

## **I: ROBERT CLIVE (1757-1760, 1765-1767)**

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### **Robert Clive in India**

- 1742- Entered into Company Service
- 1751- Appointed as Captain in Army- Successful Siege of Arcot
- Active role in the Carnatic Wars
- Won the Battle of Plassey -1757
- 1757-1760 Became the Governor of Bengal
- February 1760 – Left for England
- 1765- Returns Back to India
- 1765-1767- Governor of Bengal
- 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1774 Committed Suicide

### **Political Settlement**

#### 1. Settlement with Oudh

- Met Shuja-ud-daula (Nawab Wazir of Oudh and signed agreement called Treaty of Allahabad (16<sup>th</sup> August 1765).
- Treaty of Allahabad: 1. Nawab surrenders Allahabad and Kora to Emperor Shah Alam.  
2. Nawab agrees to pay Rs. 50 lacs to company as war indemnity.  
3. Nawab confirms Balwant Singh, zamindar of Benaras, in full possession of his estate.

#### 2. Settlement with Shah Alam-II

1. Emperor issued the firman dated 12<sup>th</sup> August 1765 granting to the company in perpetuity the Diwan of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa in return Company making annual payment of Rs. 26 lacs to him.

### **Political settlement- Bengal**

- The Dual System of Government.
- Robert Clive wanted that all powers should pass into the hands of the Company and leave nothing to for Nawab except the name and shadow of authority.
- “Masked Government”
- Company was excised the Diwani and the Nizamat through its agent who where Indians but actual power remained in the hands of the Company.
- Administration having the rule of the Nawab and Company came to be known as Dual System of Bengal.

### **Demerits**

- Administrative System Break Down
- Decline of Agriculture.
- Disruption of Trade and Commerce.
- Ruination of Industry and Skill
- Moral degradation.
- Law and order deteriorated.
- Company’s servants used to receive secret presents at the cost of poverty in India.

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## **II: WARREN HASTINGS (1772-1785)**

### **IMPORTANT EVENTS**

- ▶ Administrative Reforms
- ▶ Revenue Reforms
- ▶ Commercial Reforms
- ▶ Judicial Reforms
- ▶ The Rohilla War
- ▶ Trail of Nandha kumar
- ▶ Regulating Act of 1773
- ▶ First Maratha War 1772-1782
- ▶ Second Mysore War 1780-1784

### **Administrative Reforms**

1. End of Dual System of Government.
2. The Company taken over the administration of the Province
3. The treasury was shifted from Murshidabad to Calcutta.
4. The Nawab's pension was reduced from 32 lakhs to 16 lakhs.

### **Revenue Reforms**

1. Collectors were appointed for revenue collection and administration.
2. Collectors were helped by the native officials.
3. Board of Revenue was established.
4. Kora and Allahabad was taken from Mughal Empire and sold it to Nawab Wazir of Oudh.

### **Commercial Reforms**

1. Five Customs House were established- Calcutta, Hugli, Murshidabad, Patna and Dacca.
2. The uniform reduction of 2 ½ percent in duties on all goods except salt and tobacco.

### **Judicial Reforms**

1. Provincial Court of Diwani Adalat for all civil cases.
2. Sadar Diwani Adalat at Calcutta.
3. The three provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

### **THE ROHILLA WAR**

- ▶ The people of Rohilkand were frequently attacked by the Marathas and consequently their ruler entered into a treaty with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh in 1772.
- ▶ Marathas invaded Rohilkand, the Nawab Wazir was to help the Rohilla War and get Rs. 40 lacs as the price of his help.
- ▶ British also supported Nawab of Oudh and invaded Rohilkand and killed their leader, Hafiz Rahmat Khan.
- ▶ Annexed the territory.

## **TRAIL OF NANDHAKUMAR**

- ▶ Nandhakumar, higher influential Brahman of Bengal.
- ▶ Enjoyed higher position under the Company.
- ▶ When difference arose between Warren Hastings and the Members- Nandhakumar tried to take advantage.
- ▶ He accused Warren Hastings of having bribed to dismiss Muhammad Raza Khan and sold several public offices.
- ▶ Nandhakumar requested the council to support.
- ▶ But Council meeting was dissolved.
- ▶ Nandhakumar suddenly arrested and committed to prison on a charge of forgery.
- ▶ The council of the Governor General protested.
- ▶ Supreme Court found guilty of forgery and sentenced to be hanged.
- ▶ The legality of the trial and conviction of Nandhakumar has been questioned.

