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**BRITISH GOVERNORS
&
GOVERNOR GENERALS**

PART-2

तैयारी जीत की...

LIVE

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LORD WARREN HASTINGS

- Lord Minto was followed by Lord Hastings who governed from 1813 to 1823. When he took up charge the prestige of the company was low. The Indian rulers were not ready to cooperate with the company.
- लॉर्ड मिंटो के बाद लॉर्ड हेस्टिंग्स थे जिन्होंने 1813 से 1823 तक शासन किया। जब उन्होंने कार्यभार संभाला तो कंपनी की प्रतिष्ठा कम थी। भारतीय शासक कंपनी के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे।

- . The company faced threats from the Gorkhas of Nepal. The Pindaris expanded their territories and activities by plundering, the Marathas wanted to expand their territory by recovering their lost territories. The company faced the threats of Holkar, the Sindia's, Bhonsle, the Peshawa and the Pindaris

- Warren Hastings concluded that the policy of non intervention had to be done with . He involved the Gorkhas in a war from 1814 to 1816. The Treaty of Saguali was signed in 1816 and a friendly relation with the Gorkhas was established which in due course of time proved very advantageous for the company. The Pindaris were exterminated from central India

- The Marathas were also defeated in the Third Maratha war . The Maratha confederacy was dissolved and their territories became the company's area of administration
- Warren Hastings brought reforms in the social, economic and political affairs of the people. In this he was assisted by John Malcolm, Sir Thomas Murnroe, Elphinstone and Sir Charles Metcalfe. In the area of Judicial reforms William Hastings suggested the setting up of more courts to dispose the cases quickly

- In 1814 Lord Hastings provided a Munsif for every Thana appointed by the Judges of the Diwani Adalat. sardar Amins were appointed in every district. The power of the registrars were increased and magistrates were given the power of imprisonment

- In the matters of Revenue by Indian officers. Above the district courts were the four provincial courts of Appeal at Calcutta, Murshidabad, Dacca and Patna. Cornwallis brought about reforms introducing a police system. Each district had a Daroga, the district was divided in to areas under a Superintendent of police.
- In the matter of revenue Cornwallis divided the provinces of Bengal in 1787, each under a collector. The committee of Revenue was renamed as Board of Revenue.

- In 1790 Cornwallis got the approval of the Board of Directors who recognised the Zamindars as the owners of land. They were subjected to annual payment of land revenue.
- e. In 1793 the settlement was declared permanent. This Permanent Settlement introduced by Cornwallis on the basis of an enquiry conducted by Sir John Shore had its positive and negative implications.

- Sir John Shore succeeded Cornwallis. He looked after the affairs of the company till 1798 when he was recalled due to failure in tackling with the mutiny of army officials of Bengal in 1785. Sir John Shore followed a policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the native states..
- सर जॉन शोर ने कॉर्नवालिस का स्थान लिया। उन्होंने 1798 तक कंपनी के मामलों को देखा जब
- 1785 में बंगाल के सैन्य अधिकारियों के विद्रोह से निपटने में विफलता के कारण उन्हें वापस बुला लिया गया
- जॉन शोर ने देशी राज्यों के मामलों में गैर-हस्तक्षेप की नीति का पालन किया। इसके परिणामस्वरूप

- This resulted in the Nizam employing French officers to train his army thus decreasing the English influence. The Marathas and Tipu Sultan also sought the help of the French thus undermining the British
- निज़ाम ने अपनी सेना को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए फ्रांसीसी अधिकारियों को नियुक्त किया जिससे अंग्रेजी प्रभाव कम हो गया।
- मराठों और टीपू सुल्तान ने भी फ्रांसीसियों की मदद मांगी और इस तरह अंग्रेजों को कमजोर कर दिया।

LORD WELLESLEY (1789-1805)

- Lord Wellesley is considered to be one of the most brilliant Governor General of Bengal. Under his rule from 1798 he extended the dominions of the British. During his early period the French influence in Mysore, Hyderabad Gwalior was the first task to be tackled.

