

- The Governor of Bengal was designated as the '**Governor-General of Bengal**'. Lord Warren Hastings was the first to become the Governor General of Bengal.
- The **Executive Council of the Governor-General** was established (4 members). There was no separate Legislative Council.
- The Governors of Bombay and Madras were subordinated to the Governor-General of Bengal and a Supreme Court was created in Calcutta (1774).
- **Sir Elijah Impey** was the first Chief Justice of this Supreme Court.
- In practice; however, the Supreme Court was put at loggerheads with the council over with respect to overlapping jurisdictions. The entire system was supposed to be based on checks and balances.
- By forcing the Court of Directors to report on the Company's revenue, civil and military affairs in India, it increased the British Government's influence over the company.

Amending Act, 1781

- To rectify the errors made in the Regulating Act of 1773, the British Parliament passed the Amending Act of 1781, which was also called as the Act of Settlement or Declaratory Act, 1781.
- The central theme of this act was to delineate the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Governor General in Council.
- It tried to streamline the relations between the Supreme Court and the Governor General in council.
- The Supreme Court's jurisdiction was confined to Calcutta; it was supposed to administer the personal law of the defendant.

Pitt's India Act, 1784

- Company's territories as '**British Possessions**'.
- Commercial: Court of Directors
Political: Board of Control.
- System of Dual Government.
- Veto to Governor General.

- Indian affairs became the prerogative of British Government in Britain. The Company's territories within Indian subcontinent were known as '**British possessions**'.
- The **political and commercial functions** of the company were **segregated**.
- It allowed the Court of Directors to handle the company's commercial affairs while also establishing a separate Board of Control (consisting of the chancellor of exchequer, a secretary of state and four members of the Privy Council to be appointed by the Crown) to oversee the company's political affairs. As a result, it created a **system of dual government**.
- It gave the British Government complete control over the Company's affairs and administration in India, allowing the **Board of Control** to supervise and direct all civil and military government activities as well as revenues from British possessions in India. i.e. the act made the company directly subordinate to the British government.
- Veto was given to the Governor-General.
- Also, the size of the Governor-General's Council was reduced from 4 to 3.

The Act of 1786

- The act empowered the Governor-General with the **powers of both the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief**. In 1786, Lord Cornwallis was