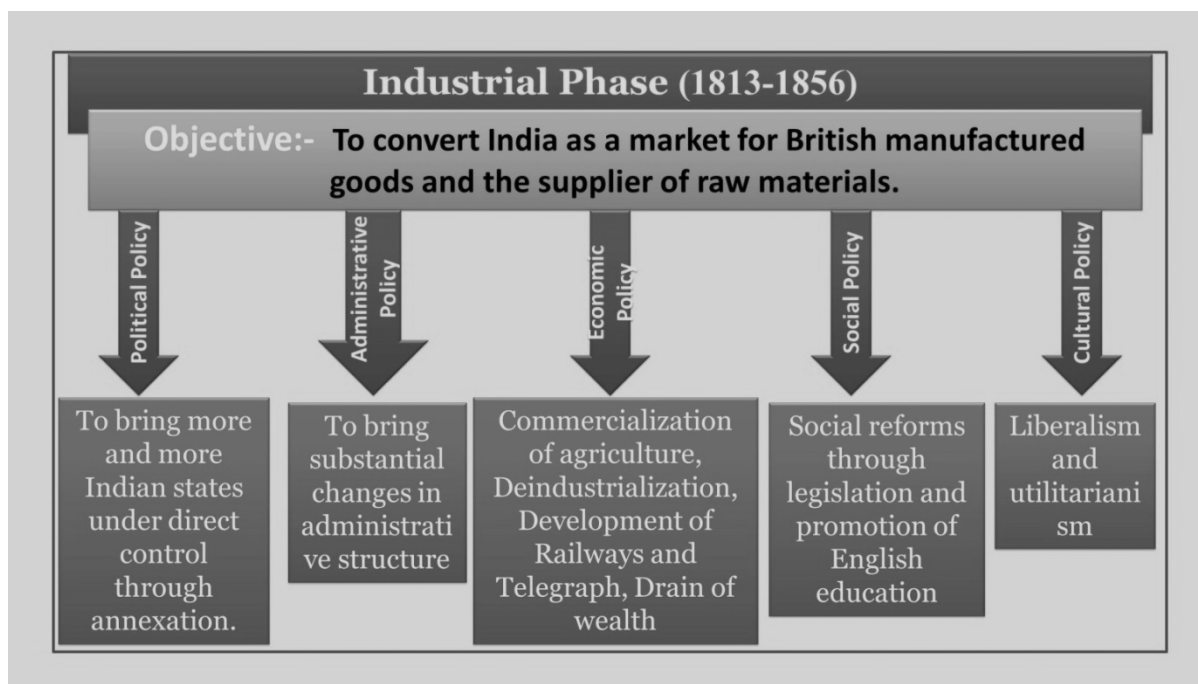


The Second Phase of British Colonialism – Industrial Phase (1813-1858)



By this time Industrial Revolution had already begun in Britain and the cities like London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow etc. emerged as major Industrial centers. In this background a powerful industrial capitalist class came into existence and it started influencing state policies in Britain. The Act of 1813 was a result of pressure coming from this capitalist class. This Act opened the gates of Indian market for the British manufactured goods and the British East India Company was expected to take the responsibility of administering India and also work for creating a market for British goods in India.

Then, this was the time when British industries were in need of raw material and the urban population of Britain was in need of food grains. Thus, started the export of food grains and raw material from India to Britain. In this way India was converted into an exporter of raw material and an importer of finished goods.

Now, the new British colonial interest became the bedrock of all its political, social, cultural and economic policies.

Political Policy (Industrial Phase)

The Company, with the objective to create a strong market in India, gave emphasis over establishing a direct control over most of the regions in India. Thus the Governor-Generals during this phase adopted expansionist policy and caused wider expansion of British Empire in India.