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## **III: CORNWALLIS (1786-1793) AND WELLESLEY**

### **Reforms**

- Third Mysore War (1790-1792)
- Public Reforms
- Judicial Reforms
- Police Reforms
- Permanent Settlement of Bengal (1793)

### **Third Mysore War (1790-1792)**

- Fought with Tipu Sultan (Son of Haider Ali)
- Hostile towards British
- December 1789, Tipu attacked Travancore, which was an ally to English
- English ender into the war
- Cornwallis went an field and defeated Tipu Sulton at Srirangapatnam.
- Sign the treaty of Srirangapatnam in March 1792.
- Terms of the Treaty: Tipu surrendered half of his territories to be equally divided among the three allies (English, Maratha and Nizam)
- To pay three crores and 30 lakh rupees as war indemnity.
- To release all prisoners of the allied forces.

### **Public Reforms:**

- Servants to be honest and upright
- Able to pay good salary to the servants of the company
- He reduced the number of officers but increased the salaries of others.
- Private trade was completely prohibited
- High post were allotted to the Europeans
- He was convinced that the Indians were unworthy of trust and they could not be allowed to fill in any but the humblest offices in the government.

### **Judicial and Police Reforms**

- The number of districts were reduced from 36 to 23- appointed collector to collect taxes and also not exercise as magistrate.
- Collector was made as judge of the Mofussil Diwani Adalat and given the power to forward cases upto Rs.200.
- Established four courts of circuit.
- The three provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were divided into four divisions.
- Provisional courts were established.
- Police Reforms: Police powers were taken away from Zamindars.
- Divided the districts into small areas and placed under a Superintendent under the supervision of a representative of the Company.

### **Permanent Settlement of Bengal (1793)**

- Introduced in the region of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- Fixed the share of the land revenue.
- Zamindars were appointed to collect revenue.
- Zamindars received the revenue 9/10<sup>th</sup> to Viceroy and 1/10<sup>th</sup> to himself.
- Under this system the zamindar was recognized as the owner of the land who had the power to mortgage and sell the land.
- Land revenue was fixed but the rent realized by cultivator remained unsettled.
- Criticism: Zamindars did not play any productive role in the Indian economy. It paved the way for frequent ejections of tenants from their traditional holdings.
- Rigid system of realization of revenue by the Government.

### **WELLESLEY (1798-1805)**

#### **SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE**

- Features: Annexation Policy.
- Any state which entered the alliance had to give money or some territory for maintenance of British army in the state.
- Not to enter into alliance with any other power.
- Would not employ non-English Europeans.
- Allow British Resident to stay in the state.
- In case of conflict, agree to the English decision.
- Acknowledge Company as "Paramount Power"
- The state was protected by the Company.

#### **FOURTH MYSORE WAR-1799**

- Tipu Sultan recovered from the third Mysore War.
- He strengthened his fortifications and made common cause with the French.
- Wellesley asked Tipu to break his ties with French and enter into the Subsidiary Alliance.
- Tipu refused.
- Started Fourth Mysore War.
- Tipu hardly fought but it was failed.
- Results: Tipu was killed and son surrendered.
- Company annexed Kanara, Coimbatore and Serirangapatnam.
- Mysore was given to prince Krishna, who belonged to the Woodiyar Dynasty.
- New Mysore state entered into the Subsidiary alliance.

## **IV: LORD HASTINGS AND WILLIAM BENTINCK (1828-1833)**

### **LORD HASTINGS (1813-1823)**

- Gurkha war 1814-16
- Third Anglo Maratha War 1817-19
- Pindari War
- Battle of Khadki
- Abolition of Censorship by Lord Hastings
- Retirement of Lord Hastings and succession

#### **Gurkha war 1814-16**

Gurkhas were ruling in Nepal. From 1767 onwards, they extended their power over the hills and valleys of Nepal. They were ruling on Feudal basis and soon became powerful. They marched into the Kumaun and Gangetic Plains and raided in the British Territories.

The British had recently acquired the lands of Nawab of Oudh and Gorakhpur, Sikkim were on the front. The dispute was because of no fixed boundary. The war ended in a defeat of Gurkhas. The British army marched from Patna to Kathmandu and finally dictated the terms of **Treaty of Segauli**, which defined the *English relations with Nepal*.

Gurkhas lost Sikkim, the territories of Kumaon and Garhwal, and most of the lands of the Terai; the British East India Company promised to pay 200,000 rupees annually to compensate for the loss of income from the Terai region. This remained the definition of India-Nepal relations for a long time.

#### **Third Anglo Maratha War 1817-19**

The Third Anglo Maratha war consisted of skirmishes such as **Pindari war**, **Battle of Sitalbaldi**, **Battle of Mahidpur** and **Battle of Khadki**.

#### **Pindari war**

The Pindaris were many castes and classes who worked like mercenaries under the Maratha Chiefs. When the Maratha chiefs became weak, they started raiding the territories of the British. The companies accused Marathas of giving shelter to Pindaris.

