

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF
SELF-GOVERNMENT
IN INDIA, 1858-1914**

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The development of self-government in India, 1858-1914 by Cecil Merne Putnam Cross

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CECIL MERNE PUTNAM CROSS

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PREFATORY NOTE

The conviction that the political development of India was to be one of the-most important problems before the world in the next twenty years, was the primary motive in undertaking the investigation of the development of self-government in India during the years from the mutiny to the outbreak of the world-war.

The period since 1914 has been obscured by the censorship, propaganda, and misinformation to such an extent that partisanship, which has no place in such a treatise, has no means of being controlled or evaluated. This investigation has, therefore, been confined strictly to developing a background for a comprehension of the forces and movements at work in India.

Since the war new figures, such as Ghandi, and new methods or modifications of methods, such as non-co-operation and the Hindu-Mohammedan entente, have come, but at this date little essential alteration has been effected in the current of events, the outcome of which must be awaited with anxious concern not only by the British Empire but by the world at large.

A personal debt of gratitude is owed to the courteous authorities of the University of Chicago Library, the Massachusetts State Library, the Columbia University Library, and the Library of Congress for their invaluable assistance in this work; and a still deeper obligation for the inspiration and assistance of the members of the faculty of the University of Chicago.

ADEN, ARABIA
March 20, 1922

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

English rule in India the most colossal missionary enterprise in history

The establishment of British rule in India

 The East India Company

 Footholds

 Madras, 1639

 Bombay, 1662

 Bengal, 1765

 Expansion, centering largely around Bengal and up the Ganges Valley

 Rivals: Mughals, French, Mahrattas

The problem encountered by the English in their attempt to Anglicize India

 The territorial immensity of India

 The enormous population

 The climate

 Race antipathy

The attitude assumed by England

 The liberal policy—governing for the good of India

 The conservative policy—the exploitation of India

The execution of the policies

 Black spots on England's record

 The good side

The degree of success achieved

 Material

 Moral

 The form of government possibly the most enduring of all the English contributions

The forces enabling England to maintain her supremacy

 The divisions of India

 Military superiority and precautions

The attitude of the natives toward England

 Lack of love for English rule

 Preference for English over any other foreign domination

The development of self-government in India is a drama for the last act of which the curtain has not yet risen, and it would perhaps be premature to even assert that the stage has yet been set for it, although there are stirrings and noises that seem to indicate that the scene-shifters are at their work.