

Anglo-Mysore Wars were a series of four wars between the British and the Kingdom of Mysore in the latter half of the 18th century in Southern India. Important for first Anglo-Mysore war and subsequent wars hold significance in Modern Indian History.

This article will provide you with NCERT notes which will be useful for UPSC and other competitive exams like banking PO, SSC, state civil services exams and so on.

The introduction to Hyder Ali is given in points below:

- Started his career as a soldier in the Mysore Army.
- Soon rose to prominence in the army owing to his military skills.
- He was made the Dalavayi (commander-in-chief), and later the Chief Minister of the Mysore state under Krishnaraja Wodeyar II, ruler of Mysore.
- Through his administrative prowess and military skills, he became the de-facto ruler of Mysore with the real king reduced to a titular head only.
- He set up a modern army and trained them along European lines.

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)

The key-facts about the first Anglo-Mysore war are given in the table below:

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)

The key-facts about the second Anglo-Mysore war are given in the table below:

Also, read about the battles which were a part of the Second Anglo-Mysore War:

- [Battle of Pollilur](#) – It was fought on 27th August 1781 as part of second Anglo-Mysore war.
- [Battle of Porto Novo](#) – It was fought on 1st July 1781.

Aspirants can read the wars between Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Sikh and Anglo-Maratha in the links provided below:

Warren Hastings was the 1st Governor-General of Bengal. This article will share details about Warren Hastings and measures taken by him during his tenure; such as revenue reforms, judicial reforms, the abolition of the dual system etc. This is part of the Modern Indian History, which forms an important component of the UPSC Civil Service Exam.

Aspirants would find this article very helpful while preparing for the [IAS Exam](#).

Aspirants should not get confused between the first governor-general of Bengal (Warren Hastings) and the governor-general of India. [William Bentinck](#) was India's first Governor-General.

Warren Hastings – Brief Introduction

1. Warren Hastings (1732 – 1818) became the first Governor of the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal) in 1772 and the first Governor-General of Bengal in 1774 till he resigned in 1785.
2. He started his career as a writer (clerk) in the East India Company at Calcutta in 1750.
3. In 1758, he became the British resident at Murshidabad, the capital of Bengal, after Mir Jafar was installed as the Nawab after the [Battle of Plassey](#).
4. During his term, the [First Anglo-Maratha war](#) and the second Anglo-Mysore war were fought.
5. The [Regulating Act of 1773](#) was passed during his term.
6. He supported Sir William Jones in the formation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1785. [/su_box]

Abolition of the Dual System

1. Hastings abolished the Dual System that had been established by [Robert Clive](#). In the Dual System, the company had Diwani rights (rights to collect revenue) and the Nizam or Indian chiefs had the administrative authority.
2. The Nawab's annual allowance of Rs.32 lakh was reduced to Rs.16 lakh.
3. The annual tribute paid to the Mughal Emperor was also stopped.

Revenue Reforms

1. For revenue collection, a Board of Revenue was set up at Calcutta.
2. Treasury was moved from Murshidabad to Calcutta. Calcutta became Bengal's capital in 1772.
3. British collectors were appointed for each district and an Accountant General was also appointed.
4. Unreasonable fines were done away with and restrictions were placed on the raising of rent.

Judicial Reforms

1. The judicial powers of the Zamindars were abolished.
2. Civil and criminal courts were established. Two appellate courts were established at Calcutta, one for civil (Sadar Diwani Adalat) and one for criminal (Sadar Nizamat Adalat) cases.
3. The criminal court was to have an Indian judge.
4. Muslims were to be tried according to their law in the Koran and Hindus, according to Hindu laws. A code of Hindu Law, prepared by Hindu Pandits was translated into English.
5. He also came down heavily on the dacoits in Bengal.

Trade Regulations

1. Hastings abolished the system of dastaks which were misused by company officials and traders earlier.
2. He enforced a uniform tariff of 2.5% for Indian and foreign goods.
3. Private trade by company officials was restricted.

Warren Hastings (UPSC Notes):-

Additional Notes on Warren Hastings

Candidates can note down the following points about Warren Hastings:

1. Warren Hastings impeachment was attempted between 1787 and 1795 over his misconduct during his time in Kolkata (then Calcutta).
 - He was charged with mismanagement and personal corruption.
 - Edmund Burke (MP of Great Britain Parliament) led Warren Hastings's impeachment.
 - Warren Hastings was acquitted by the end of a seven-years long impeachment trial.
2. Warren Hastings was the East India Company's (EIC) representative at the Bengal Nawab courts from 1758 to 1761. He also represented the company's Council, the controlling body for its affairs in Bengal, from 1761 to 1764.
3. He returned to England in 1765.

Dutch East India Company

States-General, the national governing body of the Dutch founded the **Verenigde Oost Indische Compagnie (VOC)** by merging a few companies. Wealthy merchants from the Netherlands later augmented the capital resource base of the company.

The Charter of States-General had given the company **monopoly rights to trade in the East for 21 years.**

Dutch East India Company established its first factory on the **Coromandel Coast** which was the principal supply point of textiles to South-East Asian markets including Indonesian Islands and Europe.

Dutch East India Company also carried on a substantial amount of trade within Asia.

Governor-General and his **council at Batavia (earlier at Bantam, Indonesia)** in Java regulated the entire commercial Dutch company's empire in Asia. It was an **intermediate administrative body** between the Board of Directors of the Company known as Heren XVII and chief factories.

They captured Nagapatam near Madras from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.

