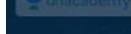
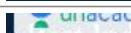


# Syllabus and Question

30 July 2024 06:18 PM

Books	Spectrum BV Chandra
Materials	PPT
Syllabus	 Syllabus of Modern India and Post Independence <p><b>Paper I - (200 marks)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current events of national and international importance</li> <li>History of India and Indian National Movement. <i>(1498-1885) (1885-1947)</i></li> <li>Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.</li> <li>Indian Polity and Governance-Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.</li> <li>Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.</li> <li>General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.</li> <li>General Science.</li> </ul> <p><b>PAPER-II</b> <i>Gs Paper I</i></p> <p><b>General Studies-I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.</li> <li>Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present- significant events, personalities, issues.</li> <li>The Freedom Struggle — its various stages and important contributors/contributions from different parts of the country.</li> <li>Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.</li> </ul>
Modules	 Modules and Structure of Course <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to the Course and Decline of Mughals <i>(27 + 5)</i></li> <li>Advent of Europeans Part I</li> <li>Advent of Europeans Part II</li> <li>Regional Kingdoms and Expansion of British Rule in India Part I</li> <li>Expansion of British Rule in India Part II</li> <li>Economic Policies of the Raj Part I</li> <li>Economic Policies of the Raj Part II</li> <li>Consolidation of the Raj- ICS, Judiciary, Police, Railways and Telegraph</li> <li>Constitutional Development till 1858</li> <li>Socio-Religious Reform Movement Part I</li> <li>Socio-Religious Reform Movement Part II</li> <li>Tribal And Peasant Movements in India</li> <li>Revolt of 1857 and its Aftermath</li> </ol>
	 Post Independence- 5 Modules <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partition and Challenges on the eve of Independence</li> <li>Integration of Princely States and Foreign Territories</li> <li>Linguistic Issues and Reorganization of India</li> <li>Regional Inequality and Political Trends</li> <li>Wars and Foreign Relation</li> </ol>

## Questions

**Q. In many ways, Lord Dalhousie was the founder of modern India. Elaborate. 2013**

Railway, Postal, Telegraph

**Q. Examine critically the various facets of economic policies of the British in India from the mid-eighteenth century till independence. 2014**

Consolidation of rule in India,

-> Land revenue settlement, Commercialisation of agriculture, Drain and Famine

**Q. Explain how the Uprising of 1857 constitutes an important watershed in the evolution of British policies towards colonial India. 2016**

Change in policies bc of revolt of 1857, Crown rule, GOI Act,

**Q. Clarify how mid-eighteenth century India was beset with the specter of a fragmented polity. 2017**

Mughal Decline -> Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad,

**Q. The Revolt of 1857 was the culmination of the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. 2019**

Causes : Santhal, Sanyasi (Political, Economic, Socio)

**Q. Trace the rise and growth of socio-religious reform movements with special reference to Young Bengal and Brahmo Samaj. 2021**

Causes : Reformist + revivalist

**Q. Why did the armies of the British East India Company – mostly composed of Indian Soldiers – win consistently against the more numerous and better-equipped armies of the then-Indian rulers? Give reasons. 2022**

Disunity, Internal Treachery, Doctrine of lapse, Subsidiary alliance,

**Q. Why was there a sudden spurt in famines in colonial India since the mid-eighteenth century? Give reasons. 2022**

Land revenue, cash crop production

**Q. How did colonial rule affect the tribals in India and what was the tribal response to the colonial oppression? 2023**

Causes, example of rebellion

**1. What was the difference between Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore in their approach towards education and nationalism?**

Current Affairs :

Gandhi (Traditional education, Satyagraha, Religious Medium)

Tagore ( Modern+tradition /Cosmopolitan education, Mass Nationalism/ Swadeshi, Art and culture medium

**1. To what extent did the role of the moderates prepare a base for the wider freedom movement? Comment.**

**2. Bring out the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi during Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement.**

Positivity of moderate : Rise of Extremist, Protected nationalism

1. Why did the 'Moderates' fail to carry conviction with the nation about their proclaimed ideology and political goals by the end of the nineteenth century?

2. Highlight the importance of new objective that got added to the vision of Indian independence since the twenties of the last century.

1 Negative of Moderate : PPP not worked,

1. Evaluate the policies of Lord Curzon and their long term implications on the national movement.

2. Since the decade of the 1920s, the national movement acquired various ideological strands and thereby expanded its social base. Discuss.

1. Swadeshi movement, Partition of Bengal

2. Voices added : Women, Peasants, Swarajists, Students, Workers, Socialist

1. Throw light on the significance of thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi in the present times.

2. Why indentured labour was taken by British from India to other colonies? Have they been able to preserve their cultural identity over there?

1. Gandhi : satyagraha, NCM, CDM

2. Need for labour outside India, people wanted to leave India

1. Discuss the role of women in the freedom struggle especially during the Gandhian phase.

2. Highlight the difference in the approach of Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom.

1. How different would have been the achievement of Indian independence without Mahatma Gandhi? Discuss.

2. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, despite having divergent approaches and strategies, had a common goal of amelioration of the downtrodden. Elucidate.

1. In what ways did the naval mutiny prove to be the last nail in the coffin of British colonial aspirations in India?

2. What were the major political, economic and social developments in the world which motivated the anti-colonial struggle in India?

# L1 Mughal's Decline

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Expansion of British Raj in India

Consolidation

Decline of Mughals

Regional Powers

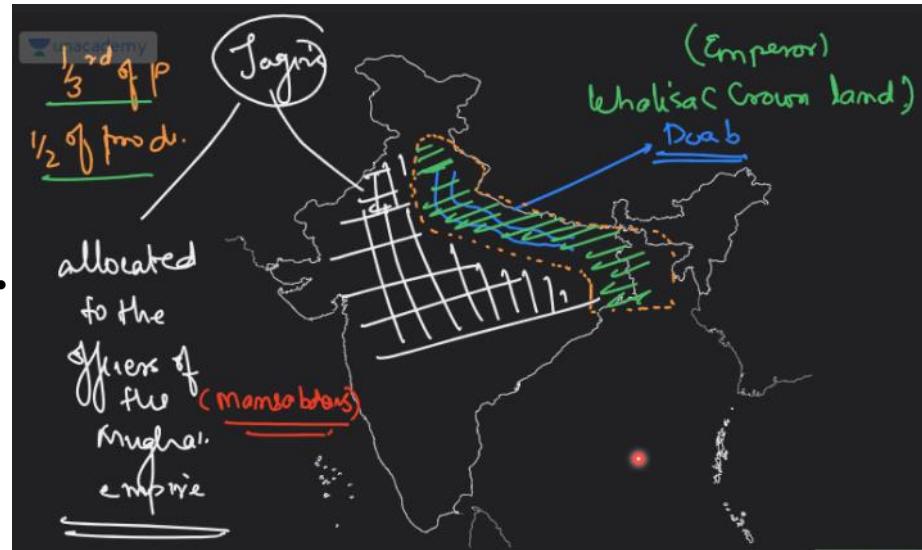
Advent of European

There was no India before 1947

Indian Subcontinent

## Introduction

1526	<p><b>Battle of Panipat</b> b/w Babus (Central Asian tribe) and Ibrahim Lodi</p> <p>Babur called himself Timurid (Sons of Timur) All Mughals are mentioned as Timurid in History British distorted and called Mongol -&gt; Mogul-&gt; Moghul -&gt; Mughal</p>
	<p>• Decline of Mughal started in Shah Jahan reign</p>
<b>Administrative tools of Mughals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Duab region : Ganga region (most Fertile sector)</li><li>• Khalisa (Crown Land) -&gt; 1/2-1/3 of produce revenue directly collected by empire</li></ul>



Khalisa land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crown Land</li> <li>Direct revenue to state or Emperor</li> <li>Officer -&gt; collect revenue -&gt; treasury (Agra)</li> </ul>
Pai Bagi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jagir</li> <li>Given to officer in lieu of salary</li> <li>Mansabdar : Revenue Officer of Mughal Paid in cash or Jagir ( land ownership Jaghirdar)</li> <li>Every Jagir is Mansabdar but not all mansabdar are Jagir</li> </ul>

### Decline Chronology

Shah Jahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spends too much, Build new cities, everything in marble instead of red stone</li> <li>Add gold into the frame of painting</li> <li>Deccan wars policy -&gt; prolonged wars with small states</li> <li>War never good for economy</li> <li>Aurangzeb inherits fiscal crisis (economy issues) from Overspending and deccan wars</li> <li>Aurangzeb killed siblings and fought with father for succession</li> </ul>				
Fiscal Crisis resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aurangzeb had to Increase the revenue and control expenditure             <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1st solution :</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase Khalisa Land and expand the revenue base</li> <li>Pai Bagi reduce -&gt; Jagir reduces</li> <li>Jagir(Land) &gt; Jaghirdars(Mansabdar) -&gt; stability</li> <li>New law made Jagir &lt; jaghirdars -&gt; jaghirdars crisis (administrative crisis) -&gt; more officers were added as empire expand</li> <li>Competition among mansabdar to get best land in Pai Bagi</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd solution :</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the Taxes from 1/3rd to 1/2 produce</li> <li>Most of them were El Niño -&gt; Very less monsoon</li> <li>Peasant asked to pay more and produce was less due to reduced agriculture production</li> <li>Lead to Agrarian Revolt or rebellion</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </li> </ul>	1st solution :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase Khalisa Land and expand the revenue base</li> <li>Pai Bagi reduce -&gt; Jagir reduces</li> <li>Jagir(Land) &gt; Jaghirdars(Mansabdar) -&gt; stability</li> <li>New law made Jagir &lt; jaghirdars -&gt; jaghirdars crisis (administrative crisis) -&gt; more officers were added as empire expand</li> <li>Competition among mansabdar to get best land in Pai Bagi</li> </ul>	2nd solution :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the Taxes from 1/3rd to 1/2 produce</li> <li>Most of them were El Niño -&gt; Very less monsoon</li> <li>Peasant asked to pay more and produce was less due to reduced agriculture production</li> <li>Lead to Agrarian Revolt or rebellion</li> </ul>
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Religious Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alienation of Rajput's bc of internal meddling in Rathod Rajput</li> </ul>				

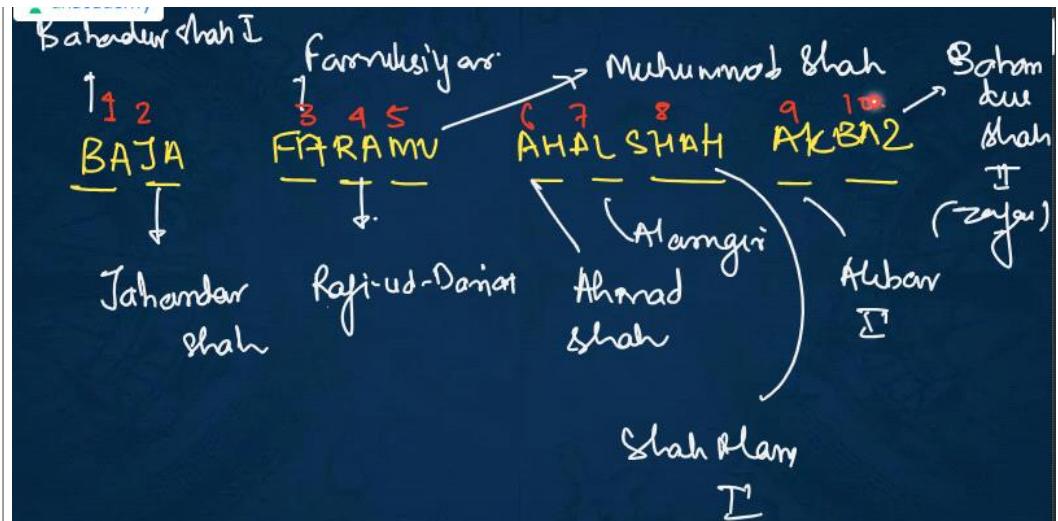
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring back Jaziya</li> <li>• Temple Destruction</li> <li>• Environment of Intolerance</li> </ul> <p>Lead to -&gt; Mistrust toward the emperor</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiscal Deficit raised to administrative crisis + agrarian crisis</li> <li>• After death of Aurangzeb <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak successors could not manage crisis</li> <li>• Foreign invasion by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Weak Successors	<p><b>Bahadur Shah I (1709–March 1712)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After a nearly two-year-long war of succession, the 63-year-old Prince Muazzam, the eldest son of Aurangzeb, became the emperor, taking the title Bahadur Shah. He was later called Bahadur Shah I.</li> </ul> <p><b>Jahandar Shah (March 1712–February 1713)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the help of Zulfikar Khan, Jahandar Shah became the emperor. Zulfikar Khan was appointed prime minister; Jahandar Shah abolished Jaziya.</li> </ul> <p><b>Farrukhsiyar (1713–1719)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After killing Jahandar Shah with the help of Sayyid brothers—Abdulla Khan and Hussain Ali, Farrukhsiyar became the new emperor. He followed a policy of religious tolerance by abolishing Jaziya and pilgrimage tax. In 1717, he gave farmans to the British.</li> </ul> <p><b>Rafi-ud-Darajat (February 28 to June 4, 1719)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He ruled for the shortest period among the Mughals.</li> </ul>
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Muhammad Shah (1719-48)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the death of Rafiud-Daula, Raushan Akhtar became the choice of the Sayyid Brothers.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1739, Nadir Shah defeated the Mughals in the Battle of Karnal and later imprisoned Muhammad Shah and annexed areas west of the Indus into the Persian empire.</li> </ul>
Ahmad Shah (1748-1754)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ahmad Shah, a weak leader, gave Udham Bai, the "Queen Mother," control of the government. In 1748, during his reign, Ahmad Shah Abdali launched his first invasion of India.</li> </ul>

Alamgir II (1754-1758)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jahandar Shah's grandson Alamgir II. The Iranian conqueror Ahmed Shah Abdali arrived in Delhi in January 1757. In June 1757, the Battle of Plassey took place under his rule. In 1759, Imad-ul-Mulk, his Wazir, assassinated him.</li> </ul>
Shah Alam II (1759-1806)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Third Battle of Panipat and the Battle of Buxar were two main events that occurred during his rule. He was placed under the protection of the East India Company in 1765.</li> </ul>
Akbar II (1806-37)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He gave the title of Raja to Rammohan Rai. In 1835, the coins bearing the names of Mughal emperors were stopped.</li> </ul>
Bahadur Shah II (1837-1857)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bahadur Shah II or Bahadur Shah Zafar (Zafar being his surname) was the last Mughal emperor.</li> </ul>





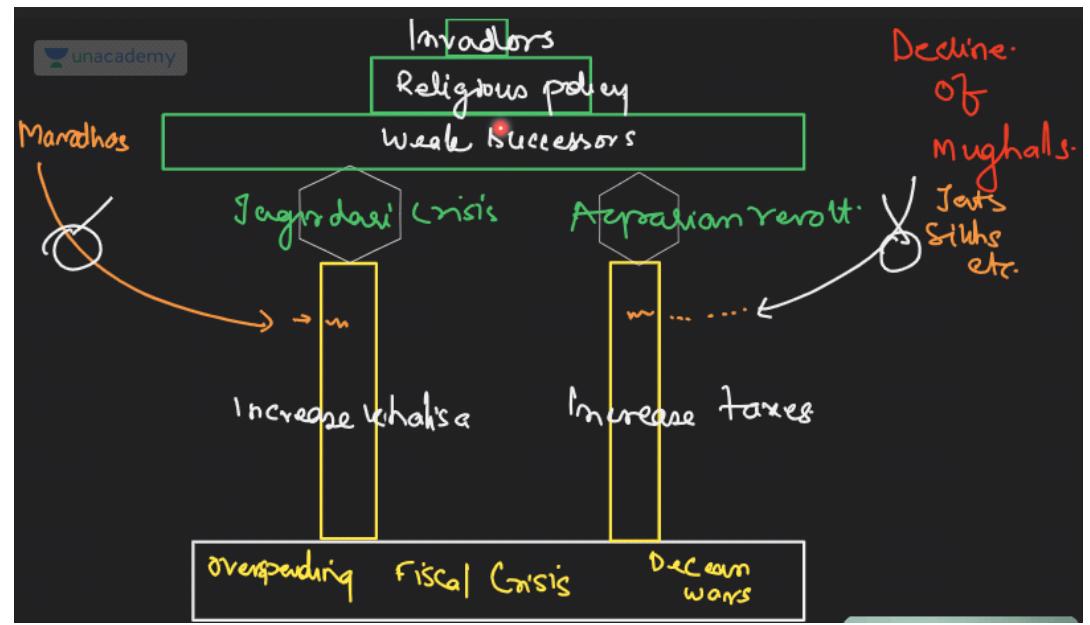
Important :

<b>BA JA</b>	Bahadur Shah I, Jahandar Shah
<b>FA RA MU</b>	Farrukshiyar, Rafi ud Dararjat, Muhammad Shah
<b>AH AL SHAH</b>	Ahmad Shah, Alamgir II, Shah Alam II
<b>AK BA2</b>	Akbar II, Bahadur Shah II

<b>Farrukshiyar</b>	Farman to British
<b>Alamgir II</b>	Battle of Plassey
<b>Shah Alam II</b>	Buxar Battle Treaty of Allahabad Third battle of Panipat
<b>Bahadur Shah II</b>	1857 revolt

#### Reason of Decline

- Weak Successors
- Economic Bankruptcy
- Invasions
- The Jaghirdar Crisis
- Rebellions d Agrarian Distress
- Religious Policy



## L2 Advent of European (Portuguese , Dutch)

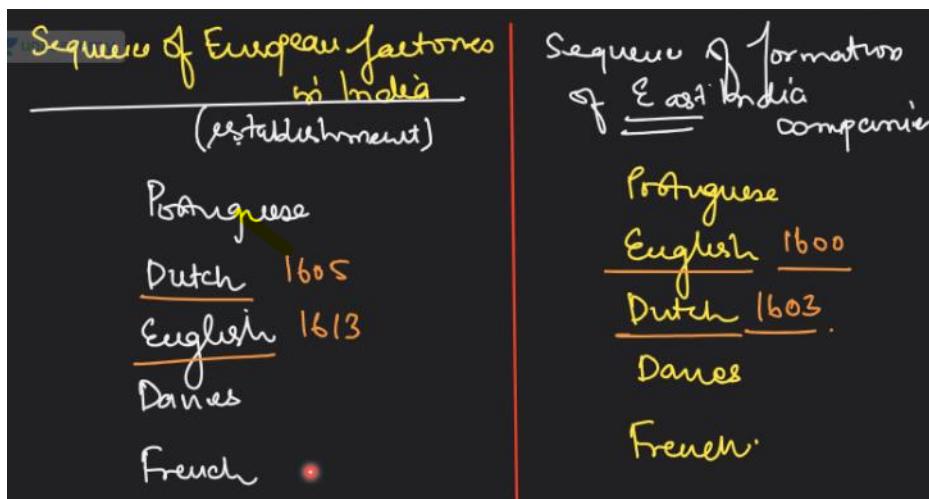
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- Indian Subcontinent -> 1526 -> Gradual but continuous decline of Mughals from 1707 onwards -> 1707
- Vasco da Gama -> Found the sea route to the Indian Subcontinent
- Roman Greeks know about Orient (Asia)
- Know about spices black gold (Pepper act as preservatives for meat)
- From Europe both land route and sea route was available



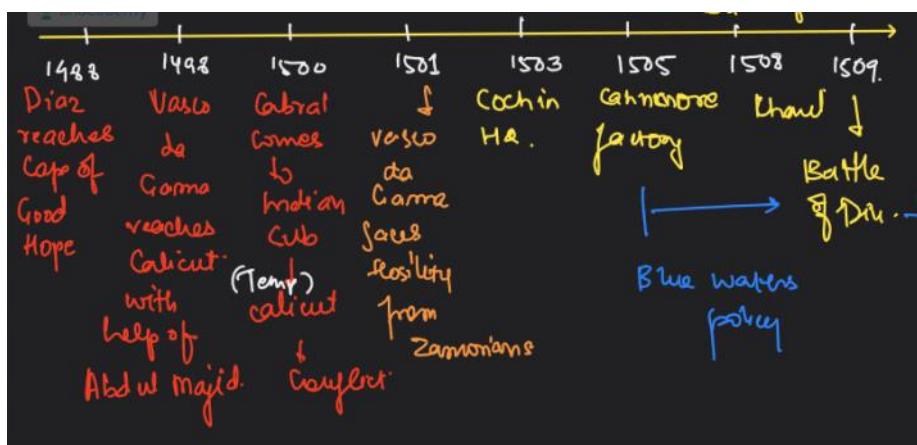
<b>Why needed a sea route to India</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rise of Ottomans and Safarids (Islamic Dynasties), Gunpowder dynasties             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old history tension of conflicts, free trade not allowed</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Heavy taxation by Ottomans and Safarids on traders trading on this route</li> </ul>
<b>Finding of Sea route</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Henry (from Portugal) -&gt; Start funding Sea route exploration</li> <li>• 1488 -&gt; Diaz -&gt; reached till Cape of Good Hope</li> <li>• Vasco da Gama -&gt; with help of Abdul Majid (Gujrati Pilot/Merchant) had idea of monsoon winds</li> <li>• Travelled from Cape to Calicut in 1498</li> </ul> <p>Vasco da Gama</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vasco da Gama became the first European to re-establish direct trade links with India since Roman times by being the first to arrive by circumnavigating Africa (1498).</li> <li>• The three ships under Vasco da Gama were led by a Gujarati pilot named Abdul Majid</li> </ul> <p>VASCO DA GAMA'S FIRST VOYAGE TO INDIA, 1498-99</p> <p>Watershed History (Important Pivoting Moment) Open gates of Imperialism -&gt; Colonialism of Indian Subcontinent</p>

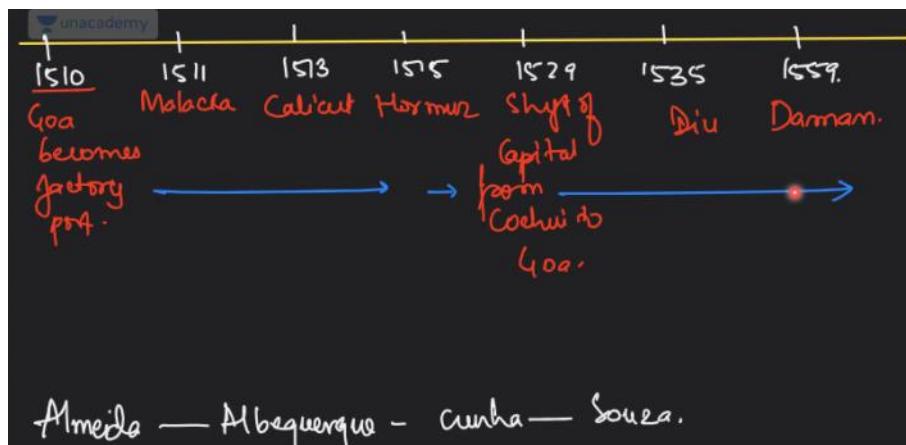
Imperialism	Colonialism
Indirect Control / rule and Dominating power has option to continue Extend the exploitation via the process created via indirect control & domination or go for colonialism	Direct Control
It is 1st stage of colonialism	English 1613-1757 : Imperial 1757-1947 : Colonial
Domination either through trade or military power to get concession or favourable economic policies	
Once concession granted -> no direct control -> do not touch the political structure or social fabric	Fundamentally change the structure to suit your interest and exploitation



## PORUGUESE

- 1st European power to come to Indian Subcontinent
- 1498 -> 1500-1600





### Phase I- Initial Exploration

Bartolomeu Dias or Bartholomew Diaz

- Dias originally named the Cape of Good Hope as the Cape of Storms (Cabo das Tormentas).
- It was later renamed (by King John II of Portugal) the Cape of Good Hope (Cabo da Boa Esperança) because it represented the opening of a route to the east.

