



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Modern History (आधुनिक इतिहास)

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Class- 06 Governor-General of Bengal (बंगाल के गवर्नर जनरल) Part-1

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Shubham Gupta Sir



Governor General

1. Governor-General of Bengal

- Warren Hastings (1774–85)
- Lord Cornwallis (1786–93)
- Sir John Shore (1793–98)
- Lord Wellesley (1798–1805)
- Sir George Barlow (1805–07)
- Lord Minto I (1807–13)
- Lord Hastings (1813–23)
- Lord Amherst (1823–28)

2. Governors-General of India

- Lord William Bentinck (1828–35)
- Charles Metcalfe (1835–36)
- Lord Auckland (1836–42)
- Lord Ellenborough (1842–44)
- Lord Hardinge (1844–48)
- Lord Dalhousie (1848–56)

3. Viceroys of India

- Lord Canning (1856–62)
- Lord Elgin I (1862–63)
- Lord Lawrence (1864–69)
- Lord Mayo (1869–72)
- Lord Northbrook (1872–76)
- Lord Lytton (1876–80)
- Lord Ripon (1880–84)
- Lord Dufferin (1884–88)
- Lord Lansdowne (1888–94)
- Lord Elgin II (1894–99)
- Lord Curzon (1899–05)
- Lord Minto II (1905–10)
- Lord Hardinge II (1910–16)
- Lord Chelmsford (1916–21)
- Lord Reading (1921–26)
- Lord Irwin (1926–31)
- Lord Willingdon (1931–36)
- Lord Linlithgow (1936–43)
- Lord Wavell (1943–47)
- Lord Mountbatten (1947–48)

Governors of Bengal

Robert Clive (1757–60 and again 1765–67) → First Governor of Bengal (1758)

1. Treaty of Allahabad (1765)

- Dual governance in Bengal
- The Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II was brought under the suzerainty and protective patronage of the East India Company



2. Two Sub-Diwans

- Bengal — Muhammad Raza Khan
- Bihar — Raja Shitab Rai

3. Other Governors → Verelst (1767–69), Cartier (1769–72), Warren Hastings (1772–74)

- 4. Regulating Act 1773 → Governor of Bengal → Governor-General of Bengal → Tenure: 5 years
- Regulating Act of 1773 → Governor of Bengal → Governor-General of Bengal → Tenure: 5 years

- 5. 1744 → Clerk of the BEIC

- 6. 1757 → Leadership at Plassey

- 7. 1758 → The First Governor of Bengal

8. Principal Accomplishments and Events:- heaven-born general

- Covenanted Service for employees: No money or gifts accepted
- He instituted a Covenanted Civil Service for Company employees, prohibiting the acceptance of monetary gratifications and gifts.
- Society of Trade (1765): Trade in salt, betel nut, and tobacco
- Clive Fund
- White Mutiny (1766): Revolt of military officers under the leadership of Fletcher
- Impeachment in 1773

9. Death: He died by suicide in 1774.

1. Smith characterized him as “a leader of mankind.”
2. A parallel between Clive and Frederick the Great.
3. Spear described him as the pioneer and vanguard of British imperial sovereignty in India.
4. Curzon: Favorably to Marlborough and Turenne.

1) GOVERNORS OF BENGAL (बंगाल के गवर्नर)

Robert Clive (1757–60 and again: 1765–67)
राबर्ट क्लाइव (1757–60 ई. एवं पुनः 1765–67 ई.)

1) TREATY OF ALLAHABAD (1765)
इलाहाबाद की संधि (1765)

- DUAL GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL (बंगाल में द्वैध शासन)
- TOOK MUGHAL EMPEROR SHAH ALAM II UNDER COMPANY PROTECTION. (मुगल सम्राट शाह आलम द्वितीय को कम्पनी के संरक्षण में ले लिया।)

3) OTHER GOVERNORS (अन्य गवर्नर)

→ Verelst (1767–69), Cartier (1769–72), Warren Hastings (1772–74)
(कोलसट (1767–69), कार्टियर (1769–72), वारेन हेस्टिंग्स (1772–74))

2) TWO DEPUTY DIWANS (दो उप-दीवान)

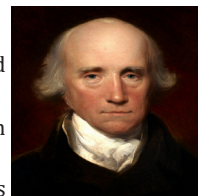
- BENGAL → MUHAMMAD REZA KHAN (बंगाल → मुहम्मद रजा खान)
- BIHAR → RAJA SHITAB RAI (बिहार → राजा शिताब राय)

4) REGULATING ACT 1773 (रेग्युलेटिंग एक्ट 1773)

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL (बंगाल के गवर्नर) → GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BENGAL (बंगाल का गवर्नर जनरल) → TENURE: 5 YEARS (कार्यकाल: 5 वर्ष)

