



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Modern History (आधुनिक इतिहास)

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Class- 07 Governor-General of Bengal (बंगाल के गवर्नर जनरल) Part-2

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Shubham Gupta Sir

Subsidiary alliance

Lord Richard Wellesley (1798-1805 → Bengal Tiger)

1. Primary objective → To eliminate French influence in India and establish the East India Company as the paramount power in the subcontinent

2. Subsidiary Alliance System

- First used by the French Governor Dupleix
- Formally instituted by Wellesley in September 1798
- The Company assumed responsibility for both the internal and external security of the allied state
- To fulfill this responsibility, British troops were stationed in the state, the expenses of which were to be borne by the state itself
- The foreign affairs of the allied state came under Company control — no war or treaty with any other power without prior British permission
- A British Resident would be appointed at the ruler's court for advisory purposes, though officially not permitted to interfere in internal affairs
- The allied state could not employ any other European in its service without British consent

Major Signatories

1. Hyderabad	→ September 1798 - Nizam Ali Khan, Asaf Jah II
2. Mysore	→ 1799 (Wodeyar ruler)
3. Tanjore	→ 1799 (Raja Serfoji Bhonsle II)
4. Awadh	→ 1801 (Saadat Ali Khan II)
5. Maratha	→ 1802 (Treaty of Bassein → Baji Rao II)
6. Bhonsle	→ 1803 (Raghoji Bhonsle II - Berar)
7. Scindia	→ 1804 (Daulat Rao Scindia)
8. Holkar	→ 1818 (Malhar Rao Holkar II)

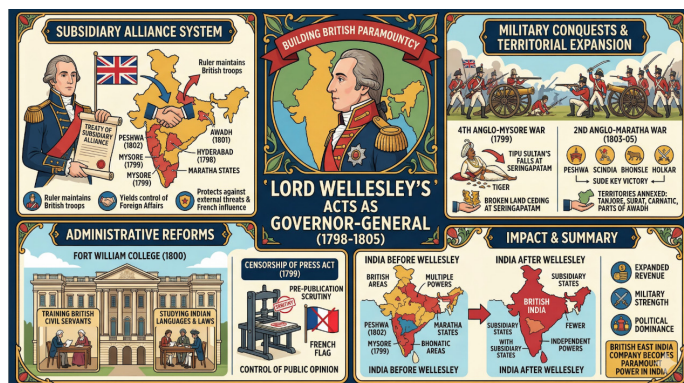
- ❖ Rajput States : Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Alwar, Macheri, Bundi
- Macintosh :- "An Englishman in the style of a Sultan"
- Sidney Owen:- "Transformed a dominion into an empire"

3. Major Wars:-

- Fourth Anglo-Mysore War : 1799 → Tipu Sultan was killed fighting valiantly in battle
- Second Anglo-Maratha War : 1803-1805 → The British decisively defeated the Marathas under the command of Arthur Wellesley (brother of Lord Wellesley) and Lord Lake
- Control over the Mughal Emperor : 1803 → British forces under Lord Lake captured Delhi and reduced the nominal Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II to a pensioner of the Company

4. Other Important Acts and Reforms:-

- Establishment of Fort William College (1800) in Calcutta for the training of newly recruited civil officers.
 - ◆ The Court of Directors ordered its closure and instead established Haileybury College in England for officer training
- Press Control Act : 1799
 - ◆ Surat (1800), Tanjore (1799), and the Carnatic (1801) were annexed into the Madras Presidency
- In 1801, half of Awadh's territory — Rohilkhand and the Lower Doab — was seized from the Nawab
- In 1800, a diplomatic mission led by John Malcolm was dispatched to the court of the Shah of Iran



Sir George Barlow : 1805-1807)

- 1. 1806** → Indian soldiers at Vellore in the Madras Presidency launched a fierce mutiny against the British
- 2.** At the time, Lord William Bentinck was serving as Governor of Madras
- 3. 1805** → Treaty of Rajpurgat concluded with Holkar

Lord Minto I : 1807-1813

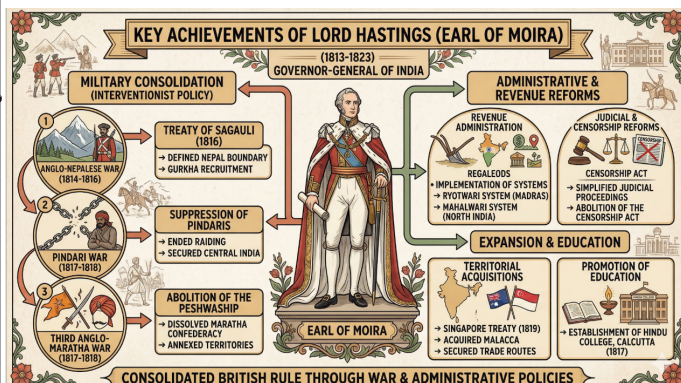
- Treaty of Amritsar signed on 25 April 1809 between Charles Metcalfe and Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- Charter Act of 1813
 - The Company's trade monopoly with India was abolished
 - An annual budget of ₹1 lakh was allocated for education
 - Christian missionaries were permitted to carry out religious activities in India
- Iran Mission led by Sir John Malcolm
- Afghanistan Mission led by Mountstuart Elphinstone

Lord Hastings : 1813-1823 → Earl of Moira

- Completely abandoned the policy of non-intervention pursued by Sir John Shore and Sir George Barlow, and resolved to establish British supremacy through aggressive warfare
- Anglo-Nepal War : 1814-1816 → Treaty of Sugauli : 1816
 - Nepal's commander Amar Singh Thapa was compelled to surrender
 - It was agreed to station a British Resident at Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal
 - The recruitment of Gurkhas into the British Army was initiated
 - The British gained control of Kumaon, Garhwal, Shimla, Ranikhet, and Nainital
- Suppression of the Pindaris : 1817-1818 → They operated as irregular auxiliaries alongside Maratha armies, plundering territories after battles
 - Key leaders were Chitu, Wasil Muhammad, and Karim Khan
 - Third Anglo-Maratha War : 1817-1818 → The office of the Peshwa was permanently abolished
- Ryotwari System - 1820 + Mahalwari System - 1822
- Bengal Tenancy Act - 1822 → Enacted to protect the rights of tenants (cultivators) from exploitation by zamindars
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy and David Hare co-founded Hindu College in Calcutta (1817)
- The first Surveyor General of India → Colin Mackenzie
 - The ruins of the Vijayanagara Empire (Hampi) were brought to light for the first time.
 - In 1986, UNESCO declared the Vijayanagara site at Hampi a World Heritage Site.



8. Censorship restrictions on the press were relaxed
- India's first vernacular (Bengali) newspaper, Samachar Darpan, was launched in 1818



Lord Amherst : 1823-1828

1. The Eastern Expansion of the British Empire
- First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-1826)
 - Treaty of Yandabo - 1826

- The British obtained the coastal provinces of Assam, Arakan, and Tenasserim.
 - Burma agreed to accept a British Resident at its capital, Ava
 - Burma paid one crore rupees as war reparations
2. Barrackpore Mutiny - 1824
- 47th Native Infantry
3. Siege of Bharatpur (Rajasthan, 1826) → conducted under Lord Combermere
4. Sanskrit College was established in Calcutta (1824)

