

Department of history –Vivekananda college History of India(from 1707-1858 AD)

3rd semester , 2nd BA History, Subject – 02CT31

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UNIT 1, Lesson 1

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

Introduction:

Prince Henry of Portugal (1393-1460) greatly encouraged navigation and exploration. He started regular school for the scientific training for seamen. He is often called Prince Henry the Navigator. In 1487 Bartholomew Diaz was carried by storms round the southern end of Africa which came to be called Cape of Good Hope. In 1497 Vasco-de-Gama, another Portuguese navigator sailed to complete the work of Diaz. He sailed along the Atlantic coast of Africa, rounded the Cape of Good Hope and reached Mozambique in the Indian Ocean. There he saw some Indian ships and hired the services of the Indian Pilot .

Vasco-da –Gama on April 22, 1498, Vasco-da-Gama reached Calicut on the western coast of India due to the patronage given by King Emmanuel. He was warmly received by its Hindu ruler Zamorin. Thus the sea route to India was discovered in 1498.

1. Growth of Portuguese power:
2. Among the European powers, the Portuguese were the first to come to India and also the last to go out of India.
3. **Vasco-da-Gama** stayed for three months and then returned due to Arab opposition. He returned home in 1499.
4. **Pedro Alvares Cabral**, discoverer of Brazil, arrived at Calicut with the Arab merchants. Many of his associates were murdered by them. He set up a shore agency at Cochin.
5. Vasco-da-Gama again came to India with 20 ships in 1502. He founded a factory at Cochin. He started trade relations with Cochin.
- 6.
7. **Affonso-de-Albuquerque**, the future Viceroy, came to India in 1503. He joined hands with Cochin Raja and defeated Zamorin of Calicut. He left India after leaving the defense of Cochin under the command of Pacheco.

After the departure of Affonso-de-Albuquerque, the Zamorin again attacked the Raja of Cochin. Pacheco defeated Zamorin in four pitched battles and greatly enhanced the Prestige of the Portuguese.

8. **Almeida** (1505-1509)
9. The first Portuguese governor (Viceroy) in India was Almeida and he arrived Cochin in 1505. He was in favour of developing naval power and this policy has been called “Blue water policy”. He set up his headquarters at Cochin. He believed that naval supremacy will promote political and commercial developments. In 1509, Almeida was defeated by the ruler of Egypt. He laid down his office in 1509 and returned back to his country.
10. Albuquerque (1509-1515)
11. He succeeded Almeida as the second Portuguese Viceroy.
12. Albuquerque undoubtedly the greatest of the Viceroys and the real founder of the Portuguese power in India.

Achievements;

1. He captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510.
2. The conquest of Malacca in 1511 was his second greatest achievement.
3. His third feat was capture of Ormuz in the Persian Gulf in 1515.
4. He built a fortress at Calicut.
5. He encouraged the Portuguese in India to marry native women and thus aimed at creating a race that would remain loyal to Portuguese.
6. He appointed Hindus as Clerks and enlisted native soldiers for his Empire building activities.
7. He prohibited the practice of Sati in Goa
8. He introduced a new coinage both at Goa and Malacca.
9. He maintained cordial relationship with the native powers. He did his best for the spread of Christianity.

He died broken hearted on December 16th, 1515. His mortal remains were buried in Goa.

It was removed to Portugal in 1566.

After him Kanha, Castro, Dragansa etc., were Viceroys. In 1534, Diu and Bassein came under them. In 1538, Daman was brought under them. They had the monopoly of the pepper trade.

The Indian territories became the part of Portuguese empire. Within a short span of one century, the Portuguese lost all these possessions except Goa, Daman and Diu.

Causes of the failure of the Portuguese:

1. In 1580 Portuguese came under the control of Spain during Philip II of Spain. As Spain could not defend Portuguese, it lost its territories one by one.
2. When the Portuguese sailor Cabrol captured Brazil, Portuguese began to concentrate on the west.
3. After Albuquerque there were no strong Portuguese Viceroys.
4. Loss of Colonies: In the 17th century, the Portuguese lost one colony after another.

Ormuz was captured by Shah Abbas the great in 1627. Hugli was captured by Shah Jahan in 1632. Malacca slipped in to the hands of the Dutch in 1641. When Charles II married Catherine of Braganza, Bombay was ceded to England in 1661 as part of the dowry. The Dutch drove out the Portuguese from Cannanore in 1656 and Cochin in 1663. Ceylon came under the complete control of the Dutch Company 1658. Bassein was captured by the Marathas from the Portuguese in 1739. But Goa, Daman and Diu still remained with the Portuguese.

5. The corrupt administration and their religious policies were responsible for the fall.
6. With the fall of Vijayanagar rule after the battle of Talaikkotta in 1565, the Portuguese power also began to decline.
7. The introduction of the Court of Inquisition in India created an aversion among the Indians and other sects of Christians.
8. The establishment and growth of Mughal rule had its own role in affecting the Portuguese.
9. The Marathas too did not have cordial relations with the Portuguese.
10. Bad administration of the Portuguese:
11. The rotten administration of the Portuguese brought about the inevitable degeneration in the life of the people. The officers became notoriously corrupt. They swallowed public money. The Portuguese carried on private trade to the detriment of the state trade.

12. Smallness of Portugal:
13. Portugal was a small country and hence she was not in a position to supply enough men and materials in her Empire building activities. The population of Portugal which did not exceed 30 lakhs. The costly wars led to a continuous drain on her revenue.
14. The rise of Dutch and British Powers in India had its echo over the Portuguese.

ENGLISH

The arrival of English in India:

Like the other Europeans, the British too were interested in having their commercial contact with the East after their victory in the Spanish Armada in the year 1588.

In 1599 a resolution was passed by a group of merchants under the Chairmanship of Lord Mayor of London to form an association to trade directly with India. On 31st December 1600, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the London Company to have trade with Asian and African countries.

On 1609, James I granted a new charter.

Jahangir granted permission to Captain Hawkins in 1608 to establish a factory at Surat.

In 1612, Captain Thomas Best defeated Portuguese fleet at Surat. In 1615 the Portuguese were once again defeated by British at Surat.

Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the Court of Jahangir in 1615 with a letter from James I. He got some concession from Jahangir. Before he left India in 1619, the British had set up factories at Agra, Ahmadabad and Broach.

1. In 1622 the British captured Ormuz from the Portuguese on behalf of the Shah of Persia.
2. The Massacre of Amboyna in 1623 was a turning point in the commercial history of the British.
3. The English men were tortured to death at Amboyna in 1623 by Dutch officials. After the incident, the English retraced their steps from the Spice Islands and concentrated their attention on India.
4. When Charles II married Catherine of Braganza, Bombay was ceded to England in 1661 as part of the dowry. The East India Company got Bombay for an annual rent of \$10 in 1668. In 1687, Bombay became the headquarters of the company on the western coast.
5. In the south, the English established their first factory in Masulipatnam in 1611.

6. In 1639 Francis Day purchased the site of Chennai from Chennappa Nayak, the ruler of Chandragiri. In 1641, Fort St.George was constructed there. In 1652, Chennai (Madras) became the headquarters of the company of the Coromandel Coast.
- 7.
8. In the North-east, English factories were set up at Hariharpur in the Mahanadi delta and Balasore in 1633 and Hugli in 1651. Other factories were opened at Patna, Cassimbazar and Decca.
9. `In 1690, a factory was established at Sutanati by Jabb Charnock. In 1698, following the acquisition of Zamindari villages of Sutanati, Kalikatta and Govindpur, the city of Calcutta was founded. Fort William in Bengal was built in 1696.
10. In 1717, John Surman obtained a Farman from Farrukhsiyar, which gave large concession to the company. This Farman has been called the Magna Carta of the Company.
11. In 1633 factories were established at Hariharpur in the Mahanadi delta and Balasore near the boundary of Bengal proper and Orissa.
12. In 1650 Gabriel Boughton a Surgeon of the Company, obtained from the governor of Bengal a license for this company to trade in Bengal. An English factory was established at Hugli in 1651.

THE DUTCH

Growth of the Dutch power in the East.

In 1592, a group of Amsterdam merchants started the Dutch company. After 1597, Indians Archipelago was controlled by the Dutch. In 1602, many Dutch trading companies were united and it was known as Dutch East India Company. This company had its monopoly in trade with east. In 1619, they captured Jakarta and Batavia.

In 1605, they established a factory at Masulipatnam. In 1609, they constructed a fort at Pulicut, Nagapatnam and Chinsura of Bengal came under the Dutch. The Dutch settlement in India were Surat (1617), Cassimbazar, Patna, Balasore, Tuticorin, Nagapatnam, Quilon, Cranganore, Cochin and Cannanore.

In 1619, Java was captured by them.

Malacca (1641) and Ceylon (1658) were brought under their control from Portuguese.

In 1621, they removed the English from Polorum near Amboyna.

After the massacre of Amboyna in 1623, the English vacated the Spice Islands.

The advent of the English and the French paved the way for the decline of the Dutch power in India. The Dutch were driven out of India and they concentrated their attention on the Spice Islands.

FRENCH

The French East India Company was formed by Colbert under state patronage in 1664 during the reign of Louis XIV. The first French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron in 1668. A factory at Musulipatnam was set up in 1669. The foundation for Pondicherry was laid in 1673.

