The Marle-Minto reforms established the moral and legal bases for the establishment of imperialism in Indian subcontinent: An overview

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Abstract
IN the present paper I want to indicate important reform or Act of constitutional development of modern India. It is Indian Council act 1909 or Marle Minto Reform actually Marle Minto Reform was the byproduct of the political consciousness of India because the act of 1892 could not feel that the Desire of the Indian leader it may be moderate or extremist and the 1892 act dissatisfied the Indian people and the dissatisfaction rate was increasing day by day specially for the period of Lord Curgeon because Lord Curgeon was a great Imperial ruler of India and he had no any sympathy and empathy about Indian people. IN this paper I wanted to explore the fact that Morley Minto Reform was responsible for the establishment of British raj in India and it provided it legal and moral based to the Britishers because this act was based upon the divide and rule policy rule policy did not want that Hindu and Muslim become and remain as brother and sisters and become interconnected, interdependent and interchangeable. And by the execution of this act. British established the historical truth that Hindus and Muslims cannot live with each other with harmony.

Keywords: imperialism, Marle minto reform, divide and rule, dragon teeth

Introduction
Actually British Played an important role for the constitutional development of India buy but the rise and growth of our constitutional issues not solely for the betterment for India but from Regulating act to Govt of India Act 1935 All developments for the purpose of the establishment of moral and legal base in India. They wanted to expanded their empire and establishment of British ideologies in the roots of Indian culture. IN the present paper I focused upon the circumstances leading to the creation of Marle Minto reforms, its provisions and impact upon the social cultural Arena and provide a good opportunity for Britisher in India for Controlling all critism and crisis with in one decision and which decision was to passed The Malrle-Monto Reform of 1909. Actually Britishers were good record keeper, planner and strategican for the betterment of their nation. Anyhow they wanted to establish a great empire in India. Marle said one time that we were sowing Dragon teeth and its result will be very very dangerous and it will prove in negative action that it will create and generate the vicious circle of tragedy for the future of India. According to Marle Minto Reform British government provided separate electorate to Muslims community basically and this become the main cause of partition of India and become responsible for the Rise and growth of communalism in India and this also created a tradition for the future community when in Government of India Act 1935 the Indian Christian, untouchable, and anglo -Indian got the right to select and elect their representative in government.

Historical development for the Marle Minto Reform
Basically this was the era of Social, political and economic dissatisfaction: And due to the different programs and policies of Indian National Congress, Role of modeated as well extremist the people of India were awkening for the protection of civil and property rights and Bengal partition was played a effective and informative discourse for the rise and growth of nationalism as well as Communalism became britisher wanted to establish a historical base for the division of Hindu-Muslims Tahjeeb. Because they know very well that India was a country of Hindu-Muslims culture of a country of Ganga-Jamuna Tahjeeb. They know very well heterogeneous and versatile nature and character of India. So they wanted to break the spirit of nationalism by hook or crook.
So they prepared to Lord Marle for some radical reforms with Lord Minto. Lord Marle the dynamic discipline of Gladstone. Britishers wanted to divide India in a systematic way. And the dissatisfaction about the act of 1892 and the disintegration of Bengal by Lord Curzen. My overall observation is that Morley Minto reform Prepared a framework for the permanent establishment of British raj in India.

Composition and functions of Act \[^1\]

There was 69 Member in the acts

The head was governor General of India: One member was was non officials and so there's were seven members in the executive council of governor General. And there were Sixty additional members in the Composition. Every members can submit resolution and also ask supplementary questions. And can explain the financial details. But he had not right to criticize the government and Not the right to non-confidence motion \[^1\] By the act of 1909, The British government gave separate electorate to the Muslims with a view to winning the loyalty of Muslims leaders, and using them as a counterpoise against the congress. This provision was mainly criticised on three ground. It was discriminatory. While the Muslim voters could, through separate electorates, directly elect their representative to the provincial as well as central legislature \[^1\]

Review of literature
A large number of books have been written on British administration but a few of them give us information about the Marle Minto reforms in a detail way, and the moral and legal basis of the Minto reform up on which basis the British empire was established in India.

The overall literature has been categorised into two parts

Books of first category related to the political administration of India, 2nd category includes the books on society and administration and educational progress of modern India.

First category
books covered overall administration of policies program of British in India

The second category books light upon political development Some books related to the work of the board of Administration some book related to the changing policy after the suppression of 1857.

