

Q1. What were the main guiding principles for the formulation of policies by the British Govt. after the revolt of 1857?

The main guiding principles for the formulation of the policies by the British Govt. after the revolt of 1857 were as follows:

1. To create differences among the different sections of the Indian people
2. To win the Indian Princes, the Chiefs and landlords as to strengthen **their-** rule.
3. To suppress the demands of the new social groups, the new middle class particularly who demanded higher posts in civil services.
4. To serve the interests of the British manufactures (cotton cloth manufactures).
5. To neglect social reforms as they thought that their rule could ex- preserved only by maintaining the old social order.

Q2. What changes were introduced in the method of control of the govt. of India from British after the proclamation of 1858?

In 1858, a proclamation was made by Queen Victoria, after this declaration many changes took place in the method of control of the govt. of India as:

1. The rule of India was taken over by the British govt. as the rule of the company came to an end.
2. A minister of the British Govt. called the Secretary of state was made responsible for the govt. of India.
3. The Governor General was given the title of Viceroy; he made the people obey the orders of the British govt.
4. All the policy making rights were enjoyed by the Secretary of State for India. He was responsible to the British Parliament only
5. With improvements the means of communication and transportation, the Secretary of State could control the Indian Administration properly.

Q3. What promises were made to the Indian People in the Proclamation of 1858?

Following promises were made to the Indian People in the Proclamation of 858

1. The proclamation promised to respect the rights of the Indian Princes
2. It promised that British conquests in India would not be extended
3. It promised to pay due regard to the ancient rights, usages and customs of the
4. It promised to follow a policy of Justice, benevolence and religious toleration.
5. **It promised equality of opportunity for all to enter civil Service on the grounds of education/ability.**
6. It also promised the middle class opportunities for advancement.