

Module – One

History of Modern India (1818 – 1857) : Introduction of Modern Education – Press, Railway, Post and Telegraph, Industries, Land reforms and socio-religious reforms – its impact on society.

Establishment of British Rule in India: War against Major Indian Powers, Policy of Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse, Structure of British Raj upto 1857

1.1 Introduction of Modern Education:

The modern education was started by the British with a view to create a skilled Human workforce for fulfilling their administrative and official requirements.

In the year 1781 Lord Warren Hastings started Madarsas for Islamic studies

In the year 1791 Jonathan Duncan started a College at Varanasi for the study of Hindu Philosophy and religion.

By the charter Act of 1813 one lakh Rupee was to be spent by the Company compulsorily for modern scientific study.

Anglicist vs. Orientalist debate

A great thinker like Raja Ram Mohan Roy was of the opinion that English is the language of the modern world and hence Indians should be given education in English medium. The Ancient and traditional thinkers were of the opinion that English should not be made compulsory and educational curriculum should include study of Vedas, Religion and ancient scriptures. The Anglicist won the debate and from 1835 onwards the “Macaulay Education System” based on western education and taught in English medium came to be implemented.

Macaulay system of Education was based on Macaulay report of 1835. The main clauses were

1. The medium of instruction will be English
2. The system of education will work on the theory of ‘Downward Filtration Theory’. The theory implied that education should be given to only a handful of people belonging to Higher Caste and Class and they would in turn would then take the education to the people belonging to economically and socially weaker sections.

In the year 1844 the govt. made English compulsory to write applications in English while applying to jobs.

Sir Charles Wood’s Dispatch 1854 (it came during the regime of Lord Dalhousie)

1. The East India Company started Department of education
2. The theory of Downward Filtration was rejected and it was proposed that the govt. should take the responsibility of people at large
3. Provisions were made for Teachers College and Women’s Education
4. It was proposed to spread western art, science, philosophy and literature in India.

5. Sir Charles Wood's Dispatch on education came in 1854 which recommended a graded education system and Universities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Dalhousie supported him. In 1853 Competitive examination for Indian Civil Services began.

In the year 1857 three universities at Calcutta, Mumbai and madras were established.

William Hunter Commission (1882-83):

The hunter Commission recommended to the Govt. for taking the responsibility of Primary and Secondary Education. Important recommendations:

1. Govt. schools be handed over to Private Institutions
2. Govt. should encourage private institutions and should give them some financial aid
3. Govt. should take care of education of Muslims
4. Provinces should make provisions for financial assistance to education
5. Provision should be made for education in Industry and Commerce
6. Special grants for colleges should be provided for.

Lord Curzon made special effort for education at the Primary level and for the Women. He tried to bring Higher education under Govt. control and therefore for the first time the University Act 1904 came into existence.

Saddler Committee on Education (1917-1919):

He suggested a system of education based on 10+2 which was not implemented. The system recommended direct admission to University after twelve years.

Wardha scheme of education

This scheme of education was suggested by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937. The scheme suggested education through work.

Press

The Portuguese brought a printing press in India. **Khrist Puran** was the first book to be published by Jesuit Fathers of Goa in 1587. Bhimji Parekh started first Printing Press in Mumbai.

The first paper to be started in India was **The Bengal Gazette** on 29th Jan. 1780 by James Augustus Hickey. But soon this paper has to be closed as it published news against the Higher Officials of the Govt. Hickey wrote against Hastings. Therefore he was arrested and was deported and finally his Press was seized in 1782.

1784 – **The Calcutta Gazette**

1786 - **Calcutta Chronicle**

All news papers were published in English only. And most important, the Editors of these newspapers were not Indians.

Newspapers and Periodicals in Bengal. The vernacular news papers began in 1818 till this time all papers were in English.

1818 – **Samachar Darpan**, a weekly in Bengali

1818 – **Digdarshan**, Monthly

1821 - **Samvad Koumudi**, a weekly under the leadership of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. He also published periodicals like **Jame Jahanuma** and **Miratul Akhbaar** in Persian.

Against the reformist views of R M Roy, the Sanatan group published **Samachar Chandrika** in 1882. It was a periodical. On the same line **Samvadpurna Chadraodaya** was published by Radhakant Dev.

Samvad Prabhakar and **Bengal Herald** were published by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. In **Bengal Herald** articles in Hindi and Persian languages were also published.

A monthly **Gyanaaveshan** was published by Henry Dorezio who was known for his “Yong Bengal Movement.”

In 1826 **Udant Martanda** was published by Jugal Kishore Shukla in Kanpur.

In Bengal Girish Chandra Ghosh and Harishchandra Mukjherji published **Hindu Patriot** in English.

Hindu and **Swadeshmitra** – G. Subramanyam Ayyar Nete

Kesari (Marathi), **Maratha** (English) – Lokmanya Tilak

Bengali – Surendra Nath bannerjee

Amrit Bazar Patrika – Shishir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh.

Sudharak – Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Indian Mirror – S.N.Sen

Voice of India – Dadabhai Naoroji

Press in Maharashtra

Balshastri Jambhekar is known as the Father of Marathi Journalism. He was born on 6th anuary and this day is celebrated as **Journalist Day** every year. The following newspapers were started by him:

1. **Darpan** – a weekly started on 6th January 1832 at Bombay. It was an Anglo Marathi journal. It was originally a fortnightly. The issues of widow remarriage were specially taken up in this paper.
2. **Digdarshan** – a monthly started in 1840. It aimed at promoting modern education and sciences.

In 1842 **Jnadodaya** was started at Ahmednagar by American Mission.

The Christian Mission started **Jnanashindu** in 1842. The editor was Vireshwar Chhatre.

Satyadeepika was started by Baba Padmaji. The purpose of these three papers was to ridicule Hindu customs and traditions.

The newspapers llike **Prabhakar** (1841), **Dhumketu** (1853), **Jnanadarshan** (1854) were started by Vittal Kunte alias Bhau Mahajan. They attacked the activities of Christian Mission. It was in **Prabhakar** that Lokhitwadi Gopal hari Deshmukh publioshed his famous 100 letters. In thses letters he pleaded for reform in Indian Society. He also wrote in **Induprakash (1862)** and **Vrittavaibhava**. Induprakash was an Anglo-Marathi daily and was started by M.G. Ranade and Vishnu Parashuram Pandit. Actually Indu Yagyaik is associated with Indu Prakash.

M.G.Ranade and Vishnu Shastri Pandit also wrote in **Induprakash**. Other editors of this newspaper were K.T. Telang and N.G Chanravarkar.

The Brahmo Samaj published **Sulabha Samachar**.

