Kumaon, Garhwal, Terai
 - Gurkha with Qrawar from Sikkim
 - Summer capitals, Simla, Mussourie, Nainital, Ranikhet.
- 2. Crushing of Pindaris – Leaders – Chitu, Wasil Muhammad & Karim khan**
 - Pindari Marathi word
 - Consumer of Pinda
 - Served different Sardars → Number grew during Wellesley because got unemployed due to subsidiary alliance.



3. The Defeat of the Marathas The treaty of Poona

4. Rajput States

1805 – Treaty with Rajput States by Wellesley & Barlow.
Later on cancelled.

Hastings plan Use them as Vassals

Rajput vs. Maratha conflict

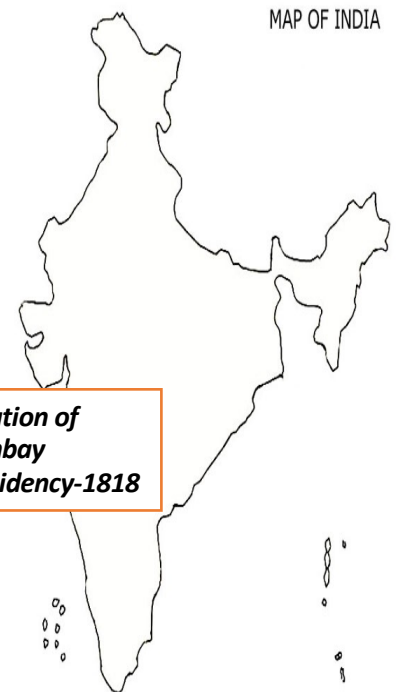
Charles Metcalfe was sent-
Udaipur
Jaipur
Jodhpur

Negotiated treaty

Creation of
Bombay
Presidency-1818

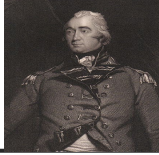
- 5. Mughal Emperor**
 - Before Hastings, Other governor general used address Mughal emporer as arzdasht (Petition) "Servant of the emporer"
 - Lord Hastings → Akbar II
 - No more special treatment EIC = Mughals
 - Till 1835, EIC coins had stamp of Mughals

Independence swept away
Subsidiary Alliance- 1818



Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

7. Lord Hastings (1813-22)



2) Administrative Reforms

Role of different administrators

Thomas Munro

Governor of Madras (1820)

Ryotwari Settlement 1st introduce

- Revenue Reforms → Ryotwari System
- North-West Provinces(UP) → Mahalwari System-1822
- Reversed separation of power
- DC≠DM (By Cornwallis) , Now DC=DM

Elphinstone

Bombay Governor (1820) Defeated Marathas

Implemented Ryotwari

John Malcom

Charles Metcalfe

Resident @ Delhi

Treaty with Rajput states

Censorship Act, 1799
Relaxed the restrictions
Pre-censorship criteria relaxed

3. Socio-Cultural

- 1813 Charter Act Education - ₹ 1 lakh
- Establishment of 2 colleges.

Calcutta

Agra

- Patronised Hindu college, which was formed during 1817, by David Hare.
- Relaxed press restrictions abolished pre-censorship rule

- Enlightenment in the society Rajaram Mohan Roy - Atmiya Sabha

- Starting of Indian Social Reforms

1823 John Adams appointed as acting Governor General
Introduced licensing laws for press

Period 1823-1828 Lord Amhurst came as governor general

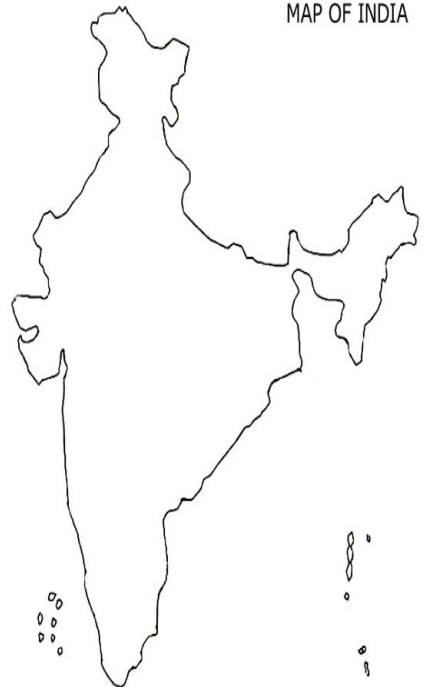
- Fought 1st Anglo-Burmese war
- Treaty of Yandaboo(1826)
- Capture of Bharatpur
- Press suppression stated.
- Mirat-Ul-Akhbar had to be closed down