Dutch Factories

Dutch East India Company was the first northern European corporate enterprise to establish factories in India. The process was started on Coromandel coast.

On Coromandel Coast

Petapuli & Masulipatnam: They established its first factory at **Petapuli on the North** Coromandel Coast in 1606. In the same year, another factory was established at Masulipatnam port in Andhra. The Head of Masulipatnam factory was to be second-in-command and was designated as president in 1621.

Pulicat: Dutch established a factory at Pulicat in 1610 which also became the **headquarters of the** Dutch directorate of Coromandel and overall control of Dutch Coromandel factories was given to Governor. Fort Geldria was constructed here in 1613.

Nagapattinam: Seat of Coromandel government was shifted from Pulicat to Nagapattinam in Southern Coromandel Coast in 1690.

In Gujarat & Bengal

Military personnel were absent in VOC factories in Bengal and Gujarat. Officials were mostly assigned commercial duties.

Surat: A factory was established by VOC at Surat in 1618 after permission for the same was granted by the subadar, **Prince Khurram** ([Shah Jahan](#)).

Bengal: Bengal factories were organised into an independent **directorate free from control of the Pulicat government in 1665**. The Chief factory at Hooghly became the **seat of the Dutch directorate** of Bengal factories.

Salient Features

Private trade: Employees of European trading companies also engaged in intra-Asian trade in their private capacity. The employees of the English East India

Company played the most significant role in this regard. India was at the centre of European trading activities in respect of both Euro-Asian and intra-Asian trade.

The Dutch were not much interested in empire building in India; their concerns were trade.

Decline of Dutch

The Battle of Chinsura or Battle of Biderra or Battle of Hooghly was fought on 25 November 1759 and resulted in the defeat of the Dutch

Significance

Rise of the number of port towns: There was a sharp rise of ports on both East & West coasts of India due to the commercial activities of European trading companies. These ports were a link between overseas trading and inland hinterland.

Indian merchants as agents: The French, Dutch and English companies utilised the services of Indian merchants as agents.

British East India Company

Learn how the British East India Company started as a small group of British traders and eventually became one of the most powerful forces in India. This timeline explains their journey, beginning with permission from Indian rulers to trade, then setting up factories in important locations like Surat and Madras.

1608- William Hawkins went to Jahangir who appointed him as Mansabdar and allowed him to trade in India.

The British Rule came with a goal to modernize the Indian economy. The rise of the British in India brought new liberal notions from the Renaissance, Reformation, and different revolutions in Europe, such as equality, freedom, and human rights. These concepts influenced some members of Indian society, resulting in many reform movements around the country. The education system in India during British Rule and the press were two significant reasons for this transition.

Education System in India Before British Rule

- In early times, education was imparted by a guru who would teach all with a view to attain Moksha
- In this period, education was available to all and no restrictions were placed on it
- However, the lessons taught to each caste differed based on the job attached to their category
- As India faced the Mughal rule, education was greatly influenced by Islam ideologies
- Muslims and Hindus were educated in pre-British times through Pathshalas, Tols, Madrasas, and Makhtabs, where young students learned from religious texts and other ancient literature for various kinds of knowledge
- There was little awareness of scientific advances taking place around the world
- The arrival of the British gave rise to a new educational system
- Their goal was to produce a class of Indians who were “Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste,” and who would work as mediators between the Government and the general public

Individual Efforts under Company Rule :

The East India Company, a trading and profit-making company, had no interest in promoting education for the first 60 years of its control in India. Individual efforts made a few minor exceptions.

- In 1781, Warren Hastings founded the Calcutta Madrasah to study Muslim law and associated subjects
- In 1791, Jonathan Duncan, a resident of Benaras, founded the Sanskrit College to study Hindu law and philosophy
- Wellesley established Fort William College in 1800 to instruct Company civil servants in Indian languages and traditions (closed in 1802)
- The Calcutta Madrasah and the Sanskrit College were established to provide a steady supply of trained Indians to assist in the administration of justice in the Company's court, and knowledge of classical languages and vernaculars was advantageous in correspondence with Indian states

British Interventions :

- In 1771, Charles Grant recommended that English education be introduced in India, with English being the official language

- This suggestion was rejected due to the opposition faced by the British Raj who didn't want to cause more tensions
- However, this initiative made the British Raj pay attention to the education system in the country
- In this regard, the first Madarasa was opened at Calcutta by Warren Hastings
- This was followed by the formation of the Asiatic Society for Oriental Learning in 1784 by James and the establishment of Benaras Sanskrit College in 1791
- In 1801, Fort William College the first college for western education was set up
- In 1813, The Charter Act was introduced which implied the continuation of British Rule in India
- Under this Act, INR 1 lakh per year was allocated to education
- In 1835, the famous Macaulay Minute took place
- Thomas Babington Macaulay expressed the need to prioritise Western education and said that English needed to be taught more than Sanskrit or Arabic
- It was also in 1835 that the English Education Act was introduced which allocated funds to education
- This preference for English language continued and in 1844 English speakers were given better opportunities and preference
- In 1854, Charles Wood, a British official, sent a dispatch to Lord Dalhousie which suggested that vernacular languages should be taught till primary school, then a combination of English and vernacular languages. Finally, only English should be taught in college
- 1882 saw the Hunter Commission which increased the quality of primary school education
- In 1904, the Indian Universities Act was introduced which brought the government in decision-making for universities
- In 1917, the Sadler Commission helped improve the conditions of secondary education and establish autonomy in universities
- Finally, in 1944, the Sargent Scheme reconstructed the education system and helped in providing free education

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