The Prarthana Samaj published **Subodh Patrika**.

Arya Samaj published **Aryaprakash**.

The Servants of India Society published three newspapers

1. **Servants of India**, an English Weekly
2. **Jnanaprakash**, a Marathi Weekly
3. **Hitavada**, Marathi Weekly

Gopal Hari Deshmukh published his own monthly magazine called **Lokahitwadi** in 1882.

Editor Krishnaji Trayambak Ranade started **Dnyanaprakasha** in 1849 at Pune. It was a weekly. In 1904 it was converted into a daily under the editorship of Hari Narayan Apte. It was later taken over by Servants of India Society in 1911.

Native opinion, first in English and then in Marathi, was started in 1864 by Vishwanath Narayan mandalik and Narayan Mahadev Parmamnanad.

Mumbai Vaibhav was published from Mumbai and was edited by K.P.Mehandale.

Gurakhi was edited by Phule, Ranade, Chiplunkar, Agarkar and L.N.Joshi.

Prarthana Samaj started **Subodhpatrika** in 1873. Its editor was m.N. Paramanand. It was both in Marathi and Gujrathi.

Vishnushastri Chiplunkar started **Nibandhmala** on 25th jan. 1873. This was later banned by the British Govt.

Mahatma Phule started **Deenbandhu** in 1877 from Pune as a mouthpiece of Satyashodhak Samaj. Its editor was krishnarao Bhalekar. In 1880 Narayan Meghaji Lokhande started its Mumbai edition.

Deenamitra was started by Ganapat Sakharam patil in April 1888.

Kesari of B.G. Tilak appeared in 1881. Its editor was G.G. Agarkar. Tilak, Agarkar and Chiplunkar wrote in it. In 1888 Agarkar resigned from **Kesari** and started his own newspaper called **Sudharak**.

Tilak also started **Maratha** in 1887. He was also a founding member of **Rashtramat** started in 1908.

Hari Narayan Apte started **Pune Vaibhav**. Khadilkar started **Navakal** in 1923..

P.V.Gadgil started **Lokmanya**.

Dadabhai Nauroji published Rasta Gofar (Truth Teller) in 1851. It was a Gujrati fortnightly.

Dinmitra was started in Ahmednagar in 1910.. Vijapurkar started **Samartha** in Kolhapur. In Ratnagiri papers like **Satyashodhak** of Hari Narayan Limaye and **Jaganmitra** of Athavale were very popular. **Karamyogi** and **Solapur Samachar** were famous in Solapur.

It was Lord Weelesley who established censorship in 1799 over all news papers. This required all that the names of the editors and proprietors should be published in the newspapers.

Lord hastings (1813-1823): he modified the censorship and abolished the post of Censor and censorship in 1818. But this does not imply that the Press became completely free.

The Govt. of India deputed Sir Thomas Munro to examine and report on problems of press in India. He recommended the maintenance of censorship and retention of the power of the Govt. to deport the editors and pressmen out of country.

The recommendations of Munro led to creating Regulations of 1823. These regulations required that no press was to be established nor any paper to be printed without obtaining a license from the Govt. of India. the printed version was to be submitted to the Govt. for inspection. These regulations continued to be in force till 1835.

Later they were cancelled by Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1835.

The Indian Press continued to be free from 1835 to 1857. But after the Sepoy mutiny broke out the Govt. again decided to put restrictions on Press and hence Licensing Act of 1857 was passed.

The Vernacular Press Act (1878) introduced by Lord Lytton, was termed as Gagging Act as it sought to curb the freedom of Press. This act was brought about by Lord Lytton. This Act was repealed in 1881 during the regime of Lord Rippon.

Railway

The Railway was established by the British for three main reasons:

1. For the transportation of Goods
2. Administrative Convenience
3. Security.

The first proposal to start railway came in 1833 during the regime of William Bentick.

The first Railway was started in India on 16th April 1853 by starting first train between Bombay to Thane in a 14 carriage long train drawn by 3 locomotives named Sultan, Sindh and Sahib. It was around 21 miles in length and took approximately 45 minutes.

Posts and Telegraph

The telegraph department was established in India in the year 1852 by Sir Lord Dalhousie. He started first telegraphic line between Calcutta and Agra in 1853. He introduced Postage Stamp and uniform Postal Price all over India. The major cities like Calcutta, Peshawar, Mumbai, Madras came to be connected and interlinked. A telegraphic line of 4000 miles long was built.

Land reforms:

DOCTRINE OF LAPSE

Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General of India during 1848-1856. The name Lord Dalhousie is famous for his application of the **Doctrine of Lapse** in very many cases. However, it is wrong to say that he was creator of this Doctrine. The Directors of English company had declared in 1834 that permission to adopt on the failure of natural heirs "should be exception and not the rule, and should never be granted but as a special mark of favor or approbation". The only things done by Dalhousie were that he employed the Doctrine of Lapse in as many cases as possible. The basic of Doctrine of Lapse was that as the English company was the paramount power in India, the dependent states could not pass to the adopted son the right of succession.

Lord Dalhousie annexed the following States under the Doctrine of Lapse

- 1) Satara - 1848
- 2) Jaitpur and Sambhalpur - 1849
- 3) Baghat - 1850
- 4) Udaipur - 1852
- 5) Jhansi - 1853
- 6) Nagpur - 1854

Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement in India. The Permanent Settlement was a system of revenue collection According to it the Zamindars got hereditary rights over land on the condition that they would pay fixed amount of revenue to the State. They could even sell off their lands.

The Zamindari System;

It was implemented in Bihar and Bengal. Zamindars got hereditary rights over land on the condition that they would pay fixed amount of revenue to the State. the Zamindars could retain only 1/11 part of revenue with themselves and the rest 10/11 was to be deposited to the Govt. They could even sell off their lands. Hereditary rights were given to Zamindars under this system.

The Ryotwari System:

This system of land revenue was introduced in Madras and Bombay Presidencies. According to this system the Govt. made settlement with the cultivators or ryots for a specific period (30 years) during which the cultivator had to pay 50% of the produce to the Govt. The settlement was revised after the stipulated period.

Mahalwari System:

Mahalwari system of revenue was introduced in Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. In U.P. a settlement was made with the village communities which maintained a form of common ownership known as bhaichara or with mahals which were a group of villages subordinate to the old established landlords.

Social and religious reforms Reforms:

Lord William Bentick passed an Act to abolish Sati Pratha in 1829. Widow Remarriage Act was brought on 13th July 1856.

Industry

The most important Industry in India was Textile. The Bombay Stock Exchange was once dominated by cotton textiles. The Parsi entrepreneur Kavasji Nanubhai Davar established the first Indian Cotton Mill in Bombay known as "The Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company" at tardeo on 7th July 1854 with a cpital of Rs. 5 lakh.

