Class: 10th
Board: Karnataka
Subject: Social

The Impact of the British Rule in India

Administrative and Judicial System

- British introduced a centralized administration in India.
- They unified scattered kingdoms under one system.

Civil Services

- Introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
- British officials controlled administration.
- Indians were mostly excluded or given lower posts.
- From 1853, recruitment through competitive exams began.
- Macaulay's idea: Indians should be "British in intellect and Indian in body".

Judicial System

- Introduced after Diwani rights (1765).
- Warren Hastings created:
    - Diwani Adalat (civil courts)
    - Nizamat Adalat (criminal courts)
- British laws gradually replaced traditional laws.
- Courts came under British supervision.

Police System

- Developed by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.
- District SP (Superintendent of Police) created.
- Village system:
    - Kotwal (station level)
    - Chowkidar (village level)
- Indian Police Act 1861 strengthened system.
- Indians were rarely given higher ranks.

Military System

- Backbone of British rule in India.
- British officers controlled army.
- Indians could rise only up to Subedar.
- Used to suppress revolts and expand empire.
- Peel Commission (1857) restructured army.

Land Tax Policies

British aimed to ensure stable revenue from India.

Permanent Zamindari System (1793)

- Introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
- Zamindars became landowners.
- Fixed tax paid to British.
- Zamindars collected tax from farmers.
- Farmers were heavily exploited.

Mahalwari System

- Implemented by James Thompson and R.M. Bird.
- Applied in North India (UP, Punjab, MP, Delhi).
- Revenue collected from “Mahal” (village groups).
- High taxes caused loss of land ownership.

Ryotwari System

- Introduced by Thomas Munro.
- Implemented in Madras and Mysore.
- Direct tax between farmer (ryot) and British.
- Farmers became landowners but faced heavy taxation.
- Many farmers lost land due to debt.

Impact of Land Revenue System

- Creation of exploitative zamindar class.
- Farmers became landless and indebted.
- Agriculture became commercialized.
- Moneylenders gained power.
- Indian economy became dependent on British industries.

Modern Education System

- Started for British children first, later expanded.
- Warren Hastings started Calcutta Madrasa (1781).
- Sanskrit College at Banaras (1792) by Jonathan Duncan.
- Thomas Babington Macaulay introduced English education policy (1835).
- Charles Wood recommended universities.
- Universities in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras established.

Impact of British Education

- Growth of modern, rational, and scientific thinking.
- Rise of nationalism and unity.
- Growth of Indian press and criticism of British rule.
- Social and religious reforms began.
- Inspired by thinkers like Rousseau and Montesquieu.
- Helped growth of independence movements.

Constitutional Development (Acts)

British introduced laws to control administration.

Regulating Act (1773)

- Controlled corruption in East India Company.
- Governor of Bengal became Governor-General.
- Supreme Court established in Calcutta.
- Presidency of Bengal gained authority over Madras and Bombay.

Pitt’s India Act (1784)

- Created Board of Control.
- Reduced power of East India Company.
- British government gained control over Indian administration.
- Company became subordinate to British state.

Charter Acts

- Renewed Company's rule every 20 years.

Key Acts:

- **1813:** Ended monopoly, allowed free trade, missionaries allowed.
- **1833:** Governor-General of Bengal became Governor-General of India, centralization of power.

Government of India Act (1858)

- Company rule ended after 1857 revolt.
- India came under British Crown.
- Viceroy introduced (Lord Canning first).
- Secretary of State for India created.

Indian Councils Act (1861)

- Indians included in legislative councils.
- Allowed ordinance-making by Viceroy.

Indian Councils Act (1892)

- Increased Indian representation.
- Allowed discussion of budget.
- Allowed questions to government.

Indian Councils Act (1909) – Morley-Minto Reforms

- Introduced elections.
- Separate electorate for Muslims.
- Increased council members.

Government of India Act (1919)

- Dyarchy introduced in provinces.
- Bicameral legislature introduced.
- Expanded Indian participation.
- Separate electorates for multiple communities.

Government of India Act (1935)

- Basis of Indian Constitution.
- Provincial autonomy introduced.
- Federal system proposed.
- Reserve Bank of India established.
- Federal Court created



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