



An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

HISTORY BY- SUJEET BAJPAI SIR

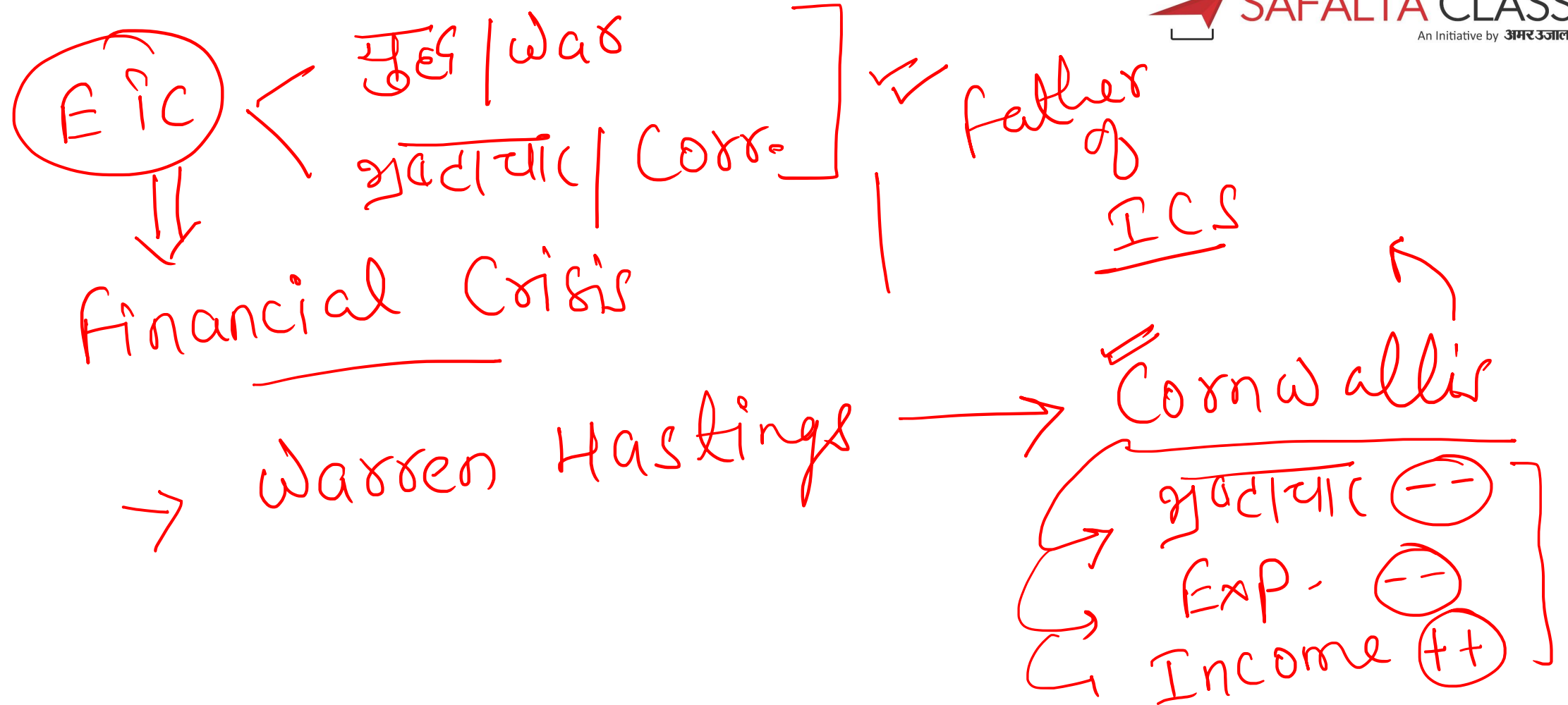


Revenue Policies (राजस्व नीतियाँ)