Pindaris, opposed to the Marathas, who were bound by traditions of confederate government, were merely freebooters or plundering bands. They were a mix of Hindus, Muslims, Afghans, Jats and Marathas, better called as a “debris of the Mughal Empire” broken and not incorporated into any of the regimes. The Pindaris were crushed in 1817. But in the same year three great Maratha powers at *Poona, Nagpur, and Indore* rose separately against the British.

## **Battle of Khadki**

Peshwa Baji Rao was chafed with terms & circumstances imposed by the **Treaty of Bassein** in 1802. In June 1817, a new Treaty of Poona was signed which freed the Gaekwar from his control and ceded fresh districts to the British for the pay of the subsidiary force.

The Marathas attacked the British at **Khadki near Poona**, and same plot was enacted at **Nagpur at Sitabaldi**. The Maratha armies of **Indore (Holkar) rose in Mihidpur** in the following month. The result was a general defeat of the Marathas. The outcome of this war was as follows:

- Dominions of the Peshwa Baji Rao were annexed to the Bombay presidency.
- The Peshwa surrendered, and was permitted to reside at Bithur, near Cawnpore (Now Kanpur), on a pension of 8 Lakh Rupees per year. His adopted son Nana Sahib later led the Mutiny of 1857.
- The Peshwa's place was filled as traditional head of the Maratha confederacy and a descendant of Shivaji was brought forth from obscurity, placed upon the throne of Satara.
- An infant was recognized as heir of Holkar, another child was proclaimed Raja of Nagpur under the Guardianship of British.
- The Rajas of Rajputana accepted the position of feudatories of the paramount British Power in India. They remained the Princely states till India got independence.

This was the last big battle won by the British. India was now theirs. The Map which was drawn by Lord Hastings remained same till Lord Dalhousie came in 1848 and imposed the infamous "*Doctrine of Lapse*". The next few years were of general peace but there was a development on the foreign front.

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## **Abolition of Censorship by Lord Hastings**

One of the important events during the tenure of Lord Hastings was abolition of Censorship. This was basically because of his dislike towards "unnecessary" imposition of restrictions on Press. But as a precaution, he issued some guidelines prohibiting company's policies in the newspapers. The result was that many fresh newspapers came up. India's first Vernacular newspapers ***Samachar Darpan*** was started in 1818. However, some scholars note that "*Bengal Gazetti*" was published even prior to this Vernacular magazine by *Ganga Kishore Bhattacharya*. A few years later, Raja Rammohan Roy started national press in India. He published "***Sambad Kaumudi***" in 1821. This was one of the pre-reformist publications that had actively campaigned for Abolition of Sati. However, this liberal policy of Lord Hastings could not continue further. The successors of Lord Hastings took harsh actions against the press people.

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## WILLIAM BENTINCK (1828-1833)

### **REFORMS**

1. Financial Reforms
2. Judicial Reforms.
3. Administrative Reforms.
4. Educational Reforms
5. Social Reforms.
6. Public Works Reforms
7. Charter Act of 1833.

### **FINANCIAL REFORMS**

- Appointed Two Committee to inquire the expenditure on civil and military affairs of the Company.
- Accepted the recommendations and abolished many sinecure jobs, cut down the allowances and reduced the salaries of the civil servants but no change in the military affairs.
- Abolished Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit. According to Bentinck, “these courts served as resting places for those members of the service who were deemed unfit for higher responsibilities”
- An attempt was made to increase the revenue of the Company by regulating the opium trade.
- Assumption of Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by the Company, grants of revenue-free lands had been made to individuals.
- Regulations 1828 confirmed the grants.

### **JUDICIAL REFORMS**

- System was suffered due to delay, expense and uncertainty.
- To carry the Judicial reforms- Bentinck was assisted by Charles Metcalfe, Butterworth Bayley and Holt Mackenzie.
- 1829- abolished Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit.
- 1829 Regulation provided that the magistrates were to have the power of awarding punishment of two years imprisonment.
- Regulations of 1831 was provided to appoint Indians in the Zila Courts and City Courts and try cases upto Rs.300, judges known as Munsifs.
- Decided to setup a separate Sadar Diwan Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat at Allahabad.
- Regulation of 1832 introduced the jury system in Bengal.
- He abolished the use of Persian as Court language and ordered the use of vernacular language.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL REFORMS**

- Indians were appointed in clerical posts.
- Introduced three grades of Indian judges and the highest of them called Sadar Amins were given a salary of Rs. 750.
- Legal officers added into the Governor General’s Council after the Charter Act of 1833.

- Appointed Board of Revenue at Allahabad for the North-Western Province.
- Educational Reforms: Macauley became law member, Macauley minute was submitted, English was made as Medium of Instruction from 1835.
- 1835, Medical College was opened at Calcutta.
- Given importance to the western and vernacular system of education.

## **SOCIAL REFORMS**

- Abolition of Sati in 1829 by Saratha Act
  - Supported by Rajaram Mohan Roy
  - Abolition of Thugees by captain Sleeman.
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