Assam Revolt
Khasi Revolt
Kittur Revolt



1828 William Bentinck sent to India

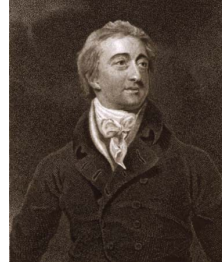
MAP OF INDIA



Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

1828- **William Bentinck**

- 1835
- Was in Army
 - 1796 became MP
 - 1803 – Appointed Madras Governor
 - 1806 – Vellore mutiny
 - Called Back.
 - 1812 – Went to Italy – Sicily
 - 1828 – Sent to India



Reforms

Social Reforms Administrative Educational Financial Judicial Towards Princely States

Q. Social Reforms By Bentinck?

1. Abolition of Sati & cruel rites

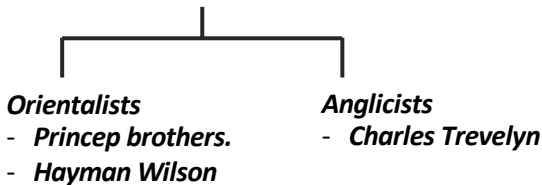
- Previous efforts – Akbar
 - Marathas (Some areas)
 - French Chandranagore
 - Portuguese (Goa)
- Dec, 1829 – Sati Prohibited in Bengal by 1830 – Extended to Bombay & Madras

2. Infanticide – Child Sacrifice – Came to know from his visit at saugor island @ Bengal

- Dudhpiti – Earlier Prohibited in 1795 & 1805
- But once again prohibition
- Announced

6. Educational Reforms

- 1825 lord Elphinstone's Note
- Committee on public Instruction
Macaulay



- 7 March, 1835 **English as official language**
- 1835, medical college @ Calcutta.

- Enlightenment in Indian Society
- Ram Mohan Roy
- Debendranath Tagore

3. Supressing of Thugi

- Thugs aka phawsigar
- Role of colonel William sleeman



4. Racial Policy Abolished

- Lord Cornwallis Europeanisation of services
- 1833 Charter Act → Merit only for public services
- No Racial Discrimination- entry of Indians in administration for local needs
- Charter Act of 1833 was also passed during this period

5. Liberal Phase for the press

- Large socio-cultural changes taking place
- Mertins bird appointed as the assessor of the Mahalwari System in North India

7. Financial Reforms

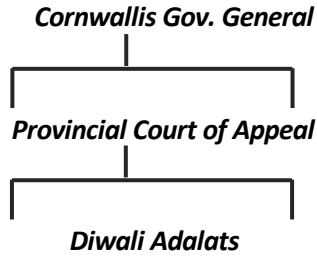
- Heavy Expenditure due Burmese war.
- Committees formed to reduce expenses
- Reduced salary & Bhattas
- Replaced highly paid Europeans with Indians @ lower administration
- Opium trade regularised & Licensed
- Export only through Bombay.
- By 1835, ₹ 2 crore Profit.
- Plantation, Irrigation focussed.

- Abolished SP office – Police
- DM now the head of Police administration
- Commissioner in each division given role
- Presidency towns to have duties of collector/magistrate separated

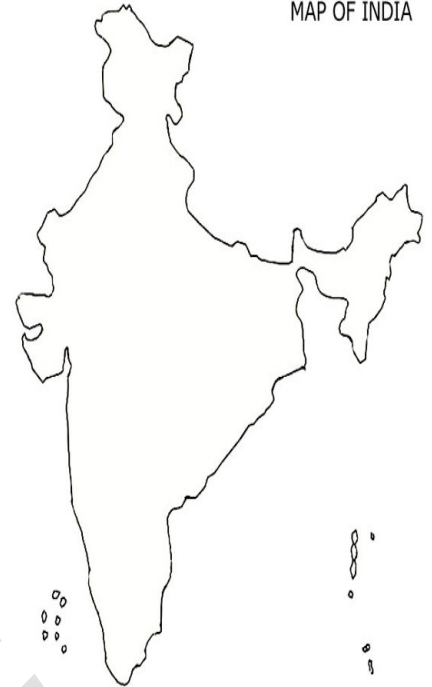
Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

8. Judicial Reforms

- Abolished the post of SP-Police
- Abolished court of appeal- power transferred to Collector
- Cumber some procedure
- Delay & Uncertainty
- Persian as lower court language
- English in higher courts
- Qualified Indians @ munsiff position
- Law commission set up- 1833- Macaulay

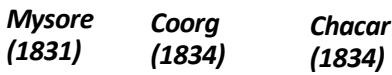


MAP OF INDIA



9. Princely states

- Generally non interference policy
- Some states annexed
- Treaty with Ranjit Singh (1835) Because of Russian Advance
- Treaty with Sindh – Colonel Pottinger
- Recognizing Shuja as ruler of Afghanistan.



misgovernance

Q. Charter Act of 1833

- Reasons – 1813 Charter Act (20 Years)
- By 1830 Liberal party came to power
- Reform in England, new liberal thinkers entered parliament
- James Stuart mill, Macaulay role
- Already too much Expansion Done by Hastings – Wellesley
- Demand in England, too much power in hands of company
- The Govt. should take over hence charter Act of 1833.