They got Mahi and Yanam in 1725 on the Malabar coast.

In 1739 they established a factory at Karaikal. In Bengal the most important French settlement was Chandernagar on the Hugli. Factories were also established at Qasim Bazaar and Balasore (near the border of Bengal and Orissa).

The most important of the French settlement in India was Pondicherry. Dumas were its governor from 1735 to 1741.

He was a competent person and did much to strengthen the position of the French in India. He raised their prestige high.

In 1741 Dupleix, the governor of Chandernagar was promoted to be the governor of Pondicherry. He greatly improved the position of the French in Deccan by initiating the policy of interference in the affairs of the Indian rulers.

Till 1742, the company was mainly concerned with trade. Political motives dominated the affairs of the French East company after this period.

The Danes in India:

Denmark also participated in the commercial competition with India. A settlement of Tranquebar was founded in 1620 and another at Serapore in 1676. The Danes did not prosper well in India. So these two Danish settlements were sold to the British East India company in 1845.

UNIT 1, Lesson 2

The Carnatic wars/Anglo-French struggle

Causes of the Anglo-French struggle:

13. England and France were traditional enemies and that political rivalry spread to India also.
14. The commercial rivalry between the two companies reached the boiling point on the eve of the First Carnatic War.
15. With the arrival of Dupleix, the policy of the French assumed a political colour. So they fought the three Carnatic wars for establishing their supremacy by removing the other.

First Carnatic war (1746-48)

Causes: The war of Austrian succession broke out in Europe in which the English and the French fought against each other. It had its repercussions in India also.

Events: Dupleix, the French governor of Pondicherry approached Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic. Because Madras and Pondicherry were situated in his Kingdom. The Nawab asked the English and the French not to wage war in his Kingdom. The English obeyed his order.

But Dupleix sought the assistance of the La Bourdannais the governor of Mauritius. In 1746, the French captured Madras. The French looted Madras. Nicholas Morse, the Madras English Governor surrendered. The British approached the Nawab Anwar-ud-din.

Madras was captured but then the relations of La Bourdannais and Dupleix became strained. La Bourdannais handed over Madras to the English on their promise to pay \$40,000 to the French company. Dupleix did not accept this arrangement and captured Madras. Then he refused to hand over Madras to the Nawab.

The Nawab sent an army against French but it was defeated by a small French force at the battle of Santhome (also called battle of Adaiyar) near Madras. The Victory encouraged Dupleix to concentrate on Fort St.David of Cuddalore.

Dupleix attacked Fort St.David; it was bravely defended by Lawrence, a brave English officer. The French failed to capture it. The English attacked Pondicherry but could not capture it.

End of war:

In the meantime in 1748, the Austrian succession war came to an end by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle. So the first Carnatic war also came to an end. The French gave back Madras to the English and got Louisburg (in North America) in return.

Second Carnatic War (1748-54)

Causes: The first Carnatic war did not put to an end to Anglo-French rivalry in India.

16. There was a Strained between English-French in India.
17. There was a War of successions at Hyderabad and Carnatic.
18. In 1748 Nizam-ul-Mulk-Asaf Jah (Nizam of Hyderabad) died and there was a

Dispute for his throne between his second son, Nasir Jung and his grandson, Muzaffar Jung (daughter's son).

About the same time, there was a dispute about the throne of Carnatic. The claim of the ruling Nawab Anwar-ud-din was challenged by Chanda Sahib, the son-in-law of Dost Ali (former Nawab of Arcot).

At this juncture, Dupleix decided to place Chanda Sahib on the throne of Arcot and to make Muzzaffar Jung as the Nizam and ruler of Hyderabad.

Both Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jung made coalition with French and they defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din at the Battle of Ambur during August 1749.

Maphuz Khan the eldest son of Anwar-ud-din was taken refuge in the fort of Trichinopoly. Chanda Sahib became the Carnatic Nawab.

The English who could not tolerate the victories of the French decided to support Nasir Jung and Mohammed Ali against Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Sahib respectively. Both the English and the French fought this war mainly because of selfish motives.

Dupleix wanted Chanda Sahib to press the siege of Trichy with vigor and captured it as quickly as possible but Chanda Sahib wasted time in fighting against the Raja of Tanjore.

Nasir Jung, with the support of the English defeated Chanda Sahib and drove him to Pondicherry. But in an encounter with the French, Nasir Jung was killed unfortunately. So Muzaffar Jung in 1750 became the Nizam and Chanda Sahib became the Nawab of Carnatic.

But this victory of Dupleix did not last for a long period. In January 1751, Muzaffar Jung was killed. So Bussy, the French general made Salabat Jang (son of Nizamul-Mulk) as the Nizam.

During the period of Saunders, the governor of Madras, Robert Clive described certain schemes. As decided, Clive with a small army (200 Europeans 300 Indian soldiers) captured Arcot, the capital of Chanda sahib. He gained the title Hero of Arcot.

The army of Chanda Sahib was defeated at places like Arani and Kaverippakkam by Clive. Chanda Sahib was murdered. After that, Mohammed Ali made as the Nawab of Carnatic.

The French government, which did not approve the activities of Dupleix, called him back in 1754.

Treaty of Pondicherry

Dupleix was succeeded by Godeheu. He arranged terms of peace with the English by the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1755.

19. Both companies agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of Indian states.
20. They returned the conquests made from each other.
21. The English; however were to keep a town in northern circars.
22. Bussy was to remain at Hyderabad.
23. This agreement enhanced the Status of the British.
- 24.
25. **The Third Carnatic War (1756-1763)** Causes: The second Carnatic war failed to solve the problems of Anglo-French conflict in India.

The seven years war started in Europe in 1756, England and France were ranged on opposite sides. These wars have its repercussion in India also. The Third Carnatic war in India became a part of this war.

Course of the war: The French government sent Count-de-Lally as the Governor and Commander-in-Chief with instructions to oust the English from India. He was a brave soldier but was unfit for the task. He reached India in April 1758.

Immediately after this he attacked and captured Fort St.David. then he decided to attack Madras.

He wasted some time in war with Raja of Tanjore. He had to wait for the rainy season to capture Madras. He had conquered almost all the areas except Madras.

He called Bussy from Hyderabad to help him. It was a great military and political blunder. Soon after Bussy's departure from Hyderabad, Robert Clive sent Col. Forde from Bengal and he captured Northern Circars from the French. Moreover, Nizam Salabat Jung joined hands with the English. Lally attacked Madras but could not take it.

The English Commander, Sir Eyre Coote, defeated the French at Wandewash and took Bussy as Prisoner. Sir Eyre Coote called as Hero of Wandawashi. In 1760, the English captured the strong fort of Jingi in 1761 and Pondicherry was also conquered. Lally was recalled by French government, accused, enquired and hanged him

Treaty of Paris (1763)

This war came to end by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. By that time the French territories in India were returned back to them. It was accepted that the French should not construct forts in their territories. The French were not to keep troops in Bengal.

Results of the war:

26. The Third Carnatic war ended the military and political power of the French in India.

Henceforth they remained in this country only as traders.

Conclusion: The Anglo-French conflict in the Deccan with the verdict of victory in favour of the English.

The causes for English success or French defeat

27. The Relative position of the two companies:

28. The British East India Company was a private concern. So they acted independently and took quick decisions. But the French Company was a Government concern. So it was to expect orders and decisions from the far off French head quarters.

29. The commercial and financial position of the English company was superior. Its trade was about three and a half times more than that of the French Company. The English company appreciated the work of its employees but the French company did not appreciate the work of its employees.

30.

31. Naval Supremacy:

32. The naval supremacy of Britain paved the way for commercial supremacy which in turn led to political supremacy. The English had their naval base at Bombay Madras and Calcutta but the French had their naval base in the Island of France, which was far off.
33. The English had superior settlements. Pondicherry was the only important land base.
34. Great leaders: The English were fortunate in having great leaders like Robert Clive, Lawrence and Sir Eyre Coote and they were more efficient than French leaders Dupleix, Lally and others.
35. The French government was corruptive, rotten and could not appreciate the activities of their officials and merchants. French policies were neither beneficial to the people nor to the government. But English were patriotic and true to their country.
36. Sound finance: English East India Company financially sounds and they never neglected commercial interests and hence they became very prosperous. The lack of sound finance ultimately brought about the down fall of the French. British East India Company financially supported by British Government.
37. The English involved in Indian politics without affecting their trade. Further they had a strong and powerful army. French subordinated their commercial interests to their territorial ambitions.

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UNIT 1, Lesson 3

- **Establishment of British Supremacy in Bengal**
- **Introduction:**

- The Mughal Empire began to decline after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 and a number of Independent kingdoms were set up in the country. One of these important kingdoms was of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- Murshid Kuli Khan became independent ruler of Bengal. In 1727, he was succeeded by his son-in-law Shuja-ud-Daula. He brought Bihar under his viceroyalty.
- In 1739, Shuja-ud-Daula was succeeded by his son Nawab Sarfaraz Khan, who ruled only two years.
- Ali Vardikhan (son-in-law of Shuja-ud-Daula) revolted against Sarfaraz khan and killed him in 1740.
- 1756 – Ali Vardhi Khan died
- His third son-in-law Siraj-ud-Daula became the Nawab of Bengal at the age of 24 Siraj-ud-daula was against the English who had factories at Hugli, Patna, Cassim Bazaar, Decca and Rajmohal. The English enjoyed the Zamindari rights of Suttanatti, Calcutta and Govindpur. So the Nawab ordered the English not to construct fortresses. But when it was not obeyed by the British, Siraj-ud-Daula captured Cassimbazar and arrested Hot well.
- Black hole Tragedy
- Calcutta fell in to the hands of Siraj-ud-Daula. Then the Nawab captured 146 English men along with a woman. They were shut down in a room of 18' x 15'. Among them 123 of them died out of suffocation. Only 22 of them lived alive. This is known as the Black hold tragedy.
- Causes of Quarrel between Shiraj-ud-Daula and English
- Weak position of the Nawab
- Misuse of privilege
- Fortification of settlements

Black-Hole tragedy.

