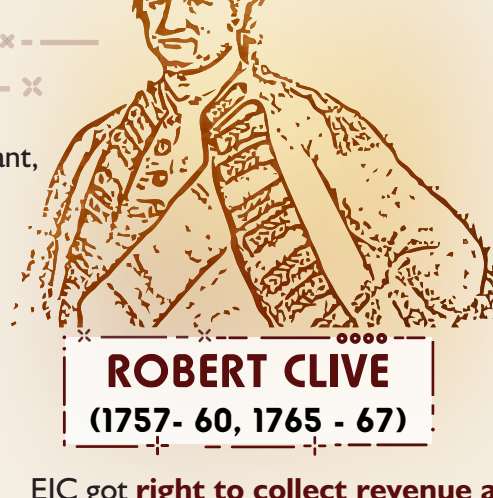


Governor Generals of Bengal (1757-1833)

GOVERNORS OF BENGAL

Founder of the British Indian Empire, Served as Civil Servant, Military head and **First Governor of Bengal** for the East India Company (EIC)



ROBERT CLIVE
(1757- 60, 1765 - 67)

Administration

Battle of Plassey (1757) marked the beginning of **British Rule in India** under Clive administration.

revenue

EIC got right to collect revenue at Bengal, Bihar and Orissa under Treaty of Allahabad (1765).

Dual Administration in Bengal (1765-1772) marked the beginning of the **Economic loot in India**, the Company got **Diwani jurisdiction** while the **Nawab is left with territorial jurisdiction**.

GOVERNOR - GENERALS OF BENGAL

The last Governor of Bengal (1772 – 74) and the first Governor-General of Bengal (1774)



WARREN HASTINGS
(1772-1785)

The Only Governor General against him **impeachment proceeding** were initiated in England.

His period is called "Trial & Error"

Administration

Regulating Act of 1773 - An Act to regulate affairs of EIC in India by British Crown, created office of Governor General of Bengal, **abolished Dual system in Bengal**.

Appointed **collectors to collect revenue** and look into **judicial affairs**.

Pitt's India Act of 1784 - To rectify the defects of 1773 Act.

Established **Board of Control in Britain** to supervise Company's affairs in India.

Subordination of Presidency of **Bombay and Madras under Governor - General**.

Judiciary

Established **Civil and Criminal Courts** in each district and the **Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774**.

Education

Established Calcutta Madrasa, the first educational institute by the Company in 1781 for the promotion of **Islamic studies** & Asiatic Society of Bengal with **William Jones (1784)** to understand Indian Culture; **First English Translation of Bhagwat Gita**.

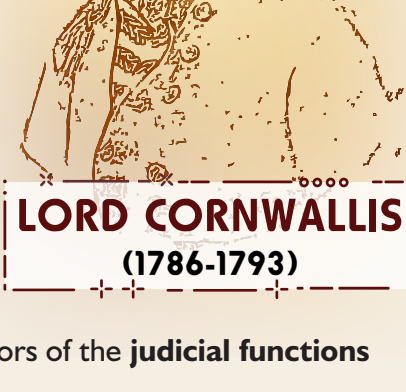
Press

Publication of **First Indian Newspaper "Bengal Gazette"**.

Expansion

The first **Anglo-Maratha war (1775-82)** ended in favour of British by The Treaty of Salbai.

The most successful Lord in **Administrative Reforms**, the First to codify laws, popularly known as "**Father of Police Reforms**"



LORD CORNWALLIS
(1786-1793)

Administration

Separation of **revenue and justice administration** under **Cornwallis Code 1793**, deprived the Collectors of the **judicial functions**

Permanent Settlement or Zamindari System in 1793 to declare Zamindars as the owners of the land

The **Act of 1786** empowered **Governor General** to override council's decision.

Judiciary

Set up **four Appellate Courts** at Calcutta, Dhaka, Murshidabad, Patna; Codified the **Personal Laws**

Police & Civil Services

Introduction of **Civil Services in India** in 1793 to **check corruption & Police Reforms** to maintain law & order, appointed **Daroga (Indian)** at thanas and SP as district head.