Arrival of Foreigners in India chronologically

- a. Portuguese – 1498 – Vasco-de-Gama arrived at Calicut, set up factory at Calicut,
1510 – won Goa. The second Governor of Goa Alfonso – de – Alburk, the first Portuguese Governor was Almaida.
1534 – won Diu, Vasai,
1534 – won Dadra Nagar Haveli
- b. Dutch – 1602 – Founded East India Company. First factory was set up at Nagapattanam, then factories were ste up at Machhalipatanam, Chinsura, Tanjavur, Travancore, Shrirampur (Bengal), later sold these factories to British
- c. Danes 1699 The Danish East India Company established a colony

called **Fredericknagore**, in honor of their ruler King Frederick the Vth near Serampore, **West Bengal** in 1699.

Fredericknagore failed as a commercial venture. In 1777, after the Danish company went bankrupt,

In 1799, **Reverend William Carey** and two fellow **Baptist missionaries** established the first printing press in Asia, in Serampore to print copies of the Bible. In 1819,

Carey established the **Serampore College**, the first institution to impart western style higher education in Asia. In 1827, a Royal Charter by the King of Denmark declared it as a university

In 1845, Denmark ceded **Serampore** to Britain, thereby ending the nearly 150 years of Danish presence in Bengal.

- d. British – 1600 31st Dec. 1600 East India Company was set up,
1604 - set up first factory at Surat
1608 – Captain Hawkins was sent by James I to the court of Jahangir to get permission but he failed.
1615 - Sir Thomas Roe was sent by James I and was granted trading facilities by Mughal Emperor, Jahangir,
1640 – Fort St. George factory at Madras
1661 – took Mumbai Island on rent
1699– set up Fort William at Calcutta
- 1717 - the Company obtained a *firman* or royal dictat from the Mughal Emperor exempting the Company from the payment of custom duties in Bengal.
- e. France – 1664 1664 – French East India Company was founded by Jean Baptiste Colbert
1667 – French Colony at Surat was established
1669 – French Colony at Masulipatanam
1673 – French colony at Chandranagar when Nawab of Bengal Ibahim Khan granted French permission to establish a trading post. In 1730 Dupleix was appointed governor as the governor of the city.
1717 - Mughal king Farrukh – si – yaar granted permission to waive octorai duty to French East India Company
French set up factories at Masulipattanam, Pondicherry, Mahe, Karikal, Chandranagar etc.

Establishment of British Rule in India

After the Battles of [Plassey \(1757\)](#) and [Buxar \(1764\)](#) which established British dominion over East India, the Anglo-Mysore wars (1766–1799), the [Anglo-Maratha Wars](#) (1775–1818), and finally the [Anglo-Sikh Wars](#) (1845–1849) consolidated the British claim over South Asia, resulting in the [British Empire in India](#),

1. Battles of [Plassey - 1757](#)
2. Battle of Wandiwash - 1760
3. Battle of [Buxar - 1764](#)
4. the Anglo-Mysore wars - 1766–1799
5. the [Anglo-Maratha Wars](#) - 1775–1818), and finally
6. the [Anglo-Sikh Wars](#) - 1845–1849)

WAR AGAINST MAJOR INDIAN POWERS

British fought wars with the Kings of Mysore, Sikhs and Marathas to establish their supremacy in India. The major Indian powers were Rajas of Mysore like Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan, Sikhs Rajas like Ranjit Singh in Punjab and Marathas Kings like Bajji Rao Peshwa in Deccan.

Wars with Mysore

The British had to fight four wars with the kings of Mysore

1. The first Anglo-Mysore war (1767 to 69) the first Anglo-Mysore war was fought between Nizam, Marathas and Haider Ali on the one side and the British on the other. The British at Madras were frightened. They finally surrendered and made peace with Haider Ali.
2. The [Second Anglo-Mysore War](#) (1780–1784) This war saw the rise of [Sir Eyre Coote](#), the British commander who repeatedly defeated Hyder Ali. Hyder and his son Tipu prevailed. This led to the last British-Indian treaty with an Indian ruler on equal footing. The war ended in 1784 with the [Treaty of Mangalore](#), at which both sides agreed to restore the other's lands to the *status quo ante bellum*.
3. The [Third Anglo-Mysore War](#) (1789–1792), Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore made friendship with France, invaded the nearby state of [Travancore](#) in 1789, which was a British ally (friend). The resultant war lasted three years and was a resounding defeat for Mysore. The war ended after the 1792 [siege \(capture\) of Seringapatam](#) and the signing of the [Treaty of Seringapatam](#), according to which Tipu had to surrender half of his kingdom to the [British East India Company](#) and its allies.
4. The [Fourth Anglo-Mysore War](#) (1799) saw the defeat of Tipu Sultan. Mysore's alliance with the French was seen as a threat to the East India Company. Mysore was attacked from all four sides by Nizam, Marathas and British. The enemies' troops were

four times larger than that of Tipu Sultan. Mysore had 35,000 soldiers, whereas the British commanded 60,000 troops. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas launched an invasion from the north. The British won a decisive victory at the [Battle of Seringapatam](#) in 1799. Tipu was killed during the defence of the city. Mysorean territory was annexed by the British, the Nizam and the Marathas. The remaining core, around [Mysore](#) and [Seringapatam](#), was restored to the original Indian prince belonging to the [Wodeyar](#) dynasty.

This was the final conflict of the four [Anglo–Mysore Wars](#). The British took indirect control of Mysore, restoring the [Wodeyar](#) Dynasty to the Mysore throne (with a British commissioner to advise him on all issues). [Tipu Sultan's](#) young heir, [Fateh Ali](#), was sent into exile. The Kingdom of Mysore became a [princely state](#) in a [subsidiary alliance](#) with [British India](#) and ceded [Coimbatore](#), [Uttara Kannada](#), and [Dakshina Kannada](#) to the British. Lord Weelesley was the Governor General of India.

English supremacy over the Sikhs and Punjab

Maharaja Ranjit Singh: He was born at Gujranwala on 2nd November 1780. A.D. He remained under the protection of regency council set up by his mother for 5 years and assumed the reins of the government in 1779 A.D. he led the foundation of an extensive sikh kingdom after conquering the Punjab states one after the another by taking full advantage of the disorderly and disturbed political condition of the Punjab. Maharaja Ranjit Singh died on 29th July 1839A.D. and with his death the Sikh state which he had built began to fall.

Anglo Sikh relations in the beginning were quite friendly.