Recovery of Bengal by Clive and Watson (1757)

So Robert Clive and Amiral Watson came to the rescue of Calcutta and that city was captured easily in 1757. They arrived at a compromise.

- The English got the right to fortify Calcutta and mint coins.
- They got back their former trade concession with some additions.
- The English company received compensation.

Battle of Plassey (1757)

Conspiracy to dethrone Siraj-ud-Daula

Robert Clive hatched a conspiracy to remove Siraj-ud-Daula from the throne and make Mir Jafar the Nawab. A resident was to be appointed. Clive joined this conspiracy through Amin Chand, a Sikh financier. This was the secret plans arranged by them.

Course of battle of Plassey

After making all preliminary arrangements, Clive with his army took position in Plassey 23 miles south of Murshidabad. The battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 between the Siraj-ud-daula and the English. The English were successful to a great extent to the treachery of Mir jafar. Siraj-ud-Daula was captured and murdered by Miran, the son of Mir Jafar. The battle of Plassey was won by them easily.

Results of the battle of Plassey:

- The supremacy of the English was established in Bengal.
- Mir Jafar was made as the Nawab of Bengal
- He offered one crore of Rupees and 24 pargaras to the British.
- Clive received \$2, 34,000 and the members of the Calcutta council to the tune of \$50,000 to \$80,000.
- The duped Amir Chand got nothing.
- In 1758 Clive became the Governor of Fort William (Bengal).

Clive as Governor of Bengal (1758-60)

Ali Gauhar, the eldest son of Alamgir II (Mughal Emperor) against his father and came down to Bihar with the view of taking it. Robert Clive helped Mir Jafar to drive out the rebel prince from Bihar. In recognition for the service rendered by Clive, he was made the Jagirdar of the 24 Parganas yielding annual revenue of \$30,000. After the death of Robert Clive, the territory came under the control of the company.

Battle of Biderra (1759)

Mir Jafar, who was then, caged bird in the hands of Clive, and his treasury, became bankruptcy. In a desperate mood, he entered in to secret negotiations with the Dutch with the object of overthrowing the British power.

But all the Dutch vessels were captured by Captain Wilson and the Dutch land forces were decisively defeated by Colonel Forde at Biderra in 1759.

After recognizing the superiority of the British and paying a huge war indemnity, the Dutch retreated. Clive returned to England in 1760.

Battle of Buxar (1764)

Clive was succeeded by Hotwell, the interim Governor, in February 1760. He was succeeded by Vansittart in July 1760.

Mir Jafar remained on the throne so long as Clive was in India. Things changed after the departure of Clive. The administration of the Nawab was inefficient. His treasury was empty and payments due to the company were getting in to arrears. For all these reasons, Vansittart deposed Mir Jafar in 1760 and Mir Kasim (Son-in-law of Mir Jafar) was made Nawab.

Causes for the outbreak of Battle of Buxar

- Mir Kasim was an efficient and capable administrator. He introduced reforms to effect changes in the administration and finance. But the East India Company, which was corruptive did not like such changes.
- English claimed their monopoly in traders like Salt, tobacco and betel. Such activities irritated Mir Kasim.
- In 1762 Mir Kasim shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr.
- He gave rights to Indians to engage in salt, tobacco and betel trades like British.
- Hence Mir Kasim was defeated at places like Katwa, Gheria, Udaynala etc., Mir Kasim ran away from Oudh. Mir Jafar was reinstated.

Events- Battle of Buxar (1764)

The defeated Mir Kasim, with the assistance of Shuja-ud-daula, the Nawab of Oudh and Shah Alam, the Mughal emperor met the British at the battle of Buxar in 1764 AD.

British General Hector Munroe defeated Mir Kasim and his allies. It enhanced the prestige of the British in Bengal and Bihar.

Oudh was sacked. Shuja-ud-daula fled to Rohilkhand.

The Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II signed a treated with the British.

It exposed the military genius and glory of the British. It paved the way for the future British Empire in India.

Mir Kasim fled from the battle field and led the life of a fugitive till his death in 1777.

In 1765 when Mir Jaffar died, his son Nizam-ud-daula became the Nawab of Bengal. He became a puppet in the hands of the British.

To remove the defects and problems in the East India Company, Robert Clive came to India for the second time in 1765 and was there up to 1767.

Treaty of Allahabad

Robert Clive made the treaty of Allahabad in 1765 with Shuja-ud-daula, the Nawab of Oudh. Its terms were:

- Shuja-ud-Daula got back his territory of Oudh except the district of Kara and Allahabad on payment of 50 lakhs of rupees.
- An English army was to be kept in Oudh at the expense of the Nawab.
- Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II was given the districts of Kara and Allahabad and was to be paid 26 lakhs of rupees a year.
- The Mughal Emperor granted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the company.

Conclusion:

British East India Company established their political power in Bengal by their strategy and wars with Bengal Nawabs.

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UNIT 1, Lesson 4

Robert Clive

Early life

Robert Clive was born in 1725 near Market Drayton in Shropshire. He was not a promising child in the early years of his life.

He learnt a little book keeping and entered service in 1744 under the East India Company as a writer in Fort St. George on an annual salary of \$5.

When Madras was captured by the French in 1746, he blackened his face and escaped to Fort St. David.

When the British besieged Pondicherry in 1748, he once again demonstrated his military ability.

In 1749, he became a Lieutenant and in 1751 was elevated to the rank of a Captain. He captured Arcot in 1751.

In 1753, Clive married Miss Maskelyne the sister of a fellow writer and returned to England in the same year.

Achievements of Robert Clive

- The English achieved success in Carnatic during the second Carnatic war due to Clive.
- He came back in 1756 as Governor of Fort St. David. Clive and Watson recovered Calcutta from Siraj-ud-Daula in 1756.
- He joined the conspiracy against Siraj-ud-daula, the Nawab of Bengal and defeated him at the battle of Plassey in 1757. This victory made the English Masters of Bengal and Bihar.
- Clive was governor of Bengal from 1757 to 1760. He defeated the Dutch. During the Third Carnatic war, he sent Col. Ford from Bengal and the latter captured Northern Circars from the French.
- Clive was governor of Bengal a second time from 1765 to 1767. He made the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765. The Nawab of Oudh became a subordinate ally of the company.

Administrative Reforms of Robert Clive

- He removed the corruptive officials and handed over the administration to the Board of four members.
- He vehemently criticized the custom of receiving presents by the servants.
- He introduced reforms in army also. He made arrangements for the issue of half Batta at times of peace. They were given a double batta when they fought at places other than Bengal and Bihar.
- In 1765 the British received the Diwani rights from Shah Alam the Mughal Emperor. The Nawab of Bengal offered the Diwani and Nizamat rights to the British.

- Thus the Nawab of Bengal was deprived of all his powers and he was reduced to the position of a mere cipher.
- Clive introduced a Dual government in Bengal. The company was to collect revenue and keep the army. It was to pay 32 lakhs rupees a year to the Nawabs for carrying on administration. The system proved failure because power was divorced from responsibility.
- When a famine broke out in 1770, neither the Nawab nor the company under took any ameliorative measures.
- He adopted a foreign policy called Ring fence policy (or) Non-intervention policy and Neutrality.
- He wanted to consolidate the position of the company in Bengal and Orissa. He respected Indian sentiments by restoring Oudh to the Nawab.
- Clive was impeached in England for accepting bribes but was honorably acquitted. He
- Committed suicide in 1774 due to bad health .7

Estimate:

- He did a yeomen service to the British in India. He was known for his personal will and courage.
- He was an eminent warrior and general
- He was known for his administrative abilities and diplomatic activities.
- He was the founder of the British rule in India and ruined the people of Bengal. He was great as Captain.
- As a statesman: Clive was also good statesman. This is clear from the Treaty of Allahabad of 1765. As a result of it, Oudh became a friendly buffer state between company's possessions of Bengal and Bihar and the Marathas territories in Northern India.
- Clive had the other side of character also.
- His acceptance of bribes during his first governorship of Bengal is a stain on his career.

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UNIT 2, Lesson 1

Warren Hastings (A.D 1772-1783)

Estimate the services of Warren Hastings to the growth of British power in India

(or)

Administrative Reforms of Warren Hastings

Introduction:

Born at Churchill in Oxford shire on 6th December 1732:

Warren Hastings joined the service of the East India Company as a writer at the age of 20. In 1755 he became a member of the factory council. In 1757 he was appointed as Resident in the court of Mir Jafar at Murshidabad and became a member of the Calcutta Council 1761.