Lord Hastings (1813-23)

Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) - The Nepalese forces were defeated and were forced to sign Treaty of Sugauli (1816). According to the terms of this treaty the Nepalese control over Sikkim was lost. The regions of Kumaon and Garhwal as well as a significant portion of Terai belt was assimilated into the British Empire.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18) - This war proved to be the final nail in the coffin of Maratha states. In this war, British forces under leadership of Lord Hastings defeated the joint forces of Peshwa, Bhonsle and Holkar. Then British signed a treaty with Peshwa in 1818 which led to an end of Maratha Confederacy and Bajirao was sent to Bithoor with an annual pension of 8 lakh.

Lord Amherst (1823-28)

During his tenure the first Anglo-Burmese war (1824-26) was fought, which resulted into defeat of Burma and Treaty of Yandabu was signed (24 February, 1826). On the basis of Treaty of Yandabu, the company availed many concessions from Burma.

William Bentinck (1828-35)

While continuing with the policy of imperialist expansion and assimilation, Bentinck integrated Cachar in 1830, Mysore in 1831, Coorg in 1834 and Jaintia in 1835 into the Empire.

Auckland (1836-42)

During his tenure, the first Anglo-Afghan war was fought (1839-41), but this war proved to be a fiasco for the British adventure. In this war British forces were almost defeated.

Ellenborough (1842-1844)

He annex Sindh in 1843.

Lord Harding (1844-48)

During his tenure the First Anglo-Sikh war (1845-46) was fought. In this war Sikhs were defeated and they were made to sign Treaty of Lahore (1816). According to the terms of this treaty, Kashmir was added to the British.

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)

He adopted two different approaches to cause the territorial expansion of the British empire-

1. By the way of fighting wars

The Punjab was brought under British control after the second Anglo-Sikh war (1849)

Acquisition of Sikkim(1850)

The region of Lower Burma or Pegu was annexed following the Second Anglo Burmese war.

In 1853, the cotton producing region of Berar was annexed from Nizam.

2. By the way of ideology

Doctrine of Lapse: The states which were created by the British power itself, were not given a right to choose their successor. In fact, Lord Dalhousie imposed Doctrine of Lapse with the utmost cruelty on these states. Under this policy, the region of Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur were assimilated into the British Empire.

On the basis of Doctrine of Misgovernance: Annexation of Awadh in 1856.

Question: "The British Policy towards Indian states during first half of 19th century was guided by the interest of British industrial capitalism." Examine the Statement.

Answer: Growth of British Industrial Capitalism during 19th century led to a paradigm shift in the British policy towards Indian States. Now, in the interest of British Industrial Capitalism, India had to be created as a market for the British finished goods, so therefore it was necessary for British to exercise direct control over the maximum possible region of Indian States. This was a major reason why all the administrators beginning from Lord Hastings to Dalhousie adopted the policy of war and annexation.

Lord Hastings, following Anglo-Nepal war, acquired a large territory from Nepal. Similarly Lord Amherst, following the first Anglo-Burma war, acquired some territory from Burma and Dalhousie in future annexed the Burma completely.

In fact Auckland, Ellenborough and Harding all continued with the policy of war and annexation. Then Lord Dalhousie, aggressively pursued this policy, when he made the use of both, the ideologies and method of wars to annex the region from Punjab to Awadh into British Empire and thus soon he completely restructured the map of British India.

In this way, we can clearly establish a direct link between British Industrial Capitalism and British Imperialism.

Question: Whereas the predecessors of Dalhousie, so far as it was possible, intended to avoid annexation of Indian States, but Dalhousie did not miss any opportunity to pursue the policy of annexation. Examine the statement.

Answer: The difference between the policy of Dalhousie and that of his predecessors need to be understood in the context of changing British colonial interest.

Till 18th century British policy towards India was guided by the interest of commercial capitalism. During this phase British interest in India was limited to the investment in trade. Therefore, as far as possible, the Company intended to avoid war against and annexation of Indian states. But during 19th century British Policy of India was guided by the interest of Industrial capitalism. Thus, now it was inclined to exercise direct control over more and more Indian states, so that India could be converted into an exporter of raw material and importer of finished goods. Therefore we find that all the administrators during this phase gave emphasis over the policy of war and annexation. In fact, the zenith of this policy was manifested during the tenure of Lord Dalhousie.