S. Gopal 's book British policy in India has focused on the policies, procedure and program of 1858 -1905 after the suppression of 1857 Revolt.British government took direct accountability of administration of India. The author and has discussed upon administration which was very organised and Central way. British was political very conscious and the created the first phase of Administration from Lord Canning to Lord Curgeon who were a great Imperialist and believe in the policy of Expanasionism of empire. buy The author has done a systematic study of Administrative policy of concerned period but he ignored the British policy and

Second Category
In his book Indian economy under early British rule Irfan Habib describes modern Indian economic history basically about the first century of British rule from 1757 to 1857 and it is a very good research work and monograph which explain about the Indian economy in the perspective of British settlements and pre colonial conditions. Really it is a very notable book and covered all paradigm of Colonial policies but it ignores the Marle Minto Reform and the constitutional development policy of the Britishers because Marle Minto Reform was the classical constitutional provision on the basis of this provisions British establish a legal and moral legitimacy to rule in India so the book require a lot of new interpretation new explanation.

In his book Philip Mason 'The man who ruled India' is a very classical book and explain the political structure of Britishers political and other administrative patterns. The book explain the power of crown, Parliament and the court of director and East India Company and this book also explain the impact of Second World War and impact of economic depression and this is really a classical work which explain all of the liberal Institutions made by Britishers but the book did not disclose the real motive of Britishers on which basis they passed the Morley Minto reform and Marle Minto reform moral and legal ways for the establishment of British raj in India so the book required a lot of new explanation and new interpretation.

In his book PN Chopra, BN Puri, MN Das aur AC Pradhan 'A comprehensive history of modern India' explain the different aspects of British India and the authors details about of the those western company they maybe

\[^1\] B. L. Grover and others, History of Modern India, S. Chand and Company Pvt limited, Ramnagar, New Delhi p389

\[^2\]BL. Grover and others, History of Modern India, S. Chand and Company Pvt limited, Ramnagar, New Delhi.

\[^3\] PN Chopra and others, A comprehensive history of modern India, Sterling publishers private limited
Objective Of proposed study
1. To explore the Marle Minto reform in a detailed way ?
2. Identify the role of Marle Minto reforms in administration of colonial India ?
3. identify the circumstances responsible for the implementation of Marle Minto Reform ?
4. To analyse the impact of the Marle Minto reform and responsibility for the Rise and growth of nationalism and as well as Communalism
5. To analyse the role of Marle Minto reforms for the partition of India.

Research Methodology
I used primarily as well as secondary sources related to the constitutional development under British India. Primary data gathered from personal interview, questionaires, and observation of British India. I used British record of gazetteer of district of India. I visited National Archives and Punjab state Archives Patiala for searching the new paradigm of Marle Minto reforms.

Time and area of my research proposal
My present research for deal with the Early 20th century of India. The study covered the overall British policies and programmes which includes i the parliamentary reforms of 1909 and the Government of India Act 1935.I took a case study of Marle Minto Reform their impact.

Concluding Remarks
In conclusion we can say that British established a moral and legal base upon the implementation of the Marle Minto reform and Marley Minto reform became the sole cause for the rise and growth of nationalism as well as Communalism and it became possible the partition of India in 1947.

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5. Gopal S. British policy in India 1965, 1858-1905.
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The Indian Councils Act 1909 (9 Edw. 7 Ch. 4), commonly known as the Morley-Minto or Minto-Morley Reforms, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India. A small educated elite met for the first time as the Indian National Congress in 1885. Provincial associations had already emerged. One of the main grievances of the associations was the difficulties for Indians to enter the civil service. In imperialism in the field of media and cultural studies, especially since it provoked interesting debates within the fields of social science and the humanities. In addition, these readings. This creative and sharp article makes a claim for the continued relevance of the term cultural imperialism to account for particular protests against globalization. Moreover, the author. This article explores the economic elements that led to imperialism in the late 19th century; this analysis incorporates the viewpoint of Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin, and JA Hobson. By 1914, virtually no country, continent, nor locality found itself unscathed from the imperial ambitions of the West. What explains this dramatic expansion of imperialism and competition among the European powers? Did these ambitions result from a political and nationalist desire for glory and prestige? Or was the expansion of imperialism linked to more economic factors instead in particular, a desire for wealth and greater trade? 2. Indian National Congress was established after two years’ conferences at Bombay and Calcutta in 1885 by Allan Octavian Hume and Lord Dufferin. 3. Congress had the aim of involving more Indians in ICS (Indian Civil Service). 4. Bengal was partitioned in 1905 by Lord Curzon on the basis of administration. Bengal had the population of 85 million. 5. Hindus were displeased and unhappy as East Bengal had 18 million Muslims out of 31 million and West Bengal had the majority of Hindus of 42 million out of the total 54 million. Though the reforms were fruitful for the Indians but it did not allow Indians to be a part of government still. The reaction of Hindus and Muslims was rude as expected. Why did Hindus reject the Morley-Minto reforms?