In 1769 he became a member of the Madras Council. He was appointed Governor of Bengal in 1772 and became first Governor General of Bengal in 1774. He was a man of great ability.

Aims of Warren Hastings:

- Maintaining the sovereignty of Great Britain by strengthening the powers of the East India Company.
- Redressing the grievances of the farmers from oppressive taxes.
- Establishing a systematic judiciary.
- By collecting regular taxes relieving the debts of the company.
- Enhancement of the Prestige of the East India Company. With these objectives in mind Warren Hastings, with these aims he introduced various reforms.

Reforms

1.Administrative Reforms:

- He put an end to the Dual system of Government, which was introduced by Clive in 1765, in the year 1772.
- The Deputy Nawabs of Bengal and Bihar were removed from power.
- He set up a Board of Revenue and the treasury was removed from Murshidabad to Calcutta.
- Administration and collection of revenue were brought under the control of the company.
- English Collectors were appointed to collect revenue and they were assisted by an Indian Revenue official.
- The pension of the Nawab of Bengal was reduced to Rs.16 lakhs from 32 lakhs.
- The pension given to Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor from 1765 was stopped.
- An Accountant General was also appointed.
- Calcutta became the Capital of Bengal in 1772.

2.Revenue Reforms:

- He appointed English Collectors for revenue collection and revenue administration. They were to be assisted by native officers. The right of revenue collection was given to the highest bidders for five years.
 - In 1777, when the five year period ended, Warren Hastings reverted to the annual settlement.
- The Kara and Allahabad districts were taken away from the Mughal Emperor and they were sold to the Nawab of Oudh for 50 lakhs.
- In 1774 when controlling committee of Revenue was constituted, provincial councils each having five members, were appointed at places like Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Dinajpur and Patna.

Judicial Reforms

- In every district Warren Hastings established civil courts called Mofussil Diwani Adalat. The Collector presided over these courts.
- The criminal courts known as Faujdari Adalat were established in every district.
- He also set up two appellate courts at Calcutta – the Sadr Diwani Adalat (Supreme civil court). The former was presided over by the Governor General and two councilors and the latter by an Indian Judge.

- For administering proper justice the Hindu Pandits and the Islamic Maulavis were consulted.
- The proceedings of the courts were all recorded.
- Importance was also assigned to local customs and traditions.
- Sir Ellijah Impey was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and he introduced reforms in the proceedings of the Mofussil courts.

Commercial and Economic Reforms:

- He forbade the use of dustuks by the servants of the company. Now the employees of the company had to pay duties for their goods. This added a good deal to the revenue of the company.
- Unnecessary customs offices were removed. Only the custom houses at Calcutta, Hugli, Murshidabad, Patna and Dacca were allowed to continue.
- Except for Salt, betelnut and tobacco a reduction of 2.5% in the duties were allowed.
- Sale of salt and opium became the monopoly of the government.
- Involvement of the servants in private trade was penalized.
- All the useless expenditure was avoided.

Other Reforms:

- The dacoits who were wandering in Bengal in the guise of sages were imprisoned and deported.
- Taxes on marriages were removed.
- A Bank was constituted at Calcutta
- Under the Presidents ship of Sir William Jones, the Royal Asiatic Society was formed.
- Bengal was surveyed and its map was prepared by Major Rennal.
- Steps were taken to translate many Sanskrit works in to English.
- The conditions of the weavers were improved by offering many facilities.

Estimate:

His administrative reforms were of a far reaching nature. He laid the foundation of the system of civil administration. He admired ancient Indian tradition, culture, philosophy and literature.

Department of history –Vivekananda college History of India(from 1707-1858 AD)

3rd semester , 2nd BA History, Subject – 02CT31

Dr.T.Kaliappan

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UNIT 2, Lesson 2

FOREIGN POLICY OF WARREN HASTINGS

Account for the Impeachment of Warren Hastings:

Introduction:

Warren Hastings resigned in 1785 and reached England in the same year. He was impeached by the House of Common on 22 charges of which the Rohilla War, the case of Chaith Singh, Trail of Nanda Kumar and the affairs of the Begums of Oudh were the most important. The trial began in 1788 and lasted till 1795. Cases dealing with the Rohilla war and the Marathas war were dropped. During the trial, his actions were severely criticized by Burke and Fox. In the end Warren Hastings was acquitted on all counts. The protracted trial ruined him financially. He died at the ripe old age of 86 in 1818.

The Rohilla war:

- Rohilkhand was located at the foot hill of Himalayas in the north west of Oudh. Hafiz Rahmat khan, a Muslin ruler controlled the Hindu majority.
- a) In 1772, the ruler of Rohilkhand had signed a treaty with the Nawab of Oudh to protect themselves from the dangers of the Marathas.
- b) This treaty was signed in the presence of British.
- c) According to this for the sake of protecting themselves from the Marathas the Rohillas were prepared to give Rs. 40 lakhs to the Nawab of Oudh.
 - 3) In 1773 when the Marathas invaded Rohilkhand, they were defeated by the
 - combined army of Oudh and Rohilkhand.
 - 4) After this victory Rahamat Khan delaying the payment of Rs.40 lakhs as decided.
 - 5) When the Nawab of Oudh approached the British a war was inevitable between the Rohillas and British.

6) In the war the Rohillas were defeated. Rahmat Khan was killed. Rohilkhand was annexed with Oudh after the battle of Miranpurkatra.

The policy adopted by Warren Hastings against the Rohillas was vehemently criticized. Here money alone was the motive of Warren Hastings. Burke and Macanlay condemned the activities of Warren Hastings in the British Parliament.

Chait Singh case Chait Singh, the ruler of Banaras was a vassal to the Nawab of Oudh. In 1775 by a Treaty Banares came under the control of the British. Chait Singh was willing to offer Rs.22 lakhs. In 1777 he gave a gift of Rs.5 lakhs to the British. In 1780 Warren Hastings demanded 2000 horses from him. But he sent only 500 horses along with 500 soldiers.

- When Chait Singh did not pay heed to the words of the Governor General, the latter (Warren Hastings) imposed a fine of Rs.50 lakhs.
- Warren Hastings decided to arrest Chait Singh. This act infuriated the soldiers of the ruler of Banares. They attacked and killed many English soldiers. So by stern measures Warren Hastings suppressed them. Chait Singh was removed from power. His nephew Mahip Narayan was made as the ruler and he was forced to pay annual tribute of Rs.40 lakhs.
- Thus, in the case of Chait Singh, Warren Hastings played in an improper, high handed and unfit manner. The amount of Rs.40 lakhs did not reach the British treasury. The soldiers had divided Rs.23 lakhs among themselves. The company was to meet out the expenses of the army. Thus it was a black mark on Warren Hastings.

Nanda Kumar case:

- Nanda Kumar was an influential Brahmin from Bengal. He served under many capacities such as Faujdar under Sirj-ud-Daula, the Revenue collector under the British etc., He had no cordial relations with Warren Hastings. On March 11, 1775, he accused Warren Hastings by saying that he received a sum of Rs.3,54,105/- as bribe from the Begum of Mir Jafar for surrendering the property of her husband to her
- Warren Hastings was ordered to surrender the amount to the treasury. In the meanwhile Mohan Prasad accused Nanda Kumar for forgery. Son on May 6, 1775, Nanda Kumar was arrested. On 24th June four judges issued death sentence to Nanda

Kumar and was executed. It is unique to note that the accuser himself was accused and put to death.

Case of the Begums of Oudh (1782)

Shuja-ud-daula, the Nawab of Oudh, died in 1775 and he was succeeded by his son Asaf-ud-daulah. Due to the maladministration of the country and his wasteful extravagance, he was not able to remit the subsidy to the company regularly and he fell in to arrears.

The Begums paid her son Rs.\$2,60,000 and later on in 1775 another \$3,00,000 were paid.

On the second occasion the English resident gave an assurance that no further demand would be made from the Begums. The Governor General demanded arrears from the Nawab and he said that he could clear the arrears only by getting money from the Begums. Warren Hastings even suggested the use of force and the company's troops were lent to help the Nawab to get treasure from the Begums.

With the help of British forces, the Nawab entered the palace of the Begums. He put them to much hardships, inconvenience and ill treatment. The eunuchs and servants were beaten and flogged. Their treasures were seized and properties confiscated.

Criticism:

- The action of Warren Hastings against the Begum of Oudh was a high handed one.
- Warren Hastings violated the assurance that was given to Begums of Oudh.
- The treatment meted out to the Begums and their eunuchs was harsh.
- He imposed severe actions against the Nawab's officials and that too was not in favour of Warren Hastings.

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3rd semester , 2nd BA History, Subject – 02CT31

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UNIT 2, Lesson 3

LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-1793)

Introduction:

Warren Hastings left India and the senior member of the Council, Sir John Macpherson, officiated for about seven months. Then Lord Cornwallis was appointed the Governor General of Bengal.

Lord Cornwallis belonged to rich and noble family of England. He had led the British armies during the closing year of American war of Independence and had been forced to surrender at York town.

He was a good general and an honest administrator. He was a friend of Pitt and Dundas. When he assumed charges as Governor General he introduced many reforms.

Reforms of Lord Cornwallis

Judicial Reforms:

- Cornwallis thoroughly reorganized the Civil and the criminal courts. He set up a hierarchy of courts both on the civil side the criminal side.

