

## **Modern Indian History Class 24**

**19th December, 2023 at 9:00 AM**

### **A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS - (09:07 AM)**

#### **3) POWERS @ ILC (How only cooperation and not partnership of Indians -desired by British) - (09:15 AM)**

- 1) Without approval of the Viceroy- No discussion, no intro. of bills.
- 2) Veto power over bills to the viceroy.
- 3) ILC - not a small model parliament as small size, only nominated members and no control over the executive.
- 4) Executive -
  - 1) Legal recognition to 1859, portfolio system, that is allocation of departments (Ministries) to members of VEC. (Minister- viceroy executive council).
  - 2) Ordinance power to Viceroy.
- 5) Administrative Provinces -
  - a) Provisions similar to INC.
  - b) @ Federalism -
    - i) Decentralization began from center to provinces as legislative powers of Bombay, and Madras were restored. (1773-1833\* centralization, 1861-1935 decentralization).
    - ii) New PLCs for Bengal, Punjab, NWP 1836 (set up in 1862, 1886, 1887).
  - c) @ Centralization/ powers of Viceroy -
    - i) Create new provinces and appoint LG. (\*link COI 1950).
    - ii) Frame rules for ILC, VAC, and PLC (Provincial Legislative Council), GEC (Governor's executive council) + nominates nonofficial members of PLCs.
    - iii) Approval on Intro on some bills - (\* Article 304, COI -1950).
    - iv) No separate provincial Budget - (That is only one budget for India).

## **MODERATES - (09:33 AM)**

- 1) Dominated INM until 1905, and INC until 1920.
- 2) Ideology -
  - i) Liberals + Utilitarianists (\* Like bureaucrats, civil servants).
  - ii) Constitutionalism - Ideal democracy with the Rule of law. (\*values in preamble + basic structure).
  - iii) Providence (Goodness) of British rule.
  - That is if pressurized then the British can modernize India.
  - iv) Secular, national unity, pro-industrial capitalism.
  - v) Goal = Limited/partial SG (Self Government).
  - vi) Constitutional methods and not mass protests, or violence. (\* BM=moderates) (Use of grievance redressal mechanisms provided by state institutions).
- 3) Demands - (@ State) they wanted limited SG -
  - i) Expand ILC, and PLCs and empower them.
  - >50% indirectly elected members.
  - Indianization of civil services and military.
  - ii) Abolish India Council (1858) (\*For easier Lobbying).
  - iii) PS1793 British India. (\* LR fixed forever + selfish as from landed background).
- 4) @ Eco -
  - i) Decreased LR.
  - ii) End salt tax.
  - iii) Decrease and share military expenditure.
- 5) @ Other rights -
  - i) Volunteer Army.
  - ii) Trial by Jury.
  - iii) Repeal Arms Act 1878.
  - (\*Right to bear arms = Right to defend life, not right to violence).
- 6) Rise of workers of Assam Tea Plantations.
  - (\* Like in Indigo 1859-63)
- 7) Result = none met.

#### **WEAKNESS OF MODERATES - (10:13 AM)**

- 1) Not truly representative of All India and Indians - this hurt their support base.
- 2) Pro-Capitalist + Pro landed class while masses = WC (Working class) in Urban and Ryots in rural areas.
- 3) Goal of limited SG = weak. They Never thought of Purn Swaraj and even their ultimate goal was SG like Australia/Canada with full British Citizenship.
- (\* as no faith in masses @ ability for self-government = reason for limited SG goal).
- 4) Weak methods + gradualist + had no trust in masses. (\* will become violent and hurt goal) (For example - old wound = no Indians in CS after 1858 by masses).
- 5) Neglected Social Issues - (\* H-M, UC-LC, Women issues) Important for national unity.
- 6) Part politician + did not build a strong INC organization.
- 7) Mendicancy failed to create pressure on the British.

