

LECTURE NOTES – HISTORY SESSION 2

Treaty of Allahabad

- signed in October 1765, post Battle of Buxar

- two different treaties were signed:

Treaty signed between Mughals & the E.I.C.	Treaty signed between the Nawab of Awadh and the E.I.C
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>Diwani rights</u>(rights to collect revenue) in Bengal,Bihar,Orissa was given to the E.I.C2. Rs 53 lakhs per annum to be given to the Nawab of Bengal to manage his state of affairs3. Gave the Mughal king Rs 26 lakhs per annum. (total revenue of Bengal being 4 crores) with the Mughal King Shah Alam II confined to Allahabad by the E.I.C who claimed that the arrangement was for his own protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nawab of Awadh to pay Rs 53 lakhs to E.I.C as war indemnity2. Zamindari of Banaras and other villages to be given to Balwant Singh3. Allahabad and Kora to be under the possession of the Mughal king Shah Alam II

Dual Government from 1765-1772 (set up by Robert Clive, ended by Warren Hastings)

- Both Nawab of Bengal and E.I.C were ruling at the same place and time

1. Diwani rights - East India Co
2. NizamatRights(Administrative rights) - Nawab of Bengal

-Nawab was to manage the whole state with just 53 lakhs per annum which was nearly impossible

-People of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa suffered from this as

1. Nawab claimed he didn't have money to help
2. E.I.C claimed they were not rulers

-Working of Dual Government

1. E.I.C didn't employ anyone for the collection of revenue
2. 2 deputy Diwans appointed by the Nawab worked on behalf of E.I.C.
 - Raja Shitab Roy - Bihar
 - Raza Khan - Bengal

-Abolishment of the Dual Government

India Regulating Act 1773 :

- Subjected the Company's actions to the supervision of the British Government
- End of Dual government.
- Governor of Bengal to be the Governor – General of British territories of India.
- Establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta.
- The servants of the Company were forbidden to engage in private trade, accept presents or bribes, etc.
- It created a new post of Governor General of Bengal

Reasons that led to this act:

- The British Crown were not happy with the activities of East India Company
- It was enacted to regulate the activities of E.I.C in India
- E.I.C faced opposition from the British Crown and the Indian rulers
- The Crown wanted to strengthen its position on E.I.C

Provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773

First Provision

- *the governor-general of Bengal would be a part of the council consisting of four other members
- *governor –general: company appointed
- *4 members: crown appointed
- *final decision would be decided by the majority of the council(governor-general had to have support of at-least 2 council members to have his say)
- *first set of council members were
 - Richard Barwell
 - Philip Francis
 - George Monson
 - John Clavering

Second Provision

- *A supreme court (not to be confused with modern day supreme court of India) was to be set up at Calcutta. It was finally established in 1774
- *Set up for the Europeans only as the Indian legal system was very different from the European Legal system
- * Was headed by Justice Elijah Impey

The Treaties of Banaras - Two agreements (1773 & 1775), regulating relations between the British government of Bengal and the ruler of the state of Awadh.

The defense of Awadh had been guaranteed in 1765 on the condition that the state's ruler, Shuja-ud-Dawlah, pay the cost of the necessary troops. The First Treaty of Banaras (1773) was the result of the Mughal emperor Shah Alam's surrender of Allahabad and Kora to the Marathas as the price of their support. Warren Hastings ceded Allahabad and Kora to Shujā and promised to support him against the Afghan Rohillas in return for cash payments. This move, designed to strengthen Awadh as a buffer state between Bengal and the Marathas, led to the Rohilla War of 1774.

The Second Treaty of Banaras (1775) is otherwise known as the Treaty of Faizabad. It was forced on the new vizier of Oudh by the company's governing council after the death of Shuja. The vizier had to pay a larger subsidy for the use of British troops and cede Banaras to the East India Company. This treaty led to a revolt by **Raja Chaith Singh of Banaras in 1781.**

Problems faced by British after Regulating Act:

- Collection of revenue (How? When? How much? From whom?) - British did not know the system followed in India
- Legal system – different approaches needed for criminal and civil cases

Criminal cases

- Mughal laws for criminal cases were based on the rules set by the Turks
 - Partly Islamic and partly Local
 - Same irrespective of community

Civil Cases

- Laws varied with community
 - Hindu community- ancient shastras
 - Muslim- according to Islamic laws

Other key points:

Indology: Study of Indian past -> Result: Archaeological Excavations, Translation of Sanskrit verses into English

Gentoo code: Based on Manusmriti (comprehensive and also biased holy book on Hindu civil laws). Warren Hastings encouraged conversion of Sanskrit texts into English.

*To understand the Islamic traditions better Calcutta Madrassa was setup in the year 1781

*Asiatic society of Bengal -1884 set up by William Jones promoted Indology and Oriental studies

'White man's burden': Govt. sponsored scholars maligned India and justified British Rule in India; theorized that civilization can come to India only through the British rule.

Pitts Act of 1784

- The commercial and political activities of the Company were now separated. Board of Control of six members (including two cabinet ministers) set – up to guide and supervise the affairs of the Company in India.
- Three members will be there in Governor – General's Executive Council.
- Secret Committee of three Directors were to look into political and military affairs. [Governor General and the council were forbidden to declare war and make treaties without the sanction of secret committee].
- Madras and Bombay Presidencies were subordinated to the Governor – General – in – Council of Bengal in all matters.
- This act gave the British Government a measure of control over the Company's affairs. In fact, the Company became a subordinate department of the State.
- Act of 1786 : Governor General given the power to over – ride the council and was made Commander – in – Chief

Charter Act of 1833

- End of Company's monopoly even in tea and trade with China. Company was asked to close its commercial business at the earliest.
- All restrictions on European immigration into India and acquisition of land and property in India by them were removed, legalizing European colonization of India.
- Governor General of Bengal to be Governor General of India; all powers, administrative and financial, were centralized in the hands of the Governor – General – in – Council. (1st Governor General of India – Lord William Bentinck).
- President of Board of Control became the minister for Indian affairs.
- A law member (without power to vote) was added to the Executive Council of the Governor General. Macaulay was the first Law member. This increased the Council's strength to four, and with it began the Indian Legislature.
- A law commission was constituted for codification of laws.
- The Act threw open to all, irrespective of religion, place of birth, descent and colour, services under the Company.