Civil courts:

- The lowest courts in the cities were of Registrars, Munsifs and Meens. These courts were presided over by Indian Judges. The courts of a Registrar could hear appeals in cases up to the value of 200 rupees, while court of Musifs and Ameens could try cases up to the value of 500 rupees.
- Above them were district and city courts each presided over by an European judge assisted by Indians.
- Above them were the four provincial courts of appeal at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad and Patna each under three European judges assisted by Indian Advisors.
- The Sadr Diwani Adalat (Supreme Civil court) at Calcutta at the apex of the judicial structure on the civil side. It was the highest court of appeal for civil cases and it consisted of the governor general and member of the council.

A).Criminal Court

A similar set of court was set up on the criminal side.

- The lowest criminal court was **of Darogas**. He could arrest the offenders and release them on bail.
- The next court was the **District court**. This was under a European Magistrate decided ordinary cases but cases of serious crimes were reserved for trial in circuit court. It consisted of at least two covenanted servants of the company. It gave death sentence to a criminal.
- The appeal against the decision of the circuit court could be taken to Sadr Nizamat Adalat (Supreme Criminal court) at Calcutta. This was the highest court of appeal on the criminal sides.

B) Police and Army Reforms

The organization of regular police force:

Lord Cornwallis took away the police power of the zamindars. He organized police force and for the prevention and detection of crime, each district was divided into a number of small areas (20 square miles) called Thanas and each was placed under the charge of a police officer called Daroga.

The Magistrate was the chief police officer in each district. 10% commission was granted to police on recovered property.

More English soldier ; The number of English soldiers in the army was increased.

C) Public Service Reforms:

At that time of assuming the office of the Governor General of India by Cornwallis, the whole system of government and its administration was corrupt and full of abuses. The servants of the company were both corrupt and inefficient.

Hence Cornwallis took the following measures to provide clean and efficient administrative machinery.

- Increasing the salaries of the servants of the company as it was very low and it tempted them to indulge in corrupt practices.
- Forbidding the servants of the company to undertake private trade.
- Stopping their all underhand dealings.

- Requiring every servant to declare his property under oath before he left India.
- Reducing the number of servants.
- Separating civil administration from judicial administration.
- Recruiting able servants on merit (career open to Talent).
- He trusted talent of Indians.

Permanent Land Revenue settlements:

In 1793 Cornwallis introduced the measure called the permanent Land Revenue settlement in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Causes:

- In 1772 quinquennial settlement was introduced by Warren Hastings.
- As it was not an effective one in 1777 the annual settlement was reintroduced.
- When Corn Wallis came to India only the money lenders alone prospered and the farmers, zamindars, merchants were affected.
- As the peasants were unable to pay their rent to zamindars, the zamindars delayed their payment to the East India Company.
- These drawbacks enabled the Government to adopt a permanent settlement.

Chief features of the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement of Bengal

- The zamindars were recognized as the owners or proprietors of the land
- The zamindars could sell their lands and were given the right to transfer them.
- The zamindars acted as the agents of the government for the collection of revenue from the cultivators.
- The cultivators became the tenants of the zamindars.
- The zamindars gave 10/11 of the revenue collected by them from the cultivators to the government.
- The revenue to be paid by the Zamindars was fixed on a permanent basis.
- The zamindars had to pay the revenue even if the crops failed for some reasons.
- The police duties of the zamindars were removed from them.
- The Magisterial powers were taken away from the zamindars.
- In case, the zamindars did not pay the land revenue, a part of their land was to be disposed of to recover the land revenue.

- The government will not interfere with the relation between the zamindars and peasants till the zamindars made regular payments to the government.

Merits of the Land Revenue settlement

- It benefited the zamindars in the long run because the increased produce from land became the share of the zamindars alone.
- The value of land increased because permanent settlement created proprietary rights.
- The zamindars were saved from the harassment of periodical assessments.
- The peasants tried to improve the quantum of cultivable lands and promote their income.
- It also reduced the expenditure in making collections. Further it introduced uniformity.
- The zamindars began to invest money on land and improve its quality.
- The famines became rare due to increased production.
- The money saved by zamindars helped in the industrialization of Bengal in the long run.
- The income of the government became definite.
- The services of the able employees of the company were now available for other department. It increased efficiency in Administration.
- It created a class of loyal zamindars in Bengal.

Demerits of the Permanent settlement:

- The land lords did not show any interest in the development of the lands.
- It neglected the rights of the tenants.
- The government was unable to enhance the revenue even at the time of their need.
- The unlawful activities of the zamindars and the miseries of the peasants affected the society largely.
- The government lost heavily in the long run. The annual loss was about 4 crores of rupees towards the end of British regime in India.
- Non-agricultural class of Bengal had to be taxed more heavily to meet the increased expenses of Government.

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UNIT 2, Lesson 4

The Ryotwari system:

Lord Hastings was a strong votary of the Ryotwari system and bitterly opposed the zamindary system.

Main feature of the Ryotwari system: the system derives its name from the work “Ryot” which means a “Cultivator – Peasant”. It had the following main features.

- The cultivators were the land owners.
- The land revenue was raised after every 20 to 30 years
- The cultivators themselves deposited the land revenue.
- This system was introduced by Lord Hastings, with the assistance of his subordinates like Sir John Malcolm, Sir Thomas Monroe, Elphinstone and Charles Metcalf.
- In the Madras Presidency, Sir Thomas Munro who became the Governor in 1820 introduced the ryotwari system by which the peasants directly remitted the Land revenue.
- There were no middlemen between the farmers and the government with regard to land revenue.
- In Bombay, Elphinston introduced which had the features of Ryotwari and Mahalwari System.

Merits:

- The company gained financially as it could increase the land revenue.
- The peasants had the satisfaction that they had become the owners of the land.
- The peasants were freed from the tyranny of the zamindars.

Demerits:

- The peasant had to pay the fixed land revenue even when his produce was partially or wholly destroyed by flood or drought etc.,
- The government retained the right to enhance the land revenue

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 - UNIT 2, Lesson 5

Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)

Nature and Importance of the subsidiary system:

Introduction:

Sir John Shore was succeeded by Lord Wellesley in 1798. He was only 37 years old when he became governor general. As a member of the Board of Control, he had previous knowledge of Indian affairs. He was out-and-out an imperialist. He proved to be one of the most brilliant governor-generals. He greatly extended the British dominion in India.

Subsidiary System

Meaning of subsidiary alliance: The subsidiary alliance was a sort of agreement between the British and an Indian ruler on the basis of mutual understanding for performing administrative, military and political functions.

The subsidiary system of Wellesley was no new innovation. There were four distinct stages in the evolution of the system.

- In the first stage, the company extended military support to some of the native princes by lending a British contingent (e.g. the support given by Warren Hastings to the Nawab of Oudh to fight against the Rohillas).
- In the second stage they themselves conducted the military operations with the help of some native princes (e.g.: Carnatic wars).
- In the third stage, the company demanded subsidies from the rulers of the States with the object of maintaining troops for the defense of the state (e.g.: the treaty concluded by Sir John Shore with the Nawab of Oudh).
- In the last stage, for the maintenance of the army the native rulers should give a specific sum or a particular area to meet out their expenses.

Provisions of the subsidiary system:

- The Indian ruler accepting the Alliance would not enter in to alliance with any other power.
- The Indian ruler would not declare war against any power without the permission of the British.
- The Indian ruler would allow the British Resident to stay in his state.
- The Indian ruler, in case of any conflict with any other ruler, would accept the decision of the British.
- The Indian ruler would acknowledge the East Indian Company as the paramount power.
- The Indian ruler would maintain some British force at his own expense.
- In return for accepting all these conditions, the British would protect the Indian ruler from internal and external danger.

Functioning of the subsidiary system

Subsidiary treaties with smaller states

The subsidiary treaties concluded by Wellesley could be divided in to two categories – the one with smaller states and the other with bigger states.

In the first category of treaties Wellesley directly took over the administration and the second controlled the external affairs of the states but gave them autonomy in internal administration. Tanjore, Surat, Carnatic and Farrukhabad fell under the first category.

Tanjore (1799)

Wellesley entered in to a subsidiary treaty with the Raja of Tanjore (Raja Sarfoji). He directly took over the administration of Tanjore and the Raja was given an annual pension of \$40,000/-

Surat (1800)

The Nawab of Surat died in 1800. Taking advantages of a change in succession, Wellesley pensioned off the Nawab and assumed direct charge of the administration of Surat.

Farrukhabad (1802)

Farrukhabad was annexed in 1802. The Nawab, who was a minor, was pensioned off.

Carnatic (1801)

Mohammed Ali the Nawab of the Carnatic died in 1795. He was succeeded by his son Umadat-ul-Umra. He died in 1801. His son Ali Husain, refused to sign a subsidiary treaty with the British. So Wellesley set aside his claims to the throne and selected Azim-ud-daula, a nephew of Umat-ul-Umra, as the New Nawab. He entered into a subsidiary treaty with Wellesley.

The company took over the civil and military administration of the Carnatic in 1801. The Nawab was allowed to retain his title and got one-fifth of the revenue of the Carnatic as pension.

Subsidiary Treaties with Bigger states

Hyderabad (1798-1800)

Lord Wellesley forced the Nizam of Hyderabad to enter into a subsidiary treaty with him. A subsidiary treaty was signed in 1798 between them. Nizam agreed to receive a subsidiary force of six thousand sepoys. He further agreed to dismiss the French officers and disband the French officers. Nizam surrendered the “ceded District” of Bellery, Cudappa, Anandapur, Chittor and Chiteldurg.