### Vasco da Gama

- Vasco da Gama became the first European to re-establish direct trade links with India since Roman times by being the first to arrive by circumnavigating Africa (1498).
- The three ships under Vasco Da Gama was led by a Gujarati pilot named Abdul Majid



<b>Pedro Cabral</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1500</li> <li>• Followed same route, meet Zamorian</li> <li>• Established Factory (Warehouse)</li> <li>• Demanded for only Portugal's can trade, Expelled the Arabs</li> <li>• Cabral thrown out, Factory destroyed by local and Arab</li> <li>• but got some thorug local ruler</li> </ul>
<b>Vasco da Gama</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1501</li> <li>• Zamorian response was hostile bc of knowing Portuguese intent</li> <li>• 1503</li> <li>• 1st Factory in Portuguese is established at Cochin</li> <li>• 1505</li> <li>• Factory in Cannanore</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Conflict and Cochin</b></p> <p>↙ • Vasco da Gama stayed in India for three months. When he returned to Portugal, he carried back with him a rich cargo</p> <p>⌚ • Pedro Alvarez Cabral; he negotiated and established a factory at Calicut, where he arrived in September 1500. There was an incident of conflict when the Portuguese factory at Calicut was attacked by the locals, resulting in the death of several Portuguese.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabral succeeded in making advantageous treaties with the local rulers of Cochin and Cannanore.</li> <li>• Vasco da Gama once again came to India in 1501. Conflict with Zamorians</li> </ul>

**Almeida**

- 1st Governor

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intent is to dominate the trade</li> <li>Blue water Policy (Carter System - Letter Permission System)</li> <li>Dominate the Arabian sea</li> <li>Any ship in the Arabian sea need permission for trade and move, buy permission from Portuguese System, if not taken ship will sink</li> </ul>
Battle of Chaul 1508	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gujarat and Egypt not happy with policy</li> <li>Portuguese vs Gujarat Sultan + Sultan of Egypt</li> <li>Lorenzo Almeida killed</li> <li>Portuguese are defeated</li> </ul>
Albuquerque 1509	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New governor appointed : Albuquerque</li> <li>Real consolidator</li> <li>1st -&gt; 1510 -&gt; Able to wrestle out Goa for Bijapur Sultan, Goa become natural port</li> <li>2ns -&gt; 1511 -&gt; Made treaty with Krishna Dev ray (Vijayanagar horses supply will be for Portuguese)</li> <li>Established Factory in Malacca (1511), Calicut (1513) and Humus (1515)</li> </ul>
Nino da Cunha 1529	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1529 -&gt; Shift headquarter/capital from Cochin to Goa</li> <li>Ruler of Gujarat (Bahadur Shah) goes with alliance with Portuguese and Diu</li> <li>Bahadur Shah backed up and join Humayun</li> <li>Portuguese fought Bahadur and captured Diu</li> </ul>
Martin Afonso De souxza 1542	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bought missionary Saint Francis Xavier</li> <li>Started conversion and promoting conversion</li> </ul>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Phase II- Expansion and Consolidation</b></p> <p><u>Francisco de Almeida (1505-09)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Governor</li> <li>Followed 'Blue water policy': Completely concentrated on trade (didn't interfere in local politics)</li> <li>1508: Battle of Chaul (Alliance of Sultan Mahmud Begarah of Gujarat, Egyptian Mamluk fleet) versus Lourenco de Almeida (was killed); Victory for alliance.</li> <li>1509: Battle of Diu (Almeida defeats alliance).</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-15)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Real founder of the Portuguese power in the East.</li> <li>1510: Captured Goa.</li> <li>1511: Concluded a friendly treaty with Krishnadevaraya by which the Portuguese were to supply Arabian horses only to Vijayanagar &amp; not to Bijapur. Friar Luis, his ambassador resided at Vijayanagar.</li> <li>He established a fortresses at Goa (1510), Malacca (1511), Calicut (1513) and Hormuz (1515). He did not interfere in the religious matter of the communities, except for the abolition of sati. Albuquerque introduced the policy of association and assimilation.</li> </ul>

### Nino da Cunha (1529-38)

- Nino da Cunha assumed office of the governor of Portuguese interests in India in November 1529 and almost one year later shifted the headquarters of the Portuguese government in India from Cochin to Goa.
- Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, during his conflict with the Mughal emperor (Humayun), secured help from the Portuguese by ceding to them in 1534 the island of Bassein with its dependencies and revenues.
- Bahadur Shah's relations with the Portuguese became sour when Humayun withdrew from Gujarat in 1536.
- Da Cunha also attempted to increase Portuguese influence in Bengal by settling many Portuguese nationals there with Hooghly as their headquarters.

### Martin Afonso de Souza (1542-45)

Souza,

- Another feature of the Portuguese presence in India was their will to evangelize & promote Catholicism.
- In this, the Jesuits played a fundamental role, & to this day the Jesuit missionary Saint Francis Xavier is revered among the Catholics of India.
- Francis Xavier arrived in India with him. Went to China but before leaving expressed his desire to be buried at Goa. Died & buried in China.
- His disciples embalmed his body & reburied it in Goa- Bom Jesus Basilica at Goa

### Impact

- Many products of the Latin American world— potato, corn, pineapple entered Indian rural economy.
- Thus, the Indian peasant was not allergic to accepting new products if it meant a profit for him.
- Brought to India: Tomato, sweet Potato, lady's finger, Tobacco, Chilly, papaya, sapota, leecchi, orange, almond, ground nuts, Cashew etc.
- Under the Portuguese supervision, ship-building, using western techniques, was started at Cochin.
- Christianity: Bible printed in Kannada & Malayalam- Printing Press
- Importance of Navy in sea Trade (port in Cochin)

### Why didn't Portuguese colonize

- Flawed model of Portuguese Colonias
  - They wanted to colonize via water (Blue Water)
    - Couldn't expand territorial into the subcontinent
    - Focus on controlling the maritime route
    - Very difficult to dominate sea route
  - Just having small first and factories throughout African, Asian, SE Asian sector will never lead to proper colonialization
  - Once captured Brazil, did not concentrate on India.
  - Timing 1500-1600 : Portuguese maritime interest was secured bc of weak navy, Territorial interest was undercut by powerful and stable empire (Mughals and Deccan Sultanates, Brahmani, Vijayanagar)

### DUTCH

1600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By 1600 Portuguese were the only actor</li><li>• Importance of Asian trade became spreading over European monarchs</li><li>• 1596 -&gt; Houtman (Dutch Monarch) had already surveyed Indian Subcontinent</li></ul>
1602	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dutch Monarch establish VOC (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie &lt;-&gt; East India Company)</li></ul>

- 2 major Interests
  - Defeat Portuguese and remove them
  - Trading
- Dutch expanded fast due to Strong and Large Navy

1605

- Cornelis de Houtman was the first Dutchman to reach Sumatra and Bantam in 1596. In 1602, the States-General of the Netherlands amalgamated many trading companies into the East India Company of the Netherlands.
- This company was also empowered to carry on war, to conclude treaties, to take possession of territory and to erect fortresses.
- After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam in 1605.
- They went on to establish trading centres in different parts of India and thus became a threat to the Portuguese.
- They captured Nagapatam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.



Fail

- Why not we speak Dutch ?  
-> Dutch became obsession with Indonesia (Malacca Port)  
-> Never expanded in India

## L3 Advent of English, Danish, French

03 August 2024 06:29 AM

### PORUGUESE AND DUTCH

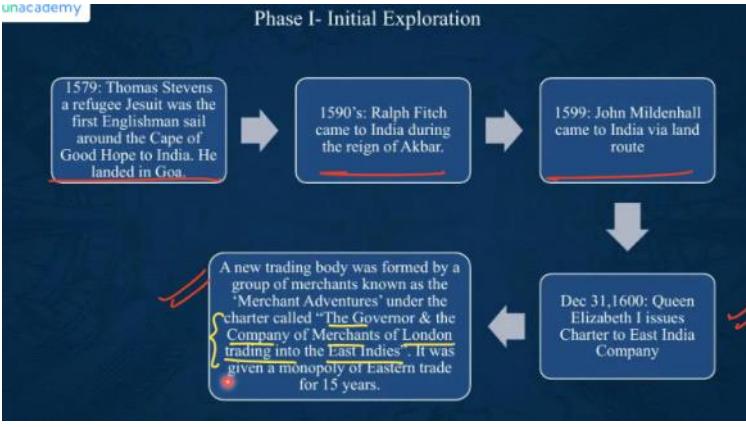
- Their entry and presence into the Indian Subcontinent was via the entities created by the state or monarchies
- Projecting Power -> Arrogance, aggression (No Answerability, Accountability, Accommodative) -> Do not care about appeasement or getting concession from Indian rulers
- Institution and officers do not worry about capital (initial investment) and expenditure -> they are nor profit oriented

### THE ENGLISH

- East India Company - Private Entity
- created as a Joint Stock Company
  - Initial capital to produce or establish this company came from private individuals who pooled in the money as stockholders or stockholders in the aspiration too get dividend on the profit of the company.
  - Established in London Stock Exchange
  - Nominate body -> Court of Director -> for taking calls and steer the company for profit. Share Power.
- It has COD (Court or Directors) as decision making body
- Orientation -> Profit oriented
- Accountable and Answerable to the people as shareholder
- They cannot offset expenditure or revenue because dividend has to be transferred in different channels
- They are more appeasing and less aggressive in power play  
More aggressive in profit making

Governmental Company	Private Company
Portuguese, Dutch, Danes, French	England
Initial Capital and day to day expenditure is borne by the state	The initial capital is generated via privately owned joint shares and stocks
No need to generate profit on regular basis	Profit oriented, need to transfer dividend
More aggressive in powerplay and less appeasing	More patient and have to accountable to COD Less aggressive Powerplay

### EAST INDIA COMPANY

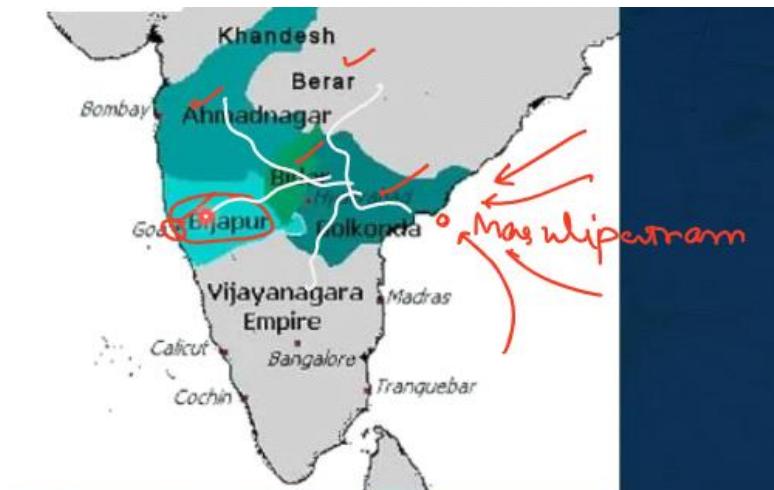
Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exploration started and English saw Portugal involvement</li></ul> <table border="1"><tr><td>1579</td><td>Cape of good hold</td></tr><tr><td>1590</td><td>Land, Reached Akbar port</td></tr><tr><td>1599</td><td>Land (trader)</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vulnerability -&gt; Other English company can compete (Intra-Rivalry)</li><li>• Charter 1606 -&gt; approach Crown -&gt; Crown orders (royal Order) -&gt; EIC has the exclusive right to trade with the East Indies or Indian Ocean as the sole entity representing the crown of England</li><li>• Word monopoly not used, Exclusive + Sole + Representing</li></ul> 	1579	Cape of good hold	1590	Land, Reached Akbar port	1599	Land (trader)
1579	Cape of good hold						
1590	Land, Reached Akbar port						
1599	Land (trader)						

Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1608 : Hawkins seeks audience in Jahangir's Court which was already occupied by Portuguese father Finhero, Finhero stops the meet</li> <li>• 1609 : Thomas Roe -&gt; Seeks audience -&gt; with several gifts (appeasement)</li> <li>• 1611 : Middleton defeat Portuguese</li> <li>• 1612 : Captain Best defeat Portuguese.</li> </ul> <p><b>• 1613 : Through Jahangir's Farman -&gt; British established first factory in Surat</b></p> <p><b>• 1615 : Permission to trade in Broach, Agra, Ahmedabad, Bengal, Moslipattnam</b></p> <p>• 1623 : Amboyna Massacre -&gt; British Sailors + Japanese Helps are brutally tortured to death by the Dutch, for not following rules British focus solely moved towards India</p>
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### Phase I- Initial Exploration

- 1608: Visit of Captain William Hawkins to Jahangir's Court to seek trade concessions. But due to Portuguese pressure at the court refused the same.
- 1609: Fresh charter (even before the expiry of the 1st charter) was granted by King James I giving it monopoly for an indefinite period
  - 1611-15: British defeated the Portuguese twice
    - 1611: Captain Middleton defeated Portuguese at Bombay
    - 1612: Captain Best defeated Portuguese fleet at Swally (near Surat)
  - 1613: Jahangir issued Farman (e.g. order for free trade & exemption from Inland Toll) to build a factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth.



1613 :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through Jahangir's Farman -&gt; British established first factory in Surat</li> </ul>
1615	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permission to trade in Broach, Agra, Ahmedabad, Bengal, Masulipatnam</li> </ul>

1632	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British Had to too many taxes internally, Ex : Golconda fort charged 500 gold coins (pagoda) on 100 tons of Cargo</li> <li>• British Started appeasement Golconda fort, British will pay Golconda too make them tax free</li> <li>• 1632 : Golconda Farman -&gt; Golconda sector in lieu of payment of 500 pagodas annually, the British EIC could trade duty free across the Sector</li> <li>• British Misused and increased the tonnage exponentially.</li> </ul> <p>• Faced issue in Masulipatnam, bc of Dutch and Portuguese intervention in area</p>
1639	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British moved to Chandragiri with same appeasement tactics</li> <li>• Nominal rate payment annually , British get Madras as base</li> <li>• Created a Fort St. George in Madras , HQ of Eastern Trade</li> </ul>

## Phase 2

## Phase II- Concessions

- The English company's position was improved by the 'Golden Farman' issued to them by the Sultan of Golconda in 1632.

- On a payment of 500 pagodas a year, they earned the privilege of trading freely in the ports of Golconda.

A member of the Masulipatnam council, the British merchant Francis Day in 1639 received from the ruler of Chandragiri permission to build a fortified factory at Madras which later became the Fort St. George and replaced Masulipatnam as the headquarters of the English settlements in south India.

1639: Francis Day obtained the site of Chennai (Madras) from the Ruler of Chandragiri.

In 1640's: the English built the fort of St. George in Madras which became the headquarters of English on the eastern coast.

Bombay had been gifted to King Charles II by the King of Portugal as dowry when Charles married the Portuguese princess Catherine in 1662.

Bombay was given over to the East India Company on an annual payment of ten pounds only in 1668. Later Bombay was made the headquarters by shifting the seat of the Western Presidency from Surat to Bombay in 1687.

1651	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Govt of Bengal (Shah Shuja)</li> <li>British Started appeasement -&gt; 3000 Rupiah annually fees for trade</li> <li>Shah Shuja accepted</li> </ul>
1661	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marriage bw Prince of England (Charles) and Princess of Portugal (Catherine Braganza)</li> <li>Diplomatic Alliance, Portuguese gifted Bombay (8 Islands) (Bo "good" + bay) to English crown</li> </ul>
1668	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EIC Received Bombay sector from the crown in return of 10 pound rent</li> <li>Bombay emerges as headquarter of West Trade</li> <li>Bw 1668-1680 they laid low, but exploited Farman</li> </ul>
	<p>1651: First English factory in Bengal was established at Hugli with the permission (nishan -issued by governors) of Shah Shuja (S/o Shah Jahan &amp; Nawab of Bengal). They were also granted privileges of free trade for a payment of Rs.3000/pa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1698 :3 villages (Sutanuti, Kalikata &amp; Govindpur) was acquired by Job Charnock. These villages later grew into Calcutta. The factory at Sutanuti was later fortified &amp; renamed as Fort William.</li> </ul>

1685	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aurangzeb asked British to explain the volume and 3000 rupiah</li> <li>Aurangzeb stopped the exploitation of trades</li> </ul>
1686	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British attack Aurangzeb army in Bengal,</li> <li>Aurangzeb Declare war against British.</li> </ul>
1687	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ceases all the establishment of English everywhere</li> </ul>
1689	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British accepted defeat and paid 1.5 Lakh rupiah to Aurangzeb as acceptance of wrong doing and against in return of all possession</li> </ul>
1690	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aurangzeb pardons the British</li> </ul>
1691	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinstate the Shah Shunja Farman rules under his nishan (Sign)</li> <li>They didn't wanted to but Mughal has to accept because of fiscal deficit,</li> </ul>
	<p>1691-1698-1707-1717 laid low, 1698 : take 2 village on rent in Calcutta (Fort William)</p>

## Aurangzeb and the English

- 1686: English sacked Hugli & declared war on Aurangzeb.
- 1687: Mughals in retaliation captured all English settlements in Bengal.
- 1688-89: Under John Child the British seized Mughal ships & harassed Haj pilgrims on the west coast. Mughals captured factories all over the empire (Bombay, Surat, Masulipatnam; John was released only after a payment of Rs.1.5 lakh as compensation).
- 1690: British pardoned by the emperor.
- 1691: Farman granted by Aurangzeb exempting the company from payment of customs duties in Bengal in return for an annual payment. (thus, confirming the concessions given earlier by Shah Shujah nishan)

1717

### Farrukhsiyar:

In 1717, an English mission led by John Surman to the court of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar secured three famous farmans, giving the Company many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad. The farmans thus obtained were regarded the Magna Carta of the Company. Their important terms were—

- In Bengal, the Company's imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties excepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.
- The Company was permitted to issue dastaks (passes) for the transportation of such goods.
- The Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.
- In Hyderabad, the Company retained its existing privilege of freedom from duties in trade and had to pay the prevailing rent only for Madras.
- In Surat, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, the East India Company was exempted from the levy of all duties.
- It was decreed that the coins of the Company minted at Bombay were to have currency throughout the Mughal empire.

- Dastak : permit issued for transportation
- Company minted currency at Bombay (along Mughals coin)



### DANISH

- Came to India in 1616, Established Danish EIC
- Coming from Denmark and Sweden
- Only with Missionary mindset, conversion based colonise -> which didn't work

- Formed an East India company & arrived in India in 1616.
- Denmark was a minor colonial power to set foot in India.
- It established trading outposts in Tranquebar (1620 1st factory) , Serampore (HQ 1755), Calicut (1752) & Nicobar Islands (1750s).
- At one time, the main Danish & Swedish East Asia companies together imported more tea to Europe than the British did.
- Their outposts lost economic & strategic importance, & Tranquebar, the last outpost, was sold to the British in 1845.
- They were more concerned with missionary works.