SOCIO RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

Causes

- Modern education
- Revolutions in other countries (like France)
- Pessimistic attitude towards activities of British and Christian Missionaries
- Sanskritisation by Upper caste

Impact

- Wave of reforms (removal of Sati, Child infanticide banned, Widow-remarriage, focus on Education)
- National Orientation
- Communal consciousness (big negative impact)
- Cultural consciousness
- Woman Empowerment

Negative effects of Socio religious movement

- Communal consciousness
- Caste based identity
- Community orientation rather than national orientation
- Insecurity among the masses

Deoband Movement

- Founded by Moulana Hussain Ahmed
- Gave liberal interpretation of Qoran

Possible Questions for Mains

- The idea of Self Governance in India is older than India itself.
- The policies adopted by British after 1857 was more controversial than the policies prior to 1857. Elaborate
- Women empowerment attempts were made not only by Indians but also British. Elaborate.
- British attitude towards Indians was never the same after 1857. Comment.

Appendix – Governor Generals and important events in their rule

<p>Warren Hastings - (1774 - 1785)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * First man to hold the position of Governor-General of India. *Became governor of Bengal 1772 * In 1774, he was appointed Governor-General of India. *Resigned his position in India in 1784 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Regulating act of 1773 • Pitt’s India Act of 1784 • The Rohilla war of 1774 • The first Maratha war in 1775-82 • 2nd Mysore war in 1780-84 • Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784) with William Jones
<p>John MacPherson - (1785 - 1786)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *was appointed as an Acting Governor-General 	
<p>Charles Cornwallis – (1786 - 1793)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *In 1786 Cornwallis was appointed Governor General and Command in Chief in India *He defeated the Sultan of Mysore in 1792, the same year he was given the title of Marquis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd Mysore war (1789-92) and treaty of Seringapatam • Cornwallis Code(1793) • Permanent settlement of Bengal ,1793 • Europeanization of administrative machinery and introduction
<p>John Shore – (1793-1798)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *In 1793 Shore was appointed Governor General of India. * Shore was honoured with a baronet in 1792. His tenure lasted until 1798 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charter Act of 1793 • Battle of Khadra between the nizam and the Marathas,1795 • Known for avoiding wars
<p>Richard Colley Wellesley – (1798-1805)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Dedicated his time as Gov Gen to expand the borders of East India Empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced the Subsidiary Alliance System(1798) first alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad • 4th Mysore war,1799 • 2nd Maratha war (1803-05) • Took over the administration of Tanjore(1799), Surat(1800) and Carnatic(1802) • Set up the Fort William College to train the civil servants
<p>Charles Cornwallis – (July – Oct 1805)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * appointed Governor-General of India for a second term in 1805 to curb the expansionist activities of Wellesley *The first gov gen to die in office 	
<p>George Hilario Barlow (1805-1807)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Was only a provisional Gov Gen, until the arrival of Minto 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vellore Mutiny (1806)
<p>Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound – Lord Minto (1807-1813)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *appointed Governor-General of India at the end of 1806 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809)

Francis Rawdon- Hastings – (1813-1823)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd Maratha war(1817-19) and dissolution of Maratha Confederacy; creation of Bombay Presidency(1818) • Battle against Pindaris (1817-1818) • Establishment of Ryotwari System by Thomas Munro, governor of Madras (1820)
John Adam *He was acting Governor-General in 1823.	
William Pitt Amherst – (1823-1828) *appointed Governor-General when Francis Rawdon-Hastings was removed from that office in 1823	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Burmese war (1824-1826) • Capture of Bharatpur
Lord William Bentinck – (1828-1835) *Known for taking bold measures towards socio-economic progress in India *The reforms he took actually led to a lot of discomfort amongst the conservative sections of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolition of Sati and other cruel rites (1829) • Suppression of <i>thugi</i>(1830) • Charter Act of 1833 • Resolution of 1835,and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language • Annexation of Mysore(1831),Coorg(1834) and central Cachar(1834) • Treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh
Charles Theophilus Metcalf – (1835-1836)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Press law removing restrictions on press in India
George Eden – Lord Auckland (1836-1842) *Recalled in 1842 because of multiple failures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Afghan war (1838-42) • Death of Ranjit Singh(1839)
Edward Law – Lord Ellenborough (1842-1844)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annexation of Sindh(1843) • War with Gwalior(1843)
Charles Stewart Hardinge – (1844-1848)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Anglo-Sikh war (1845-46) and the Treaty of Lahore(1846) • Social Reforms including abolition of female infanticide and human sacrifice
James Andrew Broun-Ramsay Dalhousie – (1848-1856) *His cruel policies were in many ways responsible for the revolt of 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Anglo-Sikh war (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab (1849) • Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Satara(1848), Jaipur and Sambhalpur(1849), • Udaipur(1852),Jhansi(1853),Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (1856) • Widow Remarriage Act (1856)

In 1858 the administration of India was transferred from the East India Company to the British crown. From then on, the head of the British administration in India had the title of Viceroy.