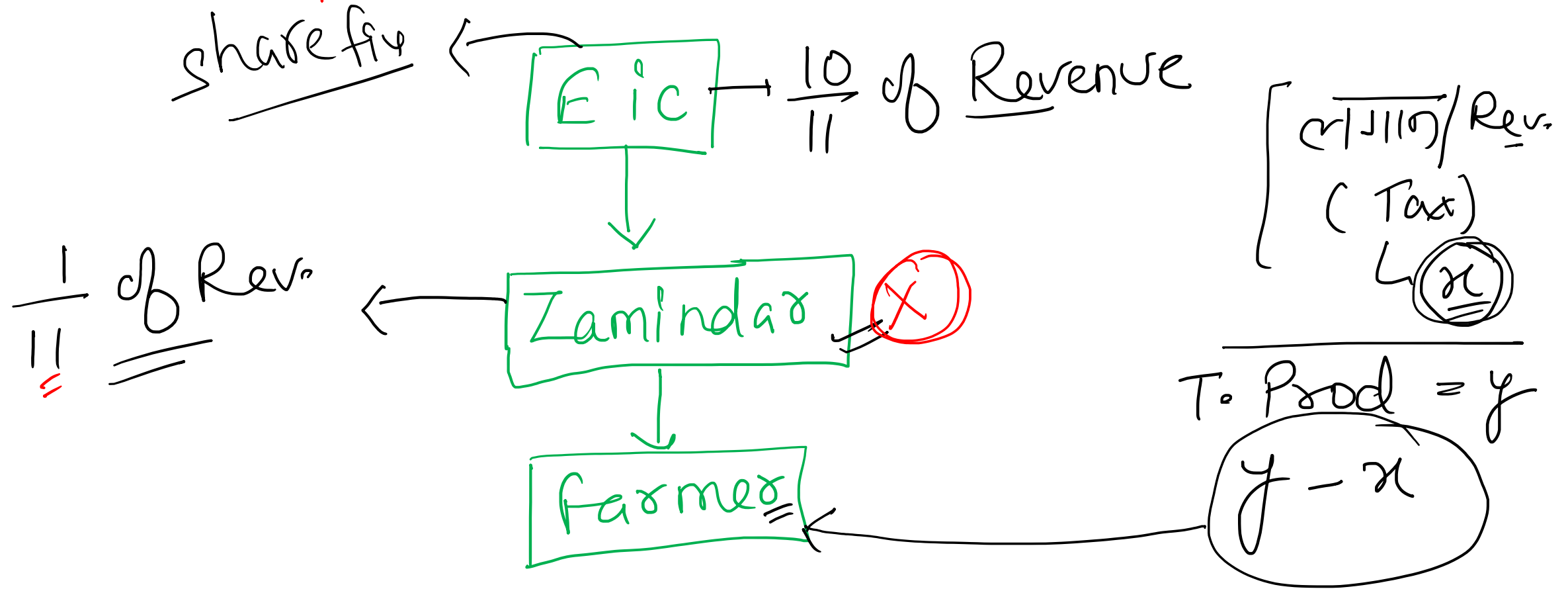
1757 (+) 1764 (+) 1767-69 (+) 1780-84

WAR (राज्य)

Expenditure ++



जमींदारी / खयारि / इकानादी $\Rightarrow$ (1793)  SAFALTA CLASS™
An Initiative by अमर उजाला



BRITISH POLICIES IN INDIA -

1.

Revenue Policies -

i) Permanent Settlement -

(1793)

निश्चित आय

* Purpose - * East India Company wanted get fixed income in India.

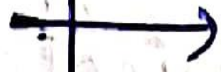
* This policy was started by 'Cornwallis' ✓✓

* Areas - (Bengal, Bihar, Orissa etc)

* Sunset law was related with permanent settlement.

7 धूयास्त काबून (SUNSET LAW)

EIC



10/11 of Revenue.