### FRENCH

- Came to India in 1664,
- Establish French EIC at Surat in 1668, which was already occupied by British -> become overcrowded
- Remove the English strongholds in Indian Subcontinent
- The Trading relation bw France and subcontinent should emerge, But French were too late to arrive

 1664: Formation of the Compagnie des Indes Orientales (French East India Company) by Louis XIV on the advise of Finance Minister Colbert.

- French company was created ,financed & controlled by the state & it differed from the English company which was a private commercial venture.
- But it was counterproductive because the company was organized by the government & there were no private capitalists. Colbert asked for subscription from big dignitaries who contributed only to please the king.
- They were attracted by the growing demand for Indian textiles in European markets & wanted a share of the profits.

 1668: 1st factory established at Surat by Francois Caron.

1669: 2nd factory established at Masulipatnam by Mercara-1st on the East coast.

1674:Trading center was established in Pondicherry. 1st Governor of Pondicherry - Francois Martin (1674-93;1697-1706).

Pondicherry was captured by the Dutch in 1693 but handed back to the French in 1697 (Treaty of Ryswick).

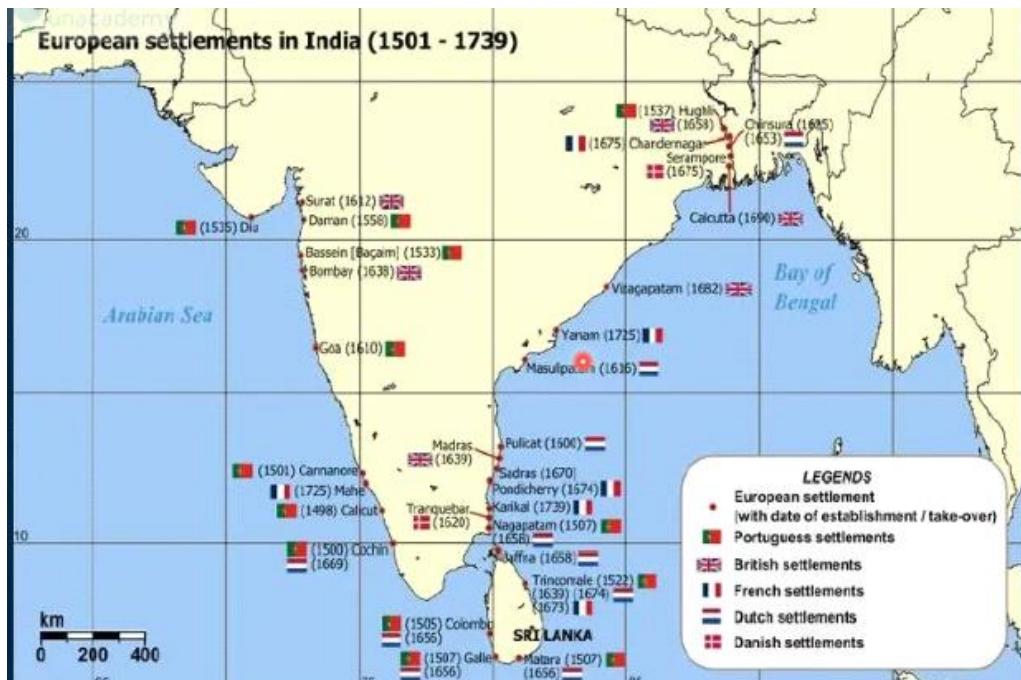
1673: Chandernagore (was acquired from Shaista Khan, Mughal governor of Bengal).

### Pondicherry

- In 1673, Sher Khan Lodi, the governor of Valikondapuram (under the Bijapur Sultan), granted Francois Martin, the director of the Masulipatnam factory, a site for a settlement. Pondicherry was founded in 1674.
- In the same year, Francois Martin replaced Caron as the French governor.
- The French company established its factories in other parts of India also, particularly in the coastal regions. Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar were a few important trading centres of the French East India Company.
- After taking charge of Pondicherry in 1674, Francois Martin developed it as a place of importance. It was indeed, the stronghold of the French in India.

In 1720, the French company was reorganised as the 'Perpetual Company of the Indies' which revived its strength.

- This was further enhanced by the stewardship of two active and wise governors, Lenoir and Dumas, between 1720 and 1742. Further, the French India was backed by the French possession of Mauritius and Reunion in the southern Indian Ocean.
- 1720-42: Lenoir & Dumas (governors) revived French power in India. They occupied Mahe (1725), Yanam (1723) & Karaikal (1739). 1721: Mauritius
- 1742: Lord Dupleix becomes the governor at Pondicherry.
- They were constantly in conflict with the Dutch & later on mainly with the British in India. Change in objective from commercial motive to imperial expansion.

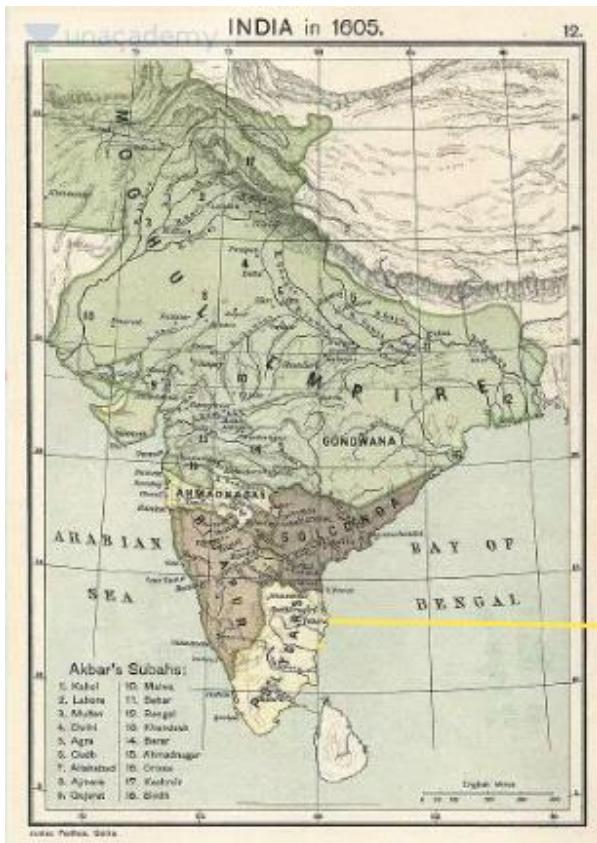


## L4 Regional Kingdoms

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- Mughal Empire

India in 1605



1690 : Mughal decline set in

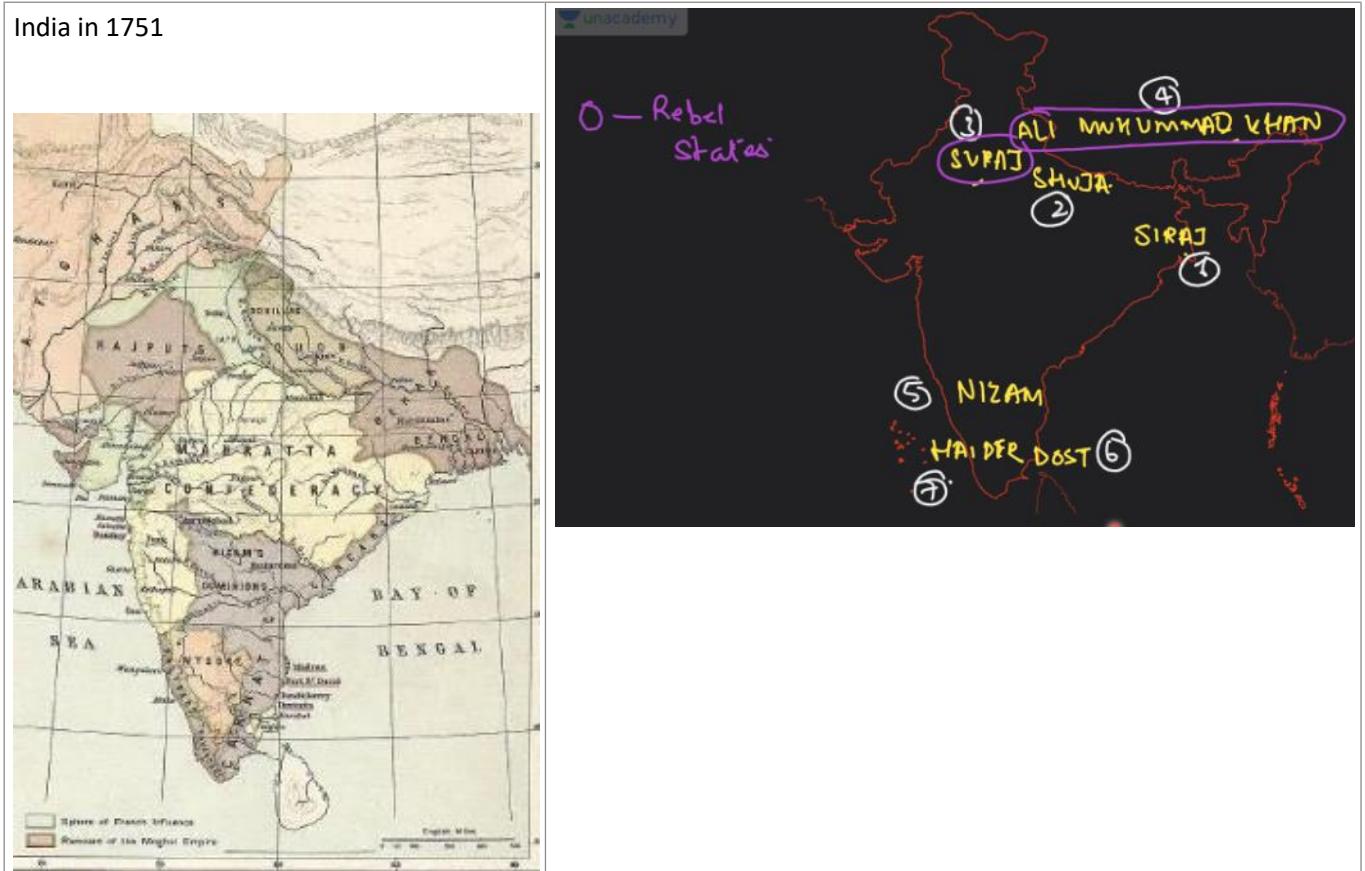
1717 : After Aurangzeb death -> Mughal empire will start to disintegrate

Mughal disintegrate to

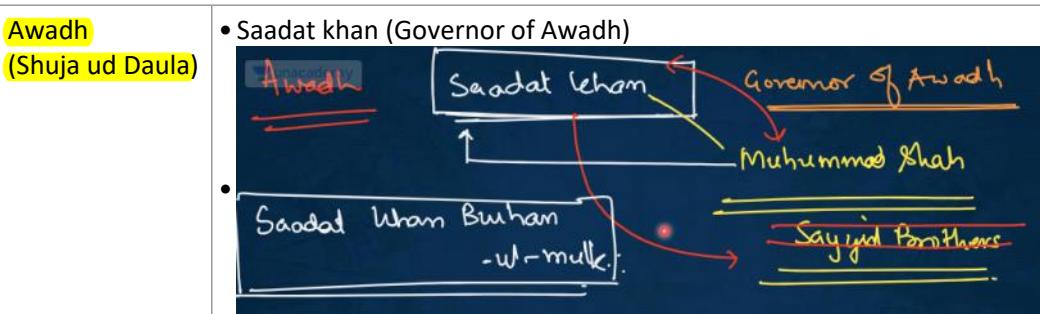
<b>Successor State</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Previously part of Mughals state</li><li>Become new and independent</li><li>Like Awadh, Bengal, Rajputana, Carnatic, (Mysore, Hyderabad)*</li><li>The political formation which were created after the death of Aurangzeb in 18th century</li><li>These were states which were part of or provinces of the Mughal empire. Due to central authority fading away, they were able to establish themselves as new political formation</li><li>They initially not fully cut their ties from Mughal power at Delhi, but slowly stop sending tribute or stop showing loyalist to Delhi</li></ul>
<b>Rebel State</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Actors who wanted to destroy the Mughals</li><li>Like Marathas, Sikhs, Rohilkhand, Jats</li><li>These were political formation which existed alongside the Mughal empire at its peak due to central power fading away and Mughal decline, the rebel state are able to capture more and more territory and able to establish themselves as proper entity on cost of Mughal empire</li><li>They since their inception had been struggling against the Mughals and now have the space to be independent.</li></ul>

- Mysore and Hyderabad never a complete part of Mughals, difficult to put in any of

above category



### Successor State

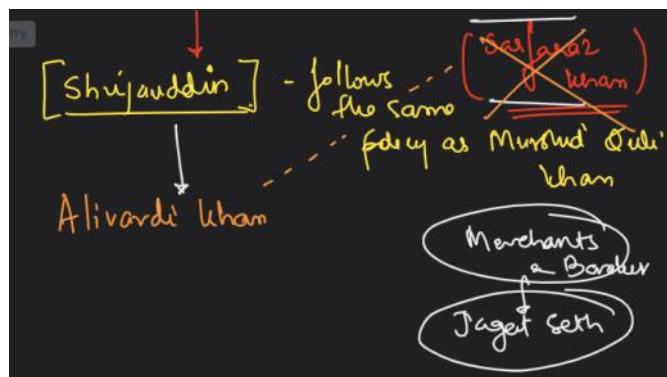


- Saadat Khan was the governor of Awadh in 1722. He had helped in overthrowing of the Sayyid Brothers.
- He was able to subdued rebellions by the local rajas and chiefs within a year and was conferred with the title of Burhan-ul-Mulk by Muhammed Shah in appreciation. He tried to build a power base in Awadh.
- In order to consolidate his position, he suppressed the rebellious of local Zamindars and chieftains and systematised the revenue collection.
- Saadat, nominated his son-in-law Safdar Jung as his successor without asking for imperial sanction. He reorganized the revenue arrangements of the province.
- Safdar Jang's successor Shuja-ud-daula achieved greater success in consolidating the expanding frontiers of the province and in adjusting the relations of his independent Suba with the Mughal empire.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Bengal</b><br>(Siraj ud Daula) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most Prosperous province of Mughal empire</li> <li>• Bengal Centric Administrator -&gt; Governor (Subedar) -&gt;           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nazim : General administration (District Magistrate)</li> <li>• Diwan : Revenue administration (District Collector)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|-----------------------------------|---|

- Diwan Murshid Quli Khan with help of zamindar and merchant, became Subedar and concentrate power under him.
- Murshid still sends some tribute to show symbolic respect

- Murshid Quli Khan was the Diwan of Bengal under Aurangzeb and was made the Governor of Bengal under Farrukhsiyar.
- ✓
  - His appointment as subadar of Bengal in 1717 strengthened his position immensely by giving him, for the first time in any province, the joint powers of the Diwan and the Nazim.
- ✓
  - He shifted his capital to a central town in Bengal which was renamed Murshidabad.



- Alivardi Khan for the first time stops the tribute to Delhi
- Bengal became independent
- Alivardi Khan -> Siraj ud Daula

- ✓
  - He abolished the system of separate offices of the Nazim and the Diwan and combined both the offices. By combining these two posts he wanted to strengthen the power of the governor.
- Sarfaraz was nominated by Murshid Quli as his successor. However, he was deposed by his father Shujauddin Muhammad Khan.
- The way Murshid Quli tried to develop a system of administration of his own was also pursued by Shuja. He also developed ties of loyalty with different local power groups to retain his control over the province.

#### Hyderabad (Nizam ul mulk)

- Chin Qilich Khan (Subedar by Mughals)
- Mughal send successor, Qilich killed the successor and capture the power
- Changed name to "Nizam-ul-mulk-Asaf-Jah"
- (Chin Qilich Khan) was first appointed a subadar (in charge of province) by the Mughal emperor in 1713.
- But only after a military victory over his rival Mughal appointee in 1724 that he could take effective charge of the Deccan.
- Subsequently, he removed the Mughal officials in Hyderabad and installed his own men. He also assumed the right of making treaties, wars and granting Mansabs and titles. He, later, assumed the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf-Jah and governed the Deccan as an independent ruler.

### Mysore (Haidar Ali)

- Was never fully under the Mughals, Worked as Vijayanagar's, briefly under Mughal influence, new state
- Nominal head : Chikkadevraja  
Real power : Najraj (killed and dethroned by his Military commander Haidar Ali)
- Haidar Ali -> Tipu Sultan

- Originally a vice- royalty under the Vijaynagara empire in the sixteenth century, Mysore was gradually transformed into an autonomous principality by the Wodeyar dynasty.
- Its centralised military power began to increase from the late seventeenth century under Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar (1672-1704), but it reached its real period of glory under Haidar Ali.  
  
Haidar Ali had started his career as a junior officer in the Mysore army and gradually rose to prominence.
- By 1761, he took over political power in Mysore by ousting the corrupt prime minister; Nanraj, who had in the meanwhile usurped real power in the kingdom by reducing the Wodeyar king into a mere titular head.

- Haider's son Tipu Sultan succeeded him after his death in 1782.
- New calendar, new coinage system & new scales of weights & measures.
- French revolution: Planted a 'Tree of Liberty' at Seringapatam & he became a member of a 'Jacobian Club'. He sent ambassadors to France to bring in European technology, went on to build a navy, with ambition to participate in oceanic trade.
- He was the only one who understand the threat of the English.
- Tried to establish modern navy

### Carnatic State (Dost Ali)

- Once Hyderabad become independent, it also become a new state
- Lead by Saadatullah Khan -> Dost Ali
  - One of the subahs of Mughal Deccan and thus came under Nizam.
  - Deputy governor known as Nawab of Carnatic. Made his office hereditary
  - Nawab Saadatullah Khan made his nephew Dost Ali his successor without approval of Nizam
  - Founder of Nawayath dynasty

### Rebel State

#### Marathas

#### Jats

- Churaman, Badan Singh, Suraj mal

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculturists, lived in around Delhi, Agra &amp; Mathura.</li> <li>• The first <b>revolt</b> of the Jat peasants took place in <u>1669</u> and the emperor himself had to proceed to suppress this rebellion. In 1686 the Jats revolted again; this time the Mughal imperial power was able to achieve some success against them, but failed to curb their power completely.</li> <li>• The Jat state of Bharatpur was set by Churaman &amp; Badan Singh.</li> <li>• Reached its highest glory under the Suraj Mal (1756-1763).</li> <li>• Extended his authority from the Ganga in the east to Chambal in the south, Subah of Agra in the west to Subah of Delhi in north.</li> </ul>
Rohillas	<p>Ali Muhammad Khan</p> <p>Bangash Pathans and Rohillas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muhammad Khan Bangash, an Afghan adventurer, established his control over territory around Farrukhabad (during the reign of Farrukh Siyar &amp; Mohammad shah).</li> <li>• The region is identified as modern Aligarh &amp; Kanpur.</li> <li>• Ali Muhammad Khan carved out a separate principality, known as Rohilkhand.</li> <li>• With its capital 1st at Aolan in Bareilly &amp; later at Rampur.</li> </ul>
Punjab Sikhs	

# L5 Expansion of British in Carnatic,

## Bengal

03 August 2024

10:02 PM

### CARNATIC WARS

<b>The Anglo French Rivalry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Long history of fights</li><li>Territorial wars and ideological wars</li><li>Came close when in India, French in Pondicherry, and English in Madras</li></ul> <div><p>French activities were concentrated in Pondicherry.</p><p>There was not much scope in the West (under the powerful Marathas) and East (Bengal under Alivardi Khan).</p><p>French had begun to gain influence in Mysore and the Carnatic.</p></div>
<b>1st Carnatic wars (1746-48)</b>	<p><b>REASON :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Origin was in European sector</li><li>1740-98 : Austrian war of succession</li><li>Austrian -&gt; after death of king, daughter Maria Theresa took the rule, opposed by Fredric. Some country support daughter as ruler some not.</li></ul> <div><p>unacademy</p><p>War of Austrian Succession :1740-1748</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>France, Prussia, Spain, Bavaria, Sicily, Naples, Genoa, Sweden</li><li>Britain, Habsburg, Hanover, Dutch Republic, Saxony, Sardinia, Russia</li></ul><p>Frederick</p><p>Maria.</p></div> <div><p>Supporters of Pragmatic Sanction of 1713 and Maria Theresa right to inherit Habsburg lands</p><p>Enemies of Austria contesting Maria Theresa right to inherit Habsburg lands</p><p>GREAT BRITAIN</p><p>KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA</p><p>DUTCH REP.</p><p>SAXONY</p><p>FRANCE</p><p>AUSTRIAN/HABSBURG MONARCHY</p><p>SPAIN</p><p>SAVOT</p><p>KINGDOM OF SARDINIA</p><p>KINGDOM OF NAPLES</p><p>Misra (Britain)</p><p>SARDINIA</p></div> <p><b>COURSE :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Dupleix (Pondicherry - French) sent message - No need to fight in India</li><li>English in Madras seized some French ships -&gt; start conflicts.</li></ul>

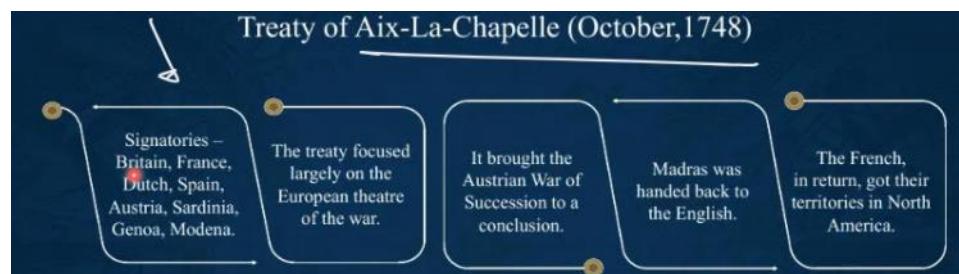
- French attack Madras, British moved to Capital of Carnatic Argot. British appease ruler for protection. Anwar Uddin lost the fight.
- French won the fight in India.
- But in Europe Maria won (British won)

**First Carnatic War (1746-1748)**

- A French navy from Mauritius arrived under La Bourdonnais, invaded Fort St. George (Madras) and captured it.
- English appealed to the Nawab of Carnatic, Anwaruddin. The Nawab asked the French to leave Madras but the latter neglected the advice.
- Battle of St.Thomas (1746): The Nawab sent an army to fight the French on the banks of River Adyar near St. Thomas.
- The French sent a small and efficient army led by Captain Paradise.
- The Nawab's forces suffered a decisive defeat due to lack of technological development.

#### TREATY :

- Treaty of Aix la Chapelle
- As French had lost in Europe
- French will be asked to hand over the madras sector back to the English.



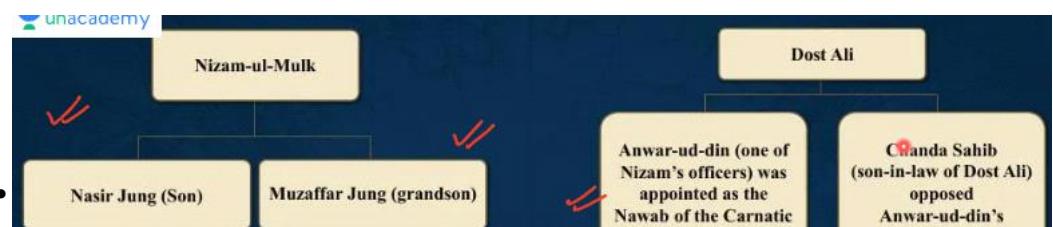
✓ French Superiority had been clearly displayed.

- Dupleix had given ample proof of his extraordinary skill & diplomacy.
- Brought out the importance of naval power as an important factor.

#### 2nd Carnatic wars (1749–1754)

##### Origin :

- Indian Subcontinent, Civil war (war of succession) In Carnatic and Hyderabad
- In Hyderabad Nasir Jung (British Support) and Muzaffar jung (French Support) fight to become Nizam.
- In Carnatic , Dost Ali dies, Anawiruddin (British Support) vs Chand Sahib (French support) for Subedar





### FIGHT :

- 1st Fight French side dominate, Anwar Uddin killed, Nasir Jung eliminated
- Anawiruddin -> son Mohs. Ali -> Trichupalli
- Muzaffar Jung killed -> Salaat Jung gets Hyderabad
- The combined armies of Muzaffar Jang, Chanda Sahib and the French defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din at the Battle of Ambur (3rd August, 1749).
- Chanda Sahib was appointed as the Nawab, while Muhammad Ali (son of Anwar-ud-din) fled to Trichinopoly.
- French and Chanda Sahib's forces surrounded the Trichinopoly fort.
- Nasir Jang also lost his life in 1750.

- Nasir Jung was killed and Muzaffar Jung emerged victorious with French support.
- Dupleix was appointed governor of Mughal territories to the south of the River Krishna.
- Territories near Pondicherry and Masulipatnam were ceded to the French.
- Muzaffar Jung was killed within a couple of months.
- Later, Muzaffar's uncle, Salabat Jung became the new Nizam.

### RESULT :

- Robert Clive comes to India to aid English side, Siege of Arcot
- Mohd Ali gets Carnatic, Salabat Jung gets Hyderabad but with English Interest
- Treaty of Pondicherry : English Dominate over French.

## The English gain momentum – Siege of Arcot (1751)

- Robert Clive suggested a sudden raid on Arcot (the capital of the Carnatic) to divert the pressure from Trichinopoly.
- It forced Chanda Sahib to return to Arcot.
- Trichinopoly was relieved of its siege by the combined army of Mysore, Tanjore, Maratha and Robert Clive.
- Chanda Sahib was executed in the island of Srirangam.
- Muhammad Ali was installed as the Nawab of Carnatic.

### 3rd Carnatic War (1757–1763)

#### ORIGIN :

- Maria Thresa dies
- Same issue of succession emerges in Austria, 7 years wars 1756-63

- Outbreak of the Seven Years War (1756-63) in Europe, soon turned into a global war.



- Britain and France were once again on opposite sides and their rivalry echoed in India.

#### COURSE :

- French will capture Vishakhapatnam, St George (Madras), Sy David
- English retaliate and take everything back, even Pondicherry
- British won in India

 Arthur de Lally captured the English forts of St. David and Vizianagaram in 1758.

- Lally did not get the naval support at time, so Madras was lost.
- English became offensive and inflicted heavy losses on the French fleet under Admiral D'Ache at Masulipatnam

- British loose in European sector
- Treaty of Paris : The English will hand over Pondicherry back to french, but under their protection

## Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

- General Eyre Coote of the English totally routed the French army under Arthur de Lally

- Pondicherry was gallantly defended by Lally, but he surrendered on January 16, 1761.

- The loss of Pondicherry, Gingee and Mahe, curbed the French power completely.

- Lally was taken as prisoner of war to London.

French power completely.

- Lally was taken as prisoner of war to London.

✓ • French possessions in India were made protectorate states

• Pondicherry & few other territories were returned.

• No fortification allowed, No standing army

• French confined to only few areas

• This sealed French ambitions in India.

### Reasons for French Defeat

✓ French East India Company was a State Undertaking

Directors were Appointed by Crown

Lethargy and Bureaucratic Control over Company

English EIC was a Private entity

Opening up of different fronts by the French

Failed to understand complex political situations in India

Also couldn't build strong navy like the English

The British had the advantage as they had partial control over Bengal.

### CONQUEST OF BENGAL

#### Farman

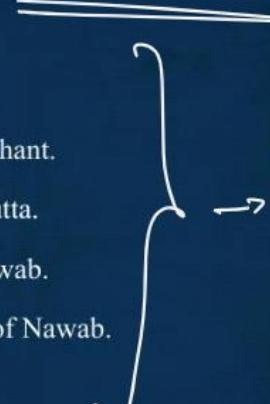
- Shah Shuja (1651) and declare Farrukhsiyar (1751)
- 3000 Rupiya (Silver Coin) -> Bengal Sector Duty free trade  
So not have to pay any taxes
- Dastak -> Transfer privilege to anyone

#### Consequences

- Revenue loss , as Volume of trade was exceeding 3000 Rupiya limit
- Alivardi Khan > annoyed from British misuse, controlling merchant + Jagath Seth Banker Power
- Siraj ud Daula > annoyed from British and hated by Jagath Seth

✓ The officials of the Company made rampant misuse of its trade privileges that adversely affected the Nawab's finances.

- 1756: Alivardi died & was succeeded by his 23 year-old grandson, Siraj-ud-daulah.
- Suspicious of the large profits made by the European companies in India, asked them to trade on similar terms like Murshid times.
- When the British & the French started improving their fortifications in anticipation of another war between them, he immediately ordered them to stop such activities as they had been done without permission.
- French agreed but not the English.
- When the British refused to cease their constructions, the Nawab led a detachment of 3000 men to surround the fort & factory of Cossimbazar & took several British officials as prisoners, before moving to Calcutta.

Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English Ft William, and French in Chandranagar, were in Opposite bank of Hugli river</li> <li>• During Seven year war, both started Fortification</li> <li>• Siraj Ud Daula did not liked -&gt; stop fortification -&gt; French agreed, English refused</li> <li>• Siraj, Murshidabad - Calcutta, Expelled British</li> </ul>
	<p>Black hole Incident</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200-300 people were shoved in Dungeon of Fort William</li> <li>• People died due to suffocation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The city was occupied on <u>16 June</u> by Siraj's force &amp; the Fort William surrendered after a brief siege on <u>20 June 1756</u>.</li> <li>• <b>Black Hole Tragedy:</b> The prisoners who were captured at the siege of Calcutta were transferred by Siraj to the care of the officers of his guard, who confined them to the common dungeon of Fort William.</li> <li>• The conspiracy and retaliation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Present as an example of British heroism and the Nawab's callousness.</li> <li>• Portray Siraj-ud-daula as a monster directly responsible for the deaths.</li> <li>• Create a British public opinion in favour of wars of the East India Company.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Country use this incident with exaggerated number to justify all cases.</li> </ul> <p>Battle of Alinagar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clive fought with Siraj and won</li> </ul> <p>Treaty of Alinagar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fort William handed to British</li> <li>• British can continue fortification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The troop sent under <u>Clive</u> was initially meant to oust the French from the Deccan but was diverted to Bengal after the Black Hole tragedy.</li> <li>• In February 1757, Robert Clive arrived with a strong naval force.</li> <li>• Treaty of Alinagar: Restore to the English their former privileges of trade, Grant permission to fortify Calcutta and Pay compensation amount for the losses suffered by the English.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Selling India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jagath Seth , Omi Chand asked Robert Clive to hand over Dastak (To gain political power)</li> <li>• They gave information about issues with Mir Jafar (Commnd Baksh) and Rai Durlabh (Treasurer)</li> <li>• Plotted against Siraj with help of Robert Clive and killed Siraj</li> </ul> <p>Robert Clive entered into agreement with the leading man of Nawab's Court:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Mir Jafar (Mir Bakshi)</li> <li>✓ Jagat Seth: A marwari banker.</li> <li>✓ Omi Chand or Amir Chand : A rich merchant.</li> <li>✓ Manik Chand: Officer in charge of Calcutta.</li> <li>✓ Rai Durlabh: He was the treasurer of Nawab.</li> <li>✓ Ghaseti Begum: The rich maternal aunt of Nawab.</li> <li>✓ Khadim Khan: Commanded large army</li> </ul> 

## Consp. of Plassey

Battle of Plassey -23 June 1757

- About 30 km from Murshidabad.
- Battle only in name: The battle was merely a skirmish but in its results was one of the most decisive battles of Indian history as it paved the way for the foundation of British rule.
- Only Mir Madan & Mohan Lal fought.
- Nawab was put to death by Mir Jafar's son Miran.

**1st loot  
of Bengal**

## • Under Mir Jafar

Mir Jafar was completely dependent on English.

British resident at Murshidabad began to wield considerable influence.

It marginalized the other European companies.

British officials would no longer need to pay any taxes on their private trade.

The company received the zamindari of 24 parganas near Calcutta.

Robert Clive was confirmed as the Governor of Bengal.

A large amount was paid as a personal present to Clive and compensation for the company's losses.

Mir Jafar paid out a sum of 50 lakh as gift or bribe to the company's officials.

French settlements in Bengal were surrendered to the English.

**The Rule of Mir Jafar**

Mir Jafar faced some serious problems at his court:

- Some zamindars refused to accept him as the ruler.

## • New Concessions

- The personal trade of company employees was free of tolls and duties through dastak.
- Local traders were unable to compete
- Company employees used the British name to exploit the countryside.
- The duty-free dastak was sold to friendly locals.
- Acceptance of gifts from locals, gave rise to corruption
- Clive himself obtained a Mughal title and claimed a jagir worth a large sum.

- As a result, the Nawab had gone bankrupt.

**2nd loot  
of Bengal**

- Mir Jafar gifts Clive, but realize mistake
- 1759 -> Asked Dutch for help to remove British from Bengal

- Battle of Chinswrah / Battle of Bedara
- Dutch was defeated by England and gave that mir Jafar asked
- British removed Mir Jafar -> Mir Qasim

Mir Qasim ascended to power under the following agreement with the English:

- He agreed to cede districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong.
- Give half of the share in chunam (lime) trade of Sylhet.
- Pay off the outstanding dues to the Company.
- Pay a sum of rupees five lakh towards financing the Company's war efforts in southern India.
- Mir Qasim's enemies were the Company's enemies, and his friends, the Company's friends.

• Mir Qasim Frustration :

Mir Qasim began to take measures to stop the British influence.	1	Misuse of Dastak, corruption and coercive methods of the English undermined the sovereignty of Mir Qasim.
Shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr in Bihar.	2	He tried peaceful means by writing and pleading with the British but failed.
Overhauled the bureaucracy by men of his choice, to improve the finances of the state.	3	Ultimately, he abolished all inland duties to bring the Indian merchants on the same footing as the English.
Sought to modernise his army along European lines		

**Battle of Buxar**

- British bring back Mir Jafar
- Mir Qasim goes to Awadh (Shuja ud Daula) and Mughal emperor (Shah Alam II)

### The Build-up to Buxar

- Hostilities between Mir Qasim and the British started in 1763.
- The Nawab was defeated in a series of battles and fled to Awadh.
- He formed an alliance with the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daula and the Mughal emperor, Shah Alam II.
- The Allies' strength outnumbered the British.
- British army was commanded by Thomas Munro.

- Battle of Buxar 1764
- British won, and gained India Power



### The Battle of Buxar (22 October, 1764)

- The joint armies of Mir Qasim were defeated by the British.
- Mir Qasim absconded from the battle.
- Shuja-Ud-Daula and Shah Alam II surrendered to the English army.

Consequences	Consequences
	Treaty of Allahabad (August 1765) was signed between the British & Shuja-ud-daula & Shah Alam II.
The districts of Midnapore, Burdwan and Chittagong were transferred to the English.	Mir Jafar was brought back to the throne of Bengal but at much harsher terms.
The English were permitted duty-free trade in Bengal.	He and his successors had to pay to the English company on a regular basis
	Allow the company's intervention in appointments.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shuja-ud-Daula was confirmed in his possessions on the following conditions:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Nawab surrendered <u>Allahabad &amp; Kara</u> to Shah Alam II.</li> <li>– Pay 50 lakh to company as war indemnity.</li> <li>– Forced to maintain English forces.</li> <li>– Shah Alam was taken into company's protection</li> <li>– To reside in Allahabad.</li> <li>– Granted the company the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar &amp; Orissa.</li> <li>– Provision of Rs. 53 lakh to the Company in return for 'nizamat functions'.</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Clive was appointed the first governor of Bengal &amp; signed a new treaty (Nawab had to disband his army &amp; administer Bengal through a 'Deputy Subedar' who was nominated by British)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robert Clive : Hands off Policy</li> </ul>	

### MARATHA ANCESTORY

Marathas	<p>King : Chhatrapati Shivaji Prime Minister : Peshwa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shahaji gets captured, ruled by Tarabai ,ruling in name of (Shivaji II)</li> <li>• 1707 released -&gt; Shahaji vs Tarabai ruling civil wars</li> <li>• Maratha Officer Balaji Vishwanath sees opportunity, to support whoever wins, Balaji Support Shahaji,</li> <li>• Shahaji wins, becomes Chhatrapati, PM-&gt; Balaji Vishwanath</li> <li>• Creates Peshwa rule</li> </ul>
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## Evolution of Peshwaship

- Shahaji, grandson of Chatrapati Shivaji, had been a prisoner of Aurangzeb since 1689.
- Released in 1707
- Soon, a civil war broke out between Shahaji (Satara) & his aunt Tara Bai (Kolhapur), who had carried out an anti-Mughal struggle since 1700 in the name of her son Shivaji II after the death of her husband Raja Ram.
- Arising out of the conflict between Shahaji & his rival, a new system of Maratha government was evolved under the leadership of Balaji Vishwanath, the Peshwa of King Shahaji. (1713)
- With this change began the period of Peshwa domination in Maratha history in which the Maratha state was transformed into an empire.
- He & his son Baji Rao I made the Peshwa the functional head of the Marathas.

### Balaji Vishwanath

Balaji Vishwanath, a Brahmin, started his career as a small revenue official. He played a crucial role in the victory of Sahu over Tarabai in the Battle of Khed in 1707

After Shahaji's (1707-48) coronation as Chatrapathi at Satara, Balaji was made his Sena karte (organizer of forces)

In 1713, he was raised to the post of Peshwa, this marked the domination of Peshwa supremacy in Maratha polities.

Office of Peshwa became hereditary. From now onward Chatrapati become just a figure-head.

He is rightly called as 'Second founder of Maratha state'.

### Balaji Vishwanath (1713-1720)

He was the first Maratha official to reach Delhi & involve in the internal matters of the Mughal rulers.

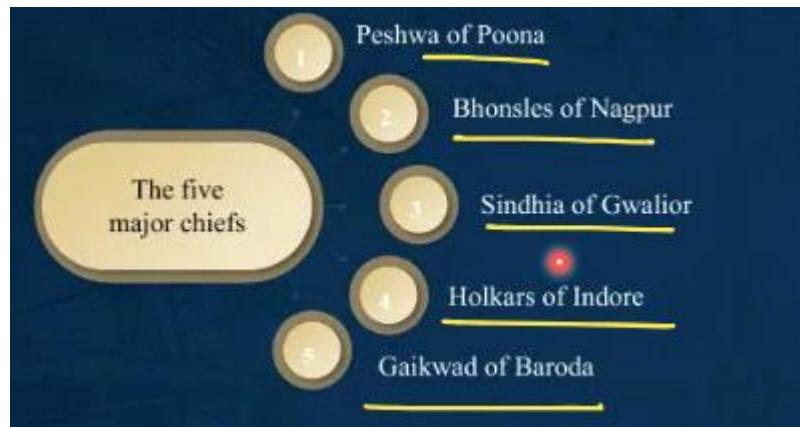
In 1719 C.E, he got certain rights from Farrukh Siyar.

For instance, Shahaji was recognized as the ruler of Chatrapati Shivaji's home dominions & allowed to collect Chauth & Sardeshmukhi from 6 provinces of Deccan.

He initiated the northward extension of Maratha kingdom, which was taken further by his son Baji Rao.

### Baji Rao

- Balaji -> successor Baji Rao I
- Internal Fights
- Baji Rao idea of creating separate region, segregate whole empire



### Baji Rao I (1720-1740)

Succeeded by his 20-year old son Baji Rao I. The Maratha power reached its zenith under him.

Bold & brilliant commander & an ambitious & clever statesman.

- He initiated a System of confederacy among the Maratha chiefs – under this system, each Maratha chief was assigned a territory which would be administered autonomously.
- 1737-38: he attacked Delhi & defeated the Mughal forces. Muhammed Shah signed the ‘treaty of Sironj’, which gave Marathas complete sovereignty over the whole of Malwa & the entire territory between Narmada & Chambal.
- 1739: He defeated the Portuguese & occupied the parts of Salsette & Bassein.

### Balaji Baji Rao

- Baji Rao -> Balaji Baji Rao
- 1572 pacts with Mughals -> for taxation and protection from NW

#### Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761)

- His 18-year old son Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb) was new Peshwa.
- He continued with the policy of northward expansion. He was as able as his father.
- Shahuji died in 1749 and by his will left all management of state affairs in the Peshwa's hands.
- The office of the Peshwa had already become hereditary & the Peshwa was the de facto ruler of the state.
- Balaji Baji Rao, though conquered lot of territories, lacked his father's diplomatic skills. He had cultivated animosity of all neighboring rulers.

Balaji Baji Rao, made Ram Raja (1749-77 C.E.) a do-nothing king after Shahuji's death. This virtually seized the Maratha monarchy as a symbol of political authority.

- As a symbol of this fact, shifted the government to Poona, his headquarters.

- 3rd battle of Panipat
- All sons of Balaji Baji Rao died, he also died
- Madhav Rao became ruler

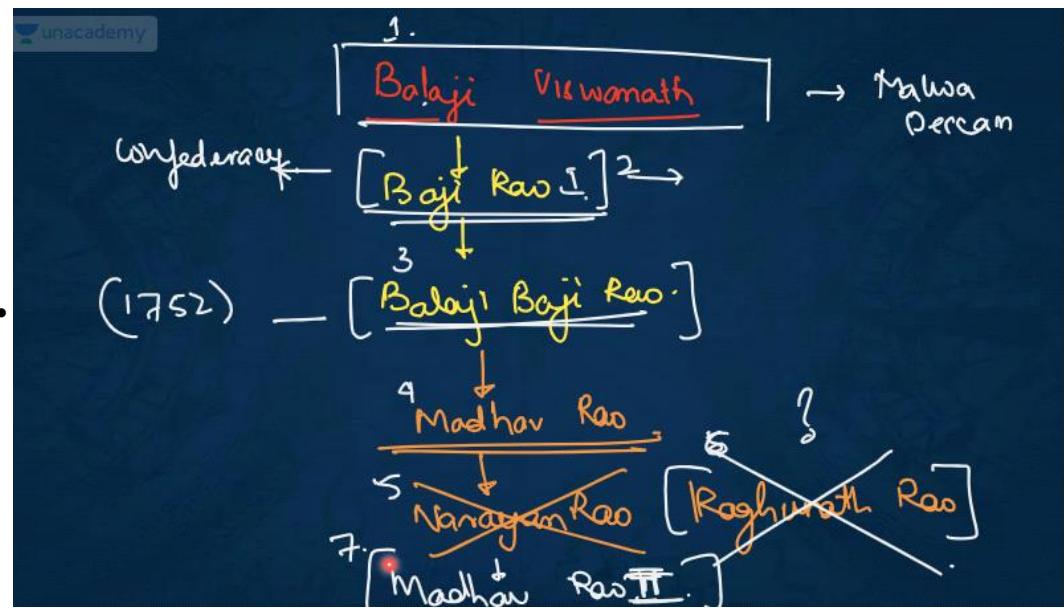
### Madhav Rao I (1761-72)

- 1761: The 17-year-old Madhav Rao became the Peshwa in after the death of his father Balaji Bajirao.
- Raghunath Rao became his regent & the de facto ruler of the state.
- He was a talented soldier & statesman.
- Within short period of 11 years, he restored the lost fortunes of the Maratha Empire.
- 1771: The Marathas brought back to Delhi Emperor Shah Alam, who now became their pensioner.
- He died in 1772.

### Successors-

- Narain Rao (1772-74)
- Madhav Rao (1774-95)
- Baji Rao II (1796-1818)
- This period shows rapid decline of Maratha kingdom, due to internal feuds & prolonged war with the English.

- Madhav rai vs Raghunath rao fight for power
- Raghunath Rao will invite the British for help.



# L6 Expansion of British in Maratha, Mysore, Sikh

04 August 2024 11:22 AM

## ANGLO MARATHA WARS

Start	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madhav Rao II installed as he Peshwa</li> <li>• Raghunath Rao goes to British</li> </ul>
1st Anglo Maratha war	<p>1st Maratha War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English + Raghunath Rao vs Nana Fadnavis</li> <li>• Nana Fadnavis wins</li> <li>• Treaty of Purandar : British to recognize Madhav Rao and expelled Raghunath Rao</li> </ul> <p>The timeline diagram illustrates the sequence of events during the First Anglo-Maratha War:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the death of Madhavrao in 1772, his brother Narayanrao succeeded him as the fifth peshwa.</li> <li>Narayanrao was succeeded by Raghunathrao by murdering him.</li> <li>Soon Raghunathrao was deposed by Nana Phadnis and 11 other administrators (known as Baarbhai conspiracy).</li> <li>Madhav Rao's son was installed as the Peshwa.</li> </ol> <p>Raghunathrao signed the Treaty of Surat (1775) and joined forces with the Company. The Maratha forces were defeated initially but they held control over Poona. The Treaty of Purandar (1776).</p> <p>Treaty of Purandar (1776)- Raghunathrao was pensioned &amp; his cause abandoned, but the revenues of districts were retained by the British.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1777, Nana Phadnis granted the French a port on the west coast.</li> <li>• The English retaliated by sending a force towards Pune.</li> <li>• The English faced a humiliating defeat at the Battle of Talegaon.</li> <li>• The English surrendered by mid-January 1779.</li> <li>• Treaty of Wadgaon - The territories conquered by the British after 1773 were returned and the revenue of Bombay was to be shared with the Marathas.</li> </ul>
2nd War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1777 : Nana Fadnavis -&gt; gives small port to French</li> <li>• British Attack Nana and defeated</li> <li>• Treaty of Wadgaon -&gt; English had to gives ports and taxes to Nana</li> </ul>
3rd war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warren Hasting vs Nana Fadnavis</li> <li>• Nana Loses</li> <li>• Treaty of Salbai : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• return all territories taken under Wadgaon</li> <li>• Mutual non-aggression and fight third party together</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Treaty of Salbai (1782)

- 1 Madhav Rao II was recognised as the Peshwa.
- 2 Salsette will be under the possession of the English.
- 3 Territories, conquered after Treaty of Purandhar, including Bassein should be restored to the Marathas.
- 4 The English should not offer any further support to Raghnathrao.
- 5 The English should enjoy the privileges in trade as before.
- 6 The Peshwa should not support any other European nation.

#### 2nd Anglo Maratha War (1803-1805)

- Madhav Rao dies -> Baji Rao II (Son of Raghunath Rao) selected as Peshwa
- Baji Rao vs Holkar's (defeat Baji Rao)
  - Sawai Madhav Rao died in 1795.
  - Succeeded by the Baji Rao II, son of Raghunath Rao.
  - Marathas were the only major Indian power left outside the sphere of British control.
  - The British had by now decided to put an end to the Maratha challenge.
  - Wellesley now turned his attention towards them & began aggressive interference in their internal affairs.

- Baji Rao goes to British with subsidiary alliance with the English (Full power to English)
- This sold the Maratha Power to British

- British divided the warring Maratha sardars through clever diplomacy & then overpowered them in separate battles during the second Maratha War.

- October 1802: Baji Rao II & Sindhias were defeated by Yashwantrao Holkar, at the Battle of Hadapsar near Poona.

- Peshwa fled to British protection & in December concluded the Treaty of Bassein with the Company ceding territory for the maintenance of a subsidiary force & agreeing to treaty with no other power.
- This act on the part of the Peshwa, their nominal overlord, horrified & disgusted the Maratha chieftains; in particular, the Sindhias & the Bhonsles contested the agreement.

### Treaty of Bassein

It was a Subsidiary alliance treaty signed by Baji Rao II with the British.

The Peshwa accepted the company's protection and

British troops were permanently kept in Maratha territory.

## Treaty of Bassein

It was a Subsidiary alliance treaty signed by Baji Rao II with the British.

The Peshwa accepted the company's protection and had to pay a large annual subsidy.

English Army will be stationed at Pune.

Foreign relations with other states will go under British control.

The Peshwa surrendered the city of Surat.

The Peshwa gave up claims for chauth on the Nizam's dominions

British troops were permanently kept in Maratha territory.

End to the Maratha independence and British paramountcy in Indian subcontinent was increased.

Acceptance of British arbitration in all differences between Peshwa and other states increased influence of Company.

### 3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1819)

- Last bid by Marathas to overthrow the British.
- The lead in organizing a united front of the Maratha chiefs was taken by the Peshwa who was smarting under the rigid control exercised by the British Resident.
- However, once again the Marathas failed to evolve a concerted & well-thought out plan of action.

Baji Rao goes to other for help to defeat British

The Peshwa Baji Rao II, attacked the British Residency at Poona (November 1917).

The political and administrative conditions of all the Maratha states were confused and inefficient.

~~The Bhonsle at Nagpur and the Sindhia at Gwalior had also become weak.~~

Appa Sahib of Nagpur attacked the residency at Nagpur, and the Holkar made preparations for war.

The Peshwa was defeated at Khirki, Bhonsle at Sitabuldi, and Holkar at Mahidpur.

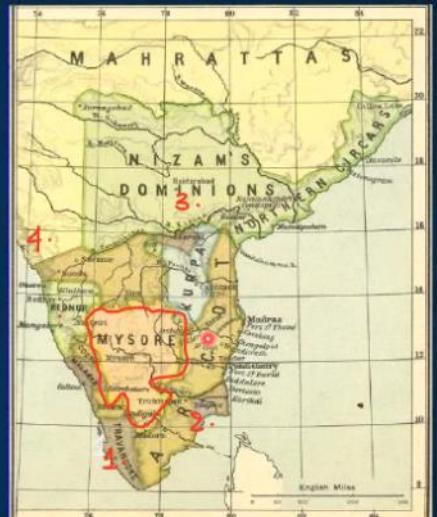
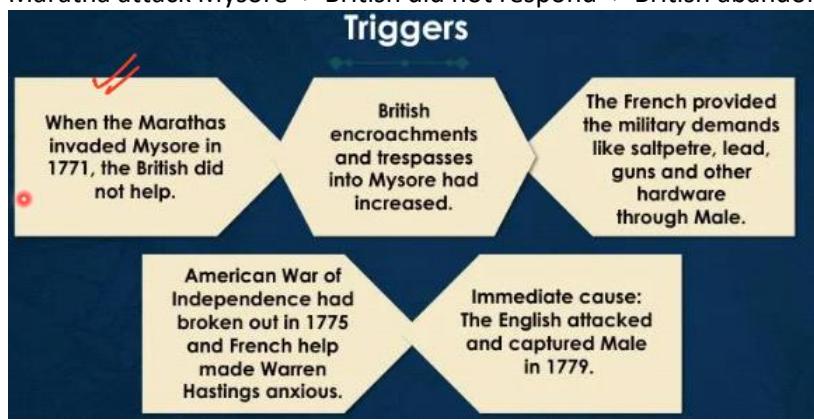
Some important treaties were signed. These were:

- Peshwa - Treaty of Poona, June 1817.
- Sindhia - Treaty of Gwalior, November 1817.
- Holkar - Treaty of Mandsaur, January 1818.

### Conclusion

1st war	Purwasal	Treaty of Non Aggression
2nd war	Basin	Subsidiary Alliance
3rd war	Puna	End of rule

## ANGLO MYSORE WARS

Issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mysore surrounded by Carnatic, Maratha, Travancore, Nizam</li> </ul> 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Anglo-Mysore Wars were a series of wars fought in India over the last four decades of the 18th century.</li> <li>Between the Kingdom of Mysore &amp; the British East India Company, represented chiefly by the Madras Presidency.</li> <li>Haidar Ali vs all neighbour (under British) Haidar Ali went to French for help them modernize the army</li> </ul>
1st Anglo Mysore War (1767-69)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carnatic (British) vs Haidar Ali over territorial dispute</li> <li>No Outcome</li> <li>Treaty of Madras 1769 : go back to original position</li> <li>Treaty of mutual non Aggression <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It provided for the exchange of prisoners and mutual restitution of conquests.</li> <li>Mysore and Madras agreed mutual help in case of third-party aggression.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2nd Anglo Mysore War (1780-84)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maratha attack Mysore -&gt; British did not respond -&gt; British abandon Treaty</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Triggers</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Haidar Ali contact French for Arm and Ammunition</li> <li>British didn't like French helping American and Haidar Ali</li> </ul>

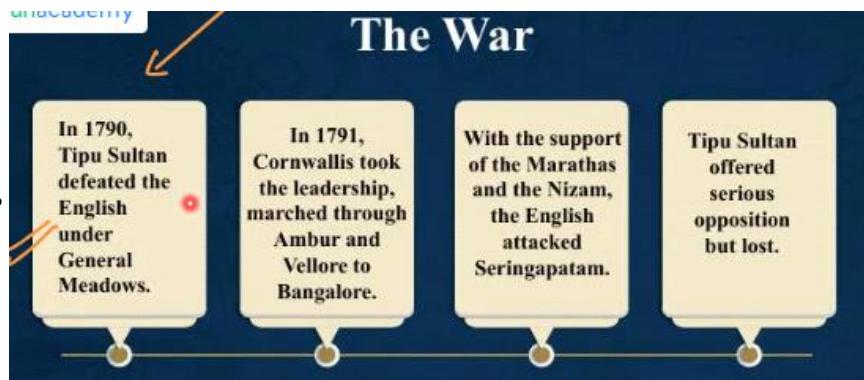
The English won over the Marathas through the Treaty of Salbai in 1782.
In 1781, English army under Eyre Coote defeated <b>Haidar Ali</b> at Porto Novo.
The English also bribed the <b>Nizam</b> with the cession of Guntur in the Northern Circars.
French help under Suffren arrived in 1782, skirmishes continued.

Mysore had two setbacks - Death of Haidar Ali (1782) and Recall of Suffren (1783).

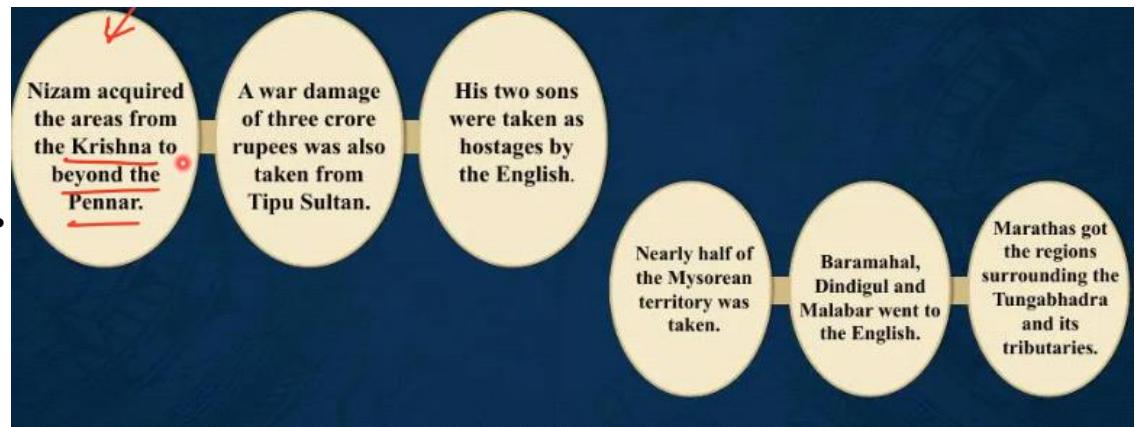
- British vs Haidar Ali
- No conclusion
- Treaty of Mangalore : Status Quo (Go back to original position)
- Haidar Ali died of natural death

### 3rd Anglo Mysore War (1790-1792)

- Cannanore and Jallacotti factory (in Cochin - Mysore territory) buy by Travancore without Mysore leader Tipu Sultan.

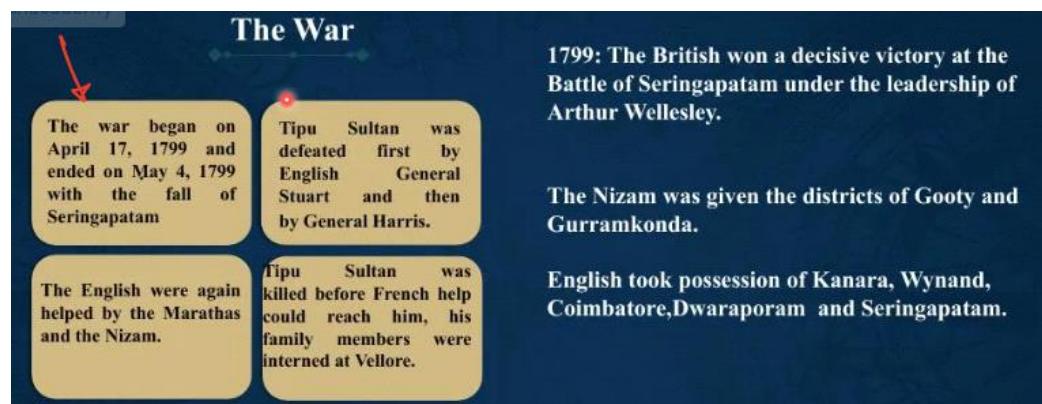


- British+ Nizam+ Maratha+ Carnatic vs Tipu Sultan
- Treaty of Seringapatam



### 4th Anglo Mysore War (1799)

- British feared Tipu Sultan -> Destroyed Mysore Sector
  - The English as well as Tipu Sultan used the period 1790 to 1799 to recoup their losses.
  - Wellesley became Governor General in 1797 when Britain was broiled in the Napoleonic wars. Napoleon landed in Egypt in 1798, plotted with Russia to capture the British possessions in India.
  - There was communication between Tipu Sultan and Napoleon.
  - Wellesley decided to prevent any alliance between Tipu Sultan and France.



### ANGLO SIKH WARS

#### Sikhism

- Derived from Sanskrit word Sikh (lesson)
- Lesson of Guru Nanak
- Punjab in religion conflict bw Hindu and Islamic, Guru Nanak gave them alternative as new religion Sikhs
- New Religion on fact of "Nirgun God" (No form of god) and "Work and give back"
- Guru Granth Sahib (to act as Internal Guru)
- Khalsa Order : Protect Sikhism (military Brotherhood)
- After sometimes Khalsa divided into 12 military groups "Misls".

- Punjab is a rebel state from Mughal Empire.
- The Sikh community united politically, culturally and economically under the Dal Khalsa.
- Then the Sikhs further consolidated in misls.

Misl-Military brotherhoods with a democratic set-up.

12 important Misls - Ahluwaliya, Bhangi, Dallewalia, Faizullapuria, Kanhaiya, Krorasinghia, Nakkai, Nishaniya, Phulakiya, Ramgarhiya Sukharchaikya, and Shaheed.

- Ranjit Singh raised from Sukharchaikya , to bring All misls together, Punjab Rebel State
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh -> Treaty of Amrit (treaty of Perpetual Friendship) with British
- Punjab and British divided by Sutlej river, Geo Facto Border

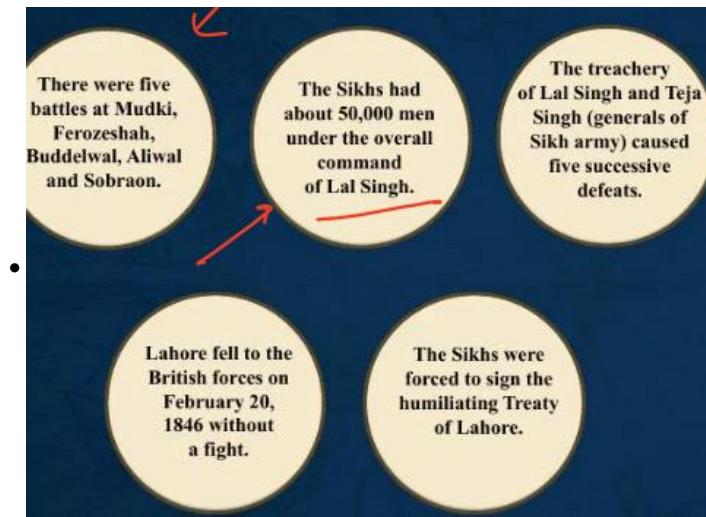
## Consolidation Under Ranjit Singh

- Towards the end of 18th century, all important misls were in a state of disintegration.
- Ranjit Singh carved out a kingdom in the central Punjab through his policy of 'blood and iron'.
- In 1799, he was appointed as the governor of Lahore by Zaman Shah, the ruler of Afghanistan.
- In 1805, he conquered Jammu and Amritsar
- Treaty of perpetual friendship with English in 1809.
- Built up an army along European line with the help of European instructors. It is said that he possessed the second best army in Asia. He set up modern foundries to manufacture cannon at Lahore & employed Muslim gunners to man them.
- Ranjit sing dies
- New Successor -> Kharak Singh (killed by Military general) -> Nounihal Singh (killed by Military general)-> Duleep Singh (minor)

### 1st Anglo Sikh War (1845–1846)

Prelude to war

- Lal Singh and Teja Singh (Military general) hungry for power, British contact them, for power of Wazir.
- British ask Lal Singh to cross Sutlej and start the war -> Act of aggression -> British Crossed Sutlej
- British Won with help of Lal Singh and Teja Singh



### Treaty of Lahore

- 1 crore rupees asked as war indemnity
- British residence placed in Punjab

The Treaty of Lahore (March 8, 1846)

- War indemnity of more than 1 crore of rupees.
- Jalandhar Doab was annexed to the Company's dominions.
- A British resident was established at Lahore.
- Duleep Singh was recognised as the ruler under Rani Jindan as regent and Lal Singh as wazir.
- The Sikhs were not able to pay the amount. Kashmir including Jammu was sold to Gulab Singh by the Company.

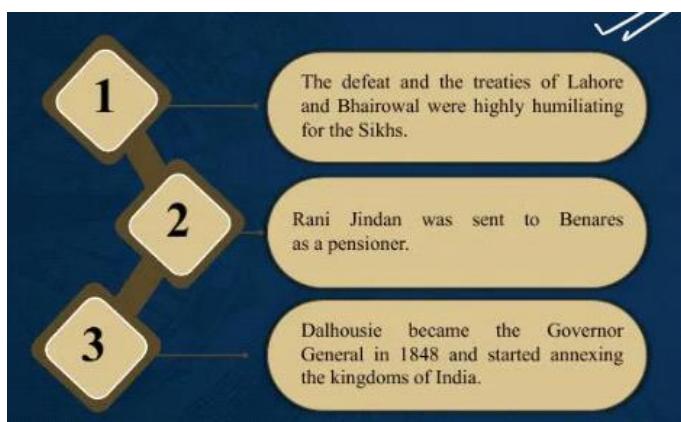
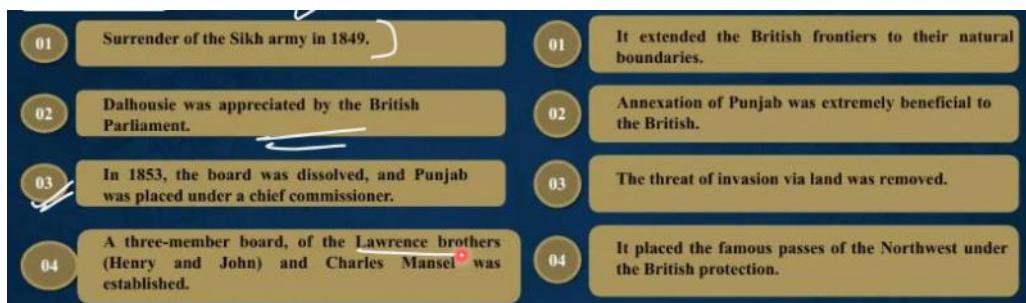
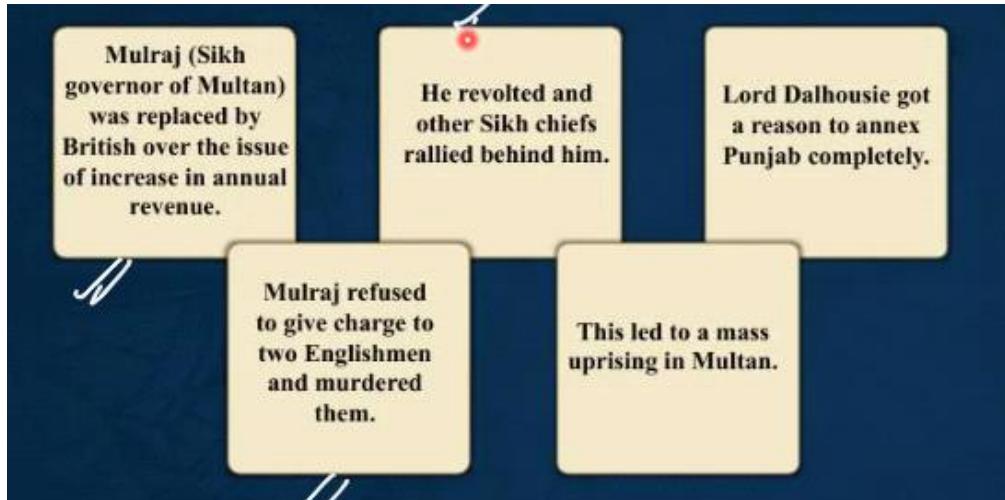
- EIC sells Jammu Kashmir to Gulab Singh
- Kohinoor will be taken as Payment for the war indemnity
- Revolt of Punjab : Punjab fight back to British

The Revolt And Treaty of Bhairowal

- The Sikhs were not satisfied over the issue of Kashmir, so they rebelled but were defeated and the treaty of Bhairowal was signed.
- Rani Jindan's guardianship was ended.
- A council of 8 Sikh chiefs under the chairmanship of a British Resident was appointed for governance.
- A permanent British army was placed at Lahore.

Duleep Singh

2nd Anglo Sikh War (1848–1849)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resistance from Punjab,</li> <li>• Mulraj from Multan rebel, but killed by British</li> </ul>
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Trick

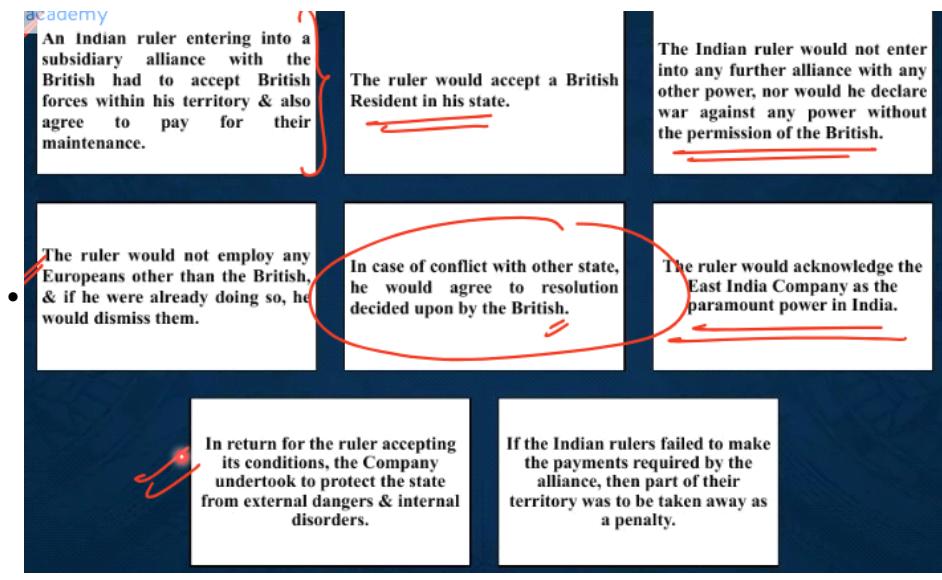
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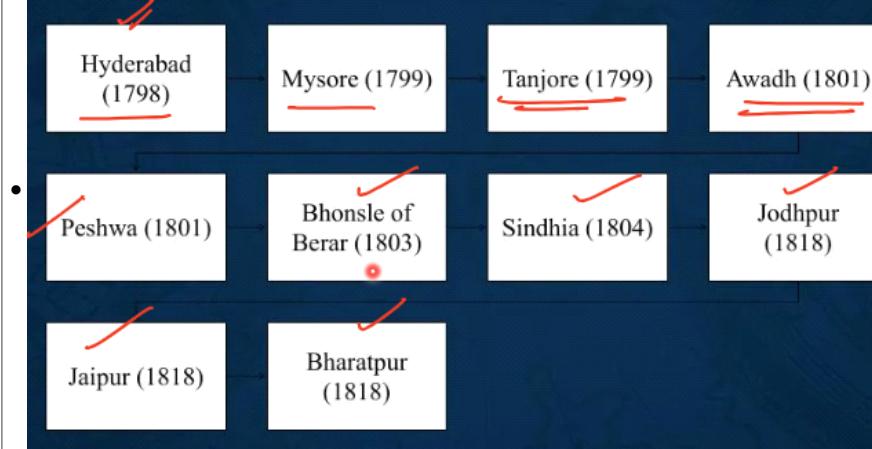
## BRITISH WARS TACTIS

### Subsidiaries Alliance (Wellesley)

- All power equally matched, no one dominating
- Deal of service provided by British, once agreed
  - Own army should be disbanded
  - New British Army will provide their own army
  - British resident placed in Darbar
  - British takes call on Foreign policy and Defence policy
  - Expel other European power in territory
  - British should be accepted as paramount power
  - Maintain the army at your own cost (Food Shelter And other expenses)
  - If you fail to maintain the army, we will collect the penalty by annexing part of territory as payment
- Advantage of British
  - Maintain big army at the expense of the rulers
  - Help with Napoleonic wars
  - Does not generate revenue but



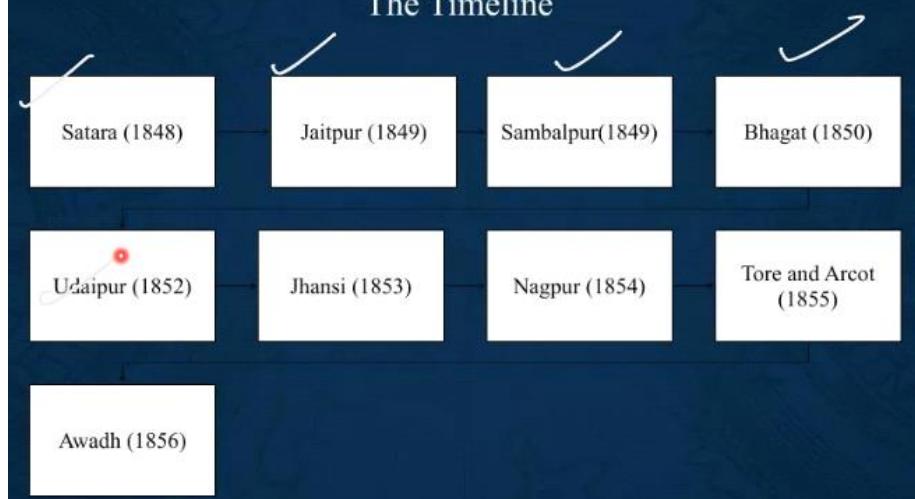
## The Timeline of Subsidiary Alliance



### Doctrine of Lapse (Dalhousie)

- Extension of Subsidiaries
- If you don't have a naturally born male son. Adopted son cannot take rule, British capture the territory.
- Though this policy is attributed to Lord Dalhousie (1848-56), he was not its originator.
- It was a coincidence that during his governor-generalship several important cases arose in which the 'Doctrine' could be applied.

## The Timeline



### Ways of Annex

- |   |
|---|
| Direct Conquest -> Annex                                    |
| Subsidiaries alliance -> Defaulting -> Annex                |
| Sub Alliance -> Doctrine of Lapse -> Annex                  |
| Dominated or accepted British -> Doctrine of lapse -> Annex |

## L7 Revenue Extraction Policy

04 August 2024 12:53 PM

### Diwani rights (1764-65)

Diwan of Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EIC</li> <li>Dual Govt of Bengal</li> <li>Commercial power to territorial power (Company-&gt; Ruler)</li> </ul>
Nazim	Rezan Khan

Pre 1765	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>England bring Gold and Silver and taking back China (Silk and antique) and India (Spices, cotton, Cloth)</li> <li>England was bleeding Gold, England needed BOP, BOT</li> <li>Positive trade export more, import less</li> <li>India (+), China (+), England (-)</li> </ul>
Post 1765	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British took money in nuisance and complex way</li> <li>Diwani Rights : British split revenue in two parts             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buy commodities and export to England</li> <li>Invested in Opium -&gt; Goes to China -&gt; For exchange of Gold and Silver                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For Gold and Silver China gives Silk and Antique</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>• India (-----), China (--), England (++++++)</p>

### REVENUE EXTRACTION

1765-1772	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Robert Clive (Governor of Bengal)</li> <li>Extract revenue then             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buy Commodities</li> <li>Dividend (moved to London)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Extraction of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clivian System inherits Mughal System (Treasury &lt;- Amis &lt;- Amil)</li> </ul>

Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Supervisors (take as much as you can)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over Extract</li> <li>• Over Exploit</li> <li>• Over Assess</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Civilian Fiscal Bubble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over Extract (1765-1768 extraction was so brutal) -&gt; lead to famine, (people died of hunger, 1/3rd people died, 20-30 lakh people)</li> <li>• EIC extracted crores of rupees from Bengal, same time EIC applied for loan from the British Parliament</li> </ul> <p>Reason :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clive assessed the Bengal dividend three times the original</li> <li>• EIC stocks were raised very high</li> <li>• In 1766, Profit was three times less, People who buy stocks, dividend was moved to less than half of value</li> <li>• EIC crashes</li> <li>• Clive blamed Reza Khan</li> <li>• Lead to           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EIC Fiscal crisis</li> <li>• Bengal Famine</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
1772	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warren Hastings is sent</li> <li>• Revenue was not consistent, revenue erratic</li> <li>• COD (Court of Director) -&gt; needed regular and predictable revenue</li> <li>• Dual System Removed</li> <li>• Hastings became Nazim + Diwan</li> </ul>
Ijaradari System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ijdari System or Farming out System by Hastings</li> <li>• 1st proper attempt to develop a revenue extraction system</li> <li>• Removed Amin and Amil</li> <li>• Create new position District Collector, (European Officer)</li> <li>• Auction the right to collect revenue to the highest bidder, Can be anyone,</li> <li>• He will collect and transfer the revenue on particular date if Failed -&gt; Revenue collecting right will be removed</li> <li>• Revenue extracted more than bidding value will be of District Collector</li> </ul>

## Farming System

- In 1772, Hastings introduced a new system, known as the farming system.
- European District Collectors were to be in charge of revenue collection, while the revenue collecting right was farmed out to the highest bidders.
- The farming system ultimately failed to improve the situation, as the farmers tried to extract as much as possible without any concern for the production process.
- The burden of revenue demand on the peasants increased as a result.
- The outcome of this rash experimentation was the ruination of the agricultural population.
- In 1784, Lord Cornwallis was therefore sent to India with a specific mandate to streamline the revenue administration.

- Hasting System Failed

- Normal person cannot predict the revenue expected
- Extortion of peasant was increased

**Permanent Settlement**

- Cornwallis is sent for Mandate (Regularize + Streamline)
- Cornwallis recognized revenue Collection will not work



- Permanent Settlement

- District Collector -> Zamindar (transfer ownership +revenue collecting rights)

Extract a number quoted by the British

- 10/11th States Shares, paid on given date (Sunset Date)
- 1/11th Zamindar Shares (Any improvement -> Incentive agrarian expansion and increase in yield)
- If failed -> Zamindar will lose ownership + revenue collecting rights

- Problems

- Guesswork : Over assessment : revenue demand was not based on survey, Zamindar was bound to fail (96% Zamindar failed)
- **Tantalization of Land :**
  - Creating Pool of land (Peasant + Zamindar) -> Auctioned Zamindar
  - Peasant also lost their own land if Zamindar failed

### Permanent Settlement

**Why?**

- He realised that the existing system was impoverishing the country, ruining agriculture and was not producing the large and regular surplus that the Company hoped for.
- Company's trade also suffered, because of the difficulty in procuring Indian goods for export to Europe.
- Company officials and European observers, like Alexander Dow, Henri Parullo, Philip Francis and Thomas Law were advocating for the land tax being permanently fixed.
- Their ideas went into the making of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, which introduced in Bengal the policy of "assessment forever". The system was most prevalent in West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, UP, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

### Landlord Based

- The landlords would invest money in improving the land, as with the state demand being fixed the whole of the benefit from increased production and enhanced income would accrue to them. This would ensure that the Company got its tax regularly.
- The land revenue, since it was going to be fixed in perpetuity, was also to be fixed at the absolute maximum.
- The fixed amount was 10/11th portion of the revenue for the government and 1/11th was for the Zamindar. This tax rate was way higher than the prevailing rates in England.

### Why was the Permanent Settlement made with the Zamindars?

- Cornwallis himself was a member of the landed aristocracy of Britain.
- He was imbued with the idea of improving landlordism hence his natural preference was for the zamindars.
- It was easier to collect revenue from a small number of zamindars than from the innumerable peasants.
- It would also ensure the loyalty of a powerful class of the local population.
- The Zamindar could sell, mortgage and transfer the right to collect revenue and the land could also be inherited by heirs.

## unacademy How did the Permanent Settlement affect the condition of the peasants?

- Those who lost out in this settlement were the peasants, who were left at the mercy of the zamindars.
- Their customary occupancy right was ignored and they were reduced to the status of tenants.
- The burden of high revenue assessment was thus shifted to the peasants, who were also called upon to pay illegal cesses.
- The subsequent regulations of 1799 and 1812 gave the zamindars the right to seize property of the tenants in case of non-payment of rent without any permission of a court of law.

## unacademy The Conditions on the Zamindars

- Failure to pay the revenue would lead to the confiscation of the zamindari by the government and its sale by auction.
- The new purchaser would then have the ownership right on it. This was the so-called creation of private property in land.
- Though the settlement was pro-zamindar, they too had to face a number of difficulties.
- The zamindars had to pay a fixed amount of revenue by a particular date also called the 'sun-set' law.
- Failure to pay this would lead to the sale of the zamindari. Often, they found it difficult to collect the rent, as demands were too high and there were the uncertainties of nature.

Madras Provence

- Madras has Poligars (Rich Peasant)
- Zamindar does not exist

## unacademy Why would the Permanent Settlement not work in the Madras Presidency?

- The problem was however to find a sizable zamindar class as in Bengal
- With growing disillusionment with the Permanent Settlement and the Scottish Enlightenment.
- Scottish officials like Thomas Munro and Mountstuart Elphinstone, seemed to be hinting at a revision of the existing system.
- The perennial financial crisis of the Madras Presidency, worsened by the rising expenses of war led to the genesis of the Ryotwari Settlement in Madras Presidency.
- The Ryotwari experiment was started by Alexander Reed in 1792 and was continued by Thomas Munro from 1801 when he was asked to take charge of the revenue administration of the Ceded Districts.

- Two Scottish office (Thomas Munro, Alexander Reed)
- Scottish Enlightenment (landlord is not important or productive resources)  
Peasant are real productive element

Ryotwari System

- District Collector -> Ryots [Peasant]
  - Recognize ownership of peasant through Paata (land)
  - Ryot is obligated to pay revenue demand by the EIC
  - 50% : Dry area

- 60% : Wet area
- If fails -> Ownerships taken away -> Auctioned

• Problem

- Guess work : Over assessment
- Money Lender : Debt trap -> to buy auctioned

After this they proceeded to assess each cultivator or Ryot separately and thus evolved the Ryotwari System.	Ryot means peasant cultivators.	It created individual proprietary rights in land, but it was vested in the peasants, rather than in the zamindars.	In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land.
They had ownership rights, could sell, mortgage or gift the land.	Annual agreements were to be made between the government and the cultivator, who had the choice of accepting or rejecting the agreement.	If he agreed, he would get a patta, which would become a title to private property and if no cultivator was found, the land might lie fallow	

- This was practised in the Madras and Bombay areas, as well as Assam and Coorg provinces.
- The taxes were directly collected by the government from the peasants.
- The rates were 50% in dryland and 60% in the wetland.
- The rates were high and unlike the Permanent System, they were open to being increased.
- If they failed to pay the taxes, they were evicted by the government.
- Here there were no middlemen as in the Zamindari system. But, since high taxes had to be paid only in cash (no option of paying in kind as before the British) the problem of moneylenders came into the show. They further burdened the peasants with heavy interests.

### Theory and Reality

- The system, therefore, in order to be attractive and equitable, required a detailed land survey: the quality of soil, the area of the field and the average produce of every piece of land had to be assessed and on the basis of that the amount of revenue was to be fixed.
- This was the theory; in practice the estimates were often guess work and the revenue demanded was often so high that they could only be collected with great difficulty or could not be collected at all.
- The Ryotwari system did not eliminate village elites as intermediaries between the government and the peasantry.

- These revenue officials after 1816 combined in themselves both revenue collection and police duties in the countryside.
- This enhancement of power inevitably resulted in coercion, bribery and corruption by the subordinate officials of the Collectorate.
- The impact of the Ryotwari system on the agrarian society of Madras was that it actually strengthened the power of the village magnates where they did exist, and thus intensified social conflict.

Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When both Zamindari and Ryotwari failed</li> <li>British created a new one over headman</li> </ul>
Mahalwari System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue extraction with Mahal (Village Head man)</li> <li>Modified Zamindari <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue collection from head</li> <li>Ownership of land with Peasant</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822 and it was reviewed under Lord William Bentinck in 1833.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>This system was introduced in North-West Frontier, Agra, Central Province, Gangetic Valley, Punjab, etc.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>This had elements of both the Zamindari and the Ryotwari systems.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>This system divided the land into Mahals. Sometimes, a Mahal was constituted by one or more villages.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The tax was assessed on the Mahal.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Each individual farmer gave his share.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Here also, ownership rights were with the peasants.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Revenue was collected by the village headman or village leaders.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>It introduced the concept of average rents for different soil classes.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The state share of the revenue was 66% of the rental value. The settlement was agreed upon for 30 years.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>This system was called the Modified Zamindari system because the village headman virtually became a Zamindar.</p> </div> </div>
<p>Why did this system fail?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This new settlement from the very beginning was caught in confusion, and corruption, as in practice it was virtually impossible to implement.</li> <li>The survey, which was at the core of the new arrangement, failed, because it was too complex to be carried out with the existing administrative machinery.</li> <li>Village communities were ruined by high revenue demand, mounting debt burden, arrears of revenue and the resulting sales of their properties and dispossession through decrees of the civil courts.</li> </ul>	

System	By	Settlement	Ownership	Tax rate	Consequences
Permanent	Cornwallis	Zamindar	Zamindar	90%	Tantalization, Zamindar lost land
Ryotwari	Reed Munro	Peasant	Peasant	50% dry land 60% wet land	Moneylender
Mahalwari	Macenzie	Mahal	Peasant	66% for 30 years	Headman based exploitation

## COMMERCIALIZATION

- Cash for production, produce for market

- In India, British bring Forced Commercialization
- Peasant coarse to go for commercialization
- Land Revenue Settlement
  - over assessment
  - Peasant wants to find cops which give him more money
  - He is forced to move away from grains to cash crops
    - grains production reduce -> Famine
  - Industrial revolution -> British looking for specific crop -> Force Commercialization
- Crops :
  - Raw Silk : Chinese silk was expensive
  - Opium : To smuggle to China
  - Indigo : Textile revolution (bad crop, takes all Nitrogen -> barren land)
  - Cotton : Cloth not raw, India Cotton was short staple

### Raw Silk

- The Company was interested in this product from the beginning of its rule.
- In 1770, the Directors looked to replace the Italian and Spanish silk with Bengal silk by enriching its quality.
- Experts were brought in and workshops (called 'filatures') were set up to improve the methods of silk making in India.
- The company coerced the growers of the mulberry trees and the workers in the filatures to keep the price of silk low

→ Opium  
(Patna Opium)

- The British found it difficult to pay for the tea that they imported from China. However, they soon hit upon the device of selling the Chinese opium.
- Opium is an addictive drug and the British found it highly profitable to smuggle opium into China.
- Opium had long been produced in India in small quantities. It was used as a medicine as well as a narcotic.
- In 1773 Warren Hastings, searching for fresh sources of revenue placed its production and trade under Government control, and appointed contractors to handle the crop.

### Indigo

- This is a blue dye extracted from a tropical plant. It was used to colour textiles. Up to the 1790s much of the Western supply had come from the Caribbean colonies.
- When production in the Caribbean declined, Indian indigo found a growing market. The company had been encouraging Europeans to settle in its territory to produce indigo, and purchasing it from them for export.
- Production increased rapidly. Indigo was grown under two systems of production Nij and Ryoti.

- Under the first, the planter undertook the cultivation with their own ploughs and cattle, employing hired labour for the purpose. The plant was cut and taken to the planters factory for the dye to be extracted.
- Under the ryoti system, peasants cultivated the plant on their own land and had to deliver it to the factory at a fixed price. Almost all the indigo was produced under this system, as it had many advantages for the planter.
- To begin with, the price paid to the peasant was very low, and yet he could not refuse to grow the indigo. Refusal might lead to a beating or imprisonment and the destruction of the other crops on his land.
- The planters were Europeans, and maintained excellent relations with the Magistrates and Government officers, so that no complaints against them were ever heeded by officials. So the peasants were compelled to go on growing this plant at a loss to themselves: their accumulated discontent finally found expression in what were known as the 'Indigo Riots' in 1859-60.

### Cotton

- If indigo was the important commercial crop in Eastern India, raw cotton was that of Western India.
- A significant export to China had developed by the 1780s and the East India Company and Bombay merchants, who enjoyed its favour, sought to control the sources of supply.
- By 1806, substantial territory had been acquired in Gujarat, and the Company began forcing the cultivators to sell to them at a price lower than that prevailing elsewhere.
- By 1833, the private European merchants took the lead in this trade and paved way for much more commercialisation.
- In 1860s, the American Civil War increased the demand for cotton from Deccan India.

In 1765, the Directors in London wrote to their employees in India to “enlarge every channel for conveying the annual produce of our acquisitions and increase the investment of your company to the utmost extent that you can.”

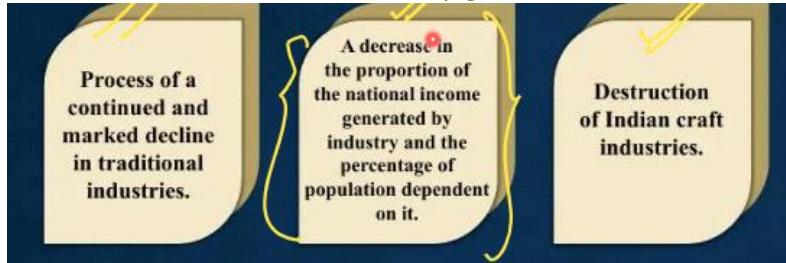
Cornwallis later reiterated that “The value of Bengal to the British depends on the continuance of its ability to furnish a large annual investment to Europe”.

## L8 Deindustrialization, Drain and Famine

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### DEINDUSTRIALIZATION

- Destruction of traditional weaves or handloom Industry (weavers + artisans)
- After British industrialisation -> cheap good -> Indian craft declined



Pre 1765	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weaver was exporting cotton cloth at cost of very low selling price anywhere in the world. Worlds supplies at least cost possible with best product.</li><li>• Additional income from agriculture<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agri On-Season (Farmer), Off-Season (Weaver)</li><li>• Sell lower than anyone, as not fully dependent on either Weaver or Agri</li></ul></li><li>• The weavers real income was very high compared to counterparts across the world<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Had to pay very small amount for living.</li><li>• High purchasing power</li></ul></li><li>• Grain wage : Input cost is lower, can buy grain at lower cost</li></ul>
Post 1765	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Land revenue system -&gt; will make part time farmer, either remain in Primary (Agri) or in Secondary (weaver)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bengal : Tenant</li><li>• Madras : Peasant</li><li>• Punjab : Obligation</li></ul></li><li>• Commercialisation -&gt; low grain production -&gt; High grain wage</li><li>• Cheap machine made industrial revolution cloth.</li><li>• Weavers population decreased</li><li>• Agriculture population increased. 7%</li></ul> <p> Never encouraged modernisation and growth of industries.  Indian industry was dependent upon the British industry for capital goods.</p> <p>•  Discriminatory tariff policy.</p> <p>•  Capital goods industry was not promoted.</p>
Dadni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dalal takes commission between Manufacture and EIC</li></ul>

System	<p><b>Dadni System</b></p> <p>Local merchants were given advances to procure materials from local markets.</p> <p>Dadni merchants enjoyed a fixed commission.</p> <p>They procured materials through middlemen called Dalals (agents) and Paikars (local stockists).</p> <p>Led to decrease in the profits of local manufacturers.</p>
	<p><b>Impact</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 1901 and 1941, percentage of population dependent on agriculture increased from 63.7 percent to 70 percent.</li> <li>• Destruction of the self-sufficient village economy.</li> <li>• Increased the rural disguised unemployment and underemployment.</li> </ul>

## DRAIN OF WEALTH

Channels of drain	
Commodities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indigo, Opium, Silk, Pepper</li> <li>• Commodity itself or bought at very low cost</li> </ul>
Income from Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any profit from selling or exporting -&gt; part of the national income of UK</li> </ul>
Looting and Bribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal transfer by EIC offices , called gifts</li> <li>• Private trading by EIC officers</li> <li>• Titles (Jagirs etc) given to EIC Officers</li> </ul>
Dividend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dividend transfer to the shareholders</li> <li>• Guaranteed returns on investment</li> <li>• European planters income and profit</li> <li>• Any form of return on fiscal transaction.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Illegal transfers by Company Servants</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Profits from oppressive land revenue policies.</li> <li>• Bribe received from princes of Bengal.</li> <li>• Private trade of company servants.</li> </ul> <p><b>Dividends and Interests</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dividends to shareholders of the company.</li> <li>• Only a minor portion of the debt was used for public works.</li> <li>• 5% guaranteed interest for railway construction.</li> </ul>
40% part	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home charges : Salaries, Pension, Allowances of EIC in India or London</li> <li>• Store Purchase (18%) : every stationary item imported into India was from British.</li> </ul>

**"The continuous outflow of Wealth from India to England without adequate economic, commercial and material returns."**

**The Colonial Government's exploitation of Indian resources for its utilization in Britain.**

### Home Charges

- Charges or Taxes that were used by the British officials or people who used to live in India during the British Rule.

#### Includes:

- Pay, pensions, and training costs for civil and military personnel.
- The pay for the secretary of state and his establishment in London.

By 1922, home charges accounted for 40% of total revenue.

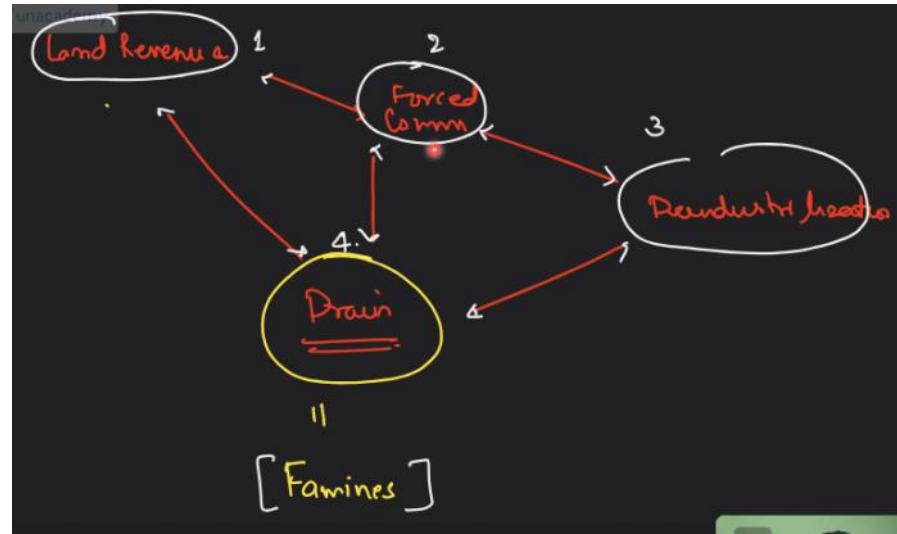
### Store Purchases in England

- The Government of India had purchased stores for military, civil and marine departments in the English market.
- Yearly, average expense on stores was 10 to 12 percent of Home charges.

## FAMINE

### Root cause

- Only innovation of British are Famines
- Many man-made famines in 1800s
  - "An Acute shortage of food in a given area due to natural or manmade reasons is called famine"
- Causes:  
Poverty causes famine or famine cause poverty?
- British scholars: Famines cause Poverty  
Indian Scholars: Poverty cause Famine
- Colonial economic policy



During East India Company's rule India suffered from 12 famines & 4 severe scarcities.

1769-70: Famine in Bengal, claimed 1/3rd of the province population.

1784-Severe famine in whole of Northern India

1792- Famine in Madras

1803- Famine in North - Western Province & Oudh

1833- The Guntur Famine where 2 lakh out of population of 5 lakh died

1837- Famine in Upper India

No attempt was made to formulate any policy on famine relief or prevention.

### Under Crown Administration

1857 - 1947

- There were 10 severe famines besides a large number of scarcities.
- 1860-61: Famine in Delhi-Agra region
- It was the 1st time when the authorities looked into the causes, area & intensity of the famine & took some measures to cope with the distress.
- Colonel Baird Smith Report on famine but it did not result into any formulation of general principles of relief.
- 1866- The Orissa Famine covered Orissa, Madras, Bihar & Northern Bengal. 13 lakh died in Orissa alone. No steps taken by the government.
- 1868- Famine in Northern and Central India.
- 1876-78: Period of Lytton The Great Famine affected Madras, Bombay, U P & Punjab.
- Many villages were depopulated & large tracts of land went out of cultivation.
- R.C. Dutt estimated 5 million people were perished in a single year.
- Between 1850 & 1900, about 2.8 crore people died in famines.
- The government efforts were half-hearted & there was a lack of policy.

50 lakh

## 1942-43: Bengal Famine

ବ୍ୟାକ

- Around 1.5 to 3 million people perished in this basically man-made famine, the epidemics (malaria, cholera, small-pox), malnutrition and starvation.

Causes:

- The need to feed a vast Army diverted foodstuffs.
- The famine got aggravated by gross mismanagement & deliberate profiteering; rationing methods were belated & were confined to big cities. Relief measures were belated and inadequate too.
- Import of rice from Burma & South-East Asia stopped
- Series of crop failure in Bengal since 1938

### Strachey Commission-1880

<p><b>Government of Lytton appointed a commission to formulate general principles &amp; suggest preventive measures.</b></p>	<p><b>Recommendations:</b></p>	<p><b>Employment on works must be offered before the physical efficiency of applicants had been impaired by privation. Wages should be adjusted from time to time to provide sufficient food for laborer's support.</b></p>
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**It should be the duty of the state to provide gratuitous relief to the impotent poor & listed the category of persons entitled to receive it.**

**The relief could take the form of supply of raw grains or money or cooked food.**

**Supply of food in distressed areas should be carefully watched. However government must trust private trade in supply & distribution of food & prohibit export of grains necessary.**

**It made suggestions regarding suspensions & remissions of land revenue & rents.**

**The cost of famine relief should be borne by the provincial governments. However, central assistance to be made wherever necessary.**

**During excessive drought, facilities should be provided for migration of cattle to grassy forest areas.**

**Government accepted in general the Commission's recommendations & steps were taken to find new resources for the creation of a Famine Fund.**

**1883- provisional Famine Code was formulated which formed a guide & basis for the various Provincial Famine Codes which were subsequently formulated.**

**It prescribed the necessary precautions in ordinary times, gave instructions to be followed when a relief campaign seemed imminent.**

**It also prescribed the duties of all concerned when famine actually began.**

**1896-97: The great famine affected almost every province.**

**Lyall Commission was set up & its views were similar to its predecessors.**

**1899-1900: The famine affected 28 million.**

**The authorities refused to open relief works during the early stages & when they opened, the system broke down completely.**

## MacDonnell Commission

- Lord Curzon appointed the commission under Sir Anthony MacDonnell.

The commission emphasized the benefits of a policy of "moral strategy", early distribution of advances for purchase of seed & cattle & sinking of temporary wells.

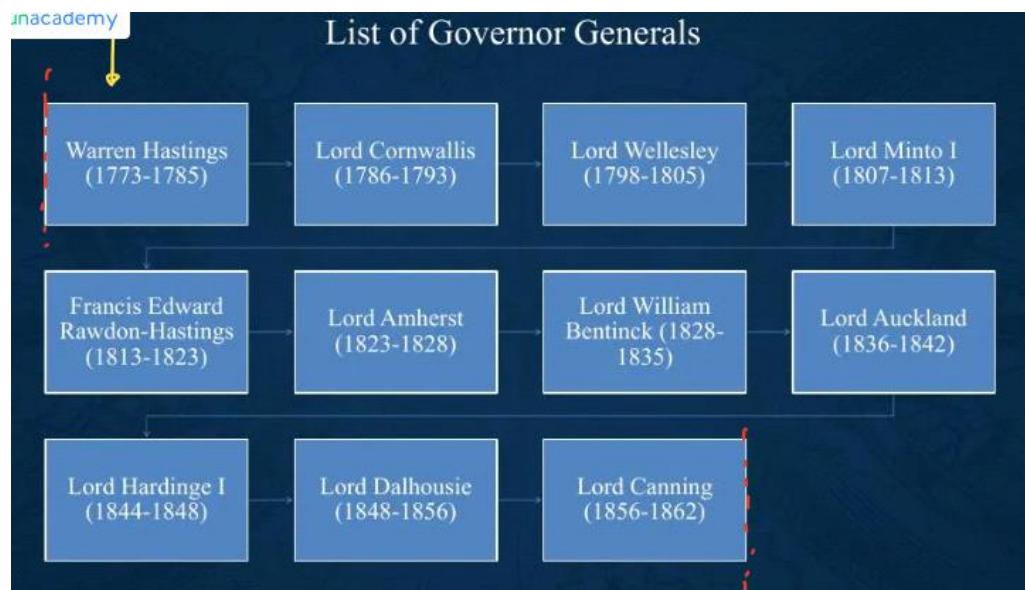
Appointment of Famine Commissioner in a province where relief operation were expected to be extensive.

Enlistment of non-official assistance on a large scale & preference in particular circumstances of village works to the large public works.

Better transport facilities, opening of agricultural banks, improvement of irrigation facilities & vigorous measures to foster improved methods of agriculture.

Most of the recommendations of the Commission were accepted & Curzon took measures to prevent & combat famine.

### List of Governor Generals



# L9 Philosophy, Education, Institution

04 August 2024 06:20 PM

## PHILOSOPHY OF RULE

1765-1812	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clivian era</li><li>• Hands off policy, exploit but no need to intervene or change anything</li><li>• The Structure are not meant for exploitation -&gt; long term inefficient</li></ul>
1772-1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hasting era</li><li>• Orientalism, Orientalist (hasting, William Jones, Coulebrollee)</li><li>• Masking Colonialism behind the old institution of the Indian Subcontinent</li><li>• Revive old Mughal institution which had fell to disuse and add element which allowed British to exploit and rule</li><li>• The way to avoid rebellion and any form of response from Indian was to not change anything fundamentally.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prevention of rebellions through masking</li><li>• They showed great interest in Indian History and culture</li></ul></li><li>• Problem : Still inefficient way of exploitation</li></ul>
1813-1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Utilitarian "greatest good of greater number"</li><li>• Jeremy Bentham : Benthamite Utilitarianism</li><li>• In order to rule in the most efficient and effective way, admin and exploitative system need to be changed for British interest.</li><li>• Impulse for Anglicization of system -&gt; English element or English model.</li><li>• Fundamental Change the structure to do greatest good of Britishers</li><li>• In Doctrinarian : ideological conversion -&gt; Through western education and thoughts</li><li>• Strata of Indians who think , eat, sleep and act like Britishers -&gt; to justify and protect the colonisation via concept of British benevolence.</li><li>• Also sourced the seed to nationalist</li></ul>

unacademy	Orientalists	Utilitarians
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respect and revive traditional knowledge to rule without fundamentally changing anything.</li> <li>Moving colonialism behind old system</li> <li>Prevent rebellion via no fundamental change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use English education &amp; new admin system to effectively exploit the Indian sub.</li> <li>Produce indoctrinated Middle class intellectuals who justify colonialism</li> <li>Prevent rebellion via Anglicized India.</li> </ul>

### EDUCATION POLICY

- Along with pragmatism that demanded continuation of existing systems, there was also a respect for traditional Indian culture that expressed itself in Warren Hastings.
- It meant, an attempt to learn about Indian culture through a study of scriptures in Sanskrit and Persian languages, and to use that knowledge in matters of governance.

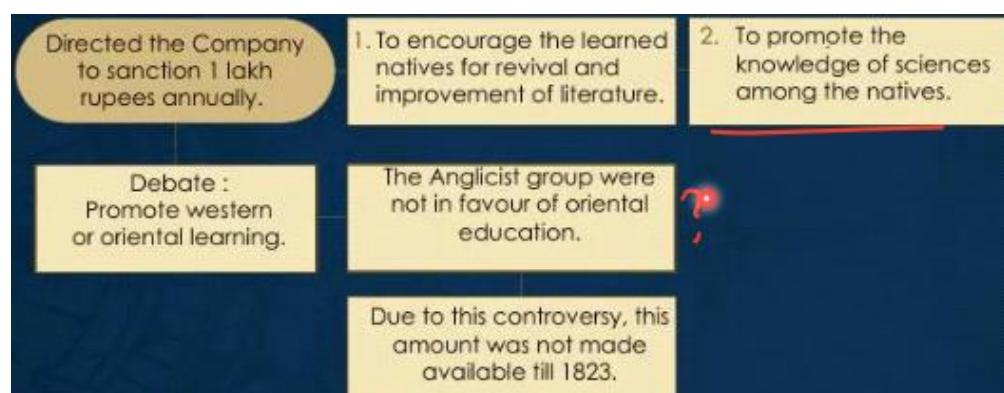
1772-1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orientalist influence on the administration</li> <li>Revive or established institution which are traditional education based e.g. Sanskrit college, Calcutta Madrasa</li> <li>We teach them in their own language, in institution which are their own.</li> </ul> <p><del>The Calcutta Madrasah established by Warren Hastings in 1781 for the study of Muslim law and related subjects.</del></p>	<p><b>The Sanskrit College was established by Jonathan Duncan, the resident, at Benaras in 1791 for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.</b></p>
	<p><b>Fort William College was set up by Wellesley in 1800 for training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emphasis is on Hindu Law, Muslim law .</li> <li>Innovate to create something called Hindu Law, by translating texts</li> <li>Sharia law made rigid via codification</li> </ul> <p><b>Opposed by Missionaries : Asked for English Education</b></p>	<p><b>The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by the William Jones on 15 January 1784 in a meeting presided over by Justice Robert Chambers in Calcutta, the then-capital of the Presidency of Fort William.</b></p>

## Efforts of Anglicists

- English education was introduced in India in the eighteenth century through the charity schools run in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay for the education of the European and Anglo-Indian children.
  - The Company supported these schools in various ways, but did not take any direct responsibility for the education of the indigenous population until 1813.
- English education was introduced initially through charity schools in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in the 18th century.
- The missionaries functioned from the Danish station at Madras, Srirampur (near Calcutta) with Anglicist support.
- The missionaries established schools and translated Bible into local languages.

1813

- Literature Charter Act of 1813
- Civilizing Mission : 1 lakh rupees was allocated for the instruction or education of the native.
- Committee of general instruction
- Tussle b/w orientation and utilitarian



## The Controversy

- 1823 General Committee of Public Instruction was set up to look after development of education.
- Most of the members were orientalists – Expansion of traditional Indian languages.
- Anglicist faction : Expansion of modern studies Medium of Instruction
  - (a) English ?
  - (b) Vernacular ?
- Macaulay became the President of General Committee of Public Instruction in 1834 and advocated for western education.
- The Indian middle-class intelligentsia especially Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated for English education.
- Lord William Bentinck was also in favour of the Anglicists.
- The debate continued and ended in the famous Macaulay's minute.

- Macaulay Minute changes Orientation

- He compares superiority of western Civilisation.

## Lord Macaulay's Minute



"I have never found one among them who could deny that a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia. The intrinsic superiority of the Western literature is indeed fully admitted by those members of the committee who support the oriental plan of education."

Advocated education to a small section of upper and middle classes (downward filtration theory).

- English Education -> Make the native think, act and cloth like an English
- English Goods -> Indian Market

**1835-1900**

- **Macaulay : Downward filtration Theory**
- We will not teach English Education to everyone, only Strata of class will be taught
- Lower group don't have economy to buy English goods.

### Progress 1835-1900

- A great upsurge in the activities of the missionaries who did pioneer work in quite a few fields of modern education;
- Establishment of medical, engineering & law colleges, which marked a beginning in professional education;
- 1835: Elphinstone College and the Calcutta Medical College were established.
- Official sanction accorded to education of girls (Lord Dalhousie, in fact, offered open support of the government).

- Educational Dispatch of 1854 was also called Wood's Dispatch (after Sir Charles Wood, the then President of Board of Control, who became the 1st Secretary of State for India).
- He sent a dispatch to Lord Dalhousie, which specified the nature, scope, method of imparting education to the natives.
- It modified the earlier radical- Anglicist approach adopted by Macaulay in his minute related to education.
- It was considered as the 'Magna Carta of English Education' in India (formed a landmark in the history of modern education in India).

**Commissions**

WOHURA SADHARSAR  
Woods Hunter Raleigh Saddler Hartog Sargent

**Woods  
Dispatch**

- Reject Downward Filtration
- Primary Secondary (vernacular) + Higher Education (Only English)

### Wood's Despatch

- It rejected the 'filtration theory' & laid stress on mass education & improvement of vernaculars, favored secularism in Education.
- Traditional education should not be ignored.
- Regularize education system from the primary to the university levels.
- To support traditional education a system of grant-in-aid was introduced.
- Modern education should be imparted in English but vernacular language should not be ignored.
- English to be medium of learning only in Higher Education.
- Primary & Secondary education should be in vernacular language.
- 1855: Creation of Education Departments in the provinces of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, N.W. Provinces & Punjab;
- 1897: Organization of Indian Education Service to cover the senior most posts.
- Establishment of universities of Calcutta (Jan 1857), Bombay (Jul 1857), Madras (Sep 1857), Punjab (1882) & Allahabad (1887).

### Hunter Commissions 1882

- Private Schools
- Vocational and university Education
- Local Bodies control primary level

Lord Ripon appointed Hunter Commission under the chairmanship of Sir WW Hunter (remarks confined to secondary & primary education).	To review the working of Charles Wood's Despatch.	It recommended that local bodies should be entrusted with the management of primary schools.	Also said that government should maintain only a few schools & colleges; others to be left to private hands.
Secondary education should have 2 divisions— literary—leading up to university & vocational—for commercial careers.	Took notice of lack of female education	Lesser government control over universities	

### Raleigh Commissions 1902

- Appointment needs govt approval
- Universities lose out to the Colonial govt power

Lord Curzon appointed a Universities Commission under Thomas Raleigh (Law member of the Viceroy's Executive Council) in 1902 & based on his recommendations, Indian Universities Act of 1904 was passed.	1910: A separate department of Education was established at the Centre.	It enabled the universities to assume teaching functions (hitherto they were mainly examining bodies), periodic inspection of institutions, speedier transaction of business, strict conditions for affiliation, etc.
Appointment of lecturers, professors, the government's approval also became mandatory.	Senate fellows to be minimum 50 & maximum 100.	Government could veto regulations passed by the senate. Universities losing their power

### Saddler

- 10+2+3 System, 3 years of Degree Course
- Reduce number of student in universities

- It was appointed by Lord Chelmsford to review the working of Calcutta University.
- It included 2 Indians: Sir Ashutosh Mukherji & Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed.
- Main recommendations:
- School education is of 12 years.
- Secondary education to be controlled by a Board of Secondary education & duration of degree course will be 3 years.

	<p><u>This is done to ensure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prepare students for university stage;</li> <li>• relieve universities of a large number of below university standard students;</li> <li>• provide collegiate education to those not planning to go through university stage.</li> <li>• Development:</li> <li>• 7 new universities were opened (Total 12 now) at Banaras, Mysore, Patna, Aligarh, Dhaka, Lucknow &amp; Osmania.</li> <li>• Kashi Vidyapeeth &amp; Jamia Millia Islamia were established.</li> <li>• University course divided into pass course &amp; honours degree.</li> </ul>						
Hartog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on vocational for no deserving Students</li> <li>• Education quality should be good</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>An increase in number of schools &amp; colleges had led to deterioration of education standards.</td><td>Recommendations:</td><td>The policy of consolidation &amp; improvement of primary education.</td></tr> <tr> <td>A selective system of admission to universities &amp; diversified courses leading to industrial &amp; commercial careers.</td><td>Improvements in Universities.</td><td>Only deserving students should go in for high school &amp; intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after VIII standard.</td></tr> </table>	An increase in number of schools & colleges had led to deterioration of education standards.	Recommendations:	The policy of consolidation & improvement of primary education.	A selective system of admission to universities & diversified courses leading to industrial & commercial careers.	Improvements in Universities.	Only deserving students should go in for high school & intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after VIII standard.
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A selective system of admission to universities & diversified courses leading to industrial & commercial careers.	Improvements in Universities.	Only deserving students should go in for high school & intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after VIII standard.					
Sargent 1944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most Optimistic Commission</li> <li>• Universal Education bw 6-11</li> <li>• No Intermediate course</li> <li>• 2 levels = Academic+ Industrial</li> </ul> <p><u>Sargent Plan of Education (1944)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also known as the National Scheme for Education.</li> <li>• Objective: To create in India in a period of not less than 40 years, the same standard of educational attainments as had already been admitted in England.</li> </ul> <p>It envisaged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of elementary schools &amp; high school.</li> <li>• Universal &amp; compulsory education for all children between the ages of 6 – 11.</li> <li>• High schools of 2 types :</li> <li>• Academic</li> <li>• Technical &amp; Vocational</li> <li>• Intermediate courses were to be abolished.</li> </ul>						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both in Britain &amp; in India, the administration &amp; management of science, technical &amp; engineering education was undertaken by officers from the Royal Engineers &amp; the Indian Army equivalent, (commonly referred to as sapper officers).</li> <li>• This trend in civil/military relationships continued with the establishment of the <u>Royal Indian Engineering College</u> (also known as <u>Cooper's Hill College</u>) in 1870, specifically to train civil engineers in England for duties with the <u>Indian PWD</u>.</li> <li>• Indian Public Works Department, although technically a civilian organisation, relied on military engineers until 1947 &amp; after.</li> </ul>						

## EIC INSTITUTION

Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apparatus of consolidating colonial rule and colonialism</li> <li>Army, ICS, Police, Judiciary, Railways, Telegraph, Postal System</li> </ul>						
ARMY	<p>1) Royal army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EIC Commissioned or leased a regiment from the Royal Army / queens Army, Report to the commander and chief of Royal British Army, Ex : 1 officer, 100 soldier</li> <li>Salary of Employees are decided and paid by Parliament/Crown (Standard Salary)</li> </ul> <p>2) Private Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European forces           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Salary + Allowance + Special pay</li> <li>Commander in Chief (kings Officer) in India</li> </ul> </li> <li>Indian Regiments           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paid by EIC + Least pay</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="background-color: #e0e0ff; padding: 10px;">     Pre 1857     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Army played an important role in the expansion of the British in the Indian subcontinent.</li> <li>However, the Company leased the King's Royal Army to fight in the subcontinent, and this created conflict in the relationship between the army officers and the civilian authorities of the Company.</li> <li>This also meant that there was an attempt to raise a permanent Company's army in India.</li> </ul> </p>						
Indian Civil Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Backbone of Colonial System in India</li> <li>EIC Problem -&gt; Very corrupted Officers,           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private trading, Taking gifts, salaries, bribes</li> </ul> </li> <li>Cornwallis -&gt; Mandate to Systematize the admin           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Covenanted : EIC officer not allowed to act as private trader</li> <li>Non Covenanted service :</li> </ul> </li> <li>Indian Civil Service           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good Pay, timely Promotion, Hierarchy</li> <li>No private banking, no gifts, no Bribes, No tittles</li> </ul> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>ICS</td> <td>IAS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IPS</td> <td>IFS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IPoS</td> <td>IPS</td> </tr> </table> </li> <li>No Indian allowed in Superior services - Covenanted position</li> <li>Selected and Nominated by Court of Directors, Nepotism</li> <li>1853 : Open Competition was proposed (3 steps exam in London)</li> <li>1922 : Simultaneous exam held in India (Islington Commission)</li> </ul>	ICS	IAS	IPS	IFS	IPoS	IPS
ICS	IAS						
IPS	IFS						
IPoS	IPS						

- Cornwallis was the first to bring into existence and organize the civil services. He tried to check corruption through raising the salary, strict enforcement of rules against private trade, debarring civil servants from taking present and bribes, and enforcing promotions through seniority.
- Civil Services was “a patronage bureaucracy”; with nomination as the method of recruitment by the members of the Court of Directors.
- Indians were excluded by the service, where salary was £500 or more.
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- The Charter Act of 1853 introduced the principle of open competition.
- (law)
- In 1870, a ‘Statutory Civil Service’ was established, where Indians could be nominated to a few positions reserved for the European covenanted civil servants.
  - The Government of India Act of 1919 provided for a separate recruitment examination to the ICS to be held in India.
  - For the first time, in 1922, simultaneous examination of ICS is held in Allahabad and London.

#### AIL

Aitchison	23, no simultaneous exam UPSC, SPSC, SSC
Islington	Simultaneous exam
Lee	50:50 Indian UPSC

### Aitchison Committee on Public Services (1886)

- Set up by Dufferin

?

- Exam to be held only in England.

- Recommendations of the committee - Dropping of the terms 'covenanted' and 'uncovenanted'.

- Classification of the Civil Service into Imperial Indian Civil Service (examination in England), Provincial Civil Service (examination in India) and Subordinate Civil Service (examination in India).

SPSC

SSB

- Raising the age limit to 23.

### Washington Commission (1912)

- Recommended simultaneous exam

### Lee Commission (1924)

- The recruitments for the transferred fields, like education and civil medical service, to be made by provincial governments.

- Direct recruitment to ICS on basis of 50:50 parity between the Europeans and the Indians to be reached in 15 years.

- A Public Service Commission to be immediately established (as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919).

## POLICE

- Correlation bw Trade and Law & Order
- Pre 1765 Urban (Kotwal), Rural (Faujdar)

- Post 1765

- Magistrate -> Centre of Controlling criminal justice

- Daroga : grass root level police duties, mostly Indian (Corrupted)

The British inherited the Mughal structure, and did not change it initially. However, crime rates began spiralling out, which impacted the trade and commercial interest of the British.

- Until 1781, the Faujdari system was replaced by English Magistrates. Under this system, the Zamindars were subservient to the magistrates and retained their police duties.

- In 1793, Cornwallis divided the districts into thanas, each placed under a Daroga.

- He was to be appointed and supervised by the magistrates. However, a daroga-zamindar nexus emerged.

- The Daroga system was extended to Madras in 1802.

- Due to overexploitation, the Daroga system was formally abolished in 1812.

- Supervision of the village police was vested in the Collector, who was now responsible for revenue, police, and magisterial functions at the same time in 1843.

- Post 1843

- Charles Naiper model : based on Irish Constability

- Para military : Quasi Military police

- Inspector general of Police

- Armed police ( IG -> DIG -> SSP -> SP -> DSP )
- Unarmed police

#### Para-military Model ↙

- First experimented in Sindh by Sir Charles Napier in 1843, it was based on the Royal Irish Constabulary, which suited to the colonial conditions.
- Under it, the police were divided into unarmed and armed division. It had a quasi-military characteristic.
- The Police Commission appointed in 1860 crystallized this system under the Indian Police Act of 1861. This structure remained unchanged for the next century of British rule.

#### JUDICIARY

Pre 1765

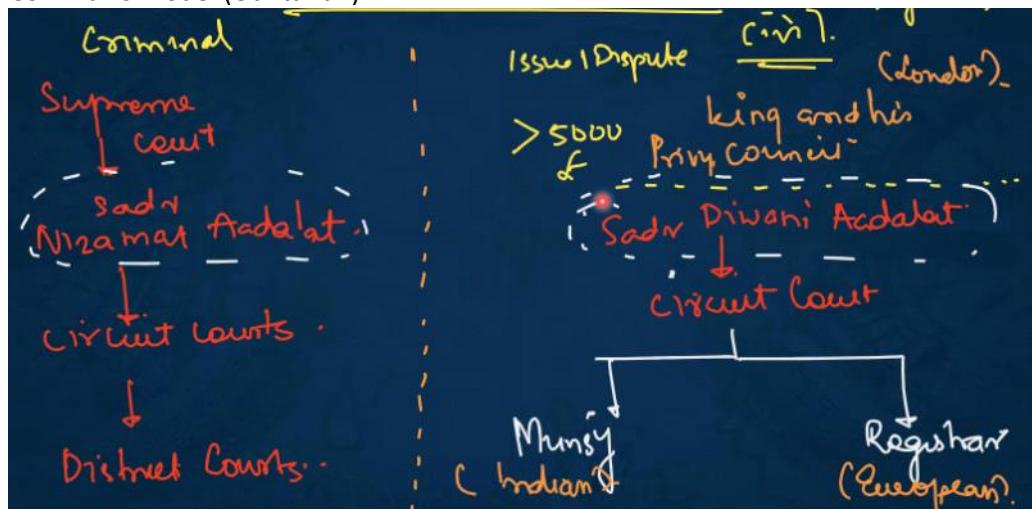
- Urban (Qazi or kotwals Adalat)
- Rural (Faujdari Adalat)
- No Consistency, System based on Individual Decision

- Hastings Model (Orientalist)

Nizamat Adalat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sadr Nizamat Adalat (Supreme Court)</li> <li>• Criminal Cases</li> <li>• Justice will be given with given in consultancy with religion intermediary law</li> <li>• 1 European officer</li> </ul>
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Diwani Adalat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sadr Diwani Adalat</li> <li>• Civil cases</li> <li>• 1 Collector + 1 Pandit + 1 Qazi</li> </ul>
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- Cornwallis Model (Utilitarian)



## Reforms under William Bentinck (1828-33)

- The four Circuit Courts were abolished and its powers were transferred again to the Collector.
- Sadar Diwani Adalat and a Sadar Nizamat Adalat were set up at Allahabad.
- English replaced Persian in the Supreme Court.
- The lower courts could adopt either Persian or vernacular language.
- 1833 - Law Commission under Macaulay was set up.
- Civil Procedure Code (1859), an Indian Penal Code (1860) and a Criminal Procedure Code (1861) were prepared.

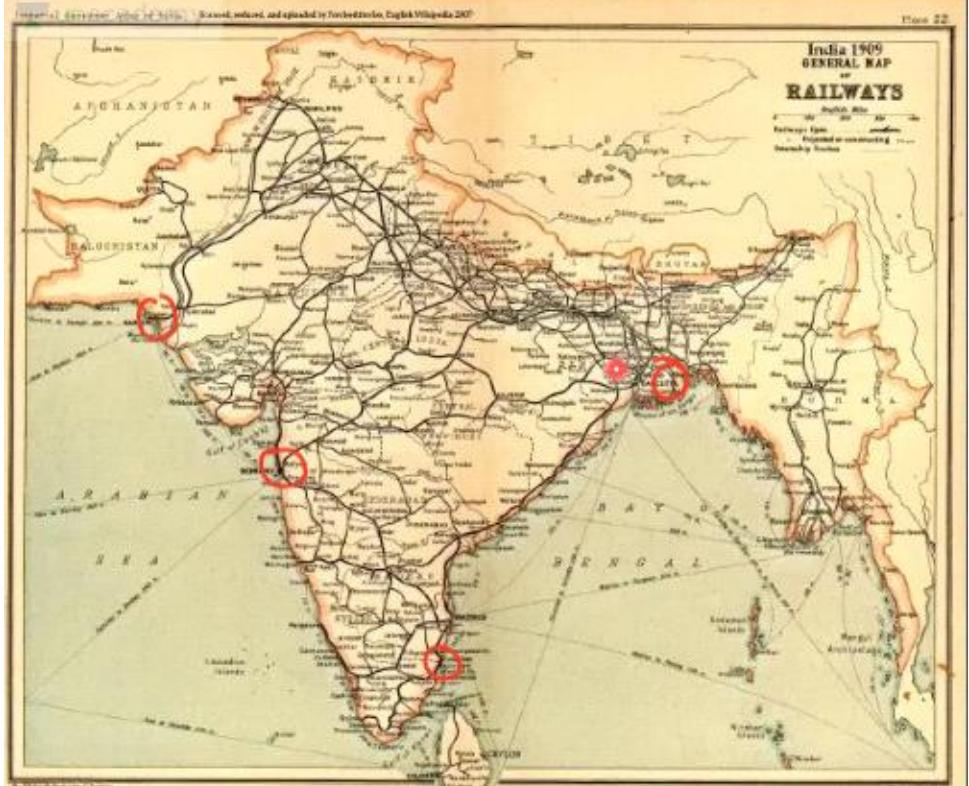
• 1865: The Supreme Court & the Sadar Adalats were merged into 3 High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.

- 1935: The Government of India Act provided for a Federal Court (set up in 1937) which could settle disputes between governments & could hear limited appeals from the High Courts.

# L10 Railways, Constitutional History

04 August 2024 08:44 PM

## RAILWAYS

1772-1830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• While British were experimenting on Institution of rule</li><li>• British Needed two things<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quick Movement of resources</li><li>• Penetration into the rural countryside (Difficult terrain)</li><li>• For Economic + Military need</li></ul></li><li>• British Introduced Railways<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Initially, confined to bullock-cart, camel &amp; packhorse.</li><li>• They introduced steamships on the rivers and set about improving the roads. Work on the Grand Trunk Road began in 1839 &amp; completed by the 1850's.</li><li>• The earliest suggestion to build a railway in India was made in Madras in 1831. But the wagons of this railway were to be drawn by horses.</li><li>• Construction of steam-driven railways in India was 1st proposed in 1834 in England.</li><li>• It was given strong political support by England's railway promoters, financiers, mercantile houses trading with India, &amp; textile manufacturers.</li><li>• It was decided that Indian railways were to be constructed &amp; operated by private companies who were guaranteed a minimum of 5% return on their capital by GoI.</li></ul></li></ul>
GIPR	<p>Who should Invest ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Private : GIPR Great Indian Peninsula railways</li></ul> 

First railway line running from Bombay to Thana was opened to traffic in 1853.

- Dalhousie proposed a network of 4 main trunk lines which would link the interior of country with big ports and inter-connect the different parts of the country.

- By the end of 1869 more than 4,000 miles of railways had been built by the guaranteed companies; but this system proved very costly & slow, & Government of India decided to build new railways as state enterprises

After 1880, railways were built through private enterprise as well as state agency.

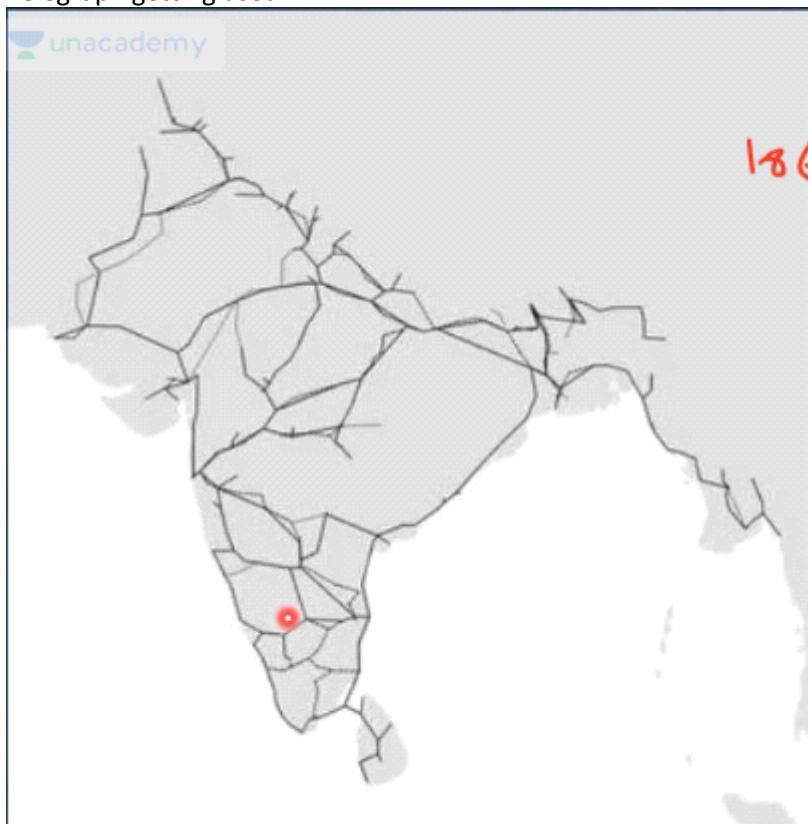
- By 1905, nearly 28,000 miles of railways had been built.
- Primary consideration was to link India's raw material producing areas in the interior with the ports of export.

Telegraph

- 1853 : The First telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra was opened.
- Dalhousie introduced postage stamps. Previously cash payment had to be made when a letter was posted.
- The Post & Telegraph Department was also established in the same year.
- He also cut down postal rates & charged a uniform rate of 1/2 an anna for a letter all over the land.
- Before his reforms, the postage on a letter depended on the distance it was to travel.

### Communication

- Station Connected through power line to send messages using Morse Code
- Telegraph getting used



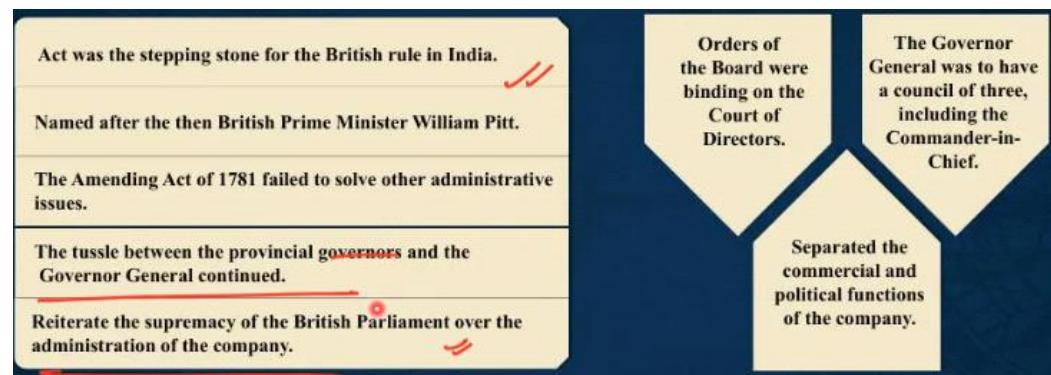
- Postal getting used for internal communication

### Nationalism

