

## Modern Indian History Class 23

15th December, 2023 at 1:00 PM

1855: It was 18 to 23 years of age  
1859: Reduced to 18 to 22 years.  
1866: Further reduced to 17 to 21 years.  
1876: Lowered again to 17 to 19 years, making it even harder for Indians to qualify.  
1922: The exam began to be conducted in India, making it more accessible to Indians.

LYTTON (1876-1880) (1:19 P.M.)

- (a) 1876- Decreased age limit for civil service examination from 21 to 19 years.
- Also, he prevented exams from being conducted in India.
- (\* Exam- Charter 1853, <sup>(in 1922)</sup> **Exam in India- Government of India Act, 1919**).
- (b) 1878- Statutory Civil Services Act. <sup>(around 1870s Br parliament passed a resolution to have more Indians in CS but Lytton didn't want this so, he brought this act)</sup>
- The provision for the lateral entry was created.
- It created the 'Statutory Civil Services' but ensured that only loyalists were nominated as the entry was by nomination, not by examination.
- (c) 1877- Press campaign by the Western-educated middle class for the Indianization of civil services. (\* However, there was no result.)
- (d) 1877- Imperial Darbar was held. Wasteful expenditure was done at the time of **famine**. → (1876 Great Madras Famine)
- (e) 1878- The Vernacular Press Act (VP Act) was brought. <sup>(to curb criticism of Britishers in Vernacular language bz it is known by large people.)</sup>
- The reason behind its introduction was the highly critical vernacular press.
- The deposit money that was kept as advance was confiscated if the press published anything anti-British.
- This resulted in the press campaign. Even British liberal M.P. **Gladstone** criticized this act. <sup>He became PM of Britain for 4 times and also he recalled Lytton back in 1880 and repealed VP Act 1878.</sup>
- (f) Arms Act, 1878- Indians, need a license to own arms, but Anglo-Indians and Eurasians do not need such license. (\*Anxious, racist Lytton 1876-80.)
- <sup>Bipin</sup> ~~Bipan~~ Chandra Pal began a press campaign.
- (g) Second Afghan war (1878-80) <sup>(1838-42 First Afghan War)</sup>
- This is also known as **Afghan adventure**. This was an unnecessary expense as there was no real threat from Russia, especially during famines.
- 1880- Gladstone became the Prime Minister. He sent the liberal Ripon (1880-84) to India.

Great Madras Famine: 1876

Lytton:-

-> 1876: Reduced age of CS from 21 to 18 years.

-> 1877: Set up Imperial Darbar of Delhi (Queen Victoria was given with title Kaiser-i-Hind i.e. Empress of Hindustan.

-> 1878: Statutory Civil Services Act, Vernacular Press Act or VP Act, Arms Act.

-> 1878-80: Second Anglo-Afghan War: Afghan Adventure. (First Anglo-Afghan War 1838-42)

1880- Gladstone became the Prime Minister. He sent the liberal Ripon (1880-84) to India.

bz till 1850 IR for Britishers has been done and now they are using benefit of this and when India started IR then Britishers came with this type of laws

## RIPON (1880-84) (1:48 P.M.)

- (a) Rent Commission, 1880
- It led to the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885. (\*Recall Pabna Agrarian Leagues 1873, and Permanent Settlement, 1793.)
- (b) Factories Act, 1881
- It decreased the child labour and the working hours. (\*Western-educated middle class was not happy as it **hurt the** Indian businessmen.)
- (c) 1882- He repealed the Vernacular Press Act.
- (d) 1882- He amended the Arms Act. 1878. Now everyone needs to have a license. (\*liberal but ruler **nevertheless.**)  
(fir bhi)
- (e) 1882- He brought the local **self-government** resolution. (therefore Ripon8084 is known as father of local self government)
- Powerful local bodies were set with the goal of self-government at the local level. (i.e. Swaraj at the **third tier**. At the province level, it was given in 1935. At the center level it was given in 1947.)
- For the **district boards**, **land revenue payers** and the **rent payers** were to elect the members. Earlier these were nominated.  
(in rural areas) (owners of property) (tenants)
- **Municipalities** were to have a minimum of two-thirds elected members. The chairman was to be a **non-official member**. (i.e. he would be from either 2/3rd elected members or from 1/3rd nominated members.)  
(in urban areas)
- Subjects of **health, education, sanitation, roads, communication**, etc. were given to the local bodies. Also, autonomy was given in the functioning. (\*Focus on regulation rather than control.)  
day to day
- (f) Hunter Education Committee (1882-83)
- It was set up to assess the progress made since the **Woods's dispatch**. (1854)
- Recommendations were as follows:
- Transfer Education subjects to local bodies.
- Focus on female and mass education in the vernacular.
- (g) The age limit in the Civil Services was set at 21 years.
- (h) His proposal for the exam to be conducted in India failed.
- (i) 1883-84: Ilbert Bill Controversy (C.P. Ilbert designed this Bill)
- C.P. Ilbert was a law member of the Viceroy executive council.
- British now were under the jurisdiction of the Indian district judges in the rural areas.
- This had to be withdrawn and amended, and now the trial was conducted by a **mixed jury** in the case of Britisher.