In fact, Lord Dalhousie did not let any opportunity go unutilized and for that he adopted the methods of wars as well as of ideologies. For instance, by the way of wars he annexed the regions of Punjab, Lower Burma etc. While in addition to wars, he even used the ideologies like the Doctrine of Lapse and the doctrine of misgovernance.

On the basis of Doctrine of Lapse he annexed seven states including Satara, Sambalpur, Jhansi, Nagpur etc. Then, due to economic and strategic significance of Awadh, he annexed it while following the doctrine of misgovernance or misrule.

Model Question

Question: Dalhousie brought rapid changes in the map of British India, which could have not been possible only with the help of wars. Examine the statement.

Administrative Policy (Industrial Phase)

❖ **Reinforcement of Law and Order:** The Company gave emphasis over the administrative reforms especially for growth of market for British manufactured goods in India. We can prove it through following- Lord Hastings suppressed Pindaris during 1816-17. Pindari was a group of plunderers which included Hindu and Muslim both. They accompanied in the Maratha army.

Thuggee was another challenge to law and order in British India. Therefore, William Bentinck appointed colonel Sleeman for the end of Thuggee.

❖ **Judicial Reforms:**

The utilitarian ideology influenced even the process of judicial reforms. In this sequence, Bentham attracted the attention of British towards the fundamental weaknesses of the Indian Judicial System. According to Bentham, Indian Judicial System was having following weaknesses- Lack of codification of laws as well as the dearth of habeas corpus laws. So following measures were taken-

With the objective of codification of law, a provision for appointment of a law member was introduced in the Charter Act of 1833. Consequently the Macaulay Code was prepared. Then Indian Civil Code and Indian Penal Code came into existence respectively in 1859 and 1860.

Through Indian High Court Act, 1861, the old Supreme Court as well as Sadar Diwani and Nizamat Adalats were abolished and High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were established.

❖ **Land Revenue Reforms:**

By this time a situation of conflict between the British capitalist class and Indian government emerged. On one hand, the British capitalist class, while keeping in mind higher purchasing power in Indian markets, demanded lower rates of land revenue. On other hand, the British Indian government had its own compulsions. Thus, it was decided to eliminate roles of the Zamindars.

Apart from that, David Ricardo's 'Theory of Rent' also declared Zamindars as rentiers and intermediaries appropriate surplus without any role in the productive process.

Thus, the land revenue system like Ryotwari and Mahalwari encouraged direct collection of land revenue from tenants as well as village. Thus, efforts were made to keep Zamindars and other intermediaries out of the land revenue system.

❖ **Ryotwari System:**

This was implemented in Bombay and Madras Presidency as well as some other parts of British India. It covered about 51 percent area of British India.

Every registered peasant was recognized as the proprietor land and a land revenue settlement was signed at individual level (patta).

Land became a marketable commodity.

Common land like pasture land, barren land, irrigation land, forest etc. were kept under the government control instead of farmers.

Amount of land revenue was not fixed but it was to be reassessed periodically based on land revenue surplus.

Objective:

1. Madras Presidency remained indulged in wars constantly. So, the company needed huge amount of money.
2. The Company could not get benefitted under the Permanent Settlement because revenue rates could change with increase in agriculture production. Thus, the Company got disillusioned with Permanent Settlement.
3. There was no clearly identifiable class of intermediaries like zamindars in Western and Southern India.

Impact:

1. In Ryotwari system, objective of ryot security could not be answered because the British government itself behaved like a Zamindar by appropriating all the profits via high land revenue demands.
2. In order to pay larger sums of land revenue, peasants were compelled to borrow money from money lenders. Thus rural indebtedness became a major issue of this region.

❖ Mahalwari System:

This system was introduced in Northern and North Western India. It covered roughly 30 percent area of British India.

Under this system, land revenue settlement was determined on village level.