Governor-General of Bengal

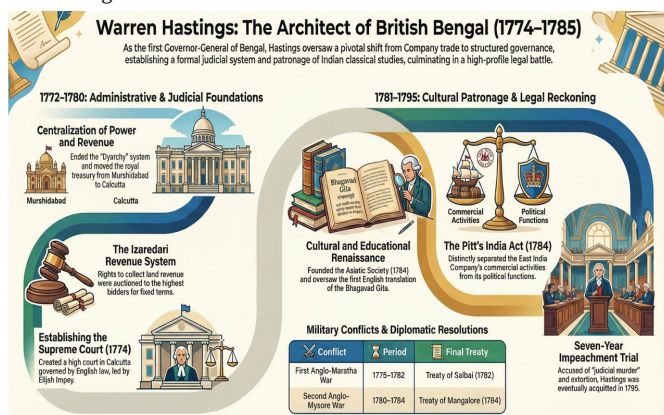
Warren Hastings : 1774–85



1. He abolished the Dual Governance that had been instituted by Clive
2. The State Treasury was transferred from Murshidabad to Calcutta
 - In 1772, a Board of Revenue was constituted at Calcutta
3. 1772 → Land Revenue System → Monopoly System
 - Proprietary rights over land were not conferred; instead, the right to collect revenue was auctioned to the highest bidder, known as the Ijaradar (revenue farmer)
 - Panchasala Settlement — Initially for 5 years
 - By 1777, the settlement period was reduced to an annual (one-year) basis.
4. Pitt's India Act : 1784
 - Separation between commercial-political functions
 - Board of Control → Political, Civil, Military, and Revenue Affairs of the Company
5. 1774 → Establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature in Calcutta
 - Jurisdiction was confined to Calcutta; cases outside Calcutta were entertained only when both parties mutually agreed.
 - Proceedings were conducted strictly under English Law
 - The first Chief Justice was Elijah Impey, who resigned in 1782.
 - Hastings procured the judicial execution of the Bengali Brahmin Nand Kumar by leveling false charges against him through the court



- In 1772, separate Criminal (Faujdari) and Civil (Diwani) Courts were established in every district
- 6. Wars: Ring fence policy
 - First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782) → Treaty of Salbai (1782)
 - Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–1784) → Treaty of Mangalore (1784)
- 7. N.B. Halhed (1776) → English translation of Manusmriti → A Code of Gentoo Laws
- 8. Bhagavad Gita (1785) → Translated into English by Charles Wilkins
 - Warren Hastings : Introduction
- 9. Abhijnanasakuntalam → Translated into English by Sir William Jones
 - 1784: Asiatic Society of Bengal
 - 1804: Asiatic Society in Bombay
 - 1823: Asiatic Society in London
- 10. Warren Hastings (1781) → Madrasa in Calcutta
 - Annual pension of ₹26 lakh given to the Mughal Emperor was stopped
- 11. Jonathan Duncan (1791) → Sanskrit College in Banaras
- 12. First newspaper in India (29 January 1780) → James Hicky published The Bengal Gazette from Calcutta
- 13. James Grant → An Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire
 - Exhaustive and Meticulous Research on the Revenue System of Bengal
- 14. Departure → February 1785
 - Edmund Burke spearheaded the impeachment proceedings against Warren Hastings in the British Parliament (1788–1795).
 - ◆ The judicial murder of Nand Kumar
 - ◆ Unethical and mercenary military intervention in the Rohilla War
 - ◆ Arbitrary treatment meted out to Raja Chait Singh of Banaras
 - ◆ Unlawful extortion of funds from the Begums of Awadh
 - In 1795, the House of Lords honorably acquitted him of all charges.



Lord Cornwallis (1786–1793 and 1805)

1. Cornwallis Code (1793) → Separation of Powers
 - Collector
 - ◆ Judicial & criminal powers were divested
 - ◆ Restricted solely to the collection of land revenue
 - ◆ His actions were made subject to judicial review
 - Civil jurisdiction in districts was now vested in a designated District Judge
 - Circuit Courts (4 Travelling Courts): Calcutta, Murshidabad, Dhaka, and Patna
 - Regulation of the Legal Profession : Minimum Qualifications and Prescribed Fee Schedules were mandated
2. A system of district police stations (Thannas) were established, each placed under the charge of a Darogha

3. To curb rampant corruption, private trade by Company officials was strictly prohibited and their official emoluments were substantially enhanced.
4. Europeanization of All Superior Posts
 - Indians were categorically barred from rising beyond the ranks of Subedar or Jamadar in the Military, and Munsiff, Sadr Amin, or Deputy Collector in the Civil Services.
 - Cornwallis is credited with laying the foundational framework of the Civil Service in India.
5. Permanent Settlement of 1793 → Zamindars were obligated to remit approximately 90% (ten-elevenths) of the collected revenue to the Company, 10% (one-eleventh) for themselves.
 - Plan → John Shore → Policy of Non-Intervention
 - Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Banaras, & Northern Districts of Madras.
 - Under its provisions, Zamindars were at liberty to determine the rate of rent to be levied upon the peasantry
6. Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–1792) → Treaty of Seringapatam (1792).
7. Lord Cornwallis returned to India for a second term as Governor-General in 1805, but passed away shortly thereafter at Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh. His tomb remains preserved and standing at Ghazipur to this day.

Features	Permanent	Ryotwari	Mahalwari
Year of Introduction	1793	1820	1822
Introduced by	Lord Cornwallis	Alexander Read + Thomas Munro	Holt Mackenzie
Regions	Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Varanasi, Northern districts of Madras (approximately 19%)	Madras and Bombay Presidency, Assam, Burma (approximately 51%)	North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Gangetic Valley, Central India (approximately 30%)
Land Revenue	Permanently Fixed	Revised Periodically	Revised Periodically
Revenue Collector	Zamindar	Ryot (Cultivator)	Village Headman
Owner of Land	Zamindar	Ryot	Village Community
Land Survey for Assessment	Not Surveyed	Surveyed	Surveyed

Sir John Shore (1793–98)

1. Policy of Non-Intervention
 - Refrained from interfering in the internal disputes and successions of Indian states.
 - Despite Nizam being a British ally, Shore refused to aid him against the Marathas.
2. Before becoming Governor-General, Shore served as President of the Board of Revenue.
3. The British Parliament passed the Charter Act of 1793.
4. Prohibition on Female Infanticide, 1795 → Under Bengal Regulation XXI, killing of newborn girls was declared a criminal offence equal to murder.

