

First Anglo Burma war: 1824-26 (do make correction in earlier slide)
Second Anglo Burma war: 1852-53
First Anglo Afghan war: 1838-42
Second Anglo Afghan war: 1878-80

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~~ ^{as modern} 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 ^{ILC} ~~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). (i.e. 1861 did not brought PLCs for these provinces)

- c) @ Centralization/ powers of Viceroy -

- i) **Create new provinces** and appoint LG. (*link COI 1950).
- ii) Frame rules for ILC, ^{VEC} ~~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).


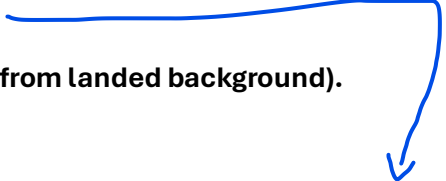
i.e. Governor is not nominating so, Note centralization of power.

so power of center to reorganization of states started from here.

Reason for delay was in case of Punjab and NWP they were annexed just sometime before ICA 1861 so Britishers needed time to run administrative function there unlike in case of Madras and Bombay presidency where an administrative setup was already settled and also Britishers wanted to act cautiously for decentralization. In case of Bengal, it has huge territory so took time to establish PLC.

In 1774 they annexed Rohilkhand (including Bareilly and Moradabad)
In 1801 when half of Awadh (which includes Bareilly, Moradabad, Etawah, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Allahabad etc.) was annexed then it was under Bengal Presidency and in 1836 that half Awadh was made a separate province which is NWP which include today's Western Uttar Pradesh (The region around Meerut, Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Rohilkhand.), Central Uttar Pradesh (Areas around Kanpur, Allahabad (now Prayagraj), Varanasi, and Jhansi.) and some part of Delhi.
In 1877: Awadh which was wholly annexed in 1856 and NWP 1836 were merged which was named NWP and Awadh which was renamed as United Provinces of Agra and Awadh with some territorial modification in 1902 then in 1937 it was renamed as United Provinces and then post independence Uttar Pradesh.

MODERATES - (09:33 AM)

- 1) Dominated INM until 1905, and INC until 1920. (people were become aggressive from 1905 but INC's leaders were moderates upto 1920)
 - 2) Ideology -
 - i) Liberals + Utilitarianists (* Like bureaucrats, civil servants).
(i.e. spirit of constitution)
 - 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. (*moderates = Ranbir Kapoor of Animal who believes in papa minus violence)
 - 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** -  Self Government
 - i) Expand ILC, and PLCs and empower them.
 - >50% indirectly elected members. (in case of direct election, direct power will be there but they are demanding for at least limited power through indirect election and give at least 51% majority.)
 - Indianization of civil services and military.
 - ii) Abolish India Council (1858) (*For easier Lobbying).
 - iii) PS1793 ^{to whole} British India. (* LR fixed forever + selfish as from landed background).
 - 4) @ Eco - (Economy)
 - i) Decreased LR.
 - ii) End salt tax. (bz it is consumed by poor people also)
 - iii) Decrease and **share** military expenditure. (i.e. use money from your pocket also rather than Indian tax payer's money all the time.)
 - 5) @ Other rights -
 - i) Volunteer Army. (i.e. they do not want people who are western educated like people from Bengal and Maharashtra bz they had modern nationalism so, voluntariness was not present like today.)
 - ii) Trial by Jury. (this was supported by even Raja Ram Mohan Roy also)
 - 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. (European planters were oppressing them like in case of Indigo)
 - (* Like in Indigo 1859-63)
 - 7) Result = none met.
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- Created by GOI Act 1858 which is 15 member body including a SOS so, they are demanding to abolish it because convincing one person is easier than a body of 15 people)

But why no demands were met bz -

bz early INM was represented by WEMC of only Bengal, Madras and Bombay from cities only and Upper Caste Hindus i.e. there were absence of ryots, working class, women, Muslims, LC and rest part of India. That is why social reforms were also failed because of absence of women, lower caste (which were in majority) leaders etc.

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. (i.e. pro-capitalist and pro-landed were fight for themselves only they would not see welfare of working class that is why were demanding PS1793 in whole Br India.)
- 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 1856 by masses). 1857
- 5) Neglected Social Issues - (* H-M, UC-LC, Women issues) Important for national unity. time Hindu-Muslim, Upper Caste - Lower Caste
- 6) Part politician + did not build a strong INC organization. (bhikmangi)
- 7) Mendicancy failed to create pressure on the British.

POSITIVES OF THE MODERATES - (10:51 AM)

- 1) Began Nation Building project - (*by writing editorials etc.)
- 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 - Working Class i.e. they decided that they will not focus on H-M issues but will work amicably with Hindu and Muslim leaders within INC.
- 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. (so these are the two things which they focus on community but within INC only baaki toh INC did not participate in 1893 cow killing riots.)
- v) Each session was in a different location and the president was not from the region of the session. (for example a Marathi leader talking about problems of Bengali people so this will create feeling of unity and nationalism)
- 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. (Capitalism was the only model left at that time and also there were problems with Indian capitalist like they were limited and they were not able to provide good quality at cheaper rate like Britishers and also government was uncaring unlike today where government applies 100% tariff to preserve Indian businessmen.)

(*demands were limited SG but this was not adopted so this brought anger and moderates became extremists now, and now economists like MG Ranade proved by mathematical calculations that Britishers are here not for modernize India but for looting India so they made the calculation for the loot of post IR of Britain i.e. post 1850 that how Britishers run on the concept of export of raw material and import of finished goods from England with the help of drain theory.)

5) DRAIN THEORY - (11:19 AM)

Indian council Act

- i) Mainly after **ICA 1892**.
- ii) By RC Dutt (Ex ICS), Economic history of India (¹⁹⁰¹~~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. (Agri sector overburdened bz of no IR in India and destroyed handicraft sector so people of these two sector got into agri sector)
 - 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.e. dharnaa esi thi ki tax milna chahiye tha but nhi mila

- 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 ^{that} helped British Businesses. (for ex: Britishers didn't devalue rupee bz if they devalued then there would have more profit to Indian traders as more rupee they would get)
 - 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 (a council bill)

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)-

(* so Br was saying that we are in India for Indian people to fulfill WMB and we are away from our home so we will charge for it from Indians that is why Home Charges.)

- - 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. (But sadly we were not allowed to charge.)

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

So Britishers are saying that we are giving governance service, taking loan to run India, SOS and its council is doing work for India, we are expanding on war to maintain peace in India so Indians should have to pay for it.

so we are attracting British businesses for IR of India so Indians have to pay for it.