



## GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Modern History (आधुनिक इतिहास)

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## Class- 08 Governor-General of India (भारत के गवर्नर जनरल) Part-3

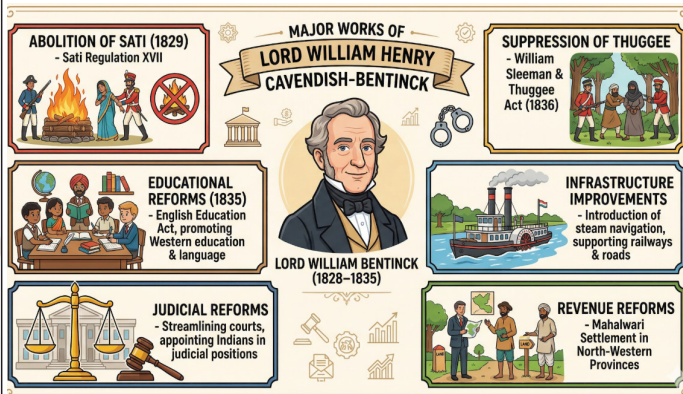
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Shubham Gupta Sir

### Governor-General of India

#### Lord William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck (1828-1835)

- Designated as the first Governor-General of India by Charter Act of 1833.
- Regulation XVII → The abominable practice of Sati with the eminent social reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- 1835 → Establishment of a Medical College in Calcutta.
- Governor of Madras in 1803 → Vellore Mutiny of 1806.
- 1835 → Lord William Bentinck instituted the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, appointing William Henry Sleeman as its Superintendent.
- 2nd February 1835 → Lord Macaulay's Minute on Education advocated English as the principal medium of instruction.
- 1834 → First Law Commission → Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay
- Principle of Equality (Charter Act 1833) → No individual was to be debarred from any office or employment under the Company solely on grounds of religion, place of birth, descent, or colour.
- Appointment of Indians to higher posts → 'Sadar Ameen', who received a salary of ₹700 per month.
- Persian was supplanted by English as the official language of proceedings in the superior courts of law.
- Annexations
  - Annexation of Mysore (1831) : Effected on the grounds of alleged administrative incompetence.
  - Coorg - 1834 : Annexed by means of direct military conquest.
  - Cachar (1834) — Annexed following the demise of its ruler without a legitimate heir.



#### Charles Metcalfe : 1835-1836

##### 1. Hailed as the Liberator of the Indian Press

- He unequivocally repealed the notorious Licensing Regulation of 1823, which had placed severe restrictions on press freedom.

#### Lord Auckland : 1836-1842: Forward Policy

##### 1. Tripartite Treaty, 1838:

- A strategic alliance concluded among Lord Auckland, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and the deposed Afghan ruler Shah Shuja.
  - A resolution was taken to oust the incumbent Afghan ruler Dost Mohammad and install Shah Shuja upon the throne of Kabul.

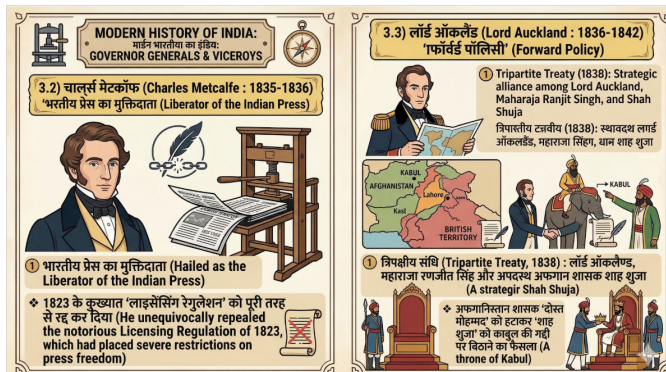
##### 2. First Anglo-Afghan War, 1838-1842

- The British forces sustained catastrophic losses, culminating in a humiliating and decisive defeat.

##### 3. Abolition of the Pilgrim Tax — a levy previously imposed on religious pilgrims

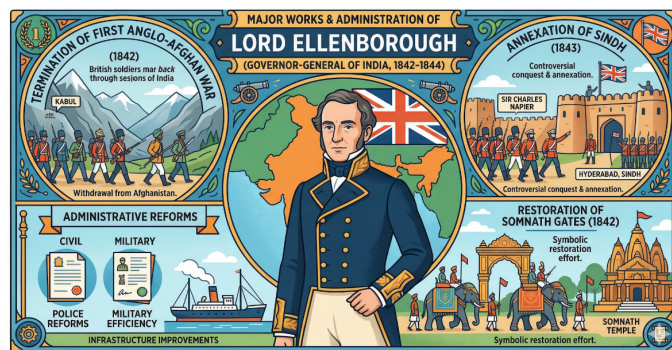
##### 4. Restoration and repair of the Grand Trunk Road.

- Indian students were granted permission and scholarships to pursue advanced medical education abroad, specifically in England.



#### Lord Ellenborough : 1842-1844

- The First Anglo-Afghan War end.
- 1843 → Sindh was annexed under the General Charles Napier.
- Act V of 1843 → Formally abolished of slavery in India.
  - Constitutional Basis → Charter Act of 1833.
- War with Gwalior : 1843 → Precipitated by a succession dispute within the Scindia-ruled state of Gwalior.
- 1843 → Introduction of Sunday as an official day of rest.
- The credit for securing Sunday as a weekly holiday → labour leader Narayan Meghaji Lokhande.
  - The British Government formally legislated Sunday rest for mill workers in 1890.