Mysore: The fourth Anglo-Mysore war sealed the doom of Tipu. Wellesley appointed Krishna Raja III, a member of the old ruling family as ruler of Mysore. The minor king entered into a subsidiary treaty with the British by which he ceded to the company Canara, Wynnaad and Coimbatore for the maintenance of the subsidiary forces.

Oudh (1801)

Oudh was misgoverned by Saadat Ali. Wellesley forced him to sign a subsidiary treaty in 1801. According to the terms of the treaty, he ceded to the company Rohilkhand and the fertile tract of land between the Ganges and Jumna (Lower Doab) approximately one-half of the Kingdom of Oudh.

Subsidiary Treaties with the Marathas

Lord Wellesley defeated Marathas in the second Anglo Maratha War (1803-1806). Peshwa and Maratha chieftains were accepting subsidiary Alliance with British.

Treaty of Bassein with Baji Rao II (1802)

- Baji Rao II, the Peshwa concluded a subsidiary treaty with Wellesley in 1802. According to the terms of the treaty, he agreed to station a subsidiary force of 6000 sepoys within his territories. In return, Peshwa ceded the Company certain districts yielding an income of 26 lakhs of rupees.

Treaty of Deogaon with Bhonsle II (1803)

- By a subsidiary treaty, Daulat Rao Sindhia surrendered the upper doab (the fertile tract of land between the Ganges and the Jamna which comprised Delhi and Agra) and his territories in Rajaputana, north of Jodhpur, Jaipur and Gohad. In the west, he surrendered Ahmed Nagar, Broach and his territories west of the Ajanta hills and he agreed to station a British force in his Kingdom.

Criticism of the subsidiary system

A]Advantages of the subsidiary system:

- The British were able to bring under the control several rulers.
- They were able to raise army at the expense of the Indian rulers
- They were successful in checking the French influence on Indian rulers
- Their prestige increased.
- It enhanced the resources and wealth of the East India Company
- The native rulers began to function at the mercy of the British.
- This avoided wars and problems in the British territories
- It brought peace and security among the Indian states.

B]Demerits:

- The native rulers lost their significance and efficiency
- The natives lost their political powers
- The Indian rulers forgot their duties and the welfare measures of the Indians were all neglected.
- Majority of the income of the state was spent for the army.
- It created an aversion among the native rulers against the British.

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3rd semester , 2nd BA History, Subject – 02CT31

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UNIT 2, Lesson 6

LORD HASTINGS (1813-23)

Lord Minto I was succeeded by Lord Hastings as Governor-General of Bengal in 1813. He had to follow the forward policy of Wellesley.

Foreign policy of Lord Hastings:

The Gurkha war (1814-16)/Nepal war

Causes:

The Gurkhas established their hegemony in Nepal in 1768. They were a set of aggressive and war like people. The Gurkhas were belonging to Nepal. During the rule of Barlow, the Gurkhas occupied the British district of Betwal and Seoraj. But Barlow did not take any action. Lord Hastings demanded the immediate evacuation of the encroached districts by the Gurkhas. The policy of non-intervention adopted by the British was an encouragement for them. They began to set fire to the boundary police stations of the British.

Course of the war

So Hastings declared war against the Gurkhas. In the initial stages of the war the British suffered reverse. They defeated the British at Kulunga. General Gillespie was killed.

In 1816 February British General Ochterloney defeated the Nepalese (Gurkhas) at the battle of Almora and also defeated Amar Singh, the Gurkha leader.

The treaty of Sagauli

- The Gurkha war came to an end by the treaty of Sagauli in March 1816. According to the terms of the treaty, the Gurkhas agreed to receive a British Resident at Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal.
- British got the important hill stations – Simla, Mussoree, Almora and Nainital.
- Gurkhas surrendered the district of Garhwal and Kumaon and a large part of the Tarai region and gave up their claim on Sikkim.
- The Nepalese government agreed that it will not appoint any other Europeans in its service.

Suppression of the Pindaris

- The Pindaris were a set of free booters. They did not belong to any clan or race. It is difficult to trace the origin of the Pindaris. But they served under Baji Rao I as irregular horsemen. After the Third Battle of Panipat, they made Malwa their abode. Their chief leaders were Chitu, Wasil Mohammed and Karim Khan. With fire and sword they carried on organized looting with unabated vigour. The Pindari pest spread far and wide. The horrors and terrors of the Pindaris caused untold misery on the people.
- In 1812 they plundered Bundelkhand.
- In 1815 and 1816 they looted the Nizam's dominions and in 1816, they looted the Northern Sarkars.
- When the Pindaris did not spare even the British dominions, Lord Hastings decided to hunt out the Pindaris.
- With 1, 20,000 men and 300 guns he started operations from both the north and the south. He himself led the army of the North. The Pindaris were hunted from pillar to post and by the end of the 1817 they were driven out of Malwa and in the next year; the Pindari pest was completely eradicated.
- Karim Khan surrendered and he was granted a small estate in Uttar Pradesh.
- Wasil Mohammed died in captivity.
- Chitu was killed by a tiger.

C) Establishment of British supremacy in Rajaputana:

Lord Hastings concluded a treaty with the Sindhia in 1817 and another with the Holkar in 1818. Both Sindhia and Holkar gave up all their claims over the Rajput states. He concluded treaties with the Rajput states of Kotah, Kolhapur, Udaipur, Bundi, Jaipur and with a number of other minor states. All these states recognized the over leadership of the British East India Company and promised to pay tributes.

D) Third Anglo Maratha War (1817-19)

During the governor generalship of Lord Hastings the third Anglo Maratha war was fought. The Marathas were defeated in the war. Maratha confederacy was dissolved. The territories of the company were extended and the Marathas were subdued once for all. Peshwa lost his throne.

E) Reconstruction in Central India

- i) The Nawab of Bengal accepted British protection and concluded a subordinate alliance with the company.
- ii) After the defeat of the Peshwa in the Third Anglo-Maratha war, the smaller states in Bundelkhand came under the domination of the British.

Internal Reforms of Lord Hastings:

He was humane in attitude and possessed great talents in the administration. For the welfare of the people, he introduced many reforms.

a) Judicial Reforms:

- i) In 1814 in every Thana he made arrangements for the appointment of a Munsiff.
- ii) They were appointed with the approval of the Supreme Court by the Judges of the Diwani Adalat. They decided the cases up to the value of Rs.64/-

- In every district or city Sadar Amins were appointed.
- Powers of the registrars increased.
- Magistrates were given the powers of imprisonment.
- Revenue Collectors were given Magisterial powers

Revenue Reforms:

- Mahalwari system was introduced in Agra and Oudh.
- Bengal Tenancy Act was passed in 1822.
- Sir Thomas Monroe, the governor of Madras introduced Ryotwari system in Madras Presidency in 1820.

A mixture of Ryotwari and Mahalwari system was introduced in Bombay.

Education

- For the spread of Education the activities of the Christian Missionaries were encouraged.
- For the development of English Education a Hindu College was established in Calcutta.
- The government of Madras and Bombay took similar steps for the spread of education.

Liberty of Press

He was liberal in removing the restrictions of the Press imposed during the period of Wellesley.

The Press censorship law introduced in 1799 was abolished.

The first vernacular newspaper (Samachar Darpan) was started during his term of office. Hastings constructed a number of roads, bridges and canals.

HISTORY OF INDIA (from 1707 to 1858)

Dr.T.Kliappan, Associate Professor of History,

Vivekananda College - II B.A. (History) – III Semester

UNIT-II (Lesson – 7)

Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835)

Discuss the reforms of William Bentinck

(or)

Administrative, judicial, economic, educational and social reforms of Lord William Bentinck

Introduction:

Lord Amherst was succeeded as Governor general by Lord William Bentinck in 1828. He was the most liberal of all the Governor General who had come to India. He became the first Governor General of India according to the provisions of the Charter Act of 1833. He introduced some beneficial reforms for the welfare of people.

Administrative and Revenue Reforms

Two committees were appointed to pin point the reduction in administrative and army expenditures on the basis of the suggestions the following changes were introduced.

- Reduction of employee's allowance by half.
- Reduction of sinecure jobs – jobs with salary but without any work.
- Appointment of Indians who worked at far lower salaries than the English. This resulted in a good deal of reduction in the cost of administration.
- The opium trade of Malwa was properly regulated. The system of issuing licenses to carry opium from Malwa to Bombay was introduced. It considerably added to the revenue of the company.
- Reduction of Bhatta by half: The Bhatta or allowance of the military personnel posted within 400 miles of Calcutta was reduced by half. The double bhatta system was also reduced.
- The presidential courts of Appeal and circuit courts were abolished.
- Setting up a separate Revenue Board was constituted at Allahabad to deal with the affairs of the North Western provinces.

B. Judicial Reforms

- (1) In 1829 the Provincial Courts of appeal and circuit courts were abolished.
- (2) Increase in the power of Magistrates to award punishments up to two years.
- (3) Appointment of Indian Judges on fixed salaries. Indians were appointed as Sub Majistrates and Sub-Judges. They were appointed only in district and city courts.
- (4) Introduction of Jury system in India.
- (5) Adoption of vernaculars as Court language. Urdu was replaced by vernacular languages.
- (6) Codification of law which enabled the lawyers to have a more clear perspective law.

