

1813 का चार्टर ऐक्ट

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Charter Act of 1813

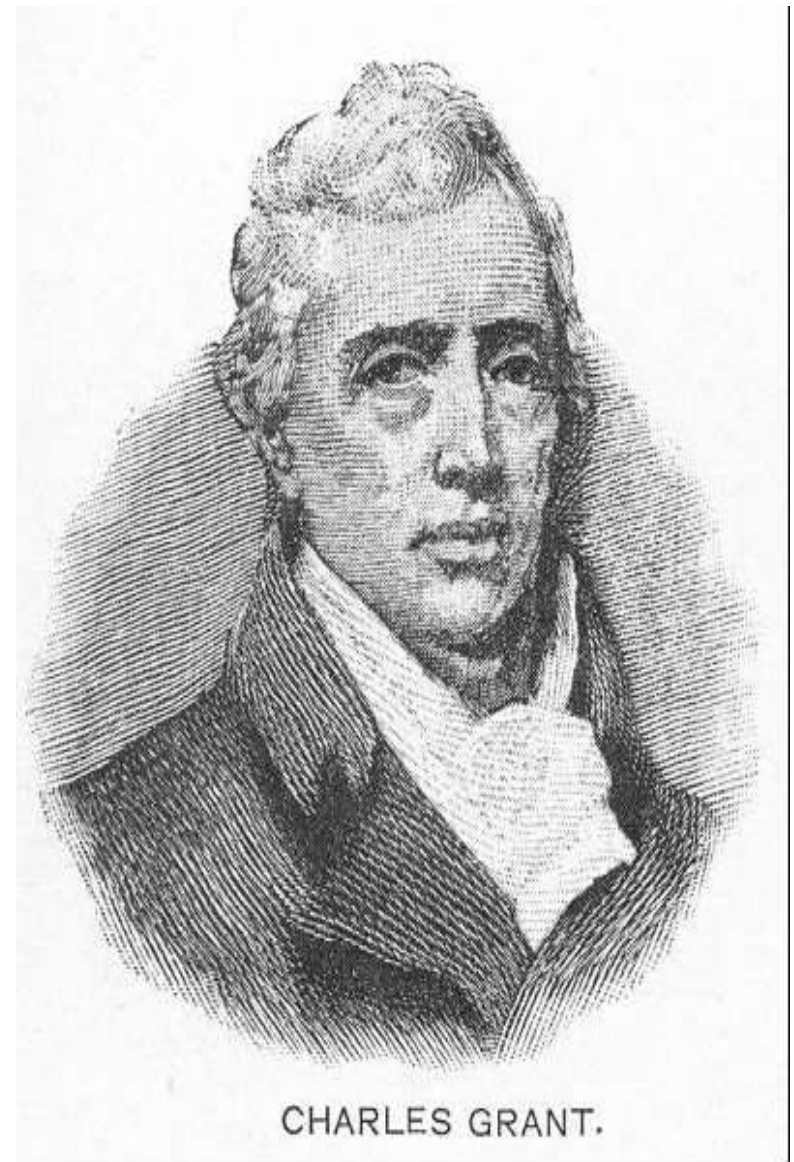
- Western immigrants first came to India in the beginning of 17th century.
- 1498- Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese voyager discovered the sea route to India.
- The Dutch, the French, the Danish, the Spaniards and the English came to our country.
- Established commercial companies and business houses in the distant ports in India
- These European groups also brought Christian missionaries with them.



- The traders of England established the East India Company in 1599 (obtained permission from the royal authority of England Queen Elizabeth to carry on trade and commerce) and got permission to trade in India in 1601.
- Taking advantage of the political weakness of the country, these trading companies entered into war engagement to establish their empire in India.
- The British came out victorious and went on to establish their empire in India.



- 1792- Charles Grant- “*Observations on the Sate of Society among the Asiatic subjects of Great Britain*”
- 1793- Mr. Robert Wilberforce, a member of British Parliament wanted to add a clause relating to educational reforms to the Charter of the Company but his proposal was rejected.



CHARTER ACT OF 1813

- Charter Act of East India Company renewed every 20 years by the British Parliament.
- In 1793, when its renewal came, Robert Wilberforce supported Charles Grant's views and wanted to add a new clause in the Charter which could provide full freedom to European missionaries and school teachers to visit India to propagate Christianity and make arrangements for education. Proposal was rejected.
- Under the leadership of Charles Grant, the Christian missionaries kept on demanding for acceptance of the proposals.
- By 1813, the Company's Charter came once again for renewal in the British Parliament.. So, most members in Parliament supported the movement of Christian Missionaries and views of Charles Grant.

- As a result the House of Commons set up a Committee for that purpose. The main educational issues before the Committee for consideration were two:
 1. “Should the missionaries be allowed to go to India and work in the territories of the Company for the education and proselytization of the Indian people?”
 2. Should the Company accept responsibility for the education of Indian people ? if it should, what should be the nature and scope of its educational activities?
- With regard to first, the missionaries and their supporters scored a clean victory.
- With regard to second strong opposition came from Directors of the Company. But the Company under pressure had to accept the responsibility

- As a result the Charter Act of 1813 under Section 43 runs as follows: **“..... A sum of not less than one lakh of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India”**.
- Further, this amount should be spent from the surplus which remained after meeting with the expenses of the Company in its military, civil and commercial establishments, and on paying the interest of the debts.

IMPORTANCE

- In fact, this was the first official document that sanctioned a big sum of rupees for education in the country.
- It had sanctioned a big sum of rupees 1 lakh for the first time to serve the cause of Indian education
- Its major implication was to create an agency that may spend one lakh of rupees for the education of the people in British India.
- So, the education of the Indian people became the official responsibility of the East India Company.
- The British administration in India had for the first time realized its educational responsibility with the Charter Act of 1813.

- The company was also legally responsible for educational development in the country.
- It brought an end to the era of agitation started by Charles Grant, Wilberforce and others.
- The later development of the events on Indian education was mainly due to the provisions of this Act. So, the Charter Act of 1813 had created a new era of a British education in India.
- The Charter Act of 1813 open the way to western literature and culture in India.
- It laid the foundation stone of modern Indian Education and influenced the future educational developments in India in various ways.

POSITIVE IMPACT:

- The Act had indicated a powerful step of the British Parliament towards the development of Indian education.
- The British legislators had for the first time realized that financial assistance was needed from the administration for improvement of education in India.
- The Act had made it clear that taking up of educational responsibility of Indian education by the East India Company was a legal responsibility to be performed.
- Also, the Act had made the Company realize that a part of the profit derived out of the trade and commerce in the Company needed to be set apart for the educational well being of the Indian people.
- The Act had legalized and virtually opened up the way for Western Knowledge, literature, and science to develop in this country.
- Well organised modern education system came into being

NEGATIVE IMPACT:

- The Charter Act created an era of Controversies with regard to the content of education , the aim of education, the medium of education and the agency of education.
- . The Company were having different opinions regarding the term ' literature' and 'learned natives'
- As a result the East India company could not chalk out any definite education policy about the disbursement of the sum of Rupees One lakh allotted for education for the next 20 years
- . A great influx of Christian missionaries began in India and the pace of propagating Christianity and education increased.
- A controversy over the issue of Indian education arose

THANK YOU

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