

Day-2

? Question:

Moderate of level → Cognitive
dimensions / diagrams / innovative

✓ Discuss how the Government of India Acts of 1858 and 1861 reflect the British response to the Revolt of 1857 — not just as a political crisis, but as an administrative reckoning.

1858 और 1861 के भारत सरकार अधिनियम 1857 की विद्रोह के प्रति ब्रिटिश प्रतिक्रिया को केवल एक राजनीतिक संकट नहीं, बल्कि एक प्रशासनिक पुनर्विचार के रूप में कैसे दर्शाते हैं — इस पर चर्चा कीजिए। 38M

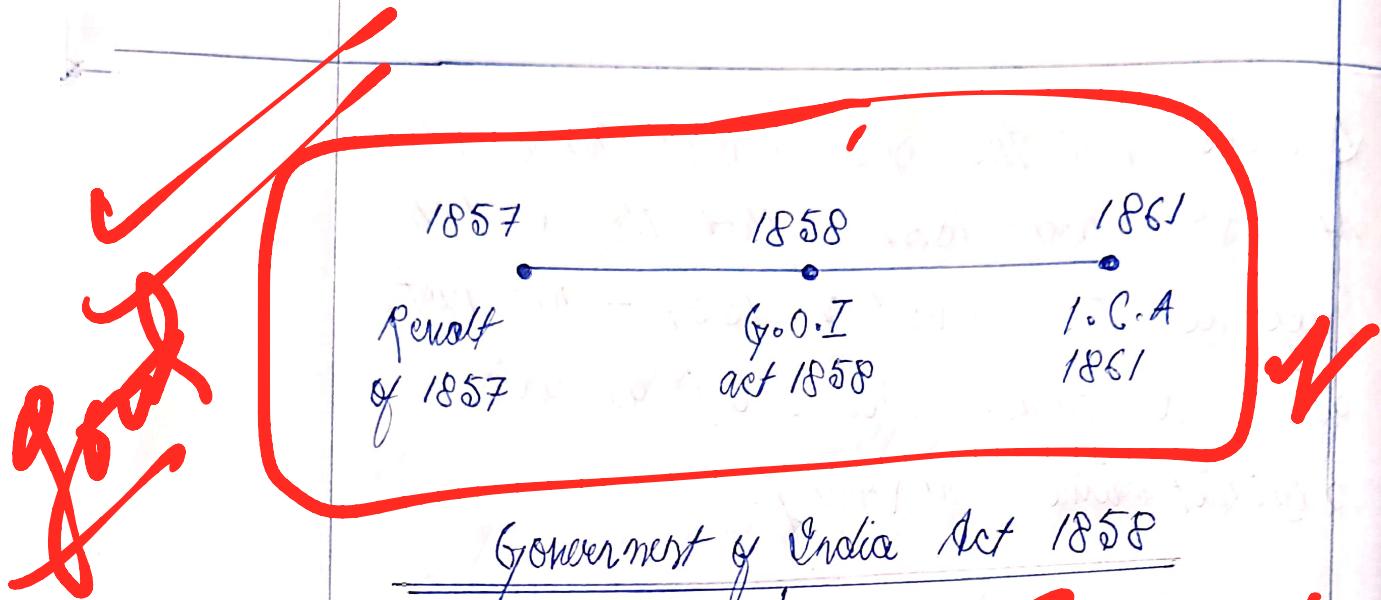
reference

Bikash Kumar

Day 2

Discuss how the Government of India acts of 1858 and 1861 reflect the British response to revolt of 1857 - not just as a political crisis, but as an administrative reckoning.

The revolt of 1857 which is also known as 'India's first war of Independence' exposed the weakness of British East India Company's (E.I.C) rule and posed as a threat to British rule in India. This made the Britishers (decision makers) to think and make necessary changes in the administrative framework due to which, the British government took direct control over the Indian territories and made necessary changes by means of Government of India Act 1858, and Indian Council Act 1861, ^{ICA} which are discussed in the next page.



1. End of British C.I.C's rule and Establishment of Crown's rule
2. ~~Abolition~~ Changes through Queen's Proclamation of 1858
 - a. Abolition of Doctrine of Lapse
 - b. Religious freedom to Indians
 - c. Respect to rights of Princely states
3. Post of Secretary of State was created S.O.S.
4. Governor General of India was made Viceroy of India

Indian Council Act 1861

- A. Expansion of legislative council and increasing the involvement of Indians into it
- B. Introduction to Portfolio system
- C. De centralisation of Power or Devolving Power to Provinces
- D. Ordinance Power to Viceroy

~~format writing~~

~~let us now discuss the points
one by one~~ (Give formal heading + put in box)

- ~~1. End of British C.I.C's rule and establishment of crown's rule :~~

The G.O.I act 1858 completely ended the British C.I.C's rule and now the crown rule began. It was passed by British government in August 1858 and was titled as "An act for the better governance of India."

2. Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858

By this proclamation, transfer of power was done from the British C.I.C to the Crown i.e. The act was implemented after announcement of this on 1st Nov 1858 at Almora and declared crown as the supreme power.

- It also abolished the policy of ~~doctrine of lapse~~
- It promised to avoid interference in religious matters
- It promised to respect the rights of Prince of Princely states
- Other necessary changes were also done

2. Post of Secretary of State was created

A member of British cabinet was made incharge of ~~Matters of Indian Affairs~~ by establishing the position of Secretary of State (S.O.S).
→ He was the point of contact between British Cabinet and Indian administration.

→ A 15 member council was formed to assist the Secretary of State which acted as an advisory body to the S.O.S.

4. Governor General of India was made Viceroy of India.

The Viceroy was the representative of Crown in India. Lord Curzon was the 1st Viceroy of India.

A. Expansion of legislative council and involvement of Indians

The number of ~~non~~ members was increased from 6 to 12 in the central legislative. Indians were added for the first time as non-official members. Raja of Baroda, Maharaja of Patiala etc. were non official members.

B. Introduction to Portfolio system

(The portfolio was) various departments were created under portfolio system for smooth operations like Home, Finance, Law, Revenue, Military etc.

C. Devolution of Power

Powers were given to provinces like Bombay, Madras to make law on specific topics.

5. Ordinance Power to Viceroy.

Viceroy was given power to make temporary laws.

Basically the G.O.I act 1858 and I.C.A 1861 abolished the dual government and provided the Crown the paramountcy and did mega administrative reforms.

Content is good
but it needs
manufacturing as per
the demand of the question

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