C. Public Works Reforms

- (1) Improvement in the Canal system of North West province.
- (2) Construction of Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Delhi.
- (3) Starting the construction of a road from Bombay to Agra
- (4) introduction of Steam ship navigation on the Ganges.

D. Educational Reforms

(1) The Charter Act of 1813 made a provision for spending one lakh of rupees on the study of Sanskrit and Arabic. In 1833 decided that the sum in question should be spent for the spread of English language and western science.

(2) Lord Macaulay became the Chairman of General Committee of Public instruction. He presented his views in his famous lecture of 2nd February 1835. In this lecture he condemned the religious books of Hindus.

Lord William Bentinck in 1833 decided in favour of western type of education through English medium.

In 1835, a medical college was started at Calcutta to impart knowledge of western system of medicine to Indian students.

E. Social reforms

1) Abolition of Sati:

The practice of Sati or self-immolation of Hindu widows on the funeral pyre of their husband's was an inhuman custom prevalent among the Hindus from time immemorial. Sati was declared illegal. Bentinck who abolished practice of Sati in 1829, but people were opposed it. Enlightened Indians like Raja Ram Mohan Roy supported the measures.

2) The killing of female children was an inhuman and cruel practice prevailed in India. By iron hands he decided to crush this inhuman practice. But he did not succeed in his endeavours. The practice continued even in the 20th and 21st centuries.

3) The Santhals of Bihar, the Bhils of Kandesh and the Mers of Ajmer were barbarous in their activities. By this own powers Bentinck curtailed their unlawful activities.

4) He abolished the Thugs, who did a lot of atrocities and havocs to people. They were robbers and murderers and functioned in gangs. To avoid the difficult situation, Bentinck appointed a separate department under William Sleeman. During his tenure of office, Bentinck was able to suppress the Thugs totally.

5) Suppression of human sacrifices prevent mostly among wild tribes of Orissa with the favour of Gods and Goddessess.

Relations of Lord William Bentinck with the Indian states

- The Mughal Emperor was theoretically the sovereign of India but in practice he was nothing more than a pensioner of the company. He felt that the allowance given to him by the company was inadequate. He sent Rajaram Mohan Roy to England to plead his case, but nothing came out of it. He felt disappointed.
- Krishna Rao, the ruler of Mysore, proved himself as a worthless person. The people of Mysore were very much affected by his misrule. The administration of Mysore was taken over by William Bentinck in 1831 due to misgovernment.
- Cachar was annexed in 1832 on the request of its inhabitants.
- The state of Coorg was annexed because of the cruelties of the rulers.
- Foreign Affairs.:
- William Bentinck met Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Rupar in 1831. Both promised to remain friends. It was a step against the possibility of Russian danger.
- A commercial treaty was made with the Amirs of Sind in 1832. Its clauses were following.
- The two parties were hot to cast courteous eyes on the territories of each other.
- The English could use the roads and rivers of Sind for trade purposes.
- The English were not to pass troops or arms through Sind.
- English merchants were not to settle in Sind.

HISTORY OF INDIA (from 1707 AD to 1858 AD)

Dr.T.Kliappan, Associate Professor of History,

Vivekananda College - II B.A. (History) – III Semester

UNIT-II (Lesson – 8)

Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856)

Introduction:

Lord Dalhousie entered British parliament in 1837. In 1843, he was appointed as Vice President of the Board of Trade and in 1845 he became the President of the Board. He was only

35 years old when he became the Governor General of India. Being an imperialist he expanded the British territorial possessions in India. He succeeded both in war and peace.

Reforms of Lord Dolhousie

Lord Dolhousie is remembered not only for his wars, conquests and annexations but also for his reforms and development schemes. He is both greatly praised and condemned.

Aims of introducing reforms:

- To improve the condition of the people of India
- To promote British interest in India
- Administrative Reforms
- He started distributing the work of government properly in different departments.
- A Lieutenant Governor was appointed for Bengal so that the Governor General of India could devote his whole time to the work of the Central Government.
- The District Magistrate was to exercise, execute, judicial and revenue functions.
- Railways, Posts and Telegraphs
- Lord Dolhousie paid great attention to the Railways and Telegraphs.
- He wrote the Railway minute. He is considered as the father of Indian Railways and Telegraphs.
- The first railway connecting Bombay with Thane was laid down in 1853. In 1854, a railway line was built from Calcutta to Rani Ganj Coal fields.
- Dalhousie may be regarded as the “Father of electric Telegraphs in India”. Nearly 4000 miles of electric telegraph lines connected Calcutta with Peshawar, Bombay and Madras and other parts of the country.
- Lord Dolhousie also laid down the basis of the modern postal system also. He introduced half anna postage. (An uniform rate of half anna per letter). These letters could be sent to any parts of India.
- Commercial Reforms
- Dolhousie wanted to benefit the British manufacturers and followed a free trade policy in their interest. All the parts of India were declared free ports. All obstacles in the way of

British investment in India were removed. The Indian cottage industries suffered heavily.

- Establishment of Public Works Department:
- Public Works Department was separated from the military department, and a separate member was to be in charge of it. Grand Trunk Road was completed. It connects Calcutta with Peshawar. The Ganges canal was constructed and Bari – Doab canal in the Punjab was planned.
- Educational Reforms
 - Lord Dolhousie paid attention to the development of education also. At his own personal cost, he maintained the women's college, which his colleague had founded.
 - The great Roorkee Engineering college was founded during his period. He appointed an Education Commission under sir Charles Wood in 1854, the commission made the following recommendations:
 - The universities were to be set up in the Presidencies on the model of London university.
 - Intermediate and degree colleges were to be affiliated to these universities.
 - Training institutions were to be started to train the teachers.
 - Education was to be provided in vernaculars in the high school and Anglo-veracular schools.
 - There was to be a department of education in every province (Department of public instruction).
 - Private enterprise in the sphere of education was to be encouraged.
 - There was to be a Director General of Education for India to co-ordinate the educational activities of different provinces.
 - The three universities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were founded in 1857.
- Military Reforms
 - Lord Dolhousie has decided to give in more importance to North West frontier of the Indian Empire. Hence he started the general movement of troops from Bengal towards west.
 - The headquarters of Bengal artillery was shifted from Calcutta to Meerat.
 - Army headquarters was gradually shifted from Calcutta to Simla.

- A policy of better distribution of troops was introduced.
- Gorkhas were encouraged to join the Indian army.
- An irregular force was raised for the Punjab.

FOREIGN POLICY OF LORD DOLHOUSIE

- Methods of Annexation:
- Punjab was annexed after the second Anglo-Sikh war.
- Lower Burma was annexed after the second Anglo-Burmese war
- A part of Sikkim was annexed after a short war with the ruler of Sikkim.
- Annexation on the basis of Doctrine of Lapse:

The Doctrine of Lapse states, “If the ruler of a dependent state should die without any heir (son) his state would lapse or go back to the British company.

It was a custom among the Indian rulers to adopt a heir when he had no natural issues . But Dolhousie did not allow the rules to adoption.

Dolhouse divided the states in to three categories for the application of the Doctrine of Lapse. There were (i) the states created by the British government

(ii) Tributary and subordinate states

(iii)Independent states

The right of adoption was denied to the first category of states. In the second category of states, the right of adoption without the previous consent of the government was not entertained.

In the case of independent states, the British government did not interfere.

Annexation by the Doctrine of Lapse

Satara was the first victim to the ‘‘Doctrine of Lapse’’ Satara was incorporated with British dominions in 1848.

Jaipur and Sambalpur were annexed in 1849. Bhagat was annexed in 1850. Udaipur in Central Provinces annexed in 1852.

Gangadhar Rao the Raja of Jhansi, died in 1853. His adopted son was not recognized by the Governor general. Jhansi was annexed in 1853. Raghuji Bhonsle III, the ruler of Nagpur, died without leaving male issue in 1853. The state was formally annexed to the British dominions.

Minor annexation, abolition of Pension and titles:

- Baji Rao II, the ex-Peshwa, died in 1851. The company refused to pay the pension of 8 lakhs of rupees to his adopted son Nana Sahib.
- The Nawab of the Carnatic, Mohammed Ghans died in 1855 without leaving male issue. The title of the Nawab was abolished. The decision was however reverted in 1867, when Azam Jah was conferred an inferior title of Prince of Arcot.
- Shivaji II, the Raja of Tanjore died in 1855 leaving only two daughters. The title of the Raja was abolished. Dalhousie annexed Tanjore in 1855.

Annexation of Berar (1853)

The Nizam of Hyderabad failed to pay the arrears of subsidy to the company. The company forcibly annexed Berar, a part of the Nizam's dominions in 1853.

Annexation of Oudh (1856)

The administration of Oudh fell into misgovernment. The warning of Lord Auckland and Lord Hardinge had not improved the matters.

Dalhousie suggested to the court of Directors to take over the administration for ever. When the Nawab of Oudh, Wajid Ali refused to sign a treaty, the Governor general annexed Oudh by a proclamation in 1856. The Nawab was given a pension of 12 lakhs of rupees a year.

