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Department of Employment and Training

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Topic : **Advent of European Invasion**

Expansion of Consolidation of British rule, Effect of British rule on socio - economics factors

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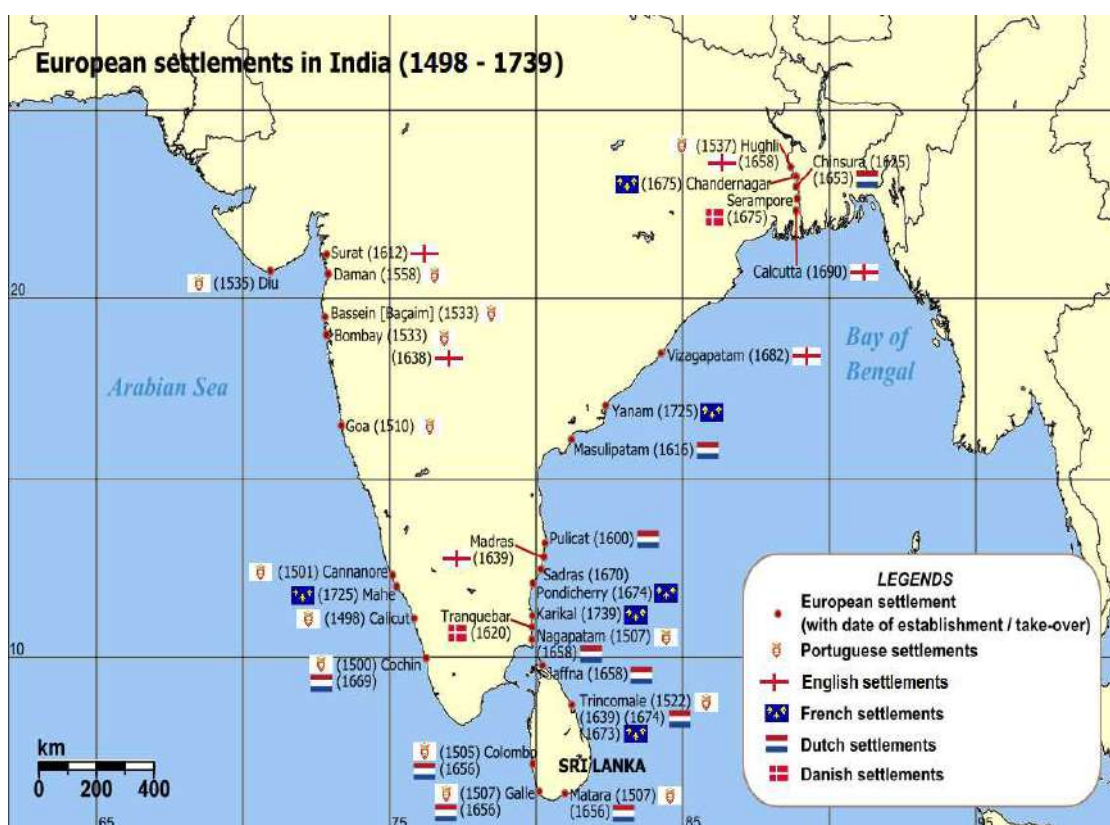
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ADVENT OF THE EUROPEAN

India had commercial contact with European countries from time immemorial.

With the arrival of Alexander the Great these relations became still more intimate. There was a great demand for Indian goods like silk, spices, muslin and handloom fabrics in Europe. India exported pepper, cloves, chillies, cinnamon, ginger, coconut, canesugar, indigo etc to western countries through three main trade routes.



The three important trade routes were,

- ❖ Through Afghanistan, Central Asia and the Caspian Sea and terminating at the Black Sea

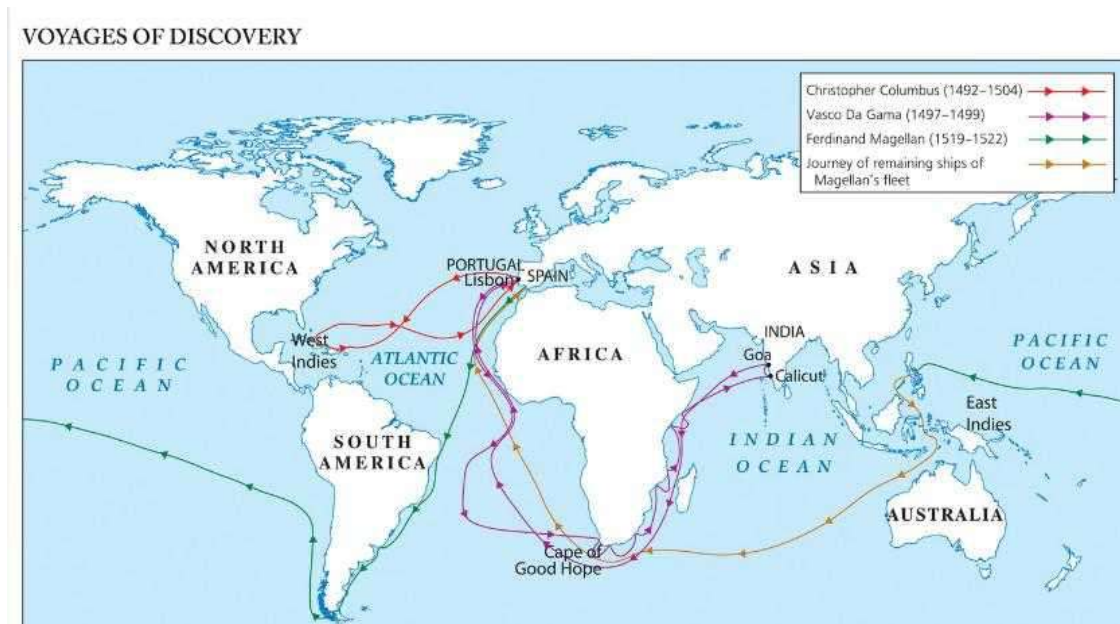
Coast. Through Persia and Syria leading to the port of Alexandria on the Mediterranean coast of Europe.

First Governor-General of India - William Bentinck

History & Culture of India

❖ The Sea route passing through the Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. But in 1453 A.D. the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople and troubled the European merchants. They blocked the land route through Afghanistan. The other two routes

- Prince Henry of Portugal encouraged voyages for the discovery of sea routes to India following which Bartholomeu Diaz reached Cape of Good Hope in 1498 AD
- Vasco da Gama discovered the cape route from Europe to India.



were also closed as a result of the Arab conquest in the 8th century A.D. So the Europeans were forced to discover a new sea route to India.

He reached port of Calicut on 17 May, 1498 and was received by the Hindu ruler of Calicut, Zamorin. This led to the

PORTUGUESE

- The Portuguese were the first to discover a new sea route to India
- Prince Henry of Portugal started a school for training sea men on scientific navigation.



establishment of trading station at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore.

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEAN

- ❖ Cochin (1502) was the early capital of the Portuguese in India, later on replaced by Goa.
- ❖ The first Governor of Portuguese in India was Francisco de Almeida (1505 – 09). He introduced '**The Policy of Blue Water**'.
- ❖ Alfonso d' Albuquerque (1509-15) becomes governor of the Portuguese in India in 1509. He captured Goa from the ruler of BijapurAdilshahi Sultan in 1510 and introduced the policy of imperialism.
- ❖ Alberquerque abolished Sati in his territory.
- ❖ Nino-da-Cunha (1529-38) transferred the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530.
- ❖ He acquired Diu and Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat (1535).
- ❖ Portuguese acquired Daman in 1559. They lost Hugly in 1631, during the reign of Shahjahan.
- ❖ In 1661, the Portuguese king gave Bombay to Charles II of England as dowry, for marrying his sister.
- ❖ tin Alfonso de Souza (1542 – 45).
- ❖ Gradually almost all of their territories were lost to Marathas

(Salsette and Bassein in 1739), Dutch and English.

- ❖ Only Goa, Diu and Daman remained with them until 1961.
- ❖ The Portuguese brought to India the cultivation of tobacco
- ❖ Vasco da Gama visited India three times and was buried at Fort Kochi
- ❖ Discovery of Brazil diverted their attention from India.

Important Portuguese to Visit India

✓ Vasco da Gama - 1498
✓ Alvarez Cabral - 1500
✓ LopoSoares – 1503
✓ Francisco de Almedia – Sept 1505
✓ Albuquerque -1509
✓ Nuno da Caunha – 1529
✓ Joa de castro - 1545

DUTCH

- ❖ Dutch United East India Company was formed in 1602 AD
- ❖ The Dutch East India Company established factories in India at Masulipatnam in 1605, Pulicat (1610), Surat (1616), Bimlipatnam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsura, Kasimbazar, Patna, Balasore, Nagapatnam and Cochin.

- ❖ They replaced the Portuguese as the most dominant power in European trade with East, including India, Pulicat was their main centre in India till 1690, after which Nagapatinam replaced it.
- ❖ Their final collapse came with their defeat by the English in the Battle of Sedera in 1759.
- ❖ 1623 Amboina massacre in Indonesia.

ENGLISH

- ❖ Before the establishment of the East India Company, John Mildenhall, an English merchant came to India over land route to trade with Indian Merchants in 1599.
- ❖ The English East India Company was formed by a group of merchants in 1599 known as Merchant Adventurers, Trading in to East-Indies
- ❖ On December 1600, Queen Elizabeth granted royal charter to a new body of merchants, who formed a new company under the name of The Company of Merchants of London

The Important French Governors in India

- ✓ Francois Martin (Died in 1706)
- ✓ Chevalisar Hebert (1708 -1713 , 1715 – 1718)
- ✓ Lenoir (1721-1723, 1726 – 1735)
- ✓ Benoit
- ✓ Dumas
- ✓ Dupleix
- ✓ Godeheu
- ✓ De leyrit

- ❖ In 1609, Captain Hawkins came to the court of Jahangir to seek permission to establish British presence in India, but met with failure.
- ❖ Sir Thomas Roe visited Jahangir's court (1615) as an ambassador of King James I to seek permission to trade in India and was successful in his mission.

Establishment of Factories (By British East India Company)

- ❖ First factory was built at Surat (1608). Surat was replaced by Bombay, acquired from Charles-II on lease as the headquarters on the West coast in 1687.
- ❖ In 1639, obtained Madras from Raja of Chandragiri with permission to build a fortified factory, which was named **Fort St George**.

- ❖ In 1690, Job Charnock, established a factory at Sutanati and the Zamindari of three villages Sutanati, Kalikata and Govindpur were acquired by the British (1698). These three villages grew as city of Calcutta.
- ❖ The factory at Sutanati was fortified and named Fort William in 1700.
- ❖ In 1717, John Surman obtained royal firman from Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar. This firman is also called the Magna Carta of the British rule in India as it gave large concessions to the company.