Zamindar



1/11 of Revenue.



farmer

(apply in big areas)

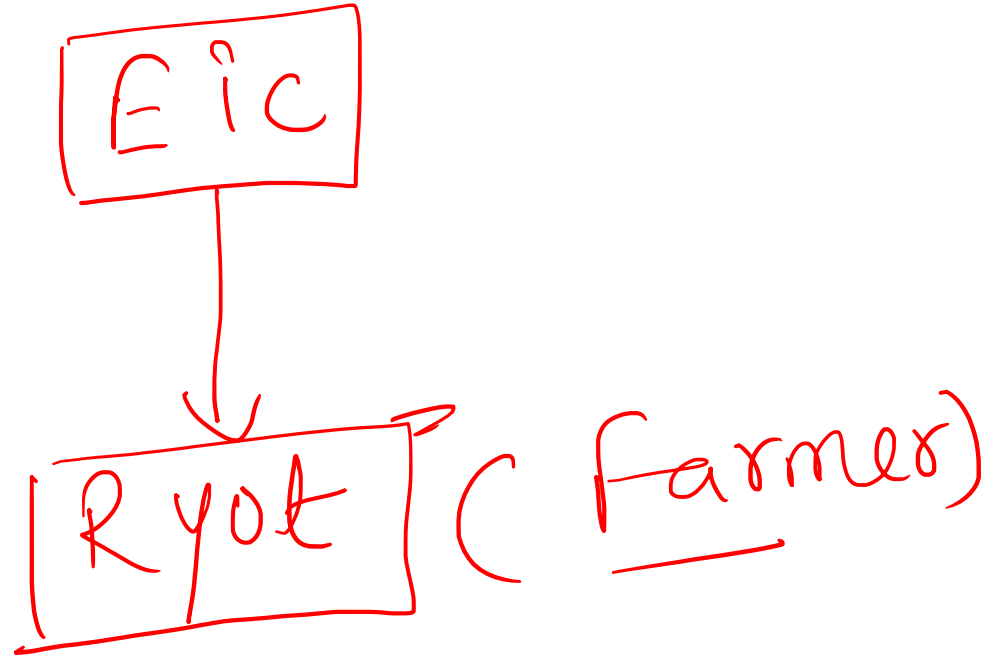
ii) Ryotwari Settlement - (1820) (51%)