The growth of the Sikh power under Maharaja Ranjit Singh had made the British East India Company anxious, so they concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh in 1809, known as the treaty of Amritsar. It was made between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Sir Charles Metcalfe on behalf of English, 1809 A.D. Under the agreement river Sutlej was recognized as the separation between both the empires. The agreement stopped the immediate expansion of the Sikh Empire under Ranjit Singh towards the east yet Ranjit Singh conquered Attock(1813), Kashmir(1819), Dera Gazi Khan(1820), Dera Ismail Khan(1821), Peshawar, Kangra, Multan, etc in the south, west & north. But after his death at the age of 59 his successors weren't able to provide the right kind of leadership required to sustain such a huge empire. After various pretensions and bloodbath finally the youngest son of Ranjit Singh, Dileep Singh took charge of his empire in 1843 under the guidance of his mother, Queen Jhindan. But he too was unable to cope up with the internal dissensions.

Prevailing chaos invited the British East India Company to fish in the troubled waters. They started a military build up in the eastern fringe of Sutlej, concerned Sikhs made a huge political blunder by breaking the treaty of Amritsar and crossing the river Sutlej.

1. First Anglo –Sikh war (1845 – 1849) - on 13th December, 1845, the British Governor General Henry Hardinge declared war on the Sikhs. Between 1845 to 1849 Sikhs and the British fought two wars. The first war was fought in Mudki on 18th December 1845. Sikhs under their Prime Minister Lal Singh attacked and got a decisive edge over the British, but the sudden running away of Lal Singh from the battle field at a time when the battle was at its pinnacle gave a huge blow to the Sikh morale. Again on 21st

December 1845 the two armed forces met at Ferozeshahar, again the sudden running away of Lal Singh and General Teja Singh led to the defeat of the Sikhs. But the Sikhs caused a reversal on 21st January, 1846 when under the leadership of Ranjodh Singh and Ajit Singh they defeated the army of Harry Smith.

The Sikhs and the British fought two more battles on 28th January at Aliwal and on 10th February at Sobraon. These battles led to the Treaty of Lahore, in which the Sikh territories east of Sutlej were confiscated also the Sikhs were forced to surrender Julundhur - Doab region to the British. Also Sikhs were forced to hand over Kashmir as a fine to the British which the British East India Company later sold to Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu for 10 Lakh Pounds. The King and his queen Mother were later pensioned off.

2. **The Second Anglo-Sikh War at Chilianwala (13th March 1849)** :- But the truce was not long lasting. A succession controversy resulted in the resignation of the then Governor of Multan, Moolraj. His resignation brought in a era of chaos and confusion. So to control the situation two British Officers under Khan Singh were deputed to Multan but both the British Officers were murdered there. Soon Queen Mother Jhinda was arrested and charged with treason and inciting other Sikhs. She was deposed. This disgraceful behavior with the Queen Mother triggered of the second Anglo-Sikh war.

On 13th January, 1849 both the Sikh and the British Forces under Lord Guff met. The Sikh forces were lead by Jawahar Singh Nalwa. This was the most gruesome battle the British forces ever fought. The total British losses in terms of the dead and the injured were approximately 2, 400 which included 89 officers. But the battle was indecisive so the next battle was fought in Gujarat on 21st February but this time the Sikhs lost decisively. On 12th of March the Sikhs finally laid down there arms and on 29th March Punjab was annexed to the British dominion of India.

On 29 March 1849, Lord Dalhousie annexed the Sikh kingdom to the British crown. The Punjab was annexed to the British empire by a proclamation on March 28, 1849 A.D. of Lord Dalhousie. The Khalsa army was disbanded. Maharaja Dalip Singh himself had to part with the famous diamond Kohinoor.

War with Marathas

Balaji Baji Rao was appointed the third Pesewa of the Marathas in 1740. Maratha power spread to the north during 1757-60. The third Battle of Panipat took place in 1761 between the Marathas under the Peshwa's son and the Ahmad Shah Abdali in alliance with Nazib-ud-daulah of Rohilkhand and Shuja-ud-daulah of Awadh. Marathas were defeated. Sadasiva Bhao was killed. Visvas Rao, the son of Peshwa, was also killed. Malhar Rao Holkar saved his life by running away from the battlefield. Mahadji Scandia was able to save his life but he became lame. This loss jolted Balaji Baji Rao. He retired broken-hearted to Poona and died in 1761 a few days later.

The First Maratha War (1775-82):

The first Maratha War was fought between the English and the Marathas from 1775 to 1782. Nana Phadnavis made friendship with Nizam and Haidar Ali. Their combined army defeated Goddard's army in 1781. Soon the Nizam left the side of the Marathas. However, Warren Hastings was in favor of ending the war. The Treaty of Salbai was concluded between the English and the Marathas under Mahadji Scindia on May 17th, 1782, and status quo was maintained.

The Treaty of Bassein (1802)

This treaty was later made between the last Peshwa of the Marathas, Baji Rao II and the English on December 31st, 1802. By concluding this treaty the Peshwa lost his independence for the sake of his protection and sacrificed the interest of his country and the community to achieve his selfish ends.

The second Maratha War (1803):

The second Maratha war broke out between the English and the Maratha Chiefs – Scandia and Bhosale. The reason of this war was Lord's Wellesley's desire to extend the British Empire. The English won the war. The Treaty of Surji Arjungaon was made on Dec. 30th, 1803. The English territory extended considerably and many important areas were annexed to the British Empire.

The Third Maratha War (1817 – 1818)

In 1815, Trimbakji, a minister of the Peshwa, murdered a Brahmin envoy of the ruler of Gaikwar who had gone to Poona under a British self-conduct. Elphinstone suspected a foul play. He forced Baji Rao to surrender Trimbakji. He also forced the Peshwa to enter into a new subsidiary alliance and grant a piece of territory for the maintenance of the contingent force. He compelled him to give up the headship of the Maratha confederacy.

Later on Baji Rao revolted and attacked and burnt the British Residency. But Elphinstone managed to escape. In the battle of Kirki, Peshwa was defeated.

Appa Saheb Bhosale of Nagpur and Holkar declared war against the English. Appa Saheb was defeated at Sitabuldi and was forced to surrender. Holkar's army was also defeated in the battle of Mahidpur. The Peshwa was chased and defeated at Ashti and Koregaon. Baji Rao Peshwa was forced to surrender in 1818. The Fort of Asirgarh was captured in 1819. The English abolished the office of Peshwa. But Baji Rao was given a generous treatment by way of a pension of Rs. 8 lakh a year for his life, A representative of the line of Shivaji was put on the throne of Satara. Appa Saheb Bhosale was deposed and a new Raja was put in his place. The Narbada territory of Bhosale was annexed. Holkar was forced to enter into a subsidiary alliance and grant some territory for the maintenance of the contingent army.