- He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system to undo with the French influence and bring the Indian states within the purview of the British power of Jurisdiction. This was a very advantageous system that asserted British supremacy in India besides expansion of the company's dominion.

- Under the subsidiary system the ruler who accepted the system had to recognise the company, who in return would ensure protection of the territory. In 1798 the Nizam of Hyderabad accepted it, followed by the Nizam of Oudh and Mysore. Peshwa Baji Rao also accepted this treaty after his defeat at the hands of Holkar

- The rulers of the Baroda and many Rajputs accepted this system. This system increased the resources of the company besides increasing the territory of the company too . The company had the right to exercise its military power in the affairs of the native states. This made the native states dependent on the company and ended foreign influence on the native rulers

- Lord Wellesley gave up the policy of the non intervention followed by sir John Shore. By 1805 the East India company territory in India extended from Sind to the west coast of Cape comorin and, to the north east along the Bay of Bengal to Burma. In northern India the company exercised control over Bengal, upper Sind and Punjab.

- The princely states of Oudh, Nagpur, Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, Hyderabad, and English medium. This was supported by Indian social reforms like Raja Ram Mohan Roy. In 1835 a medical college was started at Calcutta. In the matters of social reforms Williams Bentick abolished the practice of Sati with the support of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- The suppression of the Thuggee ,a band of robbers was another remarkable achievement. The prohibition of female infanticide was another social reform which was declared punishable. Besides this William Bentick took up Public works.
- Relations with the Indian states during the time of Wiliam Bentick extended to the taking over of the administration of Mysore in 1831. In 1832, Cachar on the North east frontiers of Bengal was annexed and the plantation of tea was introduced.

- d. In 1834 Coorg was annexed and plantation of coffee was also started. Lord William Bentick established friendship with Maharaj Ranjit Singh at Rupar in 1831. A treaty with the Amirs of Sind was signed in 1832 for commercial purpose.

CHARLES METCALFE

- After William Bentick Charles Metcalfe became the Governor General from 1835 to 1836. During his rule the restriction on the press was removed. He was recalled by the Board of Directors and the Governor Generalship was conferred on Lord Auckland who governed from 1836-1842

LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-56)

- Lord Dalhousie was appointed Governor General of India in 1848. His eight years of rule is considered one of the greatest period of British rule. His policy of Annexation was a lethal weapon of conquest which raised the rule of the East India Company to the height of glory It was also during his rule that various reforms were brought to improve the he suggested a permanent settlement in the North western Provinces.

- The representatives of each village community had to adjust the share of the individual cultivators. Besides this the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed in 1822 by which the cultivators had hereditary right of possession of the land as long as they paid the rent. In 1820 Sir Thomas Monroe who became the Governor of Madras and he introduced the Ryotwari system by which the ryots became the direct payers of revenue without the intervention of the Zamindars or other middle men

- For the promotion of the Education many schools were established. A college for promotion of English language was established in Calcutta. This was followed in Bombay and Madras

- Warren Hastings ensured the liberty of the press which was restricted during the time of Wellesley The first Vernacular paper was published called 'Samachar Darpan' In the year 1823 William Hastings resigned and for a period of seven months a senior member of the Calcutta Council took charge in 1823.

LORD AMHERST

- After this period Lord Amherst took charge as Governor general. During his reign he was compelled by the force of circumstances to wage war against Burma. The first Burmese war started in 1824 and continued till 1826. The treaty of Yandaboo was concluded in 1826 was of great advantage for the British as they could now penetrate deep into North east

LORD WILLIAM BENTICK (1828-1835)

- William Cavendish Bentick succeeded Lord Amherst as GovernorGeneral of India in 1828. He was appointed Governor of Madras in 12803. William Bentick pursued a liberal attitude. To improve the financial state of the company and the territories under the British he undertook many steps..