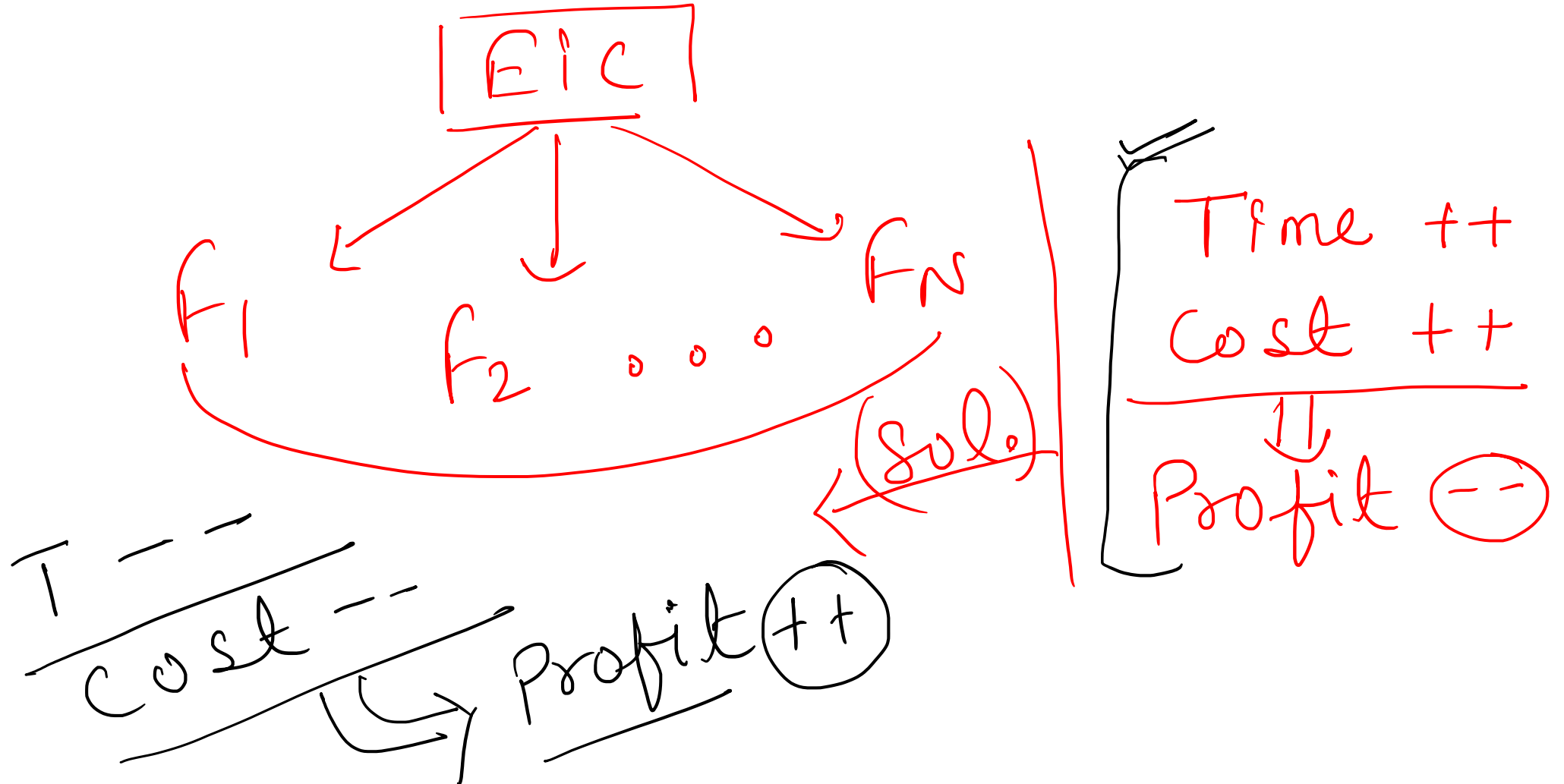
Purpose -

1516-9

- * EIC wanted to ~~save~~ part of Revenue given to zamindars.
- * This policy was launched by Captain Reed & Thomas Munro.
- * This policy covered max. area.
- * Elphinstone started this policy in Bombay.
- * Ryotwari was started from Baramahal (Tamil Nadu).

Ryotwari
(1820)





EIC ✓



Ryot ✓

(farmer)

iii) Mahalwari Settlement → (1822)

→ Purpose:-

- * EIC wanted to overcome drawbacks of Ryotwari.
- * This policy was started by ('Holt Mackenzie')

EIC



Mahal

(Owner of land)

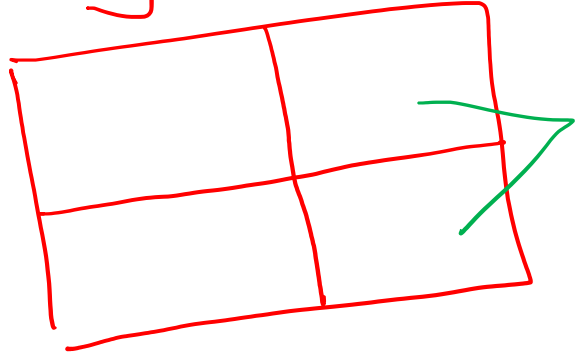
Areas:- Punjab , United Province , Central Province.
(UP) (MP)

Theory of drain of wealth was given by — Dada Bhai Naoroji
Naoroji is known as Grand old man of India.

Naoroji wrote two books — 1) Poverty & Un-British Rule In
India

2) England's debt to India.