In general, land revenue was collected with the help of Muqaddam (village headman)

Under this system, rent payment was individual responsibility as well. If any farmer could not pay rent on time, so his Mahal would be subject to acquisition.

Similar to the Ryotwari system, amount of land revenue was not fixed permanently. It was subject to change after periodic assessment in the future.

Objective:

1. Expanding British Empire needed more revenue to meet its expenditure.
2. Investment in the British Industry required huge sum of money.

Impact:

Under this system, rate of land revenue was high. Thus, discontent persisted among peasants of Awadh, which came into light during the Revolt of 1857 in form of violent peasant rebellion.

Question: During 19th century, the administrative structure of British India was guided by the interest of industrial capitalism. Examine this statement.

Answer: The period beginning from the middle of 19th century, has been identified with the advent of 'Industrial Capitalism' due to changing nature of British colonialism – in search of new market for British industrial goods.

Therefore, the Company took measures for better law and order, efficient judicial system and reforms in land revenue system.

Law and Order: Lord Hastings and William Bentinck took measures to suppress Pindaris and Thugs respectively.

Judicial System: The codification of laws was prioritised. A law commission was set up under Lord Macaulay for codification of Indian laws. Also, high courts were established in the Presidency towns based on High Court Act (1861).

Land Revenue System: The main objective behind these reforms was to maximise revenue for the British. Therefore, Mahalwari and Ryotwari systems were introduced whereby efforts were made to eliminate zamindars. Settlements were done with peasants and Mahals or villages directly in Ryotwari and Mahalwari system respectively.

Thus, we can see that British industrial capitalism completely transformed administrative structure of the British India.

Question: To what extent the judicial reforms in British India were inspired by the philosophy of Jeremy Bentham? Examine

Answer: Ideas of 19th century British philosopher Jeremy Bentham undoubtedly marked its imprint on the Indian judicial system. Bentham highlighted following weaknesses of the judicial system-

Most of the laws were ambiguous.

Regional variations in laws i.e. there was lack of standardization of laws.

Absent of well-established legal procedures like writ of habeas corpus.

Under the influence of above mentioned ideas, following steps were taken to bring reforms in the judicial system-

1. Through Charter Act of 1833, Lord Macaulay was appointed as law member of Governor General in Council, to codify laws. Macaulay codified laws in 1837 which were implemented as Indian Civil Code (1859) and Indian Penal Code (1860).
2. To end diarchy prevailing in the Indian Judicial system, Sadar Adalat and Supreme Court both were dissolved and through the High Court Act of 1861, high courts were established in the presidency towns.

