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- **Subjects to local bodies:** Local services like education, health, sanitation and water supply were transferred to local bodies that would finance them through local taxes.
 - **Introduction of local self-government:** Ripon resolution of 1882 laid down the policy of administering local affairs largely through local bodies.

However, the local bodies functioned just like departments of the government as the Government retained the right to exercise strict control over the activities of the local bodies.

Public Services:

- **Maximum age of entry into the civil service** was gradually reduced from 23 in 1859 to 19 in 1878.
- **Indianisation of services:** Under Indian pressure, different administrative services were gradually Indianised after 1918; but the position of control and authority were still kept in British hands.

However, Indianisation of these services had not given any substantial part of political power in their hands. The Indians in these services functioned as agents of British rule and loyally served Britain's imperial purposes.

Conclusion:

1857 revolt led to development of new phase in history of India, Government changed its policies so as to ensure that another rebellion does not break out, and on other hand they strengthened the administrative institutions in the country.

17. British introduced many reforms in Indian education system. These reforms were not meant for the welfare of Indian rather for fulfilling the interest of colonial rule. Comment.

Introduction:

Charter act of 1813 directed the company to sanction one lakh rupee annually for education. It marks the beginning of modern education in India.

Body:

Reforms taken by British in education sector:

- Charter Act of 1813
- Woods Dispatch Act 1854 called Magna Carta of English education in India.
- Hunter Education Commission (1882-83)
- Indian Universities Act 1904
- Sadler university commission (1917-19)
- Sargent Plan of Education 1944