Estimate:

Dalhousie was a great administrator and a fore sighted statesman. His sweeping annexation had to be severely condemned. But he unconsciously sowed the seeds for the

political and administrative unity of the country. Though Dolhousie committed certain excesses during his term of office, he may be considered as the maker of modern India.

Department of history –Vivekananda college History of India(from 1707-1858 AD)

3rd semester , 2nd BA History, Subject – 02CT31

Dr.T.Kaliappan

Associate Professor of History

UNIT 5, Lesson 1

Constitutional Developments (from 1773 – 1858 AD)

Regulating Act of 1773

Introduction: The Regulating Act of 1773 was the earliest measures in the Constitutional developments of India. The British Parliament endeavor to regulate the activities of the British East India Company. The circumstances in India compelled the British Parliament to pass this Act. So we must know the circumstances which were responsible for passing the regulating Act and they form the causes.

Causes:

- The servants of the East India Company were engaged in private trade and by exploiting the resources of the company they became riches and the economy of the company was affected.
- To call them as “Indian Nawabs” they acquired wealth through private trade, bribe, gifts and donations.
- The company had acquired territories in India and the British Parliament wanted to have a hand in controlling its affairs.
- The condition of people under company’s rule was very bad.
- The English company, which was financially sinking concentrated more in the
- The company did not pay any heed to the natural calamities such as the Bengal famine of 1770.

- The Dual government introduced in Bengal by Clive was also so oppressive. That led to political chaos and confusion in Bengal. Proper law and justice were absent.
- The severities, caused by the First Mysore war (1776-1769) by the defeat at the hands of Hyder Ali affected the prestige of the British.
- The financial crisis of the East India Company, the company's misrule in its Indian territories etc., compelled the intervention of the British government.
- The British Parliament passed two acts. One of these sanctioned a loan. The other was the Regulating Act of 1773.
- **Provision of the Regulating Act**
- Changes made in the East India Company:
- This act restricted the right of electing the Directors of the company to those who have shares worth of \$10.00/-
- The tenure of the office of the Directors was raised from one year to four years and $\frac{1}{4}$ of them retired every year.
- The directors had to submit all the papers relating to Indian revenue before the British treasury and the others before the concerned secretaries.
- The officials of all the categories of the company were forbidden from receiving prizes, gifts presents and donations.
- The company's servants were forced to give up their private trade.

B) Changes introduced in India

1. The Governor of Bengal was made governor – general of Bengal.
2. The Governor general was authorized to control and supervise the governor of Bombay and Madras.
3. A council of four members was appointed to assist the governor general. They were in power for five years. They were appointed and removed by the crown on the basis of the recommendations by the Directors.
4. Decisions in the council were taken by the majority.
5. The governor general cannot supersede the decisions of the council. But he can make laws and issue ordinance in consultation with his council.
6. The governor general was given the right of his casting vote.

7. A Supreme Court was established at the Fort William of Calcutta. It had one Chief Justice and three justices. Jury system was followed.

Significance of the Act

- It was a first step towards the written constitutions of India.
- The rights of the crown and parliament over the East India Company were established.
- It gave importance to uniformity, collective and joint responsibility.
- The company lost its power of making appointments.

Defects of the Regulating Act

- The Governor General had to depend upon his council.
- There was no cordial relationship between the governor general and his council.
- The relationship between the governor general, his council and the Supreme Court was not at all clearly defined.
- Most of the provisions were ambiguous and evasive.
- It delayed many of the activities
- The question of sovereignty was left unsolved.
- As pointed out by P.E.Roberts “The Regulating Act was a half way measures and disastrously vague on many points”.

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UNIT 5, Lesson 2

The Pitt's India Act of 1784

After the defeat of the Dunda's Bill in 1783 and Fox's India Bill in 1783 the Pitt's India Act was passed. When Pitt, the younger became the Prime Minister of England, there came up an opportunity for the Pitt's India Act.

Circumstances leading to the passing of the Act

1. The Regulating Act of 1773 did not provide a satisfactory solution to setting the affairs of the company in order. It did not give adequate control to the British Government over company's affairs in England and India.
2. The control of governor general in Council over other presidencies was incomplete.

Main provisions of the Act

1. A Board of control consisting of six privy councilors was constituted to run, control, and supervise the Indian administration.
2. The Board of control was presided over by the secretary of state for India.
3. The Board of Directors considered the administrative measures of the company and appointed persons to various posts.
4. The Board was also empowered to send secret instructions to a secret committee of three Directors.
5. The supremacy of the governor general over the governors of the provinces was established.
6. The number in the governor general's council was reduced from 4 to 3 members.
7. The provincial governors also had their councils having three members each.
8. The Indian territories of the company were called "British possessions in India"
9. During their return to England from India, the servants of the company had to show their accounts.
10. Governor- general-in-council was empowered to superintend, direct and control the presidencies.

Significance of the Act

1. This dual rule introduced the system of checks and balances.
2. The British government introduced its control over the company by the Board of control.
3. The increased powers of the Governor General offered a sound administration.

Defects:

Though the Board of control was the supreme authority, the distribution of power among the Board of Control, Court of Directors and Governor-General affected the coordination and cooperation.

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UNIT 5, Lesson 3

Constitutional developments in India from 1773 to 1853 AD

Topic : Charter Acts of 1813, 1833 and 1853

A. Charter Act of 1813

Circumstances: The British merchants wanted to have freedom of the trade with India and the missionaries wanted to spread Christianity. The British East India Company opposed it. The monopoly of trade granted to the company for a period of 20 years expired in 1813. It was renewed by the Charter Act of 1813 for a further period of 20 years.

Main provisions of the Act:

Except on Tea Trade the other monopolies of the company were stopped.

1. The Company's monopoly for the Chinese trade was extended for a period of 20 years.
2. The merchants, missionaries and others could come to India only with licenses.
3. The East India Company was asked to maintain two separate accounts i.e. for the trade and also for the landed possessions.
4. The company was to appoint a Bishop at Calcutta with three archdeacons under him.
5. One lakh of rupees a year was to be spent on the education of the Indians.
6. Company's administrative and Revenue officials had to get training from the Halesbury College and military school at Adiscombe respectively. The Board of control controlled and ran the Training institutes.

The British East India Company was also given the rights to establish a standing army of 29,000 soldiers for the protection of their possessions.

Significance of the Act

1. The Act paved the way for the introduction of free trade in India
2. The Indian handicrafts and textile industries met out great set back.
3. The religious policy introduced by this act led to the development of Christianity in India

4. Many Christian schools and colleges were established.

Charter Act of 1833

Main provision

1. The monopoly of the East India Company, over tea and Chinese trade was stopped.
2. The entire landed possession in India came under the control of the East India Company.
3. **Changes in India:** The Act changed the designation of the governor general of Bengal to governor general of India. He was given greater control over the presidencies of Bombay and Madras.
4. The entire Indian administration came under the control of the Governor General of India.
5. The central government was authorized to allocate funds for the other presidencies.
6. The Governor General was entrusted with the right to punish the officials who commit mistakes.
7. The Charter Act of 1833 provided for the codification of laws in India. A law commission was appointed under Macaulay.
8. The Act increased the legislative powers of the Central Government.
9. This Act empowered the governor general in council to make laws for all the people living in India.
10. A fifth member, the law member was added to governor general's council.
11. The British were allowed to adopt free trade and they were given the right to buy lands and settle in India.
12. The presidencies were allowed to have standing armies.
13. Bishops were appointed at Madras and Bombay. The Bishop of Calcutta became the metropolitan Bishop of India.
14. The President of the Board control was designated as the secretary of state for India. He was to be a member of the House of Lords of England.

Significance

1. A strong and uniform central government was created.
2. The Indians were allowed to get appointments without any disparities.
3. The East India company was given the responsibility to rule.

Charter Act of 1853

Changes in England

1. The Act reduced the number of Directors from 24 to 18 out of which 6 should be appointed by the crown.
2. The company was to hold Indian territories in trust till the parliament decided otherwise.
3. Competitive examinations were to be held for the recruitment to the superior services of the company.

Changes in India

1. There was to be a Lt.Governor for Bengal.
2. Power was given to the court of Directors to create new provinces.
3. The Law member became a full member of the council.
4. The Legislative council of the governor general was to have 12 members.
5. The governor general could veto the bills by the legislative council.

Significance: The Charter Act was indicative of the fact that the rule of the company would soon come to an end.

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UNIT 5, Lesson 4

Short answer type

The Queen's proclamation of 1858

This proclamation is a great land mark in the history of India. Lord Canning, the Viceroy of India, announced this proclamation at the Darbar held at Allahabad on 1st November 1858.

The main objective of this proclamation was to remove the fear of unproductive, fearful and suspicious outlook of the Indians.

It contained the following facts:

1. The English government decided to take up the administration of the landed possession in India from the hands of the East India Company.
2. It was informed that the treaties signed between the native Indian rulers and East India company will be followed without any changes.
3. The high esteem, rights and attitudes of the native rulers will be recognized and regarded.
4. No further steps will be taken to expand the landed possessions in India.
5. The Indians will not be disregarded or ill-treated or avoided of getting any job on the basis of their caste or religion or traditional way of life.
6. The British government will not interfere in the religious rites and rituals, beliefs and faiths of India.
7. Steps will be taken to improve the industries and to protect the welfare of India.
8. Public works, Indian Art and culture will be improved.
9. By various measures, peace, law and order will be maintained.