

Modern Indian History Class 17

16th November, 2023 at 9:00 AM

CIVIL SERVICES (09:10 AM)

- **Refer to the uploaded handout for more details.**
- To begin with, Civil Servants were nominated by EIC
- **Training-**
- 1806-1858: Haileybury College.
- 1858 Onwards, training was conducted in British Universities.
- Initially, all civil services were Central Services as Provincial Civil Services were not set up.
- **Cornwallis (1786-93)** reorganised civil services or Central Services into Covenanted and Uncovenanted based on the nature of work, pay & appointing authority.
- He promoted merit-based selection, increased salaries, curbed private trade and reintroduced separation of powers by taking away judicial powers of District Collectors.
- **Charter Act 1833-** Judiciary and Uncovenanted Civil Services were opened to Indians. Bentinck (1828-35) encouraged the recruitment of Indians in some senior positions.
- The exam was introduced by the **Charter Act of 1853.**
- **1854-** a Select Committee of Parliament headed by Macaulay also supported the idea of a Permanent Civil Service recruited through an exam instead of patronage-based civil service.
- 1854- The Civil Services Commission (*like UPSC) was set in London
- 1855- 1st exam was held in London. Exams were held in London. Indians were eligible and hence Covenanted Civil Services were now open to Indians.
- Age Limit- minimum 18 maximum 23 years.
- Syllabus- dominated by English Literature.
- After the GOI Act of 1858, the training did not take place at Haileybury College but continued to take place in England.
- **1860 onwards-** Pressure was put by Western-educated Indians on the British for the Indianization of civil services via simultaneous exams in India and a higher age limit.
- The exam was not held simultaneously in India and the maximum age was kept low to prevent Indians from clearing the exam as the British were highly insecure post-1857 and did not want Indians in senior positions.
- **1864-** 1st Indian to clear exam- Satyendranath Tagore (brother of Rabindranath Tagore).
- **1867- Indian Forest Services**

- **Statutory Civil Services Act 1878:** In 1870 Parliament gave directions for the Indianization of civil services. Instead of holding an exam in India or increasing the age limit, Lytton(1876-80, Viceroy) brought the Statutory Civil Services Act 1878.
- Under this, Indians could now be nominated to some posts earlier held by CCS (Covenanted Civil Services) officers but only loyal elites were chosen.
- **1887- The Atchinson Commission** recommended the reorganisation of Central services or Civil Services into Imperial, Provincial and subordinate. Recruitment of Imperial Services should be done under the authority of the Secretary of State (SoS) for India while recruitment of PCS should be done under the authority of the provincial govt.
- **Indian Councils Act 1892 (implemented Atchinson Commission report):**
 - a. Covenanted Civil Services was renamed to Imperial/Indian Civil Services (ICS) & Uncovenanted Services was changed to Provincial Civil Services.
 - b. Statutory Civil Services abolished.
- **1912- Islington Commission Report** recommended-
 - a. 25% Indians in senior positions via exam plus promotions
 - b. Hold simultaneous exams in India.
- **Montague-Chelmsford Reforms / Government of India Act 1919-**
 - a. led to 1st simultaneous exam in India in 1922.
 - b. ICS was split into AIS and Central Services.
 - c. Provided for a Public Service Commission (*like UPSC) for the recruitment process & to function as per rules made by SoS for India (set up in 1926). The exam in London was held by the Civil Service Commission (1854).
 - d. 33% Indians in senior positions.
- **1923 Lee Commission or Royal Commission on Superior Civil Services in India-**
 - Gave report in 1924.
 - a. Setup to look into the demand for Indianization of AIS & Central Services.
 - b. Have an equal number of British & Indian members.
 - c. 1924 report recommended-
 - i. Indianization of AIS & Central Services.
 - ii. 20% promoted from PCS to senior positions
 - iii. 40% Indians in senior positions via exam
 - iv. 40% Europeans in senior positions via exam
 - v. Continue organisation of services as All India, Central and Provincial.

- vi. Exam in India: Setup a Public Service Commission as prescribed in GOI Act 1919 (set in Oct 1926, Ross Barker was 1st Chairman of the Commission that had 4 members)
- vii. Exam in London: SoS for India should continue to recruit ICS, Indian Forest Service officers etc i.e. exams in England should continue.
- viii. Provincial governments should recruit for transferred subjects like Education and Health (*Dyarchy was brought by GOI Act 1919).
- GOI Act 1935 envisaged a Public Service Commission for the whole of India i.e. for the Federation and each Province or group of provinces to have a Provincial Public Service Commission. GOI Act 1935 came into effect in 1937, thus Public Service Commission (1926) became Federal Public Service Commission (1937)
- Inauguration of the Constitution of India on 26 Jan 1950, the Federal Public Service Commission became UPSC.
- By 1947 more than 50% were Indians in civil services.