Q. Changes in India- Impact of Charter Act of 1833 ?

- Political
- Social
- Economic
- Administrative

Charter Act 1833- Indian Impact

Political Governor General of India

- Legislative Rights to GG in Council all over India.- centralisation
- Madras, Bombay lost their right to legislate
- Governor General's Government came to be known as 'Government of India'
- New Presidency @ Agra.
- President of board of control named Minister for Indian Affairs

- Economic
- EIC – no Chinese & tea monopoly
- Commercial functions ended no more trading
- Europeans entry – Barriers lifted
- Immigration allowed-& acquire land - wholesale Europeanisation started

From trade to government

History by Pratik Nayak-PNLIVE

- Social

- Section 87
- Abolition of Slavery
- Administrative
- Law commission Formed- codification started
- GG in Council → Law member added(+1) Lord Macaulay
- Civil services- nomination based competition
- Indians to be allowed in administration

Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

- By 1835 – Bentinck Became the last governor general of Bengal the 1st governor general of India
- In the year 1835, Due to ill health Bentinck Resigned & his lieutenant Charles Metcalfe came to power

By 1836 - Lord Auckland came to power

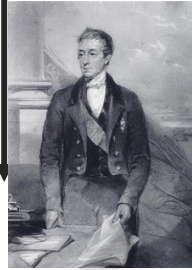
- Lord Auckland (1836-42)
- 1st Afghan war – Defeated

1835-36 Charles Metcalfe

- Sent to Punjab in 1809
- Resident @ Delhi during Hastings period
- Served under Bentinck
- Gave Liberty to press

1839

- Sindh became Subsidiary Alliance
- Death of Ranjit Singh
- Called back in the year 1842.



Period From (1842 - 1848)

1842 - 44 Lord Ellenborough

- End of Afghan War
- Annexation of Sindh by Charles Napier
- Abolition of slavery
- War with gwalior

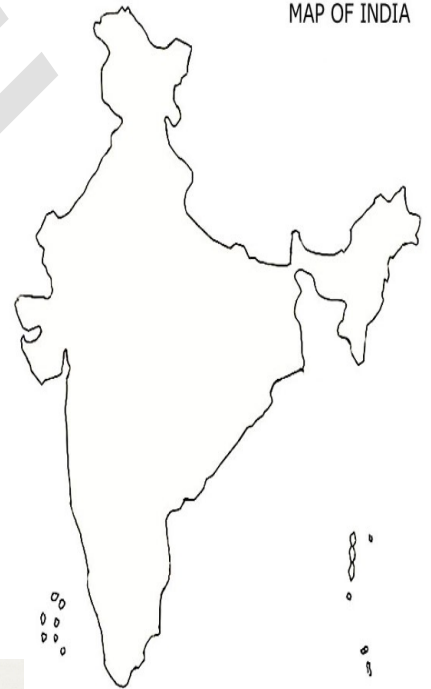


1844 - 48 Lord Hardinge

- 1st anglo Sikh war
- ↓
- Treaty of Lahore → Gulab Singh
- Female Infanticide Prohibited
- Human Sacrifice
- By 1848, Lord Dalhousie came to power



MAP OF INDIA



1848 - 56 Lord Dalhousie - Charter Act of 1853



Lord DALHOUSIE. — From print after G. Richmond.

- Princely States
- Doctrine Through wars
- Annexation Consolidation
- Abolishing Titles

Education

Wood's Dispatch

Society

Widow remarriage Act (1856)

Post & Telegraph Act (1854)

PWD

Ports Modernisation

Q. Charter Act of 1853

Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

Q. Dalhousie is known as the maker of the modern India. Explain (10m, 2013)

Lord Dalhousie – 1848-1856
Youngest Governor General

Was Determined to extend 'Direct British Rule' as large as an area as possible

1825, EIC → Every Ruler under Hindu laws, is free to nominate his Successor real or adopted son

Q. Why? British Exports were suffering due to mal administration by native rulers Hence, Annex/Control that state so that British exports can get good market

So, came up with Policy of Annexation

By this, Completed the map of British Empire

But, Problem → How to annex the states → War, Doctrine of Lapse, Misgovernance

Doctrine of Lapse- not invented by Dalhousie

Tradition of Adoption → Very Ancient

Adopted Son → Inherited all rights/properties from his patron Father

Started annexing the states which were dependant on the British in the absence of real heir the state would be merged into British India

Application

Satara (1848)

Jaitpur & Sambhapur (1849)
Bhagat (1850)

Udaipur (1852)

Jhansi (1854)

Nagpur (1854)



Lord DALHOUSIE. —From print after G. Richmond.

