

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
- 2nd 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 (16th 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 12th 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.

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.

III: CORNWALLIS (1786-1793)

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 ended into the war
- Cornwallis went on field and defeated Tipu Sultan 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 posts 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 district were reduced 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 case upto Rs.200.
- Established four courts of circuit.
- The three provisions 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.
- Zaminadars received the revenue 9/10th to Viceroy and 1/10th 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.

IV: 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.

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