- Firstly the sinecure jobs were abolished. Secondly Bhatta of the military personals were reduced. He abolished the provincial court of Appeal. In 1823 the collectors were directed to check the validity of rent free lands .

- The opium trade of Malwa was regulated . The land revenue settlement of North west province was made in 1833. Lord William Bentick removed the ban on employing Indians, and started employing Indians to government jobs. To improve the Judicial system the provincial court of Appeal set up by Cornwallis were abolished.

- The power of the Magistrates were enhanced. A system of jury was introduced. The use of Vernaculars as court languages and codification of laws were introduced.
- The use of Vernaculars as court languages and codification of laws were introduced. In the administrative field Indians were re-employed based on the charter Act of 1823 and separate Board of revenue was set up at Allahabad.

- The educational reforms brought about by William Bentick was a milestone He supported western education through conditions of India
- Though these directly benefited the British yet they were foundations on which the country built itself after independence. The policy of annexation known as the Doctrine of Lapse was based on the forfeiture of the right to rule in the absence of a natural heir

- By this policy the state of Satara was annexed in 1848, in 1849 the state of Sambhalpur and in 1853 Jhansi was also annexed. After the death of the Raja of Nagpur in 1853 the policy claimed yet another victim. By 1854 owing to the failure to have a natural heir Nagpur too was annexed

- Dalhousie introduced Railways and Telegraph in India with a purpose to improve communication which was essential to administer the far flung areas of this vast country. He also reformed the postal system. To undertake works for the public benefit he introduced the public works department.
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- In the educational field ,Dalhousie's reforms such as the system of vernacular education was praise worthy. Anglo Vernacular Schools were established. In the matters of commerce the policy of free trade was introduced by declaring free ports. Indian trade by now was dominated by the English. The military reforms of Dalhousie included the shift of the Bengal Artillery from Calcutta to Meerut.

- The military reforms of Dalhousie included the shift of the Bengal Artillery from Calcutta to Meerut. The Army head quarter shifted to Simla from Calcutta. Sensing the dangers of the increasing Indian troops he proposed reduction of Indian soldiers. He encouraged the inclusion of Gorkhas to the Indian Army; and organised an irregular force for Punjab

- Dalhousie policy of annexations and reforms only appealed to the English interests in India and this is said to have created the grounds for a rise of the Indian opposition which reflected as the mutiny of 1857.
- Though started by the sepoys of the Indian army, it gave an opportunity for the discontent Indian rulers to express their discontent. It also was an attempt aimed at erasing the British rule in India

- It also was an attempt aimed at erasing the British rule in India. Before the revolt of 1857 several revolts preceded reflecting the Indian opposition to the British domination. They included the Sanyasi revolt of 1770, the Chuar and Ho rebellion of Midnapur in 1768, 1820-22 and 1831. They continued their stand against the British till 1837.

- The revolt of 1857 was followed by several changes that included the transfer of Indian administration from East India Company to the crown, respect of the honour, dignity and territorial possession of the native princes. Thus the revolt witnesses the end of an era of the rule of the few in the company. It also marked the beginning of an organised struggle for freedom from the British yoke

LORD LYTTON (1876-80)

- Lord Lytton took charge in 1876. Though he had excelled as a poet, a novelist and essayist, he was not an able administrator. He brought reforms in trade bringing the policy of free trade. His policy towards the Afghans led to the second Afghan war.
- The Criticisms of the British policy led to the passing of the Vernacular press Act in 1878 and Indian Arms Act. In the field of financial reforms he brought reduction of Import duties, financial decentralization and equality of tax duties

- During 1876-78 a severe famine affected Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad. In 1878 a Famine commission was appointed. Lord Lytton's rule was unpopular

LORD RIPON (1880-84)

- Lord Ripon was appointed the Viceroy of India in 1880. During his rule the Vernacular Press Act of 1882 was repealed. The first Factory Act was passed in 1881 to improve the condition of the factory labourers. The Financial decentralization was further extended. To make the central administration effective a system of Local Self Government was established in 1882. He also brought reforms on Land Revenue policy and the educational fields. The controversial Ilbert bill was passed in 1883 which sought to abolish every judicial disqualification based to have been favourable to India.