#### **POSITIVES OF THE MODERATES - (10:51 AM)**

- 1) Began Nation Building project -
  - i) 1885 Bombay - INC goal = National Unity.
  - ii) Focus on issues common to all Indians.
  - iii) 1886 rule by Dada Bhai Naroji = INC to take up only political issues and not social and class issues, which may cause disunity. (\* that is only anti-British issues + not H-M, UC-LC, Women, WC-Capitalist, Ryot vs Zamindar issues).
  - iv) Communal unity -
    - a) 1888 decision - No resolution by INC if the majority of Muslim members disagree.
    - b) 1889 minority clause - please reserve ILC/PLC seats for minorities as per % of the population.
  - v) Each session was in a different location and the president was not from the region of the session.
- This builds national leadership and inter-regional bonds.
- 2) Build a culture of parliamentary politics as INC works like Parliament.
- 3) Therefore modern politics in the true sense began with the INC.
- 4) Pro-Indian capitalists wanted the Industrial Revolution like the West. (\* USSR 1920, did IR only after 1929, therefore Industrial capitalism = only model).
- + weak Indian capitalist under threat of British imports and British businesses in India (1813+).
- + Uncaring government.

#### 5) DRAIN THEORY - (11:19 AM)

- i) Mainly after ICA 1892.
- ii) By RC Dutt (Ex ICS), Economic history of India (1981), Dada bhai Naroji, MG Ranade, etc.
- iii) Intellectually proved that colonialism exploited India and British not fulfilling any White Man's Burden- By developing Economic Critique.
- iv) Arguments -
  - a) IR in Britain converted India into a source of raw material and export market.
  - b) + Destroyed handicraft sector/ artisan + Agri sector overburdened as no IR in India.
  - c) India became a net exporter of RM from earlier finished goods. (\* RMM MRP = 10 rupees, Finished goods = MRP = 50 rupees, RM sold by India whereas finished goods purchased by India = -50 rupees. But so much raw material was taken from India that raw material value was higher than the Finished goods).
  - d) Revolution in transports escalated train (\* Steam engine fitted railways and ships + Suez canal (1859-69) cut 4500 miles.
  - e) Drain Pre 19C by plunder and mercantile capitalism (\* Profit motive by trade), from 19th century by Industrial capitalism.
  - Therefore no money for investment in Indian IR.
  - f) Core idea = misuse of political power over the state for economic benefits to colonial powers.

#### 5) COMPONENTS OF DRAIN - (11:47 AM)

- i) Pre 19th century = misuse of Dastaks (\* Notional loss) + Plassey plunder 1757-65 + LR post 1765.
- Therefore from gold inflow to gold outflow from India.
- ii) From 1813 + India = source of RM, EM -
  - a) No import duty to protect Indian manufacturers. This led to a drain as high imports.
  - b) Such an exchange rate helped British Businesses.
  - c) Forex kept by SOS in London by selling council bills to importers of Indian goods.
  - Therefore, Indian taxes financed this trade and not forex, as India did not get Forex for its exports.
  - In an Ideal scenario, a British importer comes to India and gives a dollar to India through RBI, for example, and gets a Rupee, so Forex is coming to India.
  - In this case, The british importer first goes to SOS in London, so he gives a dollar to SOS in London, SOS gives a cheque/ a piece of paper, and then the British importer

comes to India with this cheque, instead of a rupee he gives cheque/a piece of paper to India, so India is not getting its finance in trade.

- Both of these are Indian taxpayer's money.
- d) Forex from EIC export of Indian goods like opium, and tea - was taken to Britain.
- e) Home charges (Home = Britain) and charges for expenditure by Britain/SOS done on behalf of India. (\* now think like firangi)-
  - Salaries, pensions, training costs (\* Gave their career to India).
  - Dividends to EIC shareholders (\* EIC gave governance services to India).
  - Interest on loans taken by EIC (\* For expenses of GOI).
  - Expense on SOS for India and Council of India (\* Earlier BOC)
  - Purchase of stores/goods for India by SOS. For example - Stationary, steel.
  - Payments to the British war office in Britain. (\* For weapons purchase for India, use of Royal military by VIC, for stability/defense of India, example 1857).
  - Interest in "FDI" by British businesses. (\*for IR of India).
  - (\* Use of British Indian Army abroad).
  - Equal to drain as paid for by Indians but it's not home charges as here Indians provided service to the empire and not vice-versa.

**THE TOPIC OF DISCUSSION FOR THE NEXT CLASS WILL BE COMPLETION OF DRAIN THEORY AND EXTREMISTS.**