POLICE (10:10 AM)

- Mughal system continued until 1781:
- a. Overall head was Deputy Subadar or Naib Nazim.
- b. Faujdars were in charge of policing in rural districts/Sarkars (*the term Sarkar in Maharashtra or Svarajya meant province. It can also mean sub-division)
- c. Kotwals were in charge of policing in towns (urban areas).
- d. Zamindars had police duties and they paid salaries to Village watchmen for fulfilling these duties.
- The Great Bengal Famine of 1770 led to an increase in crime.
- **1781 system of Warren Hastings –**
- a. In rural districts, Faujdars were replaced by English Magistrates (*DC/DM) + under magistrate were zamindars with police duties as before.
- b. Result: oppression of masses by Zamindars due to poor supervision due to the low number of magistrates.
- **Cornwallis system of 1793 or Daroga system of 1793**
- a. Removed police powers of Zamindars
- b. Divided district into thanas of 30 square miles each
- c. each thana was put under a new officer called Daroga (**Indian) (appointed) and was supervised by DM who was to be in charge of law & order in the district.
- d. Result was the Daroga-Zamindar nexus whereby Zamindars bribed Darogas & continued to have private armed men/ Lathiyals. The Daroga-Zamindar nexus became the main tool of oppression of the masses until the Indian Police Act of 1861. British blamed the corruption of Indians for the failures of the system.
- e. 1802- The Daroga system was applied to Madras but was later abolished due to the negatives of the system. Now police powers were given to subordinates of DC.
- A new model based on Irish Constabulary applied in **Sindh** (annexed in 1843):
- a. It was successful in Ireland since 1787 in controlling political agitations.
- b. This model later inspired the Indian Police Act of 1861.
- c. Was applied in Punjab post annexation in 1849; in Bombay in 1853; in Madras in 1859
- d. Police of the whole province were to be under an Inspector General (IG) and the District was to be under an SP who reports to DC.
- **Indian Police Act 1861:** Post-1857 revolt, there was a focus on effective policing and collection of information and intelligence.
- The Police Commission led to the Indian Police Act, of 1861 which established the structure and functions of the police which continued till 1947.

- **Imperial/Indian Police:**
- Appointed under the authority of the Secretary of State for India via exam.
- **Police Commission 1902** allowed the appointment of Indians at the officer level but Indians stopped in rank where European officers began.
- 1920- Decision to allow Indians to join the Imperial Police
- 1921- 1st simultaneous exam held in England and India
- From 1939 onwards- More Indians were posted as SPs due to the non-availability of good European candidates.

EDUCATION REFORMS (10:56 AM)

- Charter Act 1813 mandated spending of 1 lakh p.a. by EIC on the promotion of education for Indians.
- From 1813-33, the debate on promoting Indian education or Western education, settled in favor of Western education in the English language by Macaulay's Minute on Indian Education 1835.
- **REASON FOR PUSH TO WESTERN EDUCATION**
- To fulfill the White Man's burden.
- Decreased the cost of administration by having educated Indians in lower bureaucracy.
- **Anti-corruption measure-** To empower Indians against corruption of EIC officials.
- Create Brown Sahibs for political stability.
- Create an export market.
- Middle-class Indians supported as they wanted jobs and they believed that only Western education and Western sciences could modernize India & lead to industrial development. Later when this failed they used Western ideas of democracy against British colonialism.
- Reformers like **David Hare (1800s)-**
- A philanthropist in Bengal who was a watchmaker.
- Champion of English education in the English language
- Setup many schools all across India for Western education
- 1817- Setup Hindu College, Calcutta (later called Presidency College). Also set up Hindu School & Hare School.
- 1817- Setup Calcutta School Book Society with Radhakanta Deb this organization set up many schools for elementary education + printed textbooks in English & Bengali.
- Worked with Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- **William Jones-**

- Founded Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784) for Oriental Research.
- Later, Dwarkanath Tagore (grandfather of Rabindranath & father of Debendranath Tagore) became a member of the Asiatic Society.
- **John Malcolm (Governor of Bombay 1827-30)**
- Was radical with respect to social reforms in India.
- **1835- Macaulay's Minute on Indian Education**
- It supported the Downward Filtration Theory i.e. British won't work for the education of the masses but for Western education for elite Indians in urban areas who may later transmit the education to the masses.
- Supported Western/English Education in the English language.
- 1844: Knowledge of the English language was made compulsory for govt jobs.
- 1847- Roorkee Engineering College was set up.
- 1849- Bethune School for Women was set up by J.E. Drinkwater Bethune who was President of the Council of Education which also brought female education under grants-in-aid i.e. govt will give money for female education.
- **1854- Woods Dispatch**
- Was against the Downward Filtration Theory of educating a few.
- Focus on Western education for masses in vernaculars in elementary schools, English as well as vernaculars in high schools, & English language for colleges.
- Set up Education Departments in Provincial governments.
- Set up universities in Madras, Bombay & Calcutta with departments of law, engineering, Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic.
- Govt should continue supporting female education
- Setup Teacher Training programs
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was 1st to graduate from Calcutta University.

TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS- SOCIAL REFORMS