· Who was the court poet of Samudragupta?

- 1. Banabhatta
- 2. Harishen
- 3. Chand Bardai
- 4. Bhavabhuti

· समुद्रगुप्त के दरबारी कवि कौन थे?

- 1. बाणभट्ट
- 2. हरिशेन
- 3. चंद बरदाई
- 4. भवभूति

ANSWER : B

· Kalinga's King Kharvela was associated with which of the following dynasty?

- 1. Mahameghavahana dynasty
- 2. Haryanka dynasty
- 3. Rath-Bhojak dynasty
- 4. Satvahana dynasty

· कलिंग के राजा खारवेल का संबंध निम्नलिखित में से किस राजवंश से था?

- 1. महामेघवाहन राजवंश
- 2. हर्यका राजवंश
- 3. रथ-भोजक वंश
- 4. सातवाहन राजवंश

ANSWER : A

· What was Lord Mahavira's name prior to acquiring the knowledge?

- 1.Vardhman
- 2Anshuman
- 3Sudhakar
- 4Somdutt

· ज्ञान प्राप्त करने से पहले भगवान महावीर का क्या नाम था?

- 1.वर्धमान
- 2 अंशुमान
- 3सुधाकरी
- 4सोमदत्त

ANSWER : A

• Which one of the following valleys of Madhya Pradesh is not a rift valley?

- A. Son Valley
- B. Narmada Valley
- C. Tapu Valley
- D. Chambal Valley

• मध्य प्रदेश की निम्नलिखित घाटियों में से कौन एक दरार घाटी नहीं है?

- A. सोन घाटी
- B. नर्मदा घाटी
- C. टापू घाटी
- D. चंबल घाटी

ANSWER : A

· Defeat of which dynasty paved way for the establishment of Mauryan dynasty?

- 1Aryanka Dynasty
- 2Hoysala Dynasty
- 3Nanda Dynasty
- 4Chandela Dynasty

· किस वंश की पराजय ने मौर्य वंश की स्थापना का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया?

- 1आर्यका राजवंश
- 2 होयसल राजवंश
- 3नंदा राजवंश
- 4 चंदेल राजवंश

ANSWER : C



· Couple burial was found in which of the following Harappan sites?

- 1. Mohenjodaro
- 2 Harappa
- 3 Chanhudado
- 4 Lothal

· निम्नलिखित में से किस हड़प्पा स्थल में युगल दफन पाए गए थे?

- 1. मोहनजोदड़ो
- 2 हड़प्पा
- 3 चन्हुदादो
- 4 लोथल

ANSWER : D

• The Superintendent for agriculture in the Mauryan administration was known as?

- 1. Sulkadhyakshya
- 2. Lohadhyakshya
- 3. Sitaadhyakshya
- 4. Pauthavadhyakshya

• मौर्य प्रशासन में कृषि अधीक्षक को किस नाम से जाना जाता था?