Primary not advanced

i.e. at least 50% Indians should be present

Ripon8084:-

-> 1880: Rent Commission: Led to Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885.

-> 1881: Factories Act.

-> 1882: Repealed VP Act

Amended Arms Act of 1878: Now everyone needs license.

-> 1882: Brought Local-Self government (i.e. swaraj at third tier, 1935 at provincial level, 1947 at center level.

-> 1882-83: Hunter Education Committee.

-> 1883-84: Ilbert Bill Controversy

- Now there was no doubt among the Western-educated middle class about British racism. Huge press propaganda favouring the Ilbert bill.
- (\* pen is equivalent to sword, then it sharpened the most here.)

#### RISE OF WESTERN-EDUCATED MIDDLE-CLASS ASSOCIATIONS (2:29 P.M.)

- Bombay
- Poona Sarvajanic Sabha (1870) (took signs of 27k farmers to put their voice in front of Britishers)
- It was set up by M.G. Ranade.
- Sarvajana here means that it was for all people and not just for Western-educated middle-class interests.
- Bengal
- Indian Association (1876)
- It was set up by Surendra Nath Bannerjee to represent the people.
- Punjab
- Lahore Indian Association (1878)
- It was set by Ajit Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai.
- Madras
- Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884)
- Therefore after 1870, organized Indian National Movement by the Western-educated middle class (WEMC).
- Pre-1870, they were active without any organization. Post this period they were active in the form of regional organizations.
- Post 1885, these were active with the All-India organization (Indian National Congress).
- WEMC used British institutions like legislative councils to criticize British policies.

↓  
post 1892

## FOUNDATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (2:57 P.M.)

Indian National

- **A.O. Hume** was the founder of the Congress. (1885)
- **Safety valve theory**
- This proposed that **Dufferin Hume**, and moderates, set up the INC to prevent the end of British rule.
- This theory is false because:
  - (a) There is no evidence.
  - (b) For Dufferin (1884-88), the moderates weren't mass leaders. At the same time, he distrusted them.
  - (c) The Western-educated middle class was on a path to set up an All-India organization after the failure of regional organizations. For example, the Native Press Association (1877).
- Indian Association (1867) by Surendra Nath Banerjee held an All-India conference in 1883-1885.
- Therefore, the Western-educated middle class used Hume, otherwise, an all-Indian Indian National Congress would have been banned.

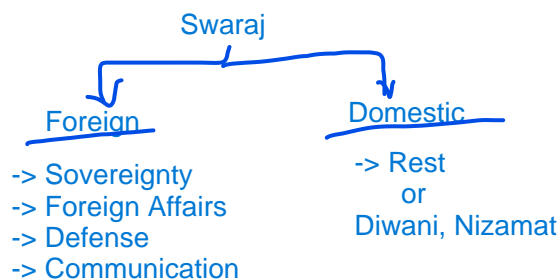
## CONCEPT OF SWARAJ (3:18 P.M.)

- 'Swa' means people and 'raj' means the rule.
- (a) It implies the control of the nation over the State.
- (b) Policy/rule means the domestic and external policies and their implementation.

### (c) Foreign aspects

- Therefore issue of Sovereignty

- Defence
- Foreign Affairs
- Communication and
- **Domestic Aspects**



- Rest subjects mentioned in the seventh schedule (Constitution of India, 1950), or Diwani and Nizamat
- (d) **Poorna Swaraj**
- It means the absolute control of nation over the all sovereign functions and sovereignty.
- The goal of the Indian National Congress was set up **Poorna Swaraj** in the Lahore Session, in 1929.
- (e) **Swaraj also means swaraj within the British empire.** (goal of Tilak)

- This means significant control over the domestic rule.
- This was the goal of INC between 1906 and 1929.
- The domination of the legislature by directly elected Indians.
- There should be the presence of a **universal adult franchise.** (i.e. everyone should have right to vote irrespective of money they have)
- Most ministers should be Indians.
- There should be the presence of responsible government.
- (\* Responsible government means that the minister has to be a member of parliament first. The Executive is born out of parliament. This means parliament is the mother, and the child is always accountable to the mother. Since a member of parliament chooses ministers among themselves, ministers are answerable to parliament for their every action. Direct accountability to people once in five years and indirect accountability throughout their term of five years.)  
via parliament
- The domination of civil services by Indians.
- (f) Dominion Status
- **It means the maximum swaraj possible without leaving the British empire.**
- It implies **total control over the domestic rule.**
- (\*Paramountcy means dominion status minus democracy.)
- This was the goal of INC between 1928 and 1929.
- (g) Limited self-government
- This means the partnership with India in the domestic rule.
- This was **INC's goal between 1885 and 1906.**
- The **Indian Council Act of 1909, brought limited self-government.**
- More power was given to the legislature and the majority of indirectly elected members and some Indian ministers, along with the Indianisation of civil services.
- (h) 1947- India got dominion Status.
- (i) 26 January 1950- We got the Poorna Swaraj legally. as now Republic.
- The common man doesn't become a member of parliament/minister.
- The meaning of swaraj for him was defined by Mahatma Gandhi and Bhagat Singh. (4:08 P.M.)
- It broadly means meeting the class interests of all sections.
- It means the removal of economic oppression for the poor.
- It also implies ~~security from~~ oppression for lower castes and women.