Expansion

Third **Anglo-Mysore War (1790 - 92)** ended in favour of British by **Treaty of Seringapatam (1792)**.



SIR JOHN SHORE
(1793-1798)

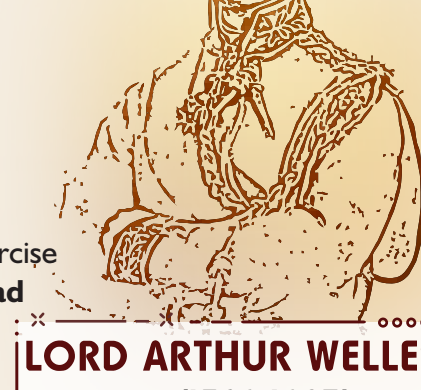
Famous for his Policy of Non-intervention, Introduced **First Charter Act of 1793**.



Known as the **Father of Civil Services in India**.

Administration

Adopted the **Policy of Subsidiary Alliance** to exercise control over Indian rulers **starting with Hyderabad** in 1798, followed by Tanjore, Awadh, Bhonsle, Gwalior, Indore & Udaipur, Jaipur & Jodhapur



LORD ARTHUR WELLESLEY
(1798-1805)

Formation of **Madras Presidency in 1801**.

Civil Services

Founded **Fort William College** at Calcutta to **train the Civil Servants** for better coordination in governance.

Press

Censorship of Press Act, 1799 to impose wartime press restrictions.

Expansion

Second **Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05)** ended in favour of British.



SIR GEORGE BARLOW
(1805-1807)

Vellore Mutiny (1806) at Vellore by Indian soldiers against exploitation by English officials



Charter Act of 1813 ended monopoly of EIC to trade with India except trade in tea and trade with China.

Treaty of Amritsar 1809 with Ranjit Singh settled Anglo-Sikh relations for generations.



LORD MINTO I
(1807-1813)

He was the **first British** officer to appoint Indians to the **highest post of responsibility** like Indian Munsif etc to strengthen British Empire in India.

Administration

Replaced the policy of Non-Intervention, started by Sir John Shore with **Imperialistic Policy** of war and **annexed all Indian territories** except Punjab and Sindh by 1818.

Abolished Peshwaship, creation of Bombay Presidency in 1818

Introduced **Ryotwari System** in Madras, **Mahalawari system** in Bombay and north-western Provinces.

Press

Abolished the **censorship of press**, the first vernacular newspaper "**Samachar Patrika**" was published.

Expansion

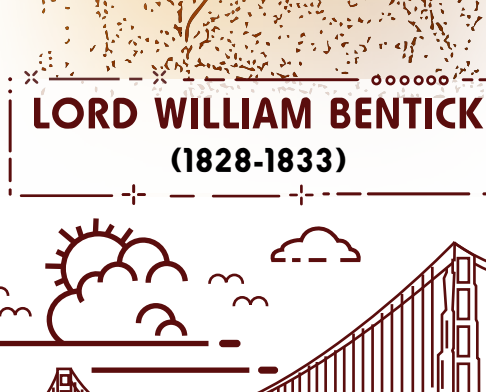
Anglo-Nepal war ended with **Treaty of Sugauli** establishing boundary line of Nepal.

Witnessed **mutiny of Barrackpur (1824)**

First Anglo Burmese War ended with a Peace Treaty of Yandaboo (1826)

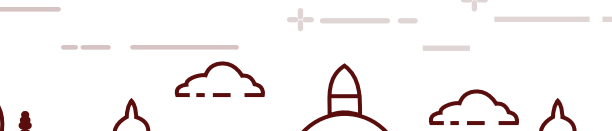


LORD AMHERST
(1823-1828)



LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK
(1828-1833)

Last **Governor General of Bengal**, after the enactment of the Charter Act of 1833, became the **First Governor General of India**.



INSPIRING INNOVATION

