



**HEARTY WELCOME**  
**HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA**  
**MODULE-1**  
**CIVIL SERVICES**

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# CIVIL SERVICES

- EARLY CONDITION
- Officers were nominated by the directors
- Salaries were very low
- Accepted bribes and gifts
- Amassed untold wealth by private trade
- Most of them were inefficient & corrupt
- Clive & Warren Hastings made certain regulations to control the corruption
- Lord Cornwallis- founder of British civil service in India

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- Cornwallis- Governor General in India-1786
- Determined to purify the administration
- Introduced strict regulations for officials
- Raised the salaries of officials
- Linked promotion to seniority
- Training of company's servants introduced by Lord Wellesly
- In 1800 Wellesly established fort William college at Calcutta to train young recruits

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- In 1806 this institution was replaced by East Indian college at Haileybury in England
- Till 1853, all appointments were made by Directors of the company
- Charter Act of 1853 ended this system & introduced competitive exam for this
- Complete exclusion of Indians from civil service
- Until 1857 no Indian was appointed to any high post in Indian Civil service

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- Civil services were thrown open to Indians in 1853 by the charter Act
- But very few Indians could compete for these posts- minimum age & location of exam
- Indians were recruited for subordinate posts
- Civil service played an important role in establishing & consolidating British rule in India

# ARMY

- The second important pillar of British rule
- The instrument in company's growth , expansion & protection of its trade.
- Played a decisive role in conquering the Indian states , helped to suppress internal revolts & defend the British empire in India from foreigners
- British Indian army started in 1748 by Major Stringer Lawrence- organized small band at Madras

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- Company's army-Indian soldiers from Oudh and Bihar – officers were British
- Indian soldiers were paid very low salaries
- Higher posts were denied to them
- The highest post to an Indian- Subedar
- A handful of foreigners could conquer and control India with Indian army- modern nationalism was absent , loyalty of Indian soldiers to their masters.

# POLICE SYSTEM

- The third pillar of British rule
- Created by Lord Cornwallis
- Before that, the police duties were assigned to the zamindars
- Entire British territory was divided into circles or thanas- police station was established there
- Police station of each thana was headed by Daroga-the post of DSP was created to head the police organization in a district.



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- Indians were excluded from all superior posts in the police.
- The old chowkidari system was continued in the village.
- There the duties of the police was performed by the village watchmen.
- The main duty of the police was to protect goods from theives & decoits & to root out the thugs.

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- The police were also bound to ensure the safety of the highways & maintain internal law & order
- The police gradually succeeded in all these
- Police prevented the organization of large scale conspiracy against the colonial government
- Later , police was used to suppress nationalist movement-unsympathetic attitude towards people- loyal to British & killed Indians-corruption & bribery started among the police.

# Public works