

## **How to attempt the question in Quiz, Mid, and Final Exams**

For each question, you must adopt the following method:

### **1. Introduction**

### **2. Main Body**

### **3. Conclusion**

#### **Note:**

1. Read the question carefully and understand the main **headings** and **subheadings**.
2. Every question must have an '**Introduction**' and a '**Conclusion**'.
3. Start your conclusion with phrases like '**To conclude**' or '**In conclusion**'.

#### **Example:**

**Q. What were the main features of the 1892 Indian Councils Act, and how did it empower Indians?**

#### **1. Introduction**

The Indian Councils Act of 1892 was an important piece of legislation introduced by the British Parliament to increase Indian participation in governance. It was passed on June 20, 1892, and enacted in 1893. The Act was a response to growing political awareness among Indians, particularly due to the efforts of the Indian National Congress (founded in 1885), which consistently demanded political reforms and a greater role in administration. While it did not introduce direct elections, it was the first official step toward involving Indians in legislative matters.

#### **2. Main Features of the 1892 Indian Councils Act:**

##### **2.1. Expansion of Legislative Councils:**

The Central Legislative Council members were increased from 10–16 to 10–24. The Provincial Councils (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and North-Western Provinces) also saw an increase in members.

##### **2.2. Indirect Election (Nomination System):**

Indians were still not directly elected but nominated through local institutions. Local bodies like municipalities, district boards, universities, and chambers of commerce recommended members.

##### **2.3. Limited Legislative Powers:**

Council members were allowed to discuss the budget, but did not vote on it. They could ask questions on administrative matters, but needed prior approval from the Governor-General.

#### **2.4.Governor-General's Control:**

The Viceroy (Governor-General) and Governors retained absolute power over appointments and decision-making.

### **3. How It Empowered Indians:**

#### **3.1.Representation of Indians:**

Through this Act, Indians gained a say in governance for the first time.

#### **3.2.Recognition of Indian Political Rights:**

The Act indirectly acknowledged that Indians should have a role in the administration and in other political matters at the central as well as provincial levels.

#### **3.3.Strengthened Freedom Movement:**

The Indian National Congress criticized the Act as insufficient, which led to further demands for reforms, which resulted in the 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms introducing direct elections.

### **4. Conclusion**

To conclude or In conclusion, the Indian Councils Act of 1892 was a modest but significant step toward political reform in British India. While it expanded the legislative councils and allowed some Indians to participate in governance, it was still a highly restrictive measure that kept real power in British hands. However, it provided a platform for Indian political leaders to voice their concerns and gain experience in legislative affairs, ultimately contributing to the growth of the freedom movement. The Act's limitations fueled further demands for constitutional reforms, setting the stage for future acts that would gradually lead to India's independence.