#### Lord Hardinge I : 1844-1848

- First Anglo-Sikh War, 1845-1846 → British victory.
  - Key engagements at Mudki, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon — the Sikh cause was severely undermined by the treachery of Lal Singh and Teja Singh.
- He enacted a prohibition on the barbaric practice of human sacrifice.

#### James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, First Marquess of Dalhousie (1848-1856)

##### 1. Imperial Expansion and Aggressive Annexationist Policies.

- Doctrine of Lapse.
- 29th March, 1849 → Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-1849) → Conclusion of the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-1849), resulting in the formal annexation of Punjab into British dominion.
  - Battle of Ramnagar + Battle of Chillianwala + Battle of Gujarat (on the Chenab River).
- 1850 → Territories of Sikkim, most notably Darjeeling.



- Inam Commission, 1852 → The estates of thousands of Indian zamindars were confiscated.
- Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852): The British captured the lower part of Burma (Pegu).
- 1856 → Annexation of Awadh, justified on the basis of alleged misgovernance as documented in Outram's official report.

## 2. Military Reforms

- The headquarters of the Artillery was shifted from Calcutta to Meerut.
- Army Headquarters → Shimla.
- Shimla → Summer Capital of India.
- Formation of the Gurkha Regiment.
- Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 in India.
  - ◆ Dalhousie had the bill drafted, but it was passed on 16 July 1856 during the tenure of Lord Canning. It was officially known as 'Act XV of 1856'.
  - ◆ Due to the tireless efforts of the great social reformer of Bengal, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

## 3. 1854 → Wood's Dispatch (The Magna Carta of Indian Education).

- Sir Charles Wood → President of the Board of Control at that time.
- 1855 → Department of Public Instruction.
- Primary Education → Vernacular languages.
- Proposals included → Setting up universities, promoting women's education, and introducing vocational education.
- 1857 → Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras were established.

## 4. 1853 → Competitive examinations introduced for the recruitment of civil service officers.

- Age Limit → 18 to 23 years.
- Satyendranath Tagore (1863) → First Indian to successfully pass the Civil Service examination.
- 1922 → Civil Services examination held simultaneously at Allahabad (India) and London.

## 5. Infrastructure & Modernization.

- Indian Railways → On 16th April 1853, India's first passenger train ran from Bori Bunder, Bombay (now CSMT) to Thane, covering approximately 34 km.
- Electric Telegraph → In 1853, the first telegraph line was established between Calcutta and Agra.
- Post Office Act 1854 → Postage stamps introduced for the first time in India, with a uniform postal rate of 2 paise across the entire country.

- Public Works Department (PWD): The construction of the Ganges Canal was completed.

16 अप्रैल 1853 को भारत में पहली यात्री ट्रेन मुंबई के बोरीबंदर (अब CSMT) से ठाणे के बीच चलाई गई थी, जो भारतीय रेलवे की आधिकारिक शुरुआत थी। यह ट्रेन 34 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय कर 400 यात्रियों के साथ रवाना हुई थी।

On April 16, 1853, India's first passenger train was operated between Bori Bunder (now CSMT), Mumbai, and Thane, marking the official beginning of Indian Railways. This train departed with 400 passengers, covering a distance of 34 kilometers.

**पहली ट्रेन से जुड़ी महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी:**

|                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Date &amp; Time</b><br>दिनांक और समय: 16 अप्रैल 1853, दोपहर 3:30 बजे।<br>Date and Time: April 16, 1853, at 3:30 PM. | <b>Distance &amp; Time</b><br>दूरी और समय: 34 किमी की दूरी 15 मिनट (लगभग) में पूरी की गई।<br>Distance and Duration: The distance of 34 km was covered in (approximately) 1 hour and 15 minutes. | <b>Locomotive Names</b><br>इंजन के नाम: इस ट्रेन में तीन भाप इंजन सुत्तान और सिंध।<br>Locomotive Names: This train was powered by three steam locomotives - Sahib, Sultan, and Sindh. |
| <b>Carriages</b><br>Carriages: The train had 14 wooden carriages.                                                      | <b>Operator</b><br>संचालक: यह सेवा 'ग्रेट इंडियन पेनिनसुला रेलवे' (GIPR) द्वारा शुरू की गई थी।<br>Operator: This service was initiated by 'Great Indian Peninsula Railway' (GIPR).              | <b>Inauguration</b><br>उद्घाटन: इस ऐतिहासिक यात्रा को 21 तोपों की सलामी के साथ खाना किया गया था।<br>Inauguration: The historic journey was flagged off with a 21-gun salute.          |

## Doctrine of Lapse

1. Lapse → Termination → "Based on the principle of "Political Paramountcy".
2. Principle.
  - Annexation of states without male heirs : If a ruler of a native state died without a natural heir, that state was considered "lapsed" under British rule.
  - Adopted sons were not recognized as heirs.
  - An adopted son could only inherit the ruler's personal property and private possessions.

| Princely States   | Year of Annexation                    |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Satara         | 1848 : Appa Saheb                     |
| 2. Jaitpur (UP)   | 1849 : Raja Khet Singh                |
| 3. Sambalpur (OD) | 1849                                  |
| 4. Baghat (HP)    | 1850: Restored                        |
| 5. Udaipur (CG)   | 1852: Restored                        |
| 6. Jhansi (UP)    | 1853: Gangadhar Rao + Rani Lakshmibai |
| 7. Nagpur (MH)    | 28 January 1854: Bhonsle Dynasty      |

*Dalhousie sent a proposal to COD for annexation of Karauli (Rajasthan). However, the Council rejected the proposal, considering Karauli a protected state.*