Rivalry between English and French

First Carnatic War (1746–1748)

In 1740 the War of the Austrian Succession broke out in Europe. Great Britain was only drawn into the war in 1744, when it entered the war opposed to France and its allies.

The trading companies of both countries maintained cordial relations among themselves in India while their parent countries were bitter enemies on the European continent.

Dodwell writes, "Such were the friendly relations between the English and the French that the French sent their goods and merchandise from Pondicherry to Madras for safe custody."

Although French company officials were ordered to avoid conflict, British officials were not, and were furthermore notified that a Royal Navy fleet was en route. After the British initially captured a few French merchant ships, the French called for backup from as far afield as Isle de France (now Mauritius). ,

On 21 September 1746, the French captured the British outpost at Madras. Dupleix, to placate the Nawab of Arcot, had promised him Madras, but withdrew that promise after the capture. The Nawab then sent a 10,000-man army to take Madras from the French, but was decisively repulsed by a small French force in the Battle of Adyar.

The French attempted to capture the British outpost at Cuddalore, but could not do so.

With the termination of the War of Austrian Succession in Europe, the First Carnatic War also came to an end. In the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), Madras was given back to the British in exchange for the French fortress of Louisbourg in North America, which the British had captured.

The war was principally notable in India as the first military experience of Robert Clive, who was taken prisoner at Madras, escaped, and then participated in the defense of Cuddalore and the siege of Pondicherry.

Second Carnatic War (1749–1754)

After the death of the Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1748, the Nizam of Hyderabad, a civil war for succession, now known as the **Second Carnatic War**, broke out in the south between Mir Ahmad Ali Khan (Nasir Jung), the son of the Nizam-ul-Mulk, and Hidayat Muhi ud-Din Sa'adu'llah Khan (Muzaffar Jung), the grandson of Nizam-ul-Mulk.

This opened a window of opportunity for Chanda Sahib, who wanted to become Nawab of Arcot. He joined the cause of Muzaffar Jung and began to conspire against the Nawab Anwaruddin Muhammed Khan in Arcot. The French allied with Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jung to bring them into power in their respective states. But soon the British also intervened. To offset the French influence, they began supporting Nasir Jung and Muhammad Ali Khan Walajah (son of the deposed Nawab Anwaruddin Muhammed Khan of Arcot). Initially, the French succeeded in both states in defeating and murdering their opponents and placing their supporters on thrones in 1749.

In 1751, however, Robert Clive led British troops to capture Arcot. Clive's success led to additional victories for the British and their Nizam and Arcot allies. The war ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry, signed in 1754. Muhammad Ali Khan Walajah was recognized as the Nawab of Arcot. The French leader Dupleix was asked to return to France. The directors of

the French East India Company were dissatisfied with Dupleix's political ambitions, which had led to immense financial loss. In 1754, Charles Godeheu replaced Dupleix.

Third Carnatic War (1757–1763)

The outbreak in 1756 of the Seven Years' War in Europe resulted in renewed conflict between French and British forces in India. The **Third Carnatic War** spread beyond southern India and into Bengal where British forces captured the French settlement of Chandernagore (now Chandannagar) in 1757. However, the war was decided in the south, as British commander Sir Eyre Coote decisively defeated the French under the Comte de Lally at the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760. After Wandiwash, the French capital of Pondicherry fell to the British in 1761. The war concluded with the signing of the 1763 Treaty of Paris, which returned Chandernagore and Pondichéry to France, and allowed the French to have "factories" (trading posts) in India but forbade French traders from administering them.

The English Conquest of Bengal

Towards the end of eighteenth century the English occupied the most important place among the European traders in Bengal. Nawab Alivardi Khan, who was practically independent ruler of Bengal from 1740 to 1756, extended his protection to the European merchants in carrying on their legitimate trade. Alivardi died in April 1756. As he had no son, he nominated as his successor his grandson (daughter's son) Siraj-Ud-Daula. A grave offence on the part of the English was committed as they began to construct fortifications at Calcutta in clear violation of the terms under which they had been allowed to trade with Bengal. Siraj-UD-Daula took prompt action. He occupied the English factory at Kasimbazar and then captured Calcutta in June 1756. The so called 'black-hole tragedy' followed. English prisoners were crowded into a small chamber with only one small window, throughout the hot night of June 20, 1756 and many of them died of suffocation or wounds. Nawab did not take personal responsibility for what happened. In December 1756 strong English forces led by colonel Robert Clive and Admiral Watson arrived in Bengal from Madras. Calcutta was occupied by them in January 1757. Siraj-Ud-Daulah failed to recapture the city and he was compelled to accept all the demands of the company.

In May 1757 a secret treaty was arranged between Mir Jafar and the company. Mir Jafar was to be placed on the throne by the British.

Battle of Plassey (1757):

Clive met Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daula's at a village called Plassey (Nadia district, west Bengal) in a battle on 23 June 1757. It ended in Clive's complete victory. Initially the situation appeared very serious for Clive. But Clive got very easy and decisive victory. The English lost only 29 lives whereas the Nawab lost nearly 500. Siraj – ud – Daula ran away to Murshidabad and from there to Patna. He was captured and put to death by Miran, the son of Mir Jafar.

Plassey gave the English some immediate advantages- military and commercial and created a field for the establishment of their political power in Bengal. Mir Jafar, uncle of Siraj-ud-Daulah, was put on the throne of Bengal. He gave 24 Parganas and one crore of rupees to the Company.

Mir Jafar was the Nawab of Bengal from 1757 to 1760. He was not brilliant enough to run the administration. Clive was the de-facto ruler. The treasury became defunct. After the death of Miran, the son of Mir Jafar, the situation in Bengal became very desperate. Mir kasim, the son-in-law of Mir jafar began to aspire to become the Nawab of Bengal. He entered into a treaty with the Company and became Nawab. He gave away three districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong to the Company. Mir Jafar left the throne and went away to Calcutta and began to live there as a prisoner of Mir kasim.

Mir kasim made a very good beginning. He transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr. He issued a Firman in 1717 which authorised the Company free seaborne trade. However, the English misused it by bringing under it all kinds of private trade.

