

#### **IV. GOVERNOR GENERAL**

##### **1. Lord Warren Hastings (1773 – 85) – Orientalist (British that respect our culture)**

- a. First GG of Bengal through Regulating Act
- b. Founded Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784
- c. Wrote introduction to the 1<sup>st</sup> English translation of Gita by Charles Wilkins, 1785
- d. Survived Black Hole tragedy
- e. India's first newspaper started during his time
  - i. Bengal Gazette, started in 1780, publication stopped in 1782.
- f. Establishment of Calcutta Madrasa, ran this madrasa with his own money.
- g. Judicial Reforms
  - i. Established India's first SC in Calcutta in 1774
  - ii. Type of courts
    1. Diwani Adalat – Civil cases
    2. Fauzdani Adalat – Criminal cases
    3. Nizmat adalats (appellate courts)
  - iii. Britishers wanted the judges to be British only, but Warren Hastings wanted Indians also to be judges.
  - iv. Maharaja Nand Kumar(Nuncomar) Case
    1. He was a revenue collector, charges for corruption.
    2. He was sentenced to death during Warren Hastings period.
    3. First judge of SC - Sir Elijah Impey
    4. SC's first big decision/case.
    5. first Indian to be executed by hanging
- h. Wars
  - i. First Anglo-Maratha War(1776 – 82), ended with Treaty of Salbai
  - ii. Second Anglo-Mysore War(1776 – 84), ended with Treaty of Mangalore
  - iii. Sanyasi Rebellion, 1772
  - iv. Rohilla War, 1774
  - v. American Revolution, 1775 – 1783
- i. EIC was weak and in economic depression, but still the company's position improved significantly.
- j. Acts/Bills/Policies
  - i. Edmund Burke Bill, 1783
  - ii. Pitts India Act, 1784
  - iii. Abolished dual system of administration
  - iv. Ring Fence Policy
    1. During his time, Bengal was their strong hold, it was most important to them
    2. He wanted to protect it by capturing all the surrounding states of Bengal.
    3. These adjacent states will act as Buffer State for enemy attacks.
- k. Impeachment proceedings against him, on taking of bribe, acquitted after 7 years.

##### **2. Sir John MacPherson (1785 – 86)**

- a. Did nothing significant, just important to know for order.

### 3. Lord Cornwallis (1786 – 93) – Military Commander

- a. Reforms
  - i. Established lower courts & Appellate courts
  - ii. Introduction of Cornwallis Code – separation of East India's powers (to reduce corruption)
    - 1. Separated revenue from judiciary
    - 2. First person to codify laws (1793)
  - iii. Introduced new police system, to reduce corruption and improve the police.
- b. Land Revenue System
  - i. Jahandar Shah (Later Mughal) introduced Ijarah System – where land owner (king) gives his land (for 1 year) for tax collection to the highest bidder, high taxes for farmers, farmers became looters. Here the person collecting tax (jagirdar) did not care for land's fertility and focused on tax collection.
  - ii. Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement (Zamindari System), 1793
    - 1. Instead of 1 year, land will be given permanently to Jagirdars making them zamindar
    - 2. Rule – Particular Sunset → Jagirdars will have to pay tax before sunset on the day of paying tax. (Rule to make them pay tax on time)
    - 3. System failed in 1 year only – Jagirdar couldn't pay the tax amount on time or the amount of tax, also high corruption by middle man.
    - 4. System only in Bengal & Bihar
- c. Father of Civil Service in India
- d. Establishment of Sanskrit College at Varanasi (UP)
  - i. By Jonathan Duncan (in 1791, governor of Bombay)
- e. Cornwallis remembered in Britain for American War of Independence (1775 – 1783)
- f. Period of GG in India 1786 – 1793, sent again by Queen in 1805 to govern India, but due to health issues died in Ghazipur, UP.
- g. Wars
  - i. Third Anglo-Mysore war & Treaty of Seringapatam
  - ii. Formed Triple Alliance against Tipu Sultan

### 4. Sir John Shore (1793 – 98)

- a. Charter Act, 1793
- b. Policy of Non-Intervention
  - i. Not to interfere in internal matters of Indian Kings
  - ii. To improve image of British in front of Indian Kings
- c. British capture Ceylon from Dutch in 1796.

## 5. Lord Wellesley (1798 – 1805)

### a. Subsidiary Alliance

- i. Subsidiary Alliance was basically a treaty between the British East India Company and the Indian princely states, by virtue of which the Indian kingdoms lost their sovereignty to the English.
- ii. It was framed by Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805. It was actually used for the first time by the French Governor-General Marquis Dupleix.
- iii. Features
  1. Indian ruler/state
    - a. Had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British forces in his territory.
    - b. Pay for the British army's maintenance. If he failed to make the payment, a portion of his territory would be taken away and ceded to the British.
    - c. Could not enter into any alliance with any other foreign power
    - d. Could also not enter into any political connection with another Indian state without British approval.
    - e. Cannot declare war against any power without permission.
    - f. Not employ any other foreign nationals other than Englishmen in his service. And, if he were employing any, on the signing of the alliance, he had to terminate them from his service. The idea was to curb the influence of the French.
  2. Thus the Indian ruler lost all powers in respect of foreign affairs and the military.
  3. He virtually lost all his independence and became a British 'protectorate'.
  4. In return, the British would protect the Indian state against any foreign attack or internal revolt.
  5. The British promised non-interference in internal affairs of the Indian state but this was rarely kept.
  6. EIC was to be respected as paramount power.
  7. A British Resident was also stationed in the Indian Court.

### iv. Order in which the Indian States entered into Subsidiary Alliances

1. Hyderabad (1798)
2. Mysore (1799 – After Tipu Sultan was defeated in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War)
3. Tanjore (1799)
4. Awadh (1801)
5. Peshwa (Marathas) (1802)
6. Scindia (Marathas) (1803)
7. Gaekwad (Marathas) (1803)

### b. Madras Presidency was formed

### c. Lord Wellesley's brother Arthur Wellesley

- i. Helped Lord Wellesley's in winning over Marathas.
- ii. Called Duke of Wellington
- iii. Battle of Waterloo (1815) – Arthur brutally defeated Napoléon Bonaparte
- iv. Twice PM of Britain (1828-30, 1834)

### d. Wars

- i. 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo Maratha War
- ii. 4<sup>th</sup> Anglo Mysore War

### e. Set up Fort William College in Calcutta, 1800 – for Oriental Studies, civil servants also trained.

### f. Called himself as Bengal Tiger

### g. Censorship of Press Act 1799

**6. Sir George Barlow (1805 – 07)**

- a. Vellore Meeting/Mutiny, 1806
  - i. British put restrictions on cultural rituals of Indians (can't keep beard, Tilak on forehead etc)
  - ii. Soldiers mutinied against British
- b. Estd of Bank of Calcutta, 1806
  - i. First modern Bank in India
  - ii. Changed to Bank of Bengal in 1809
  - iii. 1921 merged with Bank of Bombay, Bank of Madras, all 3 banks together – Imperial Bank of India.
  - iv. 1955 – Renamed to State Bank of India.

**7. Lord Minto I (1807 – 13)**

- a. Treaty of Amritsar, 1809 with Ranjit Singh
- b. Charter Act of 1813, ended monopoly of EIC

**8. Lord Hastings (1813 – 23)**

- a. Anglo-Nepal War