LAND



महल / Mahal
100 Farmers
(किसान)

EIC

P.S. $\Rightarrow$ 19%
R.S. $\Rightarrow$ 51%
M.S. $\Rightarrow$ 30%

Coxx. ++

Naoxji $\Rightarrow$ Poverty &

UNBRITISH RULE
IN INDIA

Drain of
wealth

Grand old man of India

Education Policies

1833 (चार्टर) $\Rightarrow$ G. G. (I) (New)
old $\Rightarrow$ G G (B)
Large Area < Sepoy
 chok

1. Macaulay's Minute ~~(1835)~~ - (1835)

East India company want to get cheap labour in India.

(William Bentick) founded General Committee on Education.

This committee was divided into two parts -

i) Orientalist

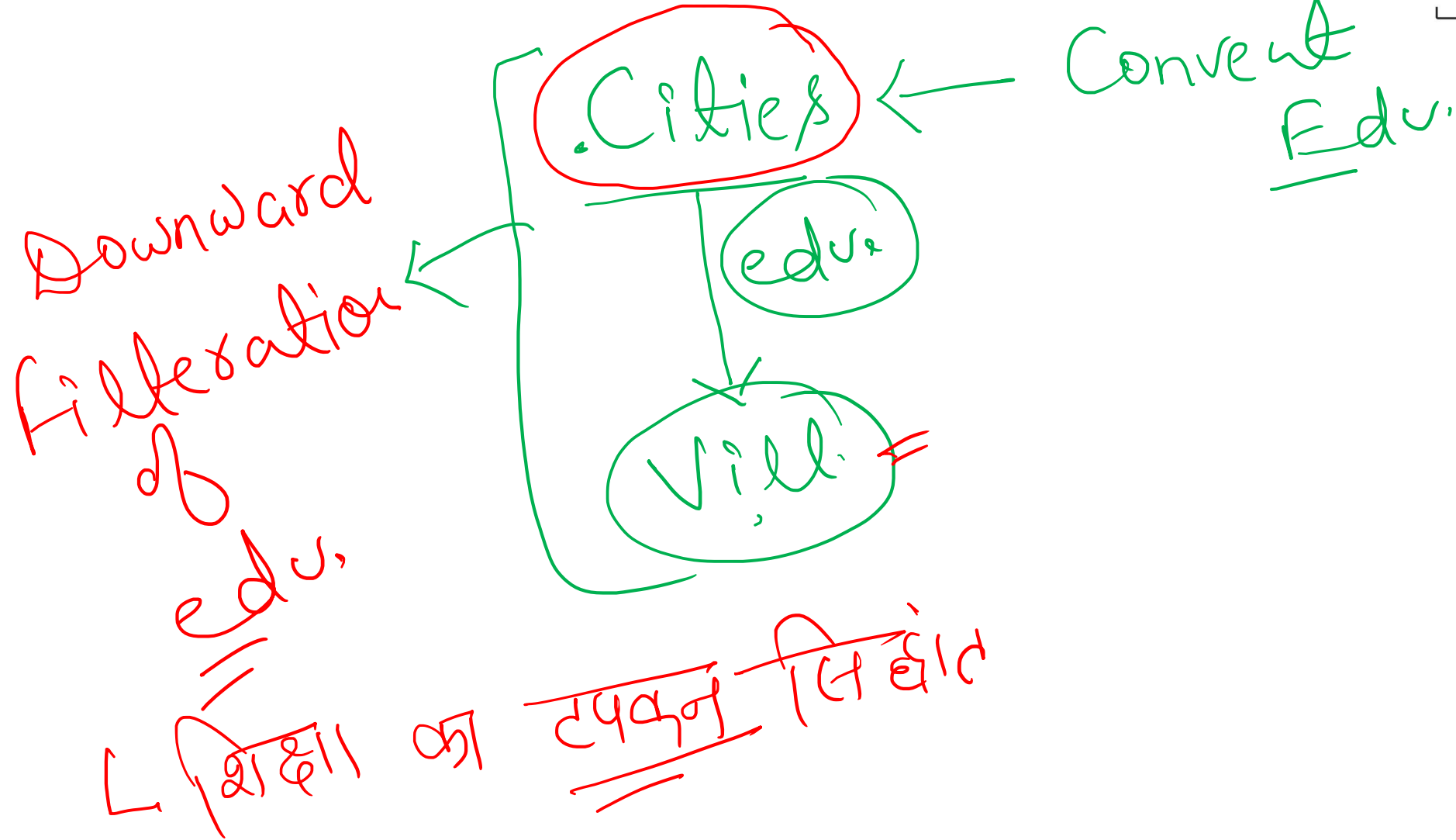
ii) Anglicist.