Battle of Buxar (1764) :

Mir Qasim, successor of Mir Zafar formed alliance with Nawab Suja-ud-daula of Awadh and the titular Emperor, Shah Alam. In the early months of 1764. The allied Army fought with the English troops on the borders of Oudh and Bihar. Hector Munro of the British Army inflicted a crushing defeat on the allied army at Buxar on 22nd October 1764. After the victory the English dissolved the coalition. The treaty of Allahabad was made in 1765. Shah Alam came to the side of the British, Shuja - ud – Duala fled to the Rohilla country. Awadh was conquered. Mir Quasim became a fugitive and died in misery in 1777. The war of Buxar was far more important than that of Plessey. The Nawab of Awadh became a dependent ally of the company and the titular Mughal emperor became its pensioner and stayed as virtual prisoner at Allahabad for six years. Buxar brought Bengal and its revenue under the control of English and it paved the way for British supremacy in North India.

POLICY OF SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE

Lord Wellesley was the Governor – General of India under the Company during 1798-1805. He is famous for introducing Subsidiary Alliance.

Under the subsidiary system, the ruler who entered into subsidiary alliance was to

1. accept a British Resident in his state by the ruler
2. give money or some territory to the English company for the maintenance of a contingent force.
3. deal with foreign states only through the English company.
4. have no direct correspondence or relations with them
5. make the English company his arbitrator if the ruler had any disputes with any other states
6. turn out from his state all non-English Europeans whether they were employed in the army or civil administration.

For all these services of the Indian rulers, the English company was to undertake to defend that state from external attack or internal trouble. It is clear that the subsidiary alliance state surrendered its political independence in return for British protection.

However in certain cases even whether the subsidy was paid regularly, the English company forced the ruler to handover certain territory for the maintenance of the army. This was done by Wellesley when he forced the Nawab of Oudh to give Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand and the Doab for the maintenance of the troops by the company. Wellesley's treatment of Oudh was altogether high-handed. Wellesley did not care at all for the protest of the Nawab. Although the Nawab paid his subsidies regularly, Wellesley demanded and got the surrender of the Rohilkhand and the southern districts between the Ganges and the Jamuna. The subsidiary system resulted in the internal decay of the protected states. It made them dependent on the English Company.

Nawabs of Awadh were of Persian origin. They had their capital at Awadh (modern Faizabad). Awadh State was established in 1774 by Sa'adat Khan.

The Nizam entered into subsidiary alliance with the English company in September 1798. He agreed to turn out the officers of other European nations. The French army of the Nizam was disbanded. In October 1799,

Wellesley entered into the subsidiary treaty with the raja of Tanjore. In the case of Surat, Wellesley abolished the double government, granted a pension to the Nawab and took over the supreme control of the country in his own hands.

Even Peshwa who ran away to Bassein to secure help from the English company entered into a subsidiary alliance with the Company. It was under these circumstances that the **treaty of the Bassein** was signed on **31st December 1802**. A subsidiary force of not less than 6,000 regular infantry with the usual proportion of field artillery was to be permanently stationed in the territory of the Peshwa. For the expenses of that force, the Peshwa was to give to the British districts yielding 26 lakhs a year. The Peshwa was not to entertain in his service any European hostile to the British. In the case of a dispute arising with the Nizam, the Peshwa was to accept British arbitration. By the treaty of Surji Arjangaon, Scindia accepted subsidiary alliance and surrendered Broach, Ahmednagar and the territory between the Ganges and the Jamuna including Agra and Delhi.

The rulers accepting subsidiary alliance were

- 1798 – Hyderabad (Nizam)
- 1799 – Mysore (Tipu Sultan) - [Tipu Sultan](#) of [Mysore](#) refused to do so, but after the British victory in the [Fourth Anglo-Mysore War](#), Mysore was forced to become a subsidiary state
- 1799 - Tanjore
- 1801 – Awadh - Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand and Doab
- 1802 – Peshwa - had to give British 26 lakhs a year for maintenance of 6000 British troops
- 1803 – Scindia - gave Broach, Ahmednagar, Agra and Delhi
- 1803 - Gaekwad
- Jodhpur

DOCTRINE OF LAPSE

Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General of India during 1848-1856. The name Lord Dalhousie is famous for his application of the **Doctrine of Lapse** in very many cases. However, it is wrong to say that he was creator of this Doctrine. The Directors of English company had declared in 1834 that permission to adopt on the failure of natural heirs "should be exception and not the rule, and should never be granted but as a special mark of favor or approbation". The only things done by Dalhousie were that he employed the Doctrine of Lapse in as many cases as possible. The basic of Doctrine of Lapse was that as the English company was the paramount power in India, the dependent states could not pass the right of succession to the adopted son.

Lord Dalhousie annexed the following States under the Doctrine of Lapse

- 1) Satara - 1848
- 2) Jaitpur and Sambhalpur - 1849
- 3) Baghat – 1850
- 4) Udaipur – 1852
- 5) Jhansi – 1853
- 6) Nagpur – 1854

Annexation of Berar (1853) :

Dalhousie annexed Berar in 1853. The reason was the Nizam owed lot money to the English company on account of the charge of the contingent forces. As Nizam had not made payments, the debt reached the figure of \$780,000. A new treaty was made with Nizam by which he gave Berar to the English for the maintenance of the contingent force and the payments of the debts.

Anglo – Oudh Relations (1765-1856) :

The Nawab Wazir of Oudh was defeated in 1765 in the Battle of Buxer and was taken prisoner along with Shah Alam. British troops also marched into Lucknow. The whole of Oudh was at the mercy of the British troops. In spite of this Lord Clive decided to restore to the Nawab of Oudh his conquered territories. He was made to part with only Kora and Allahabad. This district was given to Shah Alam to maintain his dignity. Lord Clive followed a buffer state policy towards Oudh.

Permanent Settlement

It was introduced by Lord Cornwallis who was sent to India as Governor General of Bengal. William Pitt, the Prime-Minister of England was not happy with the then prevailing system of tax collection. He wanted change in the system. So Cornwallis introduced system of Permanent Settlement in 1793.

Background –

Earlier *zamindars* in [Bengal](#), [Bihar](#) and [Odisha](#) had the right to collect revenue on behalf of the [Mughal](#) emperor and his representative or *diwan* in Bengal. The diwan supervised the zamindars to ensure that they were neither lax nor very harsh.

When the [East India Company](#) was awarded the diwani or overlordship of Bengal by the empire following the [Battle of Buxar](#) in 1764, it found itself short of trained administrators, especially those familiar with local custom and law. As a result, landholders were unsupervised or they reported to corrupt and dishonest officials. The result was that revenues were extracted without regard for future income or local welfare.

Many of those appointed as tax farmers absconded with as much revenue as they could. In 1784 British [Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger](#) directed the Calcutta administration to alter it immediately. In 1786 [Charles Cornwallis](#) was [sent out to India](#) to reform the company's practices.