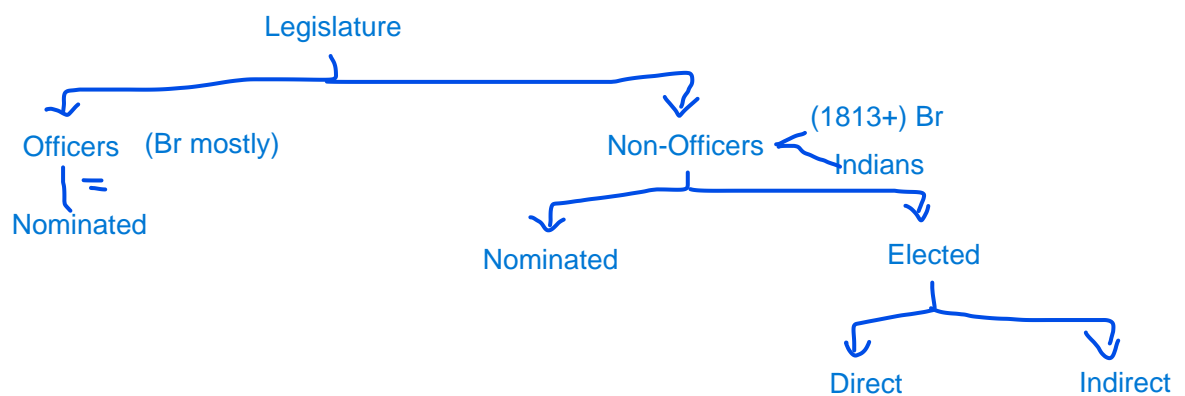
↓  
removal of social

1885-1906: Limited Self Government  
1906-1928: Legislature by Indian Elected members  
1928-1929: Whole Domestic rule under control  
1929 onwards: Poorna Swaraj

- It means the presence of a welfare State (Minimum wage, social security, land redistribution, social justice, Fundamental Rights, and Directive principle of State Policy).
- It means economic, social, and psychological security for the common man.
- Economic and political power to people. For example, Mahatma Gandhi's Stateless society with powerful panchayat and Bhagat Singh's idea of giving the control of economy to workers and Ryots.

#### LEGISLATURE (4:13 P.M)

- The legislature may comprise officers and non-officers.
- The officers are nominated.
- The non-officers are nominated or elected.
- The elections may be indirect or direct.
- Direct election was introduced in India by the Government of India Act 1919.



by Br Parliament

Evangelist, and also he brought Woods Dispatch 1854

## INDIAN COUNCILS ACT (ICA), 1861

- The Secretary of State for India was **Charles Wood**.
- The government of India should be a despotism (dictatorship) controlled from **home**. (i.e. Britain)
- This was the fundamental feature till 1947.
- Features of the act
- (a) It created the Indian legislative council and Viceroy executive council from the **Viceroy's council**. (both from Viceroy's Council)
- Both were under the Viceroy.
- (b) It created the Governor's executive council and Provincial legislative council from the governor's council.
- (c) The size of the Viceroy executive council was five. + C-I-C (in 1861)
- In 1874, one member was added.
- (d) 6-12 additional law members, of which half must be non-officers. (\* earlier all officers)
- Therefore, the grain of popular elements (Indian) was introduced.
- Also, representative governance was seen as the non-officer lawmaker can be Indian as well.
- 1862- Three Indians were nominated to INC- Raja of Benaras, Maharaja of Patiala, and **Sir Dinkar Rao** (All elites).  
(lawyer from Baroda)
- The British wanted the **cooperation** of elite Indians as in the 1857 <sup>no</sup>revolt where elites were loyal (Similar to the divide and rule policy in the permanent settlement in 1793). , Brown Sahib in 1835
- Until ICA, 1892, only 45 Indians. (\* 92-61 = 31 years)  
(1851)
- Plus mainly Zamindars and moneylenders from the **British Indian Association**, some rulers from 565 princely States, and British businessmen were nominated (i.e. those loyal in 1857).

THE TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: POWERS OF ILC, MODERATE PHASE