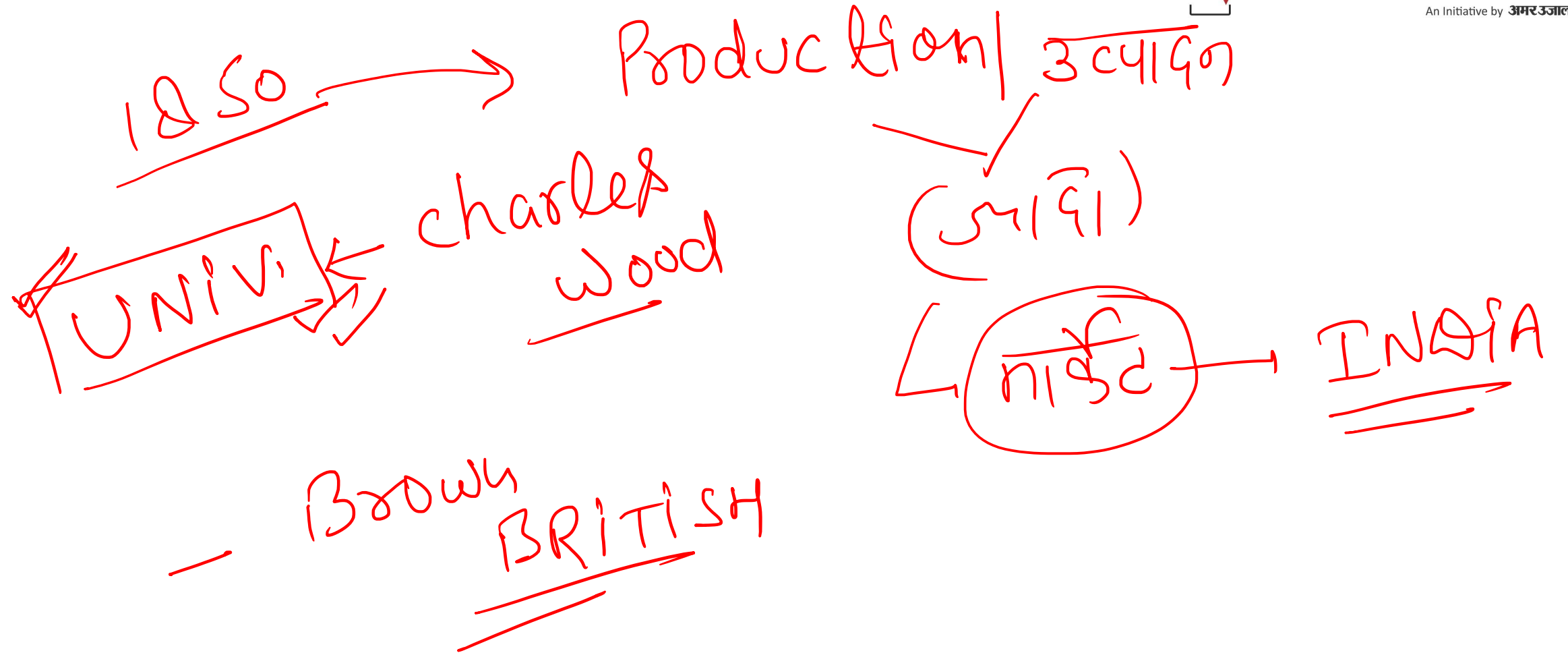
Main personality - H.T. Prinsep

Main per - (Macaulay)

English lang. was accepted as medium of education in India.