Main features of Permanent Settlement:

- a. the Zamindars power of keeping the armed forces were taken back
- b. they remained just the tax collectors of the land.
- c. The power of Zamindars were considerably weakened as they were not allowed to hold any court as it
- d. Power to hold court was brought under the supervision of Collector appointed by the company.
- e. The British did not want to annoy those people who had traditionally enjoyed power and prestige in the village.

In order to keep powerful people happy and to collect better revenue, Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement.

As per permanent system, rajas and taluqdars were recognized as zamindars. The zamindars were supposed to collect the land revenue from the peasants. Under the system of permanent settlement:

1. The rate of revenue was not to be increased ever in the future.
2. The company officials believed that this would give some motivations to zamindars to invest in the land.
3. Zamindars would be assured of long-term returns of continuous flow of revenue.
4. It also created a new social class of land-lords who were loyal to the British.

Structure of British Raj Up to 1857

Prominent Governor –Generals under the Company who ruled India up to 1857 were:

Robert Clive – (1757 – 1760) and (1765 – 1767) – laid the foundation of British rule in Bengal. He implemented Dual system of government in Bengal.

Warren Hastings (1772-1785). The first governor – general of Bengal.

Sir John Macpherson (1785-1786)

Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)

Sir John Shore (1793-1798)

Sir A. Clarke (1798)

Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)

Lord Cornwallis (1805) - appointed for the second term but died very shortly.

Sir George Barlow (1805-1807)

Lord Minto I (1807-1813)

Marques of Hastings (1813-1823)

John Adam (1823)

Lord Amherst (1823-1828)

William Bayley (1828)

Lord William Bentick (1828-1835)

Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-1836)

Lord Auckland (1836-1842)

Lord Ellenborough (1843-1844)

William Bird (1844)

Lord Hardinge (1844-1848)

Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856)

Lord Canning (1856-1858)

Warren Hastings (1772-1785) – he joined as Clerk in the service of East India Company and arrived in Calcutta in 1750. Gradually he rose to the position of the President of Kasimbazar. He was appointed the Governor of Bengal in 1772 and under the Regulating Act of 1773 he was appointed the Governor-General of Bengal in 1774.

Administrative Reforms: Shifting of treasury from Murshidabad to Calcutta, end of Dual System, saving people from thieves and robbers

Revenue Reforms: Collection of revenue was taken over by the Company. Land was given to the highest bidder, appointment of Board of Revenue. The post of Collector was created.

Commercial reforms: System of free passes was stopped, establishment of Board of Trade.

Judicial reforms:

- a. Set up Supreme Court under Regulating Act of 1773.
- b. Zamindars were deprived of their judicial powers,
- c. establishment of Civil and Criminal Courts in each districts,
- d. Sardar Diwani Adalat and Sardar Nizamat Adalat at Calcutta was set up,
- e. maintaining records was made compulsory.
- f. Judges were forbidden to accept fees and gifts got prepared a code of Laws.

Social reforms:

- a. in 1781 he founded the Calcutta Madarsas for promotion of the Islamic studies. This was the first educational institution established by the Company's Government.
- b. In 1792 under his permission Jonathan Duncan established a Sanskrit College at Banaras
- c. Hastings patronized the following
 1. William Wilkins who translated Gita.
 2. The Asiatic Society which was founded by Sir William Jones in 1778 which later became Royal Asiatic Society.
 3. Nathaniel Halhed who prepared a digest of Hindu laws.

Warren Hastings tendered his resignation in protest against Pitt's India Bill in 1785. When he went back to England he was accused of

- a. Rohilla war,
- b. murder of Nand Kumar,
- c. the case of Chet Singh and
- d. accepting bribes.

Impeachment process was started against Hastings by the House of Commons which continued for seven years but ultimately he was exonerated of all charges.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793): He is famous for introducing Permanent Settlement of Bengal. Under Permanent Settlement the land was given to Zamindars on permanent basis in 1793. Previously Warren Hastings has given lands to the highest bidder each year. There was no succession fee. This system brought prosperity to both the Company and the Zamindars at the cost of common man.

Administrative reforms: He abolished superfluous posts. He increased the pay of the servants of the Company; he put a ban on private trade.

Judicial Reforms: Reorganization of the Revenue courts; reorganizations of the criminal courts; depriving the collectors of the judicial functions; compilation of Cornwallis code.

Police Reforms: Depriving Zamindars of their police functions; establishment of the thanas; putting the police department under district magistrate. He created Police department in India.

Sir John Shore 1793-1798 : He followed a policy of non-intervention.

Sir A. Clarke 1798 : He held the post temporarily.

Lord Wellesley 1798-1805 : He is famous for introducing *Subsidiary Alliance System* a scheme envisaged with a view to keeping the Indian rulers under control and make the English company into a sovereign power; its features :

1. maintenance of English troops ;
2. no treaties or wars without the permission of the English;
3. agreeing to the English decision in case of the differences;
4. to station an English Resident in the capitals;
5. not employ a non-English European and

6. to regard the English Company as the Sovereign Power.

It opened the way for the future expansion of the British Empire. The fourth Mysore war was won by the English.

Lord Wellesley opened a college called Fort William Colleges in 1800 to train the company's servants in Calcutta. That is why he is also called the father of the Civil Service in India. In fact, he transformed the company from merely a trading company into a strong political power.

Lord Cornwallis, 1805: Appointed for another term, he however died very soon.

Sir George Barlow, 1805-1807 – An important event was the Mutiny of Vellore in 1806 A.D. in which the Indian soldiers killed many English officers.

Lord Minto I, 1807-1813: A treaty was signed with the Shah of Persia in which the shah undertook not to allow any foreign armies to pass through his territories and expel all the French out of his country.

Lord Minto sent Sir Charles Metcalfe to the court of Ranjit Singh. A treaty was signed at Amritsar in the year 1809. He suppressed the rebellious chiefs who were responsible for disorder and chaos in Bundelkhand. His rule is marked by: putting down the rebellion of Travancore; checking Amir Khan's attack on Nagpur.

Marques of Hastings 1813-1823: he was the first to appoint Indians to high jobs of responsibility. He increased the number of judges. Lord Hastings encouraged education. He laid the foundation of a College at Calcutta and opened schools in several parts of the country. He relaxed various restrictions which bore heavily on the press. The first vernacular newspaper *samachar patrika* began to be published. He passed the Tenancy Act in 1828 to protect the cultivators against the tyranny of the landlords. Many bridges and canals were constructed.

John Adam 1823: He held the post temporarily.

Lord Amherst, 1823-1828: The first Burmese war (1824-26) the result of the clash of imperialistic interests. In 1825 the English general defeated the Burmese general and the Treaty of Yandabu was signed in 1826. As a result, the English added vast territories to their empire and increased their influence.