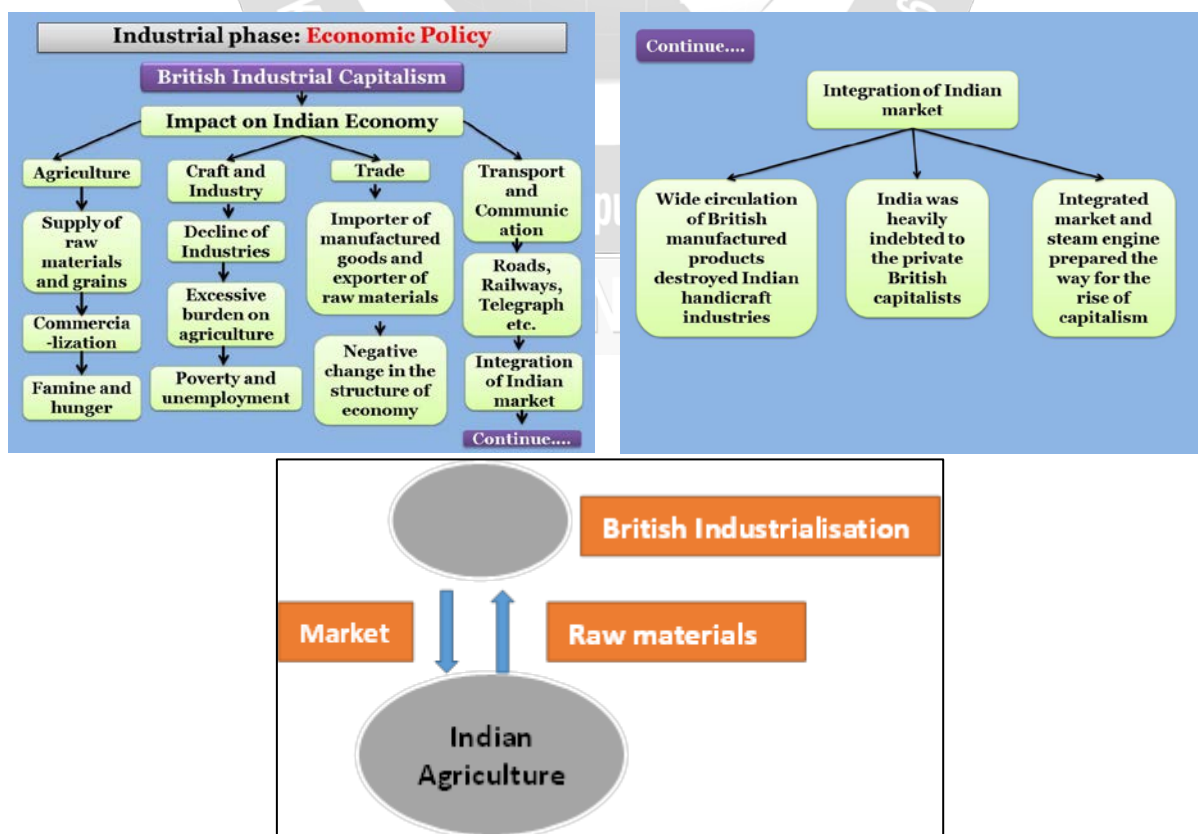
However, if we observe minutely, we realize that not the Benthamite Philosophy, but primarily British industrial capitalism guided judicial reforms in British India. Resultantly, India could be transformed into a stable market for the goods manufactured in Britain.

Question: How did Ryotwari and Mahalwari system affected the rural life of British India?

Answer: Upon analysing, the Ryotwari and Mahalwari systems, we realize that they were introduced primarily to serve the British interests predominantly. Peasant interests were secondary. Thus, following negative impacts on rural people can be observed-

1. Rate of land revenue was very high under both the systems. It resulted into decline in purchasing powers of peasants and consequently, there were extreme incidence of poverty as well as of indebtedness in rural India.
2. As individual ownership right over land was recognized and land became a marketable commodity, it resulted into fragmentation of land. Thus, after independence, land consolidation programme was launched.
3. Due to sale and purchase of land as well as increasing tax burden, the numbers of landless labourers was on rise constantly.
4. During this period, emphasis was given to cash crops. As a result, production of subsistence food crops like sorghum, millet and corn etc. decreased. It became a major cause behind frequently occurrence of famines.

Economic Policy (Industrial Phase)



Commercialization of Agriculture:

Indian agriculture was exploited excessively to serve the interest of British Industrialization.

Although, commercialization of agriculture was not a new thing in India, but under the British rule it was promoted at large scale.

Following factors encouraged commercialization of agriculture:-

1. Exorbitant rates of land revenue.
2. Need of raw materials for the British industries.
3. Demand of food grains to feed the British urban population.
4. Development of modern means of transport and communication along with completion of Suez Canal.

Limitations:

1. The colonial rule promoted only those crops which were in high demand in Britain.
2. This system was imposed on peasantry.
3. Under the colonial rule, the beneficiary class had no economic liability but this burden was transferred on the lower classes.
4. Production of commercial crops led decline in production of coarse grains which was the staple diets of poor masses in India. Consequently, it intensified hunger problem in rural India.



Deindustrialization:

Decline of Indian Handicraft Industry:

Reasons:

1. With the Charter Act of 1813, trade monopoly of the Company ended and Indian markets were consequently flooded with industrial goods of Lancashire and Manchester. This whole process impacted Indian handicraft industries negatively.