- 1. सुलकाध्याक्ष्य
- 2. लोहध्याक्ष्य
- 3. सीताध्याक्ष्य
- 4. पौथवाध्याक्ष्य

ANSWER : C

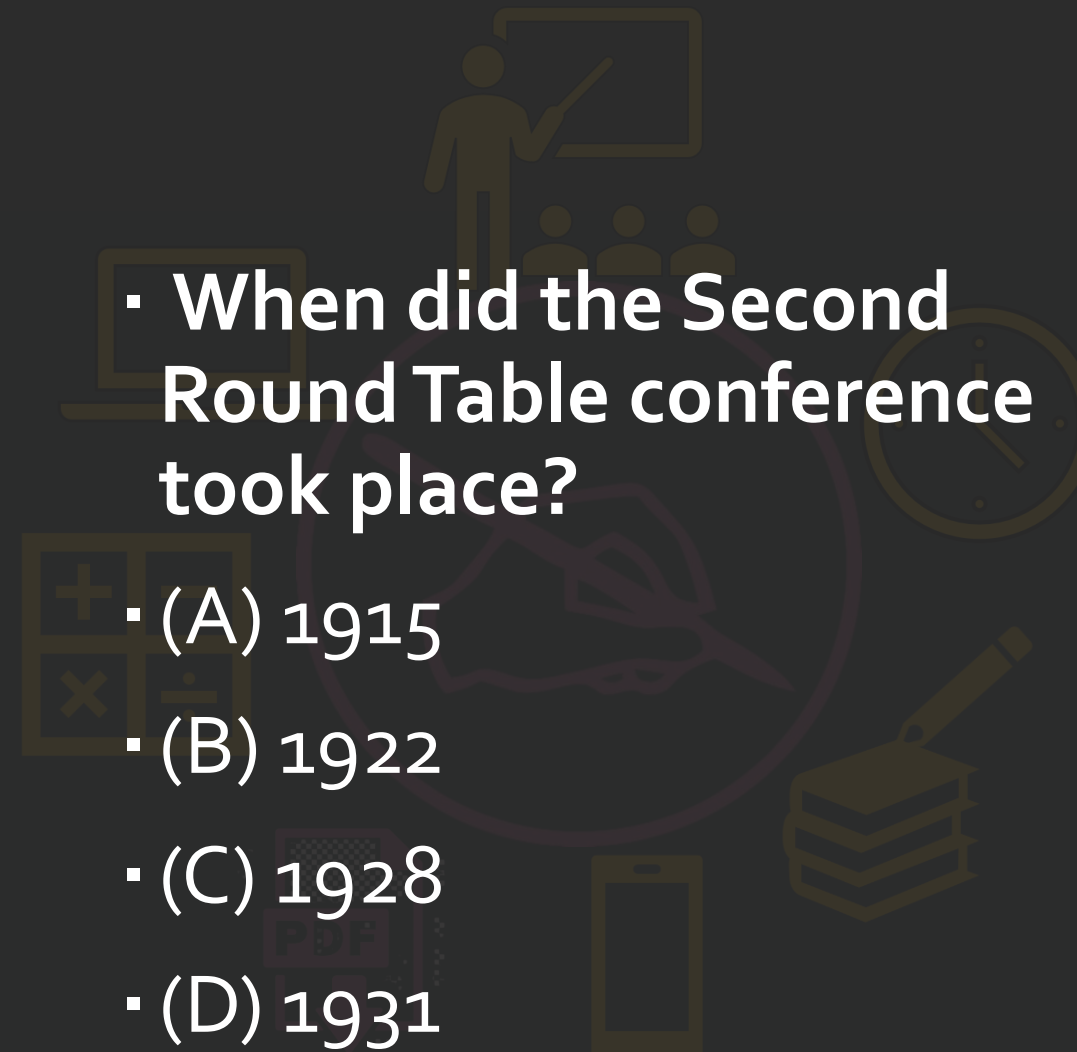
▪ Kalbeliya Dance belongs to which state?

- UP
- MP
- RAJASTHAN
- GUJARAT

▪ कालबेलिया नृत्य किस राज्य से संबंधित है?

- यूपी
- एमपी
- राजस्थान
- गुजरात

ANSWER : C



▪ **When did the Second Round Table conference took place?**

- (A) 1915
- (B) 1922
- (C) 1928
- (D) 1931

ANSWER : D

- Which of the following articles of the Constitution deals with a financial emergency?
- (A) Article 352
- (B) Article 356
- (C) Article 360
- (D) Article 370

ANSWER : C