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Wellesley (1798—1805)

His period is known for some important events like —

already
discussed

- { • 4th Anglo-Mysore War,
- 2nd Anglo-Maratha War etc.

- Subsidiary Alliance System. →

It is a kind of system in which a treaty between company & Indian rulers. The company used to place its troops in the ruler's territory to protect him from his enemies in return for a payment.

- The original idea of Subsidiary Alliance was used by Duplex. But officially using this system as an imperialistic design was started by Wellesley.

& he signed almost 100 such treaties. Under this system, after signing the treaty —

- a) The Indian Ruler would accept the British forces in his territory & will take care of all the expanses of British Army.
- b) The ruler would not enter into any further alliance or war with any other power without permission from the British.
- c) The ruler ^{will} ~~would~~ accept a British Resident in his state.
- d) The ruler would not employ any European other than British.
- e) In case there is any conflict, the resolution as decided by British would be accepted ~~as~~ by him.

D) The ruler would acknowledge East India Company as paramount power in India.

(In 1947, when Britishers left India,
It led to loss of paramountcy)

In return If the Indian Rulers failed to make required payment a part of his territory would be taken away as a penalty.

Initial rulers who signed this treaty were Hyderabad, Mysore, Tanjore, Awadh, Peahwa, Sindhi etc.

(It made Indian rulers feudal of the company & after 1857 feudal of the crown of Britain)

Censorship Act 1799

James Hickey started a newspaper called "Bengal Gazette" was too outspoken, so his press was seized.

From 1780-1800, it was an era of mushrooming of newspapers. In 1799, Wellesley brought the Act to stop French from publishing anything which was not good for the reputation of British in India. This act brought all the newspapers under govt. scrutiny before their publication.

The rules were relaxed when Hastings came into power in 1813.

Fort William College

Cornwallis who had started civil services (selection of officers on the basis of competition)

Wellesley started the initial attempts

to train the civil servants. So, he founded the Fort William College within the campus of Fort William at Calcutta in 1800, mainly to teach young civil servants the Oriental culture & tradition along with law & administration in Indian environment. An earlier training was given in Pilbury College, London.

George Barlow (1805 - 07)

His tenure is only known for Vellore mutiny. The Britishers actually tried to disturb the religious sentiments of Indians. As per the new rules Hindus were prohibited from wearing religious marks on their foreheads (tika). Muslims were required to shave their beards. The Indian soldiers thought that they were going to be Christianised.

One midnight, Tipu's son reached Vellore & under his leadership British Indian soldiers mutinied, it led to massacre of Europeans, flag of Mysore sultanate was hoisted. Britishers had almost lost South India but later they succeeded in suppressing this revolt.

Minto I (1807 - 13)

Treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh which was also called Treaty of Mutual friendship & also called "Minto Metcalfe" treaty as Metcalfe was the representative of Minto to sign the treaty of Amritsar.

British wanted to keep good relations with Maharaja Ranjit Singh mainly because of the dangers from Napoleon & Russia.

Charter Act, 1813 :

This Act was passed by British Parliament to renew the charter of East India Company & to continue their rule in next 20 years in India.

- This act ended the monopoly of East India Company in trade with India except trade with China & trade in tea ~~in~~^{with} India.
So India was now open for all companies of Britain. (mainly because of the continental system launched by Napoleon in Europe.)
- This act also permitted the Christian missionaries to go to India for promoting moral & religious improvement

- This act regulated the company's territorial Revenue & comp commercial profits. & was asked to keep the accounts separate.
- The company debt was to be reduced & dividend was fixed at the rate of 10.5% per annum.
- Also a provision that company should invest 1 lakh Rupees every year on the Education of Indians.
(main objective was to create manpower like clerks etc to work in British administration).
- This act also empowered local govt.s to impose taxes on the persons subject to the jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

Hastings (1813-23)

Gurkha War (1814-16)

Gurkhas were going stronger in the mountains of Nepal & they wanted to capture areas of Kumaun Kumaun & Gangatic plains & so they raided these territories which alarmed the Britishers. The British army marched from Patna to Kathmandu & finally defeated the Gurkhas,

Treaty of Sagauli was signed which demarcated the boundary between British India & Nepal. Gurkhas lost Sikkim, Territories of Kumaun & Garhwal & some lands of Terai also.

Third Anglo Maratha War & with Pindaris (already discussed)

- Abolition of Censorship

The censorship which was enacted by Wellesley in 1799, was abolished by Hastings because of his dislike towards unnecessary restrictions on press. It led to emergence of many new newspapers like Samachar Dapan, Sambed Kaumudi etc.

Amherst (1823 - 28)

- 1st Anglo-Burma War (1824 - 26)

The Burmese ruler had an expansionist policy & they tried to annex Siam but dropped this plan because of aggressive stand of China. So they focused on Western side & entered crossed Arakan mountains & captured the areas of Manipur & Assam, Amherst declared war against them, ~~so~~ Burma was attacked from land

& sea both, Burma was defeated
& Treaty of Yandaboo was signed.

As per this treaty, Assam, Manipur,
Arakan, were given to British,
The Burmese promised not to interfere
in Chachar Kingdom & Tantia Hills.

Burmese agreed to pay an indemnity
of 1 million Sterling to British.

- Burmese agreed to allow diplomatic
representatives from British.
- They agreed to sign a commercial
treaty in due course of time.