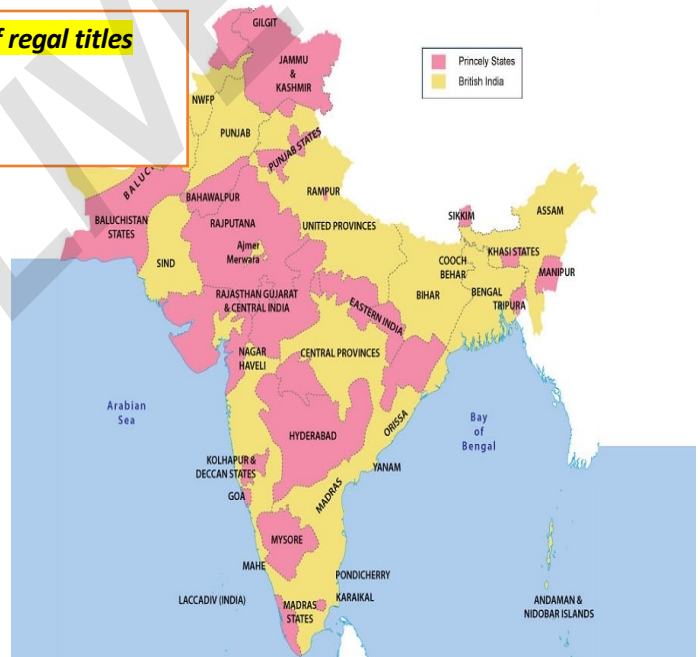
Abolition of regal titles
Mughals
Tanjore
Carnatic

1831 → They government may accept or reject, according to the Situation, the application of Indian rulers to nominate his adopted son as his Heir
Maandavi (1839),
Kolaba and Jalaun (1840)

Annexation of Awadh- 1856

2nd Burma War

2nd Sikh War- Annexation of Punjab



1. Administrative Reforms

Bengal Placed under charge of Lieutenant Governor

Centralised control of newly acquired territory

Governor General



Commissioners



Territory

2. Military Reforms

Shifting of Bengal Artillery From Calcutta to Meerut → Shimla

Increase in strength of European soldiers in the Indian Army

Planned--> Inclusion of Martial Tribes and their regiments

Crimean Wars- 1854

Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

Dalhousie (1848-1856)

- Educational reforms
- Wood's despatch- 1854
- Abandoned the downward infiltration theory
- Anglo-vernacular schools started
- Later on 1857- universities established in 3 presidencies
- Public work Department
- Initially public works conducted by the Military board
- Dalhousie- set up separate department
- Irrigation works, construction of canals, bridges and roads
- Grand Trunk Road- Calcutta to Delhi

- Railway department- Laid down in 1853- Bombay to Thane
- Calcutta to Raniganj
- Private enterprises encouraged to invest in railways
- Impact ?

- Postal department
- Post office act 1854
- Electric telegraph system established
- 1853, first telegraph line was opened from Calcutta to Agra
- Dr. O'Shaughnessy's and later on Morse instrument used for this



Lord DALHOUSIE - From print after G. Richmond.

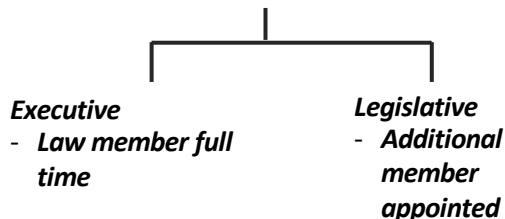
- Santhal (hool)- Revolt in 1854 to 1856

- 1856- 62
- Canning appointed as Governor General of India
- 1856, General Service Enlistment Act was passed by the Canning government
- Faced the heat- revolt of 1857
- Government of India Act 1858
- Appointed as Vice Roy along with GGI
- 1st viceroy
- Queen's proclamation
- Indian councils Act 1861 (to be covered later)



Q. Charter Act of 1853.

- No more 20 years Renewal
- Pleasure of the Crown
- GG Council - Separation of functions



- GG's Executive council when worked as leg body
- Addition of six members
- 2 Judges
- 4 Representatives - Bombay, Madras, Bengal, NWFP
- Civil Servants (10 Years exp.)

- Formation of Central Legislation
- Executive council had Veto power
- Number of COD reduced
- Earlier 24 18 (6) to be appointed via crown
- Appointments of civil servants via Competitive exams
- COD empowered to create new presidencies

Administrative Changes During The British Conquest & The Role Of Governor Generals

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