2. The British government imposed heavy import duties on Indian handicraft items and distorted their market in Britain as well.
3. Railway geared inflow of British goods with high speed and Indian markets flooded with the British goods.
4. The British expansionist policy annexed most of the princely states into the British India. These princely states were patrons and markets majorly for the Indian handicraft industry. Thus, Indian handicraft industry shrunk as well due to this expansionist policy.
5. The British education and social policies gave birth to an English educated middle class with a taste for British goods.

Impact:

The British destroyed traditional structure of Indian economy without compensated with the establishment of modern industries. Consequently, balance between agriculture and industry was disturbed, which made agriculture overburdened in India. Thus, poverty and indebtedness became an ugly reality for India.

Modern Transport and Communication System

➤ Railway:

Objective

1. To transport the British goods each and every corner of India.
2. To bring raw material to coastal area from remote areas of India.
3. Development of Indian railways presented a guaranteed return to the British capitalists on investment in India.
4. Make ready Indian markets for the British Iron and Steel industry.
5. To ensure swift mobility of soldiers every part of India.

Positive Aspects:

1. Railways integrated Indian markets.
2. Railway engine led to the foundation of modern industry in India.
3. Development of railway and other modes of modern transports connected different parts of India with each other. It led political integration of India unknowingly.

Negative Aspects:

1. Home charges increased and impacted Indian treasury negatively.
2. Export of raw material and import of finished goods discouraged industrial growth in India and handicraft industry reached on the verge of decline.
3. Export of food grains from India became major cause of famines in India.

➤ **Famines**

Reasons:

1. Exorbitant land revenue declined purchasing power of peasantry significantly. As a result, they were unable to bear even food cost.
2. Promotion of commercial crops led decline in the production of coarse grains, staple diet of the mass in India.
3. Agriculture was overburdened with population pressure.
4. Railway further supported cultivation of commercial crops and sped up export of food crops even when there was shortage of food grains in India, the British continued to export it.

➤ **Drain of Wealth**

Change in nature of Drain of Wealth:

Till 1813, the Company used its revenue receipt for trading purposes.

After 1813, there was a change in nature of Drain of Wealth. After losing its trading monopoly, the Company encouraged export of agricultural produce, especially opium export to China to retain its profit.

However, Opium Wars between Britain and China were outcome of this opium trade.

Question: What do you understand by commercialization of agriculture? How did it encourage the incidents like famine, poverty and indebtedness in India? Explain.

Answer: Commercialization of agriculture refers to giving priority to commercial crops over traditional crops. It was promoted by the British colonial rule in India. The British government emphasised on only those crops which were beneficial to the British, for example cotton, indigo, opium, sugarcane, wheat, pulses, rice, jute etc. These agricultural products were exported to Britain.

On other hand, it was a forced process for Indian peasants. Most of the peasants were compelled to it. As the benefits of commercial crops did not reach to the peasants, rather it remained confined only to traders and moneylenders, thus peasants had to face incidence of extreme poverty, famine and indebtedness.

Poverty: Rural poverty became a common phenomenon of British India due to decline in per capita income, higher rates of land revenue and loss in commercial crops.

Famine: Over emphasis on cash crops led decline in the production of coarse grains significantly which resulted in an increase in the incidence of famines and hunger.

Rural Indebtedness: There was need of higher investment in cash crops, which forced peasants to borrow from moneylenders. On other hand, its real benefit did not reach to the farmers. Resultantly, peasants could not repay borrowing and became indebted.

Question: Examine, how the decline of traditional artisanal industry in colonial India crippled rural economy? UPSC 2016

Answer: Every step taken by the colonial government made the mother country prosperous but brought misery to the colony. Thus, the colonization gave impetus to decolonization in India and almost ruined the rural economy of India.

British trade policy, railway policy, cultural policy all proved fatal for Indian handicraft industries. The Charter of 1813 opened forcefully Indian market for British goods. Railways delivered British goods to remote areas quickly. In addition, the British cultural policy created English-educated Indian class in India who were acting as a market for British goods. All this led to the decline of traditional artisanal industries in India. The both urban and rural artisan industries were affected. India became a majorly importer of cotton textiles.

India's rural economy had to bear major setback. Before the British rule, handicraft industry was also an important source of income for villagers. Women were engaged in spinning and weaving yarn at home. In spare time, peasants employed with rural artisans. But due to decline of handicraft industries, rural life faced two major effects. Firstly, the means of additional income of farmers snatched away, secondly, agriculture became overburdened.

Consequently, purchasing power of farmers came at low level and rural poverty, rural indebtedness and incidence of famines increased unprecedentedly. A pity aspect is that the government of independent India did not adopt agriculture-centric development model, therefore no fundamental change could be seen in the scenario and superficial steps taken for relief proved to be insufficient.

The rural economy, therefore, has not recovered from the crippling that had set in during the colonial period.

Practice Questions:

Question: What according to you was the real nature the economic policies adopted by the company- transformation or colonization? Give arguments in favour of your opinion.

Question: As opposed to Europe where railway had played a significant in the process of industrialization, in India it became instrumental in accelerating deindustrialization. Examine the statement.

Social Policy (Industrial Phase)

A colonial government not only exploits economic resources of its colony but also impacts it socially as well as culturally. The British industrial capitalism gave emphasis over reforms in social structure of India.

The ulterior objective behind such reforms was that, a reformed Indian society would be a better and stable market for British manufactured goods. British believed that, under the influence of social reforms, Indians would accept English education while leaving their traditional outlook behind. This would give birth to a class of 'brown Sahibs' British in tastes and preferences.

Apart from that, another prominent factor behind social reforms is considered to be the role of British thinkers. The liberal British thinkers and Christian missionaries were demanding reforms and changes in India and in order to make India civilized society.

For Instance-

Sati Regulation Act (1829-30).

Laws were implemented strictly in 1830s to prevent infanticides.

The law related to abolition of slavery was implemented in 1843.

The law related to widow remarriage was implemented in 1856.

Cultural Policy (Industrial Phase)

English Education or Macaulay Education System

What is the Orientalist-Anglicist controversy related to the field of Education?

It was based on the following-

1. What should be the basis of education?
2. What should be the medium of instruction?

There was no controversy related to the first issue, rather it was with the second issue. During that time, the General Committee on Public Instruction was divided into two factions- Orientalist and Anglicist. Orientalist believed that the medium of instruction for Indians should be vernacular languages, only then Indians would learn the western scientific education.

On other hand, Anglicist favoured English education. However, when Lord Macaulay became president of the General Committee on Public instruction, naturally Anglicist group dominated. Then on 2nd February, 1835 Lord Macaulay presented his education policy.

What is the Downward Filtration Theory?

It was not possible for the British to provide English Education to larger section of Indian masses. Thus, Macaulay put forward a plan whereby first a handful of Indians would be educated in English Education and then

they would further impart this knowledge to rest of the masses in Indian languages. However, this plan could not be successful.

Objective behind introducing Macaulay Education policy:

To create a market for British finished goods

To create a class of servicemen at lower administrative posts.

To propagate Christianity.

To give birth to a class of Indians who would favour the British rule.

Negative impacts of Macaulay Education Policy:

Indian traditional education system like madarsas and pathashalas, was completely dismantled.

The task of producing knowledge was assumed by the English. Indians were meant to reproduce knowledge bestowed upon them.

Indians were not given scientific and professional education. Rather, they were mainly taught literature and philosophy.

There remained a clear division between Bharat and India due to the Macaulay's Educational Model.

Contribution:

Due to English education, a class of Indian intellectuals came in touch with western philosophy, thus Indian nationalism could receive a boost.

English education helped India during IT Revolution of 1990s, due to availability of a vastly market of qualified English speaking professionals.

Liberalism and Utilitarianism:

Similarities:

1. Both were the products of Industrial Revolution in Britain.
2. Both were staunch critics of Orientalist ideology as they believed that Orientalist had done undue praise of India.
3. Both perpetuated the myth of a regressive Indian society and a culture in decline. While putting forward the need to civilize Indians and take them on the path of development, they justified the presence of a strong British rule over India.

Differences:

1. The liberals believed that, though India was currently passing through a phase of decline, but through English education and British political institutions, it could be taken on the path of development. In India, this view was represented by Lord Macaulay and Trevelyan. But, on the other hand, utilitarian like Jeremy Bentham rejected this view and emphasized that Indians could never proceed towards the path of development on their own, thus the British Government in India should act as a schoolmaster and encourage development in India through good governance.
2. The liberals believed that a time would come in future when Indians would get independence by moving on the path of development. However

the utilitarian, while rejecting this view, emphasized that the British, on behalf of the Indians, should always be there to promote development for Indians. They also believed that, the need of Indians was not freedom, but 'happiness', which could be provided only through an effective and competent government. Thus, it was only the British government which could bring happiness to Indians.

3. Liberals believed that the objective of British rule in India must be to civilize Indians. But the utilitarian rejected this view by negating the possibilities of Indians becoming cultured and capable of self-governance.

Question: The British Industrial Capitalism not only exploited Indian economy but also guided changes in the socio-cultural aspects of Indian life. Comment

Answer: During 19th century, British industrial capitalism was the primary force behind shaping the British policy in context of India. Along with Indian economy, it also left its imprint on Indian society and culture as well.

The objective of the British policy was to exploit the Indian economy to serve interests of the British industrial capitalism and transform India into an importer of manufactured goods and an exporter of raw materials. In order to achieve this, the British Company took initiative to bring reforms in the socio-cultural aspects of Indian life. Its main objective was to create a stable market for British goods in India. On other hand, a pressure for reforms was also developed by the British liberal and utilitarian thinkers, so the following steps were taken in this direction -

1. Legislations for social reforms were enacted i.e. abolition of Sati System (1829-30), abolition of Slavery (1843), Widow Remarriage Act (1856) etc.
2. Efforts were also made to change cultural outlook of Indians through English education. In fact intention was to produce, in Macaulay's words, a class of Indians which would like British in taste and opinions, morals and intellect.

Thus, the British industrial capitalism transformed Indian economy as well as society and culture.

Charter Act of 1813

- 1- The trade monopoly of the British East India Company was abolished. It meant that now other British merchants could also trade in India. Now they were free to come to India for the sale of British industrial goods without any restrictions. But, it is to be remembered that monopoly of the Company in trade with China and trade in tea still existed.
- 2- There was a pressure from the British capitalists that the government should take the administrative control of India in its own hands, but till

then the government was not ready to take up this responsibility, so through this Charter Act, the responsibility of administering India for the next 20 years was left with the British Company itself.

- 3- In order to legitimize the claim of British liberal thinkers that their aim was to civilize India, a provision of annual allocation of Rs 1 lakh was brought for the spread of scientific education and literature in India.
- 4- Christian missionaries were allowed to propagate their religion.

Charter Act of 1833

- 1- Under this Act, the Governor General of Bengal now came to be known as the Governor General of India. On this basis William Bentinck became the first Governor General of India.
- 2- Under this Charter Act, a law commission was established for legislating laws and Lord Macaulay was appointed as the first law member.
- 3- Under this act, there was a provision for abolition of slavery in India. On this basis, slavery was abolished in 1843 during tenure of Lord Ellenborough.
- 4- It was also declared that Indians would not be discriminated against in government services on the basis of caste, birth and race.

Charter Act of 1853

- 1- The administration of India still continued under the British Company, but this time the charter was not approved for fixed time period.
- 2- Through this act, competitive examination became the basis of appointment in civil services.
- 3- The number of directors was reduced from 24 to 18. Then the Board of Directors received powers to create new presidencies or alter their boundaries.
- 4- For the first time, the formation of Legislative Council took place.