British started Downward Filtration theory of Education in India.

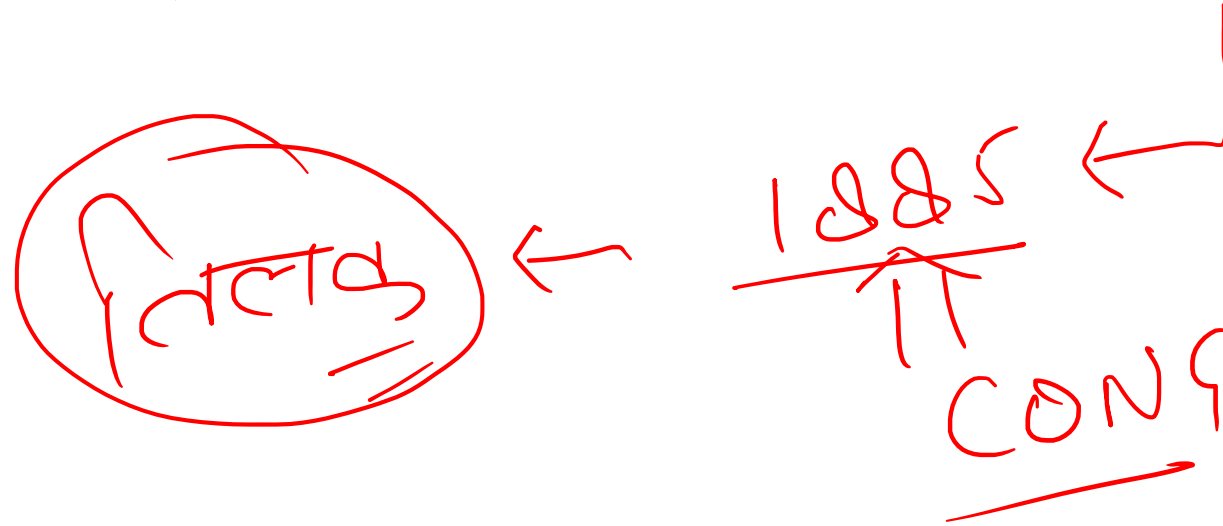




2. Wood's Dispatch (1854) -

* British wanted to prepare a consumer class for their

1835 → 1854 → 1882



goods in India. This is known as Magnacarta of Educⁿ in India.

- * University Education started in India.

- * At that time Governor General of India was Dalhousie

3. Hunter Commission (1882-83)

- * At that time Viceroy of India was Ripon.

4. University Act (1904)

- * At that time Viceroy was Curzon.

- * Curzon wanted to control nationalistic activities in Calcutta University.

5. Sadler Commission (1917)

- * At that time Viceroy of India was Chelmsford.
- * This commission reduced restrictions of this university act.

6. Hastings Comm. (1929)

- * At that time Viceroy of India was Irwin.
- * This comm. focused on primary education

MH

= મુક્ત ઝોન
અનિવાર્ય શિક્ષા

Wardha Plan (1938)

This plan was given by Gandhi Ji.

Gandhi Ji advocated for free & compulsory education.

" " published this plan in his newspaper
"Harijan".

At that time Viceroy of India was "Linlithgow".

Longest serving Viceroy ← (1936 - 1943)

British objectives

1. Seagant Plan (1944) -

* At that time Viceroy was Wavell.

* Seagant also advocated for free and compulsory education.

- > GGI $\Rightarrow$ (Ist) $\Rightarrow$ W. Bentick
- > wood's dispatch $\Rightarrow$ Delhousie
- > UNiv ACT (1904) $\Rightarrow$ Curzon
- > mahalwari Sett. $\Rightarrow$ Holt maclerzi
- > max. Area $\Rightarrow$ (Rev Pol) $\Rightarrow$ Ryot
(51%)

> BuxAR (1764) $\Rightarrow$ Hector
mUNRO

> Father of ICS $\Rightarrow$ Cornwallis

Grave (991)

Ghatipur (UP)