Mutiny of Barrackpur, 1824: The Indian troops were ordered to board ships to be carried away to Burma, for which they were not mentally prepared, as they regarded it a sin to go across the sea. It led to a minor mutiny at Barrackpur near Calcutta

Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835 :

He was the first Governor – General of India by the Charter Act of 1833.

Economic Reforms : Abolition of sinecure offices; reducing salaries of civil servants; reducing *bhatta* or allowance of the armed forces; employment of the Indians; regularizing opium trade; resumption of rent-free holdings; revenue settlement of North-West frontier province.

Administrative and Judicial reforms : Abolition of provincial courts of appeal and circuit; powers of the magistrate increased; employment of Indians as Judges; replacement of Persian

by vernaculars as court language; introduction of jury system; Sadar Diwani Adalats and Sadar Nizamat Adalats at Allahabad; codification of Laws.

Educational Reforms: English accepted as the medium of instruction after the famous Macaulay's recommendation; Medical College at Calcutta in 1835.

Social Reforms: Abolition of *sati* in 1829; suppression of *thughee* in central India; banning of female infanticide; banning of human sacrifices; reform in the Hindu law of inheritance.

Public Works: Construction of roads; Digging canal in north-West provinces; introducing steamer service in the Ganga. By the Charter Act of 1833, the governor-general of Bengal was made the governor-general of India. Thus Bentinck became the first governor-general of India.

Sir Charles Metcalfe 1835-36: He held the post temporarily. He removed the restriction on vernacular press.

Lord Auckland 1836-42: The most important event of his period was the First Afghan war, which was fought from 1839-1842. Lord Auckland felt alarmed when he got the news of Dost Mohammad having entered into a treaty with Russia. As a result of his efforts a tripartite treaty was signed on 26th June 1838 among the English, Ranjit Singh and the ex-ruler of Afghanistan Shah shuja, who was that time living at Ludhiana on a British pension. Change in circumstances led to the first afghan war. It was disastrous war for the English. Finally Dost Mohhamad was reinstated as the Amir of Afghanistan. In 1839 the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Delhi began to be constructed.

Lord Ellenborough 1843-1844: His period is known for the end of first Afghan war, annexation of Sindh to the British Empire (1843) and the British intervention in Gwalior.

William Bird 1844 : He held the post temporarily.

Lord Hardinge 1844-1848 : The most important event of his period is the first Sikh War (1845-1846 A.D.) The success in this war extended the British Empire up to the Doab of Jullundur.

His Reforms: many commodities were exempted from excise and the tax on salt was reduced to half; efforts were made to stop the sati system in the Indian states as well.

Lord Dalhousie 1848-1856: He was the youngest to hold the office of the Governor-General. He is famous for the **Doctrine of Lapse**; annexing the dependent state whose ruler died without a natural heir to succeed him.

Annexation made due to Doctrine of Lapse: Satara 1848; Jaitpur, 1849; Sambhalpur, 1849; Baghat, 1850; Udaipur, 1851; Jhansi, 1853; Nagpur, 1854.

The second Burmese war 1852 took place because of Lord Dalhousie's desire to exclude all European power from Burma, and because of the complaint of the English merchants. Lower Burma was annexed. Upper Burma was deprived of any passage to the sea. Road was opened for the future annexation of the upper Burma.

The Second Anglo-Sikh war ended Sikh power and Punjab was annexed.

Administrative Reforms: Separate Lieutenant-Governor appointed for Bengal; introducing non-regulation system in newly –conquered territories; distributing the different functions of the central governments in different departments; wide powers to the Deputy Commissioners; Shimla made the Summer Capital.

Military Reforms: Artillery capital was moved from Calcutta to Meerut, Army headquarters shifted to Shimla, reduction, disintegration and distributions of the Indian troops to ward off any revolt, Formation of Gurkha regiments.

Railways- First railway line was laid from Bombay to Thane, 1853.

Post and Telegraph: Reforming the defects of the postal system and linking all the important towns telegraphically.

Public Works Department: Setting this department free from the army control and constructing roads, bridges and canals under its supervision.

Commercial Reforms: Introducing free – trade policy to promote the interests of the British Capitalists.

Education: Sir Charles Wood's Dispatch on education came in 1854 which recommended a graded education system and Universities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Dalhousie supported him. In 1853 Competitive examination for Indian Civil Services began.

Lord Canning (1856-1858): In 1856 Awadh was annexed to the British Empire on grounds of mismanagement by the Nawab. A law was passed to enable Hindu remarriage. In 1857 the first universities were established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. On May 10, 1857, the famous Sepoy Mutiny began.

Various Committees appointed by the English in India

1. Macaulay Commission (1835) – Education
2. Sir Charles Wood Dispatch (1854) – Education
3. Hunter commission (1882) - Education
4. Thomas Raleigh Commission (1902) – Education
5. Saddler (1917) - Education (to know the 'conditions and prospects of University of Calcutta')
6. Hartog (1929) - Education
7. Strachey - Famine
8. McDonald - Famine
9. Arundel Commission – Political Reforms
10. Mudimaan Committee – Political Reforms
11. Simon Commission – Political Reforms
12. Hilton and Young - Reserve bank of India
13. Atchinson Committee – Public Service Commission
14. Auckworth Commission – Railway
15. Robertson - Railway
16. Andrew Frazer - Police
17. Fauset – Economic Reforms
18. Belvi – Economic Reforms

During the time of Lord Cornwallis in 1791, a Superintendent of Police for Calcutta was appointed and soon other cities were placed in the charge of Kotwals. The districts were divided into Thanas and each Thana was put under the charge of Daroga. The hereditary village policemen became Chowkidars. Later post of District Superintendent of Police was created. Cornwallis was the founder of Police Service in India. Lord Cornwallis was the real founder of the British civil services in India.

Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement in India. The Permanent Settlement was a system of revenue collection According to it the Zamindars got hereditary rights over land on the condition that they would pay fixed amount of revenue to the State. They could even sell off their lands.

The Zamindari System;

It was implemented in Bihar and Bengal. Zamindars got hereditary rights over land on the condition that they would pay fixed amount of revenue to the State. They could even sell off their lands.

The Ryotwari System:

This system of land revenue was introduced in Madras and Bombay Presidencies. According to this system the Govt. made settlement with the cultivators or ryots for a specific period (30 years) during which the cultivator had to pay 50% of the produce to the Govt. The settlement was revised after the stipulated period.

Mahalwari System:

Mahalwari system of revenue was introduced in Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. In U.P. a settlement was made with the village communities which maintained a form of common ownership known as bhaichara or with mahals which were a group of villages subordinate to the old established landlords.