DANES

- ❖ The Danes arrived in India in 1616. They established settlement at Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu) in 1620 and Serampore (Bengal) in 1676. Serampore was their headquarters.
- ❖ They were forced to sell their settlements to British in 1845.

FRENCH

- ❖ The French East India Company was formed in 1664 by Colbert

French Settlements in India

- ✓ Surat – 1667
- ✓ MasuliPatnam – 1669
- ✓ Pondicherry – 1673
- ✓ Chandrangar
- ✓ Balasore
- ✓ Qosim bazar

under state patronage during the reign of Louis XIV.

- ❖ The first French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron in 1668, later Maracara setup a factory at Masulipatnam in 1669.
- ❖ They occupied Mahe, Yanam and Karaikal.
- ❖ A small village was acquired from the Muslim governor of Valikondapuram by **Francois Martin** and Bellanger de Lespinay in 1673.
- ❖ The village developed into Pondicherry and its first governor was Franco's Martin.
- ❖ The Governors, Lenoir and Dumas revived the French power in India between, 1720–42 and the Anglo-French conflict stated with the arrival of Governor Duplex in 1742, and resulting in their final defeat in India.

The Advent of the Europeans

<i>Company</i>	<i>Established in</i>	<i>Head quarters</i>
Portuguese East India Company	1498AD	Cochin (1510), Goa (1530-1961)
Dutch United East India Company	1602 AD	East Coast loramandelPulict (1690) Bengal Hoogli (1655)
English East India Company	1600 AD	West Coast : Surat (1608 – 87) Bombay (from 1687) East Coast : Coromandel, Masulipatnam (1611- 14) Bengal : Under Madras (upto 1700) Calcutta (from 1700)
Danish East India Company	1616 AD	Serampur (Bengal) (1676 – 1845)
French Eat India Company	1664 AD	Surat (1668 – 1673), Pondicherry (1673 – 1754)

The first Indian to join the ICS- SatyendraNath Tagore

THE RISE OF AUTONOMOUS STATES

BENGAL

MurshidQuli Khan (1717-27)

- ❖ He was appointed as Bengal's Diwan in AD 1700, as Naib Subedar (deputy governor) in AD 1713 and later as Subedar (governor) in AD 1717 by Farrukhsiyar
- ❖ He was made Governor of Bengal (1717) and Orissa (1719). He transferred the capital of Bengal from Dacca to Murshidabad. He died in 1727.

Shuja-ud-din (1727 – 39)

- ❖ He was granted Governorship of Bihar by Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah Rangeela, later as the Nawab of Bengal ruled over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Sarfaraj Khan (1739 – 40)

- ❖ Alivardi Khan deposed and killed Shuja-ud-din's son, Sarfaraj Khan and made himself Nawab.

Alivardi Khan (AD 1740 – 56)

- ❖ Alivardi Khan bribed Muhammad Shah Rangeela and legalized his

position by receiving a firman from him. He prevented fortification by English and by French at Calcutta and Chandranagar respectively.

- ❖ He refused to pay any tribute to the Mughal emperor when the later demanded (1746).

Siraj-ud-Daula (1756 – 57)

- ❖ He prohibited the English from fortifying their factories at Calcutta but on their refusal to comply with his orders, he seized the English factory at Kasimbazar (June 4, 1756) and then Calcutta (June 15, 1756).
- ❖ Black Hole Episode (June 20, 1756): According to Holwell (an Englishman), 146 English prisoners were confined during the night in a small room but only 23 survived the rest died of suffocation at night.
- ❖ Soon after which British conspired with some leading men of the Nawab's court (Mir Jafar) the Mir Bakshi, Manikchand – officer in charge of Calcutta,

Omichand – a rich merchant of Calcutta, Jagat Seth – the famous banker of Bengal, and Rai Durlabh and Khadim Khan – important nobles).

- ❖ The Battle of Plassey (a place on the banks of the Bhagirathi) took place on June 23, 1757. This battle saw the treachery of Mir Jafar and Rai Durlabh; bravery of a small force under Mohanlal and Mir Madan; desertion of the Nawab's forces and escape of Siraj and his capture and execution by Miran (son of Mir Jafar).

Mir Jafar (AD 1757 – 60)

- ❖ He is also known as the **Jackal** of Clive.
- ❖ He granted the right of free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Zamindari of the 24 Parganas to the British. His reign saw the beginning of the drain of wealth from India to Britain. He made futile efforts to replace the English by the Dutch, but the Dutch were defeated by the English at Bedara in 1759.

Mir Qasim (1760 – 63)

- ❖ He granted the zamindari of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong to the British. He transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr (1762). He stopped the misuse of dastaks (free passes allowed to the company).
- ❖ During his reign the Battle of Buxar (October 22, 1764) was fought between the British and the three allies (Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daula of Awadh and Shah Alam II). This battle ended in the defeat of the allies by the British forces under Major Hector Munro.

Mir Jafar (1763 – 65)

- ❖ He was reinstated in 1763 by the British, he died in 1765

Najim-ud-daula (1765 – 72)

- ❖ Najim, son of Mir Jafar, was made the Nawab in 1765 and remained a puppet in the hands of the British during the period of 'Dual System of Government'. In 1772, he was pensioned off when the company took over the direct charge of Bengal.

AWADH (1722 – 1856)

Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk

(1722-39)

- ❖ Emperor Muhammad Shah appointed him as Governor of Awadh.
- ❖ He Committed suicide in 1739

Safdar Jung (1739 – 54)

- ❖ He was appointed as Wazir of the Mughal Empire. From 1748 the Nawab came to be known as Nawab Wazir.

Shuja-ud-daula (1754 – 75)

- ❖ He was involved in the Battle of Buxar (1764) in which he lost Allahabad and Kara.
- ❖ He met Warren Hastings and concluded the Treaty of Benares.
- ❖ He defeated the Rohillas with the help of the British, and annexed Rohilkhand to Awadh in 1774.

Asaf –ud-daula (1775 – 97)

- ❖ Treaty of Faizabad (1775) was signed by him and the British.
- ❖ He was followed by **Wazir Ali, Saadat Khan, Saadat Ali and Wazid Ali Shah.**

- ❖ Saadat Ali signed subsidiary treaty with Lord Wellesley in November 1801.
- ❖ During the regime Wazid Ali Shah, Awadh was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in February 1856 and pensioned off and deported to Calcutta.

HYDERABAD

Nizam –ul-MulkAsaf Jah

(1724 – 48)

- ❖ Founded by Nizam-ul-MulkAsaf Jah in AD 1724.
- ❖ His original name was Chinglick Khan but emperor Farrukhsiyar conferred on him the title of 'Khan-i-Duran' and later 'Nizam-ul-Mulk'.
- ❖ Carnatic was one of the Subah of Deccan hence it was under Nizam of Hyderabad.
- ❖ Nizam of Hyderabad became independent of Delhi and deputy Governor of Carnatic made himself independent of Hyderabad, hence assumed the title 'Nawab of Carnatic'.

◆.....◆
Nasir Jung (1748 – 50)

- ❖ He was defeated by Muzaffar Jung.

Muzaffar Jung (1750 – 51)

- ❖ He acceded the throne with help of the French. His rule came to an abrupt end with his accidental death.

Salabat Jung (1751 – 60)

- ❖ He came to throne with the help of the French.
- ❖ Other Nizams were Nizam Ali (1760 – 1803), Sikandar Jah (1803 – 29), Nasir-ud-daula (1829 – 57), Afjal-ud-daula (1857 – 69), Mahabat Ali Khan (1869 – 1911) and Osaman Ali Khan (1911 – 49).
- ❖ Nizam Ali concluded subsidiary treaty with the English in AD 1798, becoming the first state to do so.
- ❖ Nizams were great patron of art, culture and literature. They built Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad and Chow Mahalla Palace.
- ❖ It was in September 1948, with the efforts of Sardar Vallabhai Patel that by Operation Polo, Indian military was successful in

merging of Hyderabad with the Indian Union.

CARNATIC

Saadatullah Khan

- ❖ Foundation of the autonomous state of Carnatic (which was earlier one of the subahs or provinces of the Mughals in the Deccan) with Arcot as its capital in the 1720's by Saadatullah Khan (who was its governor and was nominally under the control of the nizam of Hyderabad).
- ❖ Succession of Dost Ali (nephew of Saadutullah) as the nawab; his murder by the Marathas in 1740; succession of Safdar Ali (son of Dost Ali) and his murder by a relative – all these events invited the intervention of the Nizam in the affairs of the Carnatic. The latter appointed Anwar-ud-din as the Nawab of the Carnatic (1743).
- ❖ Chanda Sahib came to the throne by murdering Anwar-ud-din in 1749 with the help of the French, but he was also killed by an ally of the British, who placed the son of Anwar, Muhammad Ali, on the

throne in 1752. Lord Wellesley pensioned off the last Nawab of Carnatic and annexed it in 1801.

THE MYSORE

- ❖ Mysore became independent under the Hindu Wodeyar Dynasty in 1565 after the fall of Vijayanagar Empire. Between AD 1731 and 1734 the two brothers, Devaraja (dalwai or commander in chief) and Nanjaraja (sarvadhikari or controller of revenue and finance) usurped the power in the state and became the de facto rulers.

Haider Ali (1761 – 82)

- ❖ Haider Ali started his career as a soldier in Mysore state, promoted as Commander-in-Chief and later as Faujadar at Dindigul.
- ❖ He defended Srirangapatnam (capital of Mysore) against the Marathas in AD 1759 and was rewarded by conferring the title of FatehHaider Bahadur (brave victorious lion) on him by Nanjaraja.
- ❖ In 1761, he overthrew Nanjaraja and established his authority over

Mysore. He established a modern Arsenal in Dindigul.

- ❖ He allied with the French and the Nizam and gave a crushing defeat to the English in the First Anglo-Mysore War (AD 1767-69) and forced them to conclude a humiliating treaty, Treaty of Madras, in April 1769.
- ❖ He died on December 7, 1782 during the course of the Second Anglo-Mysore war.

Tipu Sultan (1782 – 99)

- ❖ Succeeded Haider Ali. He planted Tree of Liberty at Srirangapatnam and become a member of Jacobian Club.
- ❖ He fought the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92) and the fourth Anglo Mysore War (1799) and died while fighting the British.
- ❖ He died in 1799 fighting at the gates of Srirangapatnam during 4th Anglo-Mysore War.
- ❖ He was tolerant and enlightened in his approach toward other



religion. He gave money for the construction of image of goddess Sarda on the Shrinageri temple.

- ❖ The famous temple of Sri Rangnath was situated barely a hundred yards from his place.
- ❖ He sent ambassadors to France, Turkey, Iran, Peru and Afghanistan to develop foreign trade.

PUNJAB

THE SIKHSIM

Guru Nanak (AD 1469 – 1539)

- ❖ Born in Talwandi, he was the first Sikh Guru and established Nanak Panth.
- ❖ He was contemporary to Ibrahim Lodi and Babur

Guru Angad (AD 1539 – 52)

- ❖ Invented Gurumukhi Script for Punjabi language and regularized langar system.

Guru Amardas (AD 1552 – 74):

- ❖ Divided his spiritual empire into 22 parts called Manjis which was put under the charge of a Sikh. Mughal Emperor Akbar visited him.

Guru Ramdas (AD 1575 – 81):

- ❖ Founded the city of Amritsar. He dug a tank (sarovar) and constructed Harmandir Sahib in the midst of the tank.
- ❖ He made the post of Guru hereditary.

Guru Arjun Dev (AD 1581 – 1606)

- ❖ He compiled the Adi Granth. Completed the construction of Amritsar and founded the city of Taran and Kartarpur. He was executed by Jahangir.

Guru Har Govind Rai (AD 1606 – 45):

- ❖ Transformed Sikhs into warrior class and defeated Mughal army at Sangrama.
- ❖ Fortified Amritsar and built a Kal Takht at Golden Temple.
- ❖ Took the title of 'Padshah' and founded the city of Kiratpur in Kashmir.

Guru Har Rai (AD 1645 - 61):

- ❖ He met Dara Shikoh, son of Aurangzeb.

Guru Har Kishan (AD 1661 – 64):

- ❖ Ram Raya established separate seat of Guru at Dehradun.

The first man to introduce printing press in India- James Hicky

Guru Teg Bahadur

(AD 1664 – 75):

- ❖ Executed by Aurangzeb at Delhi, Sis Ganj Gurudwara marks the site of his martyrdom.

Guru Gobind Singh

(AD 1675 – 1708):

- ❖ Born in Patna, He organized a community of warriors called Khalsa (Baisakhi Day, 1699) summoned the assembly of Sikhs at Anantpur and 5 persons were selected (Panj Piaras) who took the water of immortality.
- ❖ The Sikhs were required to keep 5 k's viz Kesh, Kripan, Kachcha, Kanga and Kara. He compiled Dasween Padshahka Granth. He was stabbed to death by a Pathan in 1708.

Maharaja Ranjeet Singh

(1792 – 1839):

- ❖ Born to the chief of the Sukerchakia in 1780 at Gujranwala, he founded the Sikh rule in Punjab. He occupied

Lahore in 1799 and made it his capital.

- ❖ He annexed Amritsar (1802), Ludhiana, Kangra, Multan, attacked Kashmir and Peshawar.
- ❖ The treaty of Amritsar was formally signed on April 25, 1809 with British.
- ❖ Meeting between Ranjit Singh and Lord Bentinck took place in 1831.
- ❖ Conclusion of the Tripartite Treaty by Ranjit with Lord Auckland (Governor General of India) and Shah Shuja (1838) to invade Afghanistan and to place Shah Shuja on its throne was followed by the outbreak of the First Afghan War (1838-42). But Ranjit refused to permit the British troops to march through his territory during the war.
- ❖ **Successors of Ranjit Singh** Kharaksingh (1839 – 40); Naunihal Singh (1840), Shersingh (1841 – 43), Dalipsingh (1843 – 49).

The first Indian Commander-in-Chief of India- General

EXPANSION & CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

ANGLO-FRENCH OR CARNATIC WARS

First Carnatic War (AD 1746– 48)

Cause

- ❖ Capture of the French ships by the English navy under Barnet (1745) and retaliation of the French under Dupleix by the capture of Madras (1746).

Course

- ❖ Refusal of the French to obey the Nawab (Anwar-ud-din) and the battle between the forces of the Nawab (10,000) and the French (around 1,000) at St. Thome which resulted in a severe defeat to the Nawab.
- ❖ The war ended with Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) which also ended the Austrian war of succession and restoration of Madras to the English by the French.

Second War (AD 1749 – 54)

Cause

- ❖ The French supported Chanda Sahib to become the Nawab and the English wanted to install Muhammad Ali as the Nawab.

Course

- ❖ After initial victory of French, ultimately Robert Clive emerged victorious and Chanda Sahib was beheaded.
- ❖ Placement of Muhammad Ali on the throne of the Carnatic.
- ❖ War ended with Treaty of Pondicherry / Treaty of Godehu.
- ❖ Hero of Arcot – Robert Clive
- ❖ Treaty of Pondicherry – 1755

Third War (AD 1758 – 63)

Cause

- ❖ Outbreak of the Seven Year's War in Europe in 1756, the capture of Chandranagore by Clive and Watson (1757) in Bengal and the arrival of Count de Lally to retrieve the position of the French in India (1758).

Course

- ❖ French Governor Count de Lally captured Fort St. David.
- ❖ After the series of conflicts the English Army under General Eyre Coote decisively defeated the French forces at Wandiwash (a fort in the Carnatic state) on January 22, 1760.
- ❖ The treaty of Paris (AD 1763) brought seven years war to an end. According to this treaty, Pondicherry and some other French settlements were returned to the French.
- ❖ Hero of Wandiwash - Sir Eyre Coote.

BATTLE OF PLASSEY

(23RD JUNE, 1757)

- ❖ Under firman of 1717, the company had rights to import or export their goods in Bengal without paying tax and right to issue passes or dastaks. Dastaks were misused for private trade by company servants.
- ❖ In 1756, Siraj-ud-daula seized the English factory at Kasimbazar and marched to Calcutta and occupied Fort William. Black hole tragedy



took place. Robert Clive recovered Calcutta and Treaty of Alinagar was signed on 2nd January, 1757.

- ❖ Battle of Plassey on 23rd June, 1757-English won the battle against Siraj-ud-daula, and compelled the nawab to concede all the demand.
- ❖ Mirjafar, (Mir Bakhsi), Manick Chand, Officer incharge of

Impact of Plassey and Buxar

Victory of Plassey laid the foundation of British rule in India and made them a powerful factor in Bengal Politics.

Victory of Buxar established English supremacy over whole of North India as the emperor of Hindustan was defeated.

Calcutta Omichand, rich Sikh merchant Jagat Seth, banker Khadim Khan commander of

Nawab's army all were on English side.

- ❖ Mir Madan and Mohan Lal, nawab's soldiers fought bravely.
- ❖ Nawab was killed by Mir Jafar's son Miran.

BATTLE OF BUXAR

(22ND OCTOBER 1764)

- ❖ Mir Jafar granted free trade right to the company in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- ❖ In 1760, Mir Jafar was replaced by his son-in-law, Mir Qasim.
- ❖ Mir Qasim (1760 – 64) ceded Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong. He shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr.
- ❖ Mir Qasim soon revolted as he was angry with the British for misusing dastaks (free duty asses).
- ❖ He formed an alliance with Nawab of Awadh, Suja-ud-daula and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam-II and fought with the British army at Buxar on 22, October 1764.
- ❖ Mir Jafar was again put on throne by the Britishers.
- ❖ On Mir Jafar's death, his son Nizam-ud-daulah was placed on

the throne and he signed a treaty on 20th February, 1765 by which the Nawab was to disband most of his army and to administer Bengal through a Deputy Subedar nominated by the company.

- ❖ Robert Clive became the 1st Governor of Bengal in 1765.
- ❖ After the Battle of Buxar, the company gave Shah Alam-II a subsidiary of Rs.26 lakh and secured Diwani of Kara and Allahabad.

Governor of Bengal

<i>Robert Olice (First Administration)</i>	1757-60
<i>Holwell (officiating)</i>	1760
<i>Banst hart</i>	1760- 65
<i>Robert clive (seland Administration)</i>	1765 – 67
<i>Verelst</i>	1767 – 69
<i>Cartier</i>	1769 – 72
<i>Warrem Hastings</i>	1772 -74

Treaty of Allahabad (August 1765)

- ❖ English got the Diwani right (right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- ❖ The dual Government of Bengal was established in 1765 where in the company got the right to collect revenue but the Nizamright

(administration) was with the Nawab.

- ❖ Warren Hastings ended the dual system of Government in 1772.

CONQUEST OF MYSORE STATE

First Anglo-Mysore War(1766-69)

Causes

- ❖ Haider's ambition to drive the British away from the Carnatic and finally from India and the British realization of the threat posed to them by Haider.
- ❖ Haider Ali defeated the British, and the Treaty of Madras was signed.

Course

- ❖ Haider played a diplomatic game, bought the Marathas, allured the Nizam with territorial gains and together with the latter launched an attack on British.
- ❖ The panic stricken Madras Government was forced to sign a humiliating treaty (Treaty of Madras) on 4 April, 1769.

Second Anglo-Mysore War

(1780 – 84)

Cause

- ❖ Mutual distrust and refusal of the English to fulfil the terms of the defensive treaty with Haider.

- ❖ Outbreak of hostilities between the English and the French (an ally of Haider) during the American War of Independence.

Course

- ❖ Warren Hastings attacked French port Mahe which was in Hyder Ali's territory.
- ❖ Hyder Ali led a joint front with Nizam and Maratha and captured Arcot. In 1781, Hyder Ali was defeated at Porto Novo by Eyre Coot.
- ❖ Treaty of Mangalore (1784) was signed by Tipu sultan and Lord Macarfeny (Governor of Madras) ended the war.

Third Anglo-Mysore War

(AD 1790 – 92)

Cause

- ❖ The growing power of Mysore and the success of Tipu in strengthening his position by undertaking various internal reforms made the British, the Marathas and the Nizam apprehensive.
- ❖ Lord Cornwallis worked on the anti-Tipu suspicion of the Nizam and the Marathas and arranged a



Triple Alliance (AD 1790) with them against Tipu.

remove the threat from Tipu once for all.

Course

- ❖ Success of Cornwallis in surrounding Srirangapatnam after some initial setbacks.
- ❖ The End of the war with the signing of the treaty of Srirangapatnam.

- ❖ Arthur Wellesley attacked Tipu who died while fighting.

Course

- ❖ The war against Tipu began in 1799 and he was defeated first by Stuart at Sedaseer (5th March) and then by General Harris at Malvelley (27th March).
- ❖ The English captured Srirangapatnam and Tipu died defending his capital.
- ❖ Signing of a subsidiary treaty by the new Raja with British (1799).
- ❖ 1831, Bentick took over the administration of Mysore because of misgovernment by its ruler, 1881 Ribon restored it.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

(AD 1799)

Cause

- ❖ Desire of Tipu to avenge his humiliating defeat and the terms imposed on him by the British and his success in making Mysore strong once again.
- ❖ Determination of Lord Wellesley (the new governor general) to

War Between Haider Ali and English British Commander

Battle of Changana	Colonel Smith	Indecisive
Battle of Vaniambadi	Colonel Smith (Dec. 1767)	Indecisive
Battle of Mulbagal	Colonel Smith (Oct. 1768)	Indecisive
Battle of Ariyalur	Colonel Smith (Nov 1768)	Indecisive
Battle of Porto Novo	Sir Eyre Coote (July , 1781)	English won
Battle of Pollilore	Sir Eyre Coote (Sep 1781)	English won
Battle of Sholingur	Sir Eyre Coote (Oct 1781)	English won

ANGLO-MARATHA WARS

First War (1775 – 82)

Cause

- ❖ Struggle for power among the Marathas (between Sawai Madhav Rao, supported by the Nana Phadnis and Raghunath Rao, uncle of Madhav Rao).
- ❖ Treaty of Surat (1775), British Vs Raghunanda Rao.
- ❖ Treaty of purander (1776), English Vs Nana Pradnavis

Course

- ❖ English favoured Raghunath Rao to become the Peshwa but were defeated and signed the convention of Wadgaon.
- ❖ British later signed Treaty (1782) of Salbai renouncing the cause of Raghunath Rao.

Second War (1803 – 05)

Cause

- ❖ Wellesley's aggressive policy of interference in the internal affairs of the Marathas – his desire to impose Subsidiary Alliance on the Marathas.

- ❖ The Peshwas signed the Treaty of Bassein (1802) which was a treaty for subsidiary alliance.
- ❖ Defeat of the combined forces of Scindia and Bhonsle by the British under Arthur Wellesley at Assaye and Argaon in 1803 and the conclusion of Subsidiary Treaties with them.
- ❖ The war resulted in the company becoming the paramount power in India.

Third War (1817 – 19)

Cause

- ❖ Resentment of the Marathas against the loss of their freedom to the British.

Course

- ❖ Dethronement of the Peshwa (he was pensioned off and sent to Bithur near Kanpur) and the annexation of all his territories by the British (the creation of the Bombay Presidency).
- ❖ A subsidiary treaty with Holkar known as the "Treaty of Mandsor" was signed.

PESHWA

<i>Balaji Vishwanath</i>	1713 – 20
<i>Baji Rao I</i>	1720 – 40
<i>Balaji Baji Rao</i>	1740 – 61
<i>Madhav Rao I</i>	1761-1772 (Nana Saheb)
<i>Narain Rao</i>	1772 – 74
<i>Madhav Rao II</i>	1774 -95
<i>Baji Rao II</i>	1796 -1898
<i>The last peshwa died on 14 January 1851 at Bithur.</i>	

- ❖ Sikh were defeated, 'Treaty of Lahore' ended the war.
- ❖ 9th March 1846 Treaty of Bhairawal – 16th Dec 1846.

Second War (1848 – 49)

Cause

- ❖ Desire of the Sikh army to avenge their humiliation of the first war.

Course

- ❖ Final defeat of the Sikhs by Gough in the Battle of Gujarat (a town near the Chenab) in 1849, and the surrender of Sher Singh and other Sikh chiefs and the army in 1849.
- ❖ Dalhousie annexed Punjab. Sir John Lawrence became the first commissioner of Punjab.

ANGLO-SIKH WARS

- ❖ Began after the death of Ranjit Singh in 1839.

First War (1845 – 46)

Cause

- ❖ Anarchy in Punjab after the death of Ranjit; Murder of three rulers (Kharak Singh, Nao Nihal Singh and Sher Singh) within six years (1839 – 45); succession of Dalip Singh (five year old son of Ranjit) (1845); absence of any control over the army (Khalsa).

Course

- ❖ Defeat of the Sikh army at Mudki, at Ferozpur, at Aliwal and Sobroan.

ANGLO-BURMESE WARS

- ❖ Burma was united by King Aloung Paya between 1752 – 60
- ❖ His successor Bodopaya repelled many Chinese invasion and conquered the states of Arakan and Manipur (1813).

First War (1824 - 26)

- ❖ Lord Amherst declared war against Burma and the state was attacked by both land and sea route.

History & Culture of India

- ❖ In 1824, British Indian authority declared war on Burma and occupied Rangoon and reached the capital Ava, peace came in 1826 by Treaty of Yandabo.

Second War (1852 - 56)

- ❖ The main reason behind the conflict was the oppression of English merchants settled in Burma by Burmese officials at Rangoon.
- ❖ Annexation of Pegu, the capital province only remained free.

Third War (1885 - 86)

- ❖ The Burmese King Theebaw allowed trade concessions to the French and imposed fine on English East India Company and arrested its officials.
- ❖ British attacked over Burma and Thibaw surrendered. In 1935, Burma was separated from India. Movement of Burma gained them independence on 4th January 1948.

ANGLO-AFGHAN WARS

First War (1839 – 42)

Cause

- ❖ Dost Mohammad asked for the help of English in order to win

Peshawar from Ranjith Singh. Lord Auckland rejected his proposal. Dost Mohammad then accepted the Friendship of the French.

- ❖ Auckland sent an English mission under Alexander Burns which was in turn, rejected by Afghan Chief.

Course

- ❖ In 1839, British replaced Dost Muhammad by placing Shah Shuja.
- ❖ British faced a popular revolt but were able to re-occupy Kabul. However, they had to restore the throne to Dost Muhammad. British occupied Kabul in 1842.

Second War (1878 – 80)

Cause

- ❖ Sher Ali, the Afghan Chief rejected the English Missions sent by Lord Lytton under Sir Lewis Pelly and Sir Neville Chamberlain but accepted the Russian mission led by Stolietoff.

Course

British attacked Afghanistan during the period of Sher Ali. Sher Ali was defeated by Lord Lytton and his sons

Course

❖ He invaded the British territories

War	Years	Place	Place Treaty	Year
First Carnatic war	1746 – 48	Fort St. David St. Thome	Treaty of Aux – la Chappell	1748
Second Carnatic War	1748 – 54			
Third Carnatic War	1758 -63	Wandiwash	Treaty of paris	1763
First Anglo – Mysore War	1767 -69	Arcot	Treaty of Madras	1769
Second Anglo Mysore War	1780 -84	Arcotporlo Novo	Treaty of Mangalore	1784
Third Anglo Mysore war	1790 – 92	Travancore SrirangaPatnam	Treaty of Sriranga Patnam	1792
Fourth Anglo Mysore war	1799	SrirangaPatnam	Tipu Sultan was killed	
Anglo – Gorkha War	1814 – 16		Treaty of Sagauli	1816
First Anglo Burmesc war	1826		Treaty of Yanda boo	1826
First Anglo Sikh War	1845 – 46	Mudki; Ferozshah; Buddiwal	Treaty of Lahore	1846
Second Anglo Sikh war	1848 – 49	Ramnagar; Chillianwal and Gujarat	Punjab war annexed	

signed the Treaty of Gandamas (Yakub Khan). British adopted the principle of non-interference.

Third War (1919 - 21)

Cause

❖ In 1919 Habibullah, the Amir of Afghanistan was murdered and his son, Ammanullah tried to declare his independence from British regency.

on the instigation of the German agent but was defeated.

❖ Treaty of Rawalpindi was signed according to which Amirs were now free to pursue their policy within their territory and their annual subsidy was stopped.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL POLICY

- ❖ The gradual under development of India has been traced through three stages of British colonialism by R.C Dutta.

Phases of Economic Policy – Early Phase (1600 – 1757)

- ❖ East India Company was purely a trading company dealing with import of goods and precious metals into India and export of spices and textiles.

Mercantile Phase (1757 – 1813)

- ❖ They imposed their own price which had no relation with the cost of production.
- ❖ The company used its political power and monopolized trade and dictated terms to the weavers of Bengal.
- ❖ The company used revenue of Bengal to finance exports of Indian goods.

Industrial Phase (1813 – 1858)

- ❖ The British mercantile industrial capitalist class exploited India as Industrial revolution in Britain completely transformed Britain's economy.
- ❖ Charter Act of 1813 allowed 'one way free trade' for British citizens resulting in Indian markets flooded with cheap and machine made imported goods from Britain.
- ❖ Indians not only lost their foreign markets but their Indian markets also.

1858 Onwards: Finance Imperialism

- ❖ This phase saw export of capital from India and also chains of British controlled banks, export import firms and managing agency houses.
- ❖ Exploitation through Railways is a best example of finance imperialism.

The first Indian Air Chief Marshal- Subroto Mukherjee

Economic Committees/Commissions

Lord Lansdown (1888-1894)	Harshell Committee	1893	Hershell	To give suggestion regarding currency
Lord Lansdown (1888-1894)	Opium Commission	1893	-----	To investigate about the effect of opium on health
Lord Elgin (1894- 1899)	Henry Fowler	1898	H. Fowler	To gives suggestion currency
Lord Curzon (1899-1905)	Irrigation Commission	1901	Sir Wolvin Scott Monkinj	To plan for the expenditure on irrigation
Lord Hardinge (1910-1916)	Maclagon Committee	1914- 1915	Maclagon	To advise for cooperative finances
Lord Irwin (1926- 1931)	Linlithgow commission	1928	-----	To study the problem in agriculture (Report by Linlithgow)
Lord Irwin (1926- 1931)	Whitelay Commission	1929	J.H. Whitelay	To study the condition of labour in Industries and gardens
Lord Wellington (1931-1936)	Indian Measurement Committee	1935	Lary Hamand	To arrange for inclusion of labour in Federal Assembly
Lord Linlithgow (1936-1943)	National Planning Committee	1938	Jawaharlal Nehru	To Prepare economic plan

Drain of Wealth Theory

❖ **Dadabhai Naoroji** first cited the drain of wealth theory in his book titled **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**.

❖ RC Dutt blamed the British policy for Indian economic ills in his book **Economic History of India**.

❖ Drain of wealth began in 1757 after Battle of Plassey. In

1765, the company acquired the diwani rights of Bengal and began the purchase of Indian goods out of

“Drain of Wealth” refers to a portion of National Product of India, which was not available for the consumption of its own people.

the revenue of Bengal and were known as company's exported them. These purchases investment.

Important famine in India

1770	Bengal
1866 -69	Orissa
1869-70	United Provinces
1872	Punjab, Rajasthan
1871	North Bihar
1876	Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bombay, United Provinces
1896- 97	North – West provinces, Oudh Bihar, Madras, Bombay, Punjab

Famine Commissions

Lord Lytton (1876-1880)	Famine Commission	1880	Richard Strachey	To give relief for famine strikers
Lord Elgin	Famine Commission	1897	James Lyall	To give suggestion on earlier
Lord Curzon (1899-1905)	Famine Commission	1900	Anthony McDonnell	To give the suggestion on earlier reports
Lord Wavell	Famine Commission	1943-44	John Woodhood	To investigate in the events of Bengal famine.

REVENUE

ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC POLICY OF

THE BRITISH

British Agrarian Policy

- ❖ It is a well-known fact that India is primarily an agricultural country.

- ❖ The overwhelming majority of its people depend on agriculture for sustenance.
- ❖ If the crop is good, prosperity prevails otherwise it leads to famine and starvation.
- ❖ Till the 18th century, there was a strong relation between

agriculture and cottage industries in India.

- ❖ India was not only ahead in the field of agriculture than most other countries but it also held a prominent place in the world in the field of handicrafts production.
- ❖ The British destroyed handicraft industry in the country while unleashing far-reaching changes in the country's agrarian structure by introducing new systems of land tenures and policies of revenue administration.
- ❖ India's national income, foreign trade, industrial expansion and almost every other dominion of economic activity, depended on the country's agriculture.
- ❖ The British policies revolved around getting maximum income from land without caring much about the interests of the Indian cultivators.
- ❖ They abandoned the age-old system of revenue administration and adopted in their place a ruthless policy of revenue collection.
- ❖ After their advent, the British

principally adopted three land tenures.

- ❖ Roughly 19 per cent of the total area under the British rule, i.e., Bengal, Bihar, Banaras, division of the North Western Provinces and northern Karnatak, were brought under the **Zamindari System** or the **Permanent Settlement**.
- ❖ The second revenue system, called the **Mahalwari Settlement**, was introduced in about 30 per cent of the total area under British rule i.e., in major parts of the North Western Provinces, Central Provinces and the Punjab with some variations.
- ❖ **The Ryotwari System** covered about 51 per cent of the area under British rule comprising part of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Assam and certain other parts of British India.

Land Revenue System

- ❖ It is appropriate to recall that Warren Hastings introduced the annual lease system of auctioning the land to the highest bidder. It created chaos in the revenue administration.
- ❖ Cornwallis at the time of his

appointment was instructed by the Directors to find a satisfactory and a permanent solution to the problems of the land revenue system in order to protect the interests of both the Company and the cultivators.

❖ It obliged the Governor-General to make a thorough enquiry into the usage, tenures and rents prevalent in Bengal.

❖ The whole problem occupied Lord Cornwallis for over three years and after a prolonged discussion with his colleagues like Sir John Shore and James Grant he decided to abolish the annual lease system and introduce a decennial (Ten years) settlement which was subsequently declared to be continuous.

❖ The main features of the Permanent Settlement were as follows:

- (i) The zamindars of Bengal were recognised as the owners of land as long as they paid the revenue to the East India Company regularly
- (ii) The amount of revenue that

the zamindars had to pay to the Company was firmly fixed and would not be raised under any circumstances. In other words the Government of the East India Company got 89% of the revenue leaving the rest to the Zamindars.

(iii) The ryots became tenants since they were considered the tillers of the soil.

(iv) This settlement took away the administrative and judicial functions of the zamindars.

❖ The Permanent Settlement of Cornwallis was bitterly criticised on the point that it was adopted with 'undue haste'.

❖ The flagrant defect of this arrangement was that no attempt was made ever either to survey the lands or to assess their value.

❖ The assessment was made roughly on the basis of accounts of previous collections and it was done in an irregular manner.

❖ The effects of this system both on the zamindars and ryots were disastrous. As the revenue fixed

by the system was too high, many zamindars defaulted on payments.

- ❖ Their property was seized and distress sales were conducted leading to their ruin. The rich zamindars who led luxurious lives left their villages and migrated to towns.
- ❖ They entrusted their rent collection to agents who exacted all kinds of illegal taxes besides the legal ones from the ryots.
- ❖ This had resulted in a great deal of mystery amongst the peasants and farmers.
- ❖ Therefore Lord Cornwallis' idea of building a system of benevolent land-lordism failed.
- ❖ Baden Powell remarks, "The zamindars as a class did nothing for the tenants".
- ❖ Though initially the Company gained financially, in the long run the Company suffered financial loss because land productivity was high, income from it was meagre since it was a fixed sum.
- ❖ It should be noted that in pre-British period a share on the crop was a fixed sum.
- ❖ Nevertheless, this system proved

to be a great boon to the zamindars and to the government of Bengal.

- ❖ It formed a regular income and stabilised the government of the Company. The zamindars prospered at the cost of the welfare of the tenants.

Ryotwari Settlement

- ❖ The Ryotwari system was introduced mainly in Madras, Berar, Bombay and Assam. Sir Thomas Munro introduced this system in the Madras Presidency.
- ❖ Under this settlement, the peasant was recognised as the proprietor of land.
- ❖ There was no intermediary like zamindar between the peasant and the government.
- ❖ So long as he paid the revenue in time, the peasant was not evicted from the land.
- ❖ Every peasant was held personally responsible for direct payment of land revenue to the government.
- ❖ However, in the end, this system also failed. Under this settlement it was certainly not possible to collect revenue in a systematic manner.

- ❖ The revenue officials indulged in harsh measures for non-payment or delayed payment.

Mahalwari Settlement

- ❖ In 1833, the Mahalwari settlement was introduced in the Punjab, the central provinces and parts of North Western provinces.
- ❖ Under this system the basic unit of revenue settlement was a village or a Mahal.
- ❖ As the village lands belonged jointly to the village community, the responsibility of paying the

revenue rested with the entire Mahal or the village community.

- ❖ So the entire land of the village was measured at the time of fixing the revenue.
- ❖ Though the Mahalwari system eliminated middlemen between the government and the village community and brought about improvement in irrigation facility, yet its benefit was largely enjoyed by the government.
- ❖ Indian Civil Services Act of 1861 was passed

BRITISH LAND REVENUE POLICY

<i>Land Revenue System</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Area</i>
Izardari/Farming System	Warren Hastings	1773	Bengal
Permanent Settlement	Sir John Shore (Governor General Lord Cornwallis)	1793	Bengal, Varanasi division of U.P., Bihar, North Karnataka and Orrisa
Ryotwari Settlement	Sir Thomas Munro & Charles Reed (Governor General Hastings)	1820	Madras, Coorg, East Bengal, Berar, Bombay and Assam.

Mahalwari Settlement	Holt Mackenzie & (Governor General William Bentinck)	1833	Punjab, Central Provinces, Upper Provinces including Agra, Avadh and Delhi.
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This was the precursor of much famous Indian Civil Service. Cornwallis introduced very attractive pay scales for the covenanted civil servants who entered into a covenant with the company's government

Evolution of Civil Services

❖ The Civil Services in India during British Rule went through constant experimentation and innovation. It has evolved meticulously by way of a series of legislations by the British authorities.

❖ **The Pitt's India Act of 1784**, established a Board of Commissioners to the company also called the 'Board of Control'.

❖ The Act placed the civil and Military Government of the company in due subordination of the Government in England.

❖ **Lord Cornwallis** introduced first major reforms in Civil Services. He was the one who introduced the category of covenanted and non-covenanted service in the company's bureaucracy.

❖ The covenanted was exclusive to the British then the European.

❖ In 1800, Lord Wellesley founded the **College of Fort William** at Calcutta for the purpose of training of new recruits to the covenanted services.

❖ As per **Charter Act 1853**, the services were open to all the citizens of British kingdom, including Indians. But, for all practical purposes the selection process remained highly biased against the entry of Indians.

❖ The main reasons for low representation of Indians in the services were the very low maximum age of eligibility for taking the entrance exam and the location of examination centre in England.

❖ In fact, after successive reductions the maximum age was reduced to 19 years from 21 years during the tenure of **Lord Lytton**.

❖ Facilitation of entry of Indians in the elite civil services remained one of the strongest demand of the early political agitations, so

much so that the first all India political association the *India Association* headed by Surendra Nath Bannerjee started the 'Civil Services Agitation' all over India

❖ Indian Civil Services Act of 1861 was passed

Administrative Committees/Commissions

Lord Dufferin (1884-1886)	Etkinson Commission	1886	Charles Etkinson	To involve more Indians in Civil Service
Lord Curzon (1899-1905)	Fraser Commission	1902	Fraser	To investigate the working of police
Lord Hardinge (1910-1916)	Royal Commission on Civil Service	1912	Lord Islinton	To give 25% high posts to Indian
Lord Reading (1921-1926)	Royal Commission	1924	Lord Lee	To remove defects of Civil Service
Lord Reading (1921-1926)	Sandhurst Committee	1926	Andrews Skeen	To suggest Indianizations of Indian army
Lord Irwin (1926-1931)	Butler Committee	1927	Hercourt Butler	To examine nature of crown relation with native States

Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian to Join Civil Services (1863).

The intellectual skill among the English educated middle class prompted a group of people to introspect about the backwardness of Indian society and the way and means to over come that. The zeal to eradicate these social evils and superstitions which had become part of the religious belief of 19th century India led to a series of Reform Movements.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL (1773 – 1833)

GOVERNOR-GENERALS OF BENGAL

Warren Hastings (1772-85)

- ❖ He became Governor of Bengal in 1772 and first Governor-General of Bengal in 1773, through the **Regulating Act**.
- ❖ He abolished the **dual system** of administration.
- ❖ Divided Bengal into districts and appointed collectors and other revenue officials.
- ❖ Established India's first Supreme Court at Calcutta.
- ❖ He founded **Asiatic Society of Bengal** with **William Jones** in **1784** and wrote introduction to the first English translation of the **Gita** by Charles Wilkins.
- ❖ Started **Diwani** and **Faujdariadalats** and the district level **Sadardiwani** and **Nizmatadalats** (appellate courts).
- ❖ He redefined Hindu and Muslim laws. A translation of code in Sanskrit appeared under the title 'code of Gentoo laws'.

- ❖ First **Anglo-Maratha War** during his period, which ended with **Treaty of Salbai**(1776-82).



- ❖ Second **Anglo-Mysore War** (1780-84), ended with **Treaty of Mangalore**.
- ❖ **Rohilla War** in 1774.
- ❖ **Pitts India Act**, 1784 and **Edmund Burke Bill**, 1783 was passed.
- ❖ Deprived **zamindar** of their judicial powers. Maintenance of records was made compulsory.
- ❖ **Impeachment** proceedings started against him in Britain on the charges of taking bribe. After a trial of 7 years, he was finally acquitted.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)

- ❖ First person to codify laws (1793). The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of justice.

- ❖ He started the **permanent settlement of Bengal**.
- ❖ He created the post of **District Judge**. He is called Father of Civil Services in India.



- ❖ Third Anglo-Mysore War and the **Treaty of Srirangapatnam**.
- ❖ He undertook police reforms.

Sir John Shore (1793-1798)

- ❖ He played an important role in planning the permanent settlement.
- ❖ Introduced First **Charter Act** (1793).
- ❖ Famous for his policy of non-interference.
- ❖ **Battle of Kharla** between Nizam and Marathas



Lord Wellesley (1798-1803)

- ❖ Introduced the system of Subsidiary alliance. Madras presidency was formed during his tenure.



- ❖ **Fourth Anglo-Mysore** war in 1799, Tipu Sultan died.
- ❖ First subsidiary treaty with Nizam of Hyderabad.
- ❖ Second Anglo-Maratha War.
- ❖ In 1800, he set up Fort William College in Calcutta. He was famously called as *Bengal Tiger*.
- ❖ He brought the Censorship of Press Act, 1799.

Subsidiary Alliance

- ❖ The subsidiary alliance system was used by Wellesley to bring Indian states within the orbit of British political power.



- ❖ Under this system, the ruler of the allying Indian state was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.

- ❖ British promised that they will not interfere in the internal affairs but this was a promise they seldom kept.
- ❖ It disarmed the Indian states and threw British protectorate over them.
- ❖ First to accept subsidiary alliance was **Nizam of Hyderabad** 1798, second Nawab of Awadh, 1801.
- ❖ The Peshwa, the Bhonsle, the Scindhia and Rajputs of Jodhpur, Jaipur accepted the subsidiary alliance.

Sir George Barlow (1805-07)

- ❖ Vellore mutiny (1806, by soldiers).
- ❖ Second Anglo-Maratha War ended.

Lord Minto I (1807-1813)



- ❖ Treaty of Amritsar (1809) with Ranjit Singh.
- ❖ Charter Act of 1813, ended the monopoly of East India Company in India.

Lord Hastings(1813-23)

- ❖ Adopted the policy of intervention and war.
- ❖ Anglo-Nepal War (1813-23).



- ❖ Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18).
- ❖ Introduced the Ryotwari settlement in Madras by Thomas Munro the Governor.
- ❖ **Treaty of Sagowli** with Gurkhas (1816).
- ❖ **Treaty of Poona** (1817-1818).
- ❖ Suppression of Pindaris (1817-1818).

Lord Amherst (1823-28)

- ❖ First Anglo Burmes War (1824-26), signed **Treaty of Gandaboo** in 1826 with lower Burma of Pegu, by which British merchants were allowed to settle on Southern coast of Burma.
- ❖ Acquisition of Malaya Peninsula and Bharatpur(1826).

GOVERNOR-GENERALS OF INDIA

Lord William Bentinck(1828-1835)

- ❖ Most liberal and enlightened among all Governor-General of India.



- ❖ Regarded as the 'Father of Modern Western Education in India'.
- ❖ Abolition of Sati in 1829.
- ❖ Suppression of Thugs (1830).
- ❖ Passed the Charter Act, of 1833.
- ❖ Deposition of Raja of Mysore and annexation of his territories (1831).
- ❖ Abolition of provincial court of appeal and appointment of commissioners instead. He was First Governor-General of India.
- ❖ **First medical College** was opened in Calcutta in 1835.
- ❖ Treaty of Friendship with Ranjit Singh (1831).
- ❖ Annexed Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1831).

Sir Charles Metcalfe (1834-36)

- ❖ Passed the famous press law, which liberated the press in India. He is known as "**Liberator of press**".

Lord Auckland (1836-42)

- ❖ First Afghan War (1836-42).
- ❖ Death of Ranjit Singh (1839).

Lord Ellenborough (1842-44)

- ❖ Brought an end to the Afghan War (1842).
- ❖ Abolished Slavery
- ❖ Sind was annexed as **First Governor of Sind**.

Lord Hardinge (1844-48)

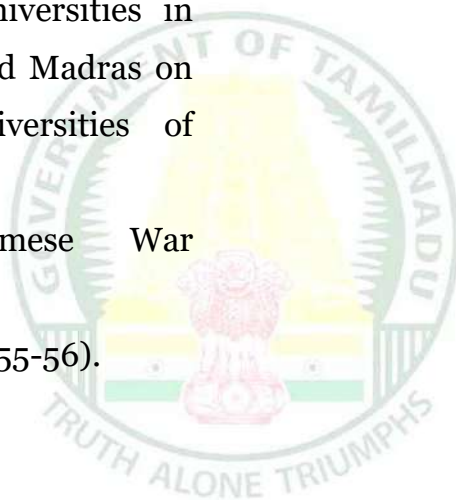
- ❖ First Anglo-Sikh War and the Treaty of Lahore.

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)



- ❖ Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab.
- ❖ Abolished title and pensions.
- ❖ Window Remarriage Act (1856).

- ❖ Introduced Doctrine of Lapse.
- ❖ Wood Educational Despatch of 1854.
- ❖ Introduction of the **Railway, Telegraph** and the **Postal System** in 1853.
- ❖ Establishment of a separate **Public Works Department** in every province.
- ❖ **Engineering College** was established at Roorkee.
- ❖ Planned to open universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras on the model of Universities of London.
- ❖ Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852).
- ❖ Santhal uprisings (1855-56).
- ❖ Charter Act of 1853.



GROWTH OF MODERN EDUCATION IN INDIA

Development of Modern Education and Press

- ❖ Modern Education and Development of Press & Education side evolved during the British rule in India.
- ❖ With modern education came modern political, social and economic thoughts and these thoughts were propagated through the nationalist press.
- ❖ Some half hearted initiatives were taken by British government of India for the development of education but many full-hearted obstacles were placed in the way of evolution of Independent press by same Government

Development of Education

- ❖ The traditional school of learning in India suffered under the impact of colonial expansion.

- ❖ For one, the political tumult under the British regime could hardly foster concern on intellectual pursuits and secondly, the public endowments to these schools were not forthcoming any more. But later, plea to promote learning by the India officers of the company and others finally bore fruit.
- ❖ The **Calcutta Madrasa** established by Warren Hastings in 1781 for the study of Muslim law.
- ❖ The **Sanskrit College** established by Jonathan Duncan at Banaras in 1791 for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.
- ❖ **Fort William College** established by Wellesley in 1800 for training of civil servants of the company in Indian languages and customs. (Closed in 1802).

<i>School / college</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Established by</i>
Calcutta Madarasa	1781	By Warren Hastings
Asiatic Society of Bengal	1784	By William Jones
Sanskrit college at Banaras	1791	By Johnthan Duncan
Fort William collect at Calcutta	1800	By Lord Wellesely to train Civil Servents.
Hindu college at Calcutta	1817	By Raja Ram Mohan Roy,

		David Hare, Edward Hyde
		East India Company
School Book Society	1817	By David Hare, Louis
		Rivian Derozio and HH
		Wilson
School at Suripara (Calcutta)		By Raja Ram Mohan Ray for
		promoting English education
Anglo Hindu School	1822	By Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Vedanta College	1825	By Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Mohammadan Anglo Oriental	1875	By Jaiyid Ahmed Khan
College at Aliganj		
Bethune School	1849	By John Elliot Drinkwater
		Bethune
Dayanand Anglo Vedic College at	1886	By Lala Lajpat Raj and
Lahore		Lala Hansraj
Central Hindu School at Benaras	1898	Annie Besant
Benaras Hindu University	1916	By Madan Mohan Malviya
Wardha Scheme	1939	By Gandhi

1813 Charter Act, and the Education

- ❖ The English missionary activists, such as **Charles Grant** and **William Wilberforce**, compelled the East India Company to give up its policy of non-intervention in education.
- ❖ For the first time, the British Parliament included in 1813 Charter, a clause under which the Governor-General-in-Council was bound to keep a sum not less than one lakh rupees, for education. However, the Company used this fund for promoting Indian language and literature.

❖ Establishment of Calcutta

College in 1817 with the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy for imparting Western education. Three Sanskrit colleges were set-up at Calcutta.

General Committee of Public Instructions, 1823

- ❖ In 1823, a General Committee of public instruction was appointed to look after the development of education in India.
- ❖ The **Orientalist** dominated committee and advocated the promotion of Oriental learning rather than the Anglists.

❖ However, different sections both in England and in India created mounting pressure on the Company to promote Western education.

Lord Macaulay's Education Policy 1835

❖ In 1835, Lord Macaulay was made a law member of the Governor-General-in-Council.

Soon, under the Macaulay system of education (approved by Governor-General Bentinck), **Persian** was abolished as the court language and was substituted by English.

❖ Printing of English books was made free and these were available at a relatively low price.

❖ The approved Macaulayan system was an attempt to focus on **educating the upper strata of society through English** and leaving it up to these people to promote vernacular languages and literature. Western learning would also spread through to the masses in this manner.

❖ **Bethune School** was founded by JED Bethune at Calcutta (1849).

❖ Agriculture Institute was established at Pusa (Bihar)

❖ Engineering Institute was established at Roorkee.

Wood's Despatch, 1854

❖ In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a dispatch on an educational system for India which came to be called the Magna Carta of education in the country. *According to wood's scheme,*

- The government needed to spread Western education through English medium for higher education. But, vernacular primary schools should be set-up in rural areas. Its other recommendations were

- A grants-in-aid system to encourage private enterprise's involvement in education,

- A department of public instruction in each of the five provinces,

- Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras,

- Teacher's training institutions and

- Promotion of education for women.

Hunter Commission (1882-1883)

- ❖ To evaluate the progress achieved under the Despatch of 1854, a commission under **WW Hunter** was set up in 1882. The commission's views restricted to primary and secondary education emphasised
 - The state's role in extending primary education;
 - Literacy and practical learning for secondary-level education;
 - That female education had been largely ignored;
 - A whole-hearted attempt to involve private enterprise in education.
- ❖ Many institutions were set-up to promote oriental and Indian learning as well. Teaching-cum-examining universities sprang up, an example being the **Punjab University** established in 1882. In 1887, the **Allahabad University** was founded.

Curzon's Reforms

- ❖ Under Curzon (1899-1905), education was restricted by official control and educated persons were motivated to express loyalty to the British rule. For

improving the working and prospects of Indian Universities, a commission was appointed in 1902 (Sir Thomas Relay). It commission's report led to the Indian Universities Act, which was passed in 1904.

Provisions of Indian Universities Act, 1904

- ❖ More stress was over research activities. The number of fellows of a university and their period in office was reduced. Government can veto universities senate regulations. Strict regulation for affiliation of private colleges. Five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five year for improvement of higher education.

Sadler Commission (1917-1919)

- ❖ The Sadler Commission was appointed to study the problems of the Calcutta University though its recommendations were applicable to other universities as well. The commission's suggestions included
 - A 12-year school course,
 - A three-year degree course after the intermediate stage,

- More flexibility in laying down university regulations,
- Centralised unitary-residential-teaching bodies with autonomy to replace traditional Indian universities,
- Facilities for teacher's training and female education,
- Instituting university degree and diploma and applied science and technology courses.

❖ Following the recommendations of the commission, from 1916 to 1921, seven universities were set-up. The control of the Education Department was put in the hands of provincial ministries after the Montagu- Chelmsford Reforms (1919).

Educational Committee/Commissions

Viceroy	Committee/Commission	Year	Chairman	Objectives
Lord Ripon (1880-1884)	Hunter Commission	1882	William Hunter	To study the development in education
Lord Curzon (1899-1905)	University Commission	1902	Thomas Raleigh	To study the Universities and introduce reforms
Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921)	Calcutta University Commission	1917	Michael Sader	To study the condition of University
Lord Reading (1921-1926)	Indian Disbandment Committee	1923	Lord Itchcap	To discuss the Central Committee of Education
Lord Wavell (1943-1947)	Sargeant plan	1944	John Sargeant	To raise the standard of Education like Britain

The first woman Pilot in Indian Air Force- Harita Kaur Dayal

Hartog Committee, 1929

- ❖ Recommended the policy of consolidation and improvement of primary education. Recommended a selective system of admission to universities and diversified courses leading to industrial and commercial careers. Universities should be improved. Wardha Scheme of basic Education (1937) worded out by the Zakir Hussain Committee, after Gandhiji published a series of articles in the Harijan.

Wardha Scheme, 1937

- ❖ Gandhi proposed his Wardha Scheme for basic education that aimed at learning through activity and emphasised on Vocational education. The details, as prepared by the **Zakir Hussain Committee**, focused on manual productive work. As the Congress Ministries soon resigned, the scheme could be take up only after 1947.

Sergeant Plan, 1944

- ❖ The Sergeant plan, worked out by the Central Advisory Board of

Education in 1944 called for elementary and higher secondary schools, universal free and compulsory education for children in the 6-11 age group, and a six-year school course for the 11-17 age group.

- ❖ Through the plan aimed to reconstruct education in 40 years, it was later restricted to 16 years.
- ❖ Sir John Sergeant was the Educational Advisor to the Government of India.

Development After Independence

- ❖ After Independence, the **Radhakrishnan Commission** was set-up in November 1948 to review university education. The main recommendations were
 - 12 years of pre-university studies;
 - Higher educational set-up to impart general, liberal and occupational education, increased focus on subjects such as agriculture, law and medicine and improvement of engineering and technical institutes;



- University education must not be made compulsory for administrative services;
- Subject-wise exams at different stages for acquiring the first degree;
- Uniform examination standards in all universities;
- Raised pay scale for teachers and
- The establishment of University Grants Commission.

❖ The Indian Government adopted a resolution in 1968 which was mostly based on the recommendations of the **Kothari Commission** appointed in 1964.

❖ The resolution also called for a three-language formula which would involve **regional languages** as well Promotion of science and research, agriculture and industry- related studies; and increased emoluments for teachers and a better status for them.

❖ On the recommendation of Radha Krishnan Commission the **Universities Grant Commission** was constituted in 1953.

Development of Technical Education

- ✓ 1794 Guindy college of Engineering (affiliated to Madras University)
- ✓ 1835 Medical College at Calcutta, Agriculture College at Pune
- ✓ 1856 The Calcutta College of Engineering
- ✓ 1858 Oversee's School at Poona developed into Poona College of Engineering (affiliated to Bombay University)

Development of Press

❖ The evolution of the Indian media was fraught with development difficulties, illiteracy, colonial constraints and repression patriotic movements grew in proportion with the colonial ruthlessness and a vehicle of information dissemination became a tool for freedom struggle. In the struggle for freedom, journalists in the 20th century performed a dual role as professionals and nationalists.

❖ The first attempt to publish newspapers in India were made by

the disgruntled employees of the East India Company who sought to expose the malpractices of private trade. The first newspaper in India entitled **Hickey's Bengal Gazette** or **The Calcutta General Advertiser** was started by James Augustus Hickey in 1780.

- ❖ Soon other newspapers came into existence in Calcutta and Madras, the **Calcutta Gazette**, the Bengal Journal, the Oriental Magazine, the Madras Courier and the Indian Gazette.
- ❖ During the first half of 19th century, several newspapers were in operation in the country. Many of these like **Bengadoot** of Ram Mohan Roy, **Rastgoftar** of Dadabhai Naoroji, etc. advocated social reforms and thus helped to arouse national awakening.
- ❖ In 1857, **Payam-e-Azadi** was started in Hindi and Urdu, calling upon the people to fight against the British.
- ❖ Again the first Hindi daily, **Samachar Sudhavaashan** and two newspapers in Urdu and Persian respectively,

Doorbeen and **Sultan-ul-Akhar** faced trial in 1857, for having published a 'firman' by Bahadur Shah Zafar, urging the people to drive the British out of India.

- ❖ This was followed by the notorious **Gagging Act** of Lord Canning, under which restrictions were imposed on the newspapers and periodicals.
- ❖ The first book published in India was by the Jesuits of Goa in 1557. In 1684, the East India Company set-up a printing press in Bombay. However, for about a century after this no newspaper was published in the country, because the company's servants in India wished to withhold the news of their malpractices and abuses of private trading from reaching London.

Press Laws and Regulations in British India

- ❖ The earliest regulatory measures can be traced back to 1799, When Lord Wellesley promulgated the **Press Regulations**, which had the effect of imposing pre-censorship on an infant

newspaper publishing industry. The onset of 1835, saw the promulgation of the Press Act, by Charles Metcalfe undid with most of the repressive measures. He was also known as '**The liberator of Indian Press**'.

Censorship of the press Act, 1799

- ❖ Imposed by Lord Wellesley on the grounds of apprehension of the French attack on India. The Censorship of Press Act, 1799 imposed almost wartime restrictions on the press.
- ❖ The newspaper clearly print in every issue the name of the printer, the editor and the proprietor and the publisher to submit all material for pre-censorship to the secretary to the government.
- ❖ The restrictions on press were relaxed to some extent under Lord Hastings.

Licensing Regulations, 1823

- ❖ Promulgated by **John Adams** press regulations of 1823, proved more stringent than any that had been in force earlier.
- ❖ The new regulations required that

act was particularly aimed at Indian language newspapers or those edited by Indians.

- ❖ Every printer and publisher and publishing any literature without the requisite license was 400 rupees for each such publication or imprisonment in default thereof. Magistrates were authorised to attack unlicensed presses.
- ❖ As the consequence of the act Raja Ram Mohan Roy's, *Mirat-ul-Akbar* had to stop publication.

Licensing Act, 1857

- ❖ The act imposed restrictions upon the press on the ground of emergency caused by the rebellion of 1857.
 - ❖ The Act prohibited the keeping or using of printing presses without a license from the government and the government reserved the discretionary right to grant licenses or revoke them at any time.
 - ❖ Metcalfe's Act was still applicable.
- The Press and Registration of Books Act XXV** of 1867 finally replaced it.

Vernacular press Act, 1878

- ❖ The purpose of the act was to facilitate better control and to curb the vernacular press, which had become highly critical of the Government Policies since 1857 and mobilised public opinion on a large scale against the imperialist act of Lytton.
- ❖ The worst feature of the act was that it discriminated between the English press and the Vernacular Press and no right of appeal to a court of law was given.
- ❖ In this context the **Amrita Bazaar Patrika** turned overnight into English newspaper to escape the restrictions of the act. Lord Ripon finally repealed it, in 1882.
- ❖ The period 1903-05 saw the rise of nation wide protests against the anti nationalist activities of Lord Curzon.
- ❖ To curb the Swadeshi and Boycott movements and to repress the militant nationalist trends, restrictions were imposed on the press.
- ❖ The act empowered the magistrates to confiscate printing presses and other assets of

newspapers, which published objectionable materials that offended government's interests.

- ❖ The editors and printers of the offending newspapers enjoyed the right to appeal to the High Court within 15th days of the order of the press.

Indian Press Act, 1910

- ❖ The act further strengthened the repressive hands of the government and is said to have revived the worst features of Lytton's Press Act of 1878.
- ❖ The act empowered the Local Government to demand security, at the time of registration from the printer or the publisher of a newspaper and to forfeit it, if the newspaper publishes any objectionable material.
- ❖ The printer of every newspaper was required to submit two copies of each issue to the local Government.

Developments during First World

War 1914 - 18

- ❖ During the I-World War, 1914-18, the **Defence of India** was promulgated. The executive used

these powers not only to repress the political agitations, but also to suppress the free public criticism.

- ❖ In 1921, a **press Committee** was appointed under the chairmanship of **Sir Tej Bahadur sapru**, then Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, to review the working of press laws. On the recommendations of the committee, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910, were repealed.

- ❖ With the nationalistic struggle intensifying in thirties especially under the impact of the civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi, the **Press Ordinance of 1930** was issued. This act revived the provisions of the Press Act of 1910.

- ❖ It was followed by the **Indian press Emergency Powers Act, 1930** to provide for the better control of the Press. The act invested immense powers in the hands of the provincial governments, to suppress the propaganda for the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Developments During Second World War

- ❖ The government under the Defence of India Act, assumed special powers during the II World War (1939-45)
- ❖ Pre-censorship was in force. Amendments were made in the Official Secrets Act and Press Emergency Act.

Developments after Independence

- ❖ Press (Objectionable Matters) Act, 1951 was passed along with an Amendment to Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution.
- ❖ This act empowered the government to demand and forfeit security for publication of objectionable matter.

Important Newspaper and Journals during Pre-Independence India

Newspaper/ Journal	Founder/Editor	Year
Bengal Gazette	James Augustus Hicky	1780
SambadKaumudi (Bengali)	Rammohan Roy	1822
Mirat-ul-Akbar	Rammohan Roy	1822
RastGoftar	DadabhaiNaoroji	1854
KavivachanSudha	BhartenduHarishchandra	1868
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh	1868
Tahzib-ul-Akhalab	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	1871
Statesman	Robert Knight	1875
Hindu	VirRaghavachariar and GS iyer	1878
Kesari	Bal GangadharTilak	1881
Maratha	Bal GangadharTilak	1881
Sudharak	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	1888
New India (weekly)	Bipin Chandra Pal	1902
VandeMataram	Aurobindo Ghosh	1905
Bombay Chronicle	Firoz Shah Mehta	1910
Al-Hilal (Urdu)	Abdul Kalam Azad	1912
Commonwealth	Annie Besant	1914
New India (Daily)	Annie Besant	1914
Independent	Motilal Nehru	1919
Navjeevan	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	1919
Young india	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	1919
Mooknayak	Bhimrao RMJI Ambedkar	1920
Hindustan Times	Kavalam Narayana Panicker	1925
Harijan	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	1933
Hindustan	Madan Mohan Malaviya	1936

Sandhya	BimalBabuUpadhyaya	1906
Kranti	Mirajkar, Joglekar, Ghate	1927
Free Hindustan	TarakNath Das	-
Talvar	VirendraNathChattopadhyaya	-
Hindu Patriot	Girish Chandra Ghosh	-
Indian Socialist	Shyamji Krishna Verma	-
Native Opinion	Vishwanath Narayan Mandilk	-
Som Prakash	Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar	-
JugantarPatrika (Bengali)	BhupendranathDutt, Barinder Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya	-
Udbodhana	Swami Vivekananda	-
PrabuddhaBharata	P Aiyasami, BR Rajamiyer, GG Narsimhacharya and BV kamesvaraiyer (Supported by Swami Vivekananda)	-
Indian Mirror	DebendraNathTagore	-
Punjabi	LalaLajput Rai	-
Vichar	LahiriKrishnastriChiplunkar	-
Essays in Indian Economics	MahadevGovindRanade	-
Pratap	Ganesh Shankar Vidhyarthi	-
Comrade	Mohammed Ali	-
Al-Balagh	Abdul Kalam Azad	-

VICEROYS OF INDIA

LORD CANNING (1856 – 58)



- ❖ Revolt of 1856 – 58
- ❖ Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were opened in 1857.
- ❖ He was last Governor General of India appointed by the East India Company and first Viceroy.
- ❖ Passed the Act of 1858, which ended the rule of the East India Company.
- ❖ The Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn. The Indian Penal Code of Criminal Procedure (1859) was passed.
- ❖ Income tax was introduced for the first time in 1858.
- ❖ The Indigo riots in Bengal.
- ❖ The Indian Councils Act of 1861 was passed, which proved to be a landmark in the constitutional history of India.
- ❖ Indian High Court Act, (1861). Under this Act, High Courts were opened in 1865.

LORD ELGIN – I (1862 – 63)

- ❖ Wahabi Movement suppressed.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE (1864 – 69)

- ❖ High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
- ❖ War with Bhutan in 1865.
- ❖ The Punjab Tenancy Act was passed.

10.4 LORD MAYO (1869 – 72)

- ❖ Introduction of financial decentralization in India and made the first provincial settlement in 1870.
- ❖ He established the department of Agriculture and Commerce.
- ❖ He organized the statistical survey of India. In 1872, first census was done in India.
- ❖ He established the Rajkot College in Kathiawar and Mayo College at Ajmer.

- ❖ He was the only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a convict in the Andaman in 1872.

LORD NORTHBROOK

(1872 – 76)

- ❖ In 1872, Kuka Rebellion in Punjab led by Ram Singh.
- ❖ Famine in Bihar (1876).
- ❖ He resigned over Afghanistan question.

LORD LYTTON (1876 – 80)



Most unpopular Viceroy of India.

- ❖ Arranged the Grand Durbar in Delhi (in 1877) when the country was suffering from severe famine.
- ❖ Passed the Royal title Act, (1876) and Queen Victoria was declared as Kaiser-i-Hind.
- ❖ Arms Act, (1878) made it mandatory for Indians to acquire license for arms.
- ❖ The infamous Vernacular Press Act, (1878)
- ❖ Lowered the maximum age of ICS from 21 to 19 years.

- ❖ Second Anglo-Afghan War 1878 – 80.
- ❖ Famine Commission under Stratchey was appointed by him in 1878.
- ❖ In 1876, Deccan Agrarian Relief Act was passed.

LORD RIPON (1880 – 1884)

- ❖ He was appointed by the Liberal Party under Gladstone.



❖ Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act in 1882.

- ❖ The first Factory Act, came in 1881 (improve the labour condition).
- ❖ In rural areas Local Boards were set up in 1880, Madras Local Board Act was passed. He was famously known as “Father of Local Self Government”.
- ❖ First Official Census in India (1881).
- ❖ Famine code was adopted (1883).
- ❖ Appointed Hunter Commission for education reforms in 1882.

- ❖ Ilbert Bill controversy (1883 – 84) which empowers Indian Judges to inquire into European cases.
- ❖ Foundation of Punjab University.

LORD DUFFERIN (1884 – 88)



- ❖ Third Anglo-Burmese War and annexation of Burma (1885).
- ❖ Formation of Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885.
- ❖ Bengal Tenancy Act, in 1885.
- ❖ Dufferin called INC as 'microscopic minority'.

LORD LANSDOWNE (1888 – 94)

- ❖ Factory Act, of 1891.
- ❖ Indian Council Act, of 1892.
- ❖ Civil Services were classified Imperial, Provincial and subordinate services.



- ❖ In 1891, Age of Consent Act, under which marriage of girl below 12 years was prohibited.
- ❖ Appointment of Durand Commission to define the line between British India and Afghanistan.

LORD ELGIN II (1894 – 1899)

- ❖ The Santhal uprising, 1899.
- ❖ Munda uprising, 1899.
- ❖ Assassination of two British officials by the Chapekar brothers in 1897.
- ❖ Plague spread in Bombay.

LORD CURZON (1899 – 1905)

- ❖ Appointed a Police Commission in 1902 under Andrew Frazer.
- ❖ Universities commission appointed in 1902 under Thomas Railey.
- ❖ Indian Universities Act passed in 1904.
- ❖ Famine Commission under Macdonell.
- ❖ A new department of commerce and industry established.



- ❖ Partition of Bengal (October 16, 1905).
- ❖ The rising of the frontier tribes in 1897 – 98 led him to create the North Western Frontier Province.
- ❖ Passed the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, (1904) to restore India's cultural heritage. Thus, the Archaeological survey of India was established.
- ❖ Passed the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act (1899) and put India on a gold standard.
- ❖ PUSA, agricultural institute in 1903.

LORD MINTO – II

(1905 – 1910)

- ❖ Swadeshi movement.
- ❖ Surat split (split in Congress between moderate and extremist 1907).
- ❖ Indian Council Act, 1909 (or) and Morley-minto reforms.
- ❖ Foundation of Muslim League, 1906
- ❖ Newspapers Act, 1908.

LORD HARDINGE – II (1910 – 1916)

- ❖ Annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911.
- ❖ Bomb was thrown at Hardinge near Chandni Chowk but escaped unhurt.
- ❖ Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911 – 12).
- ❖ **Darbar** in Delhi and Coronation of George V.
- ❖ In 1911, Bihar and Orissa separated from Bengal and became a new state.
- ❖ Establishment of Hindu Mahasabha by Madan Mohan Malviya (1915).
- ❖ Gandhiji came back to India from South Africa (1915).

LORD CHELMSFORD

(1916 – 21)

- ❖ Government of India Act, 1919 also known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
- ❖ Repressive Rowlatt Act, (1919).
- ❖ JallianwalaBagh Massacre (13 April, 1919)
- ❖ Home Rule Movement both by Tilak and Annie Besant.

- ❖ Saddler Commission of Education in 1917.
- ❖ Appointment of Hunter commission to look into JallianwalaBagh Tragedy.
- ❖ Chambers of Prince, 1921 established.
- ❖ Non Co-operation Movement started.
- ❖ An Indian, Sir SP Sinha was appointed as the Governor of Bengal.

LORD READING

(1921 – 1926)

- ❖ Rowlatt Act was repealed along with Press Act, of 1910.
- ❖ Holding of the simulataneous examination for the ICS in England and India from 1923.
- ❖ Prince of Wales visited India in November, 1921.
- ❖ Moplah Rebellion (1921) took place in Kerala.



- ❖ Chauri-Chaura incident and withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement.
- ❖ Formation of Swaraj Party by CR Das and Motilal Nehru (1923).
- ❖ Communist Party of India founded by MN Roy (1925).
- ❖ Kakori Train Conspiracy (1925).
- ❖ Vishwabharati University (1922).
- ❖ Lee Commission (1924) for public services.
- ❖ Young Hilton committee for currency notes (1926).
- ❖ Royal Commission on agriculture
- ❖ RSS founded in 1925
- ❖ Murder of Swami Sraddhanand.

LORD IRWIN (1926 – 1931)

- ❖ Simon Commission visited India in 1928.
- ❖ Butler Commission in 1927.
- ❖ All India Youth Congress, 1928.



- ❖ Nehru Report – 1928
- ❖ Lahore Session of the Congress (1929) and Poorna Swaraj declaration.
- ❖ First Round Table Conference 1930, Congress boycotted it.

- ❖ Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930 started with Dandi March (March 12th, 1930).
- ❖ Gandhi-Irwin Pact, March, 05 1931.
- ❖ Sharda Act, 1929, under which marriageable age of girls (14 years) and boys (18 years) was raised.
- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose founded Independence of India League.

LORD WILLINGDON (1931 – 1936)

- ❖ Second and third Round Table Conference.
- ❖ Communal Award by MagsayMcDonald (British PM).
- ❖ Government of India Act, 1935.
- ❖ Poona Pact was signed.
- ❖ All India Kisan Sabha 1936.
- ❖ Foundation of Congress Socialist Party, 1934.



Orissa separated from Bihar (1936) and a new province Sind was created (1936), also Burma separated from India, 1937.

LORD LINLITHGOW (1934 – 1943)

- ❖ First General Election (1936 – 37) Congress Ministries.
- ❖ Forward Block founded in 1939.
- ❖ Deliverance day by Muslim League, 1939.
- ❖ Lahore Resolution of Muslim League (1940), demand of Pakistan
- ❖ August Offer 1940
- ❖ Cripps Mission, 1942
- ❖ Quit India Movement, 1942
- ❖ In 1943, Muslim celebrated Pakistan day.
- ❖ In Haripura Session (1939) Congress declared *Complete Independence*.

LORD WAVELL (1934 – 47)

- ❖ CR Formula (Rajaji Formula), 1944.
- ❖ Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference, 1945.
- ❖ Cabinet Mission came to India in May 1946. Congress and Muslim League both rejected its proposals.



- ❖ Muslim league celebrated 16 August, 1946 as 'Direct Action Day'.
- ❖ INA trials and the naval Mutiny, 1946.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN (MARCH-AUGUST, 1947)

- ❖ Last British Viceroy of British India.
- ❖ First Governor General of Independent India.
- ❖ Boundary commissions under Radcliffe.
- ❖ Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Common.

C . RAJGOPALACHARI

- ❖ Last Governor General of free India.
- ❖ The only Indian Governor General remained in office from 21st June, 1948 to 27th January, 1950.



The first woman Chairperson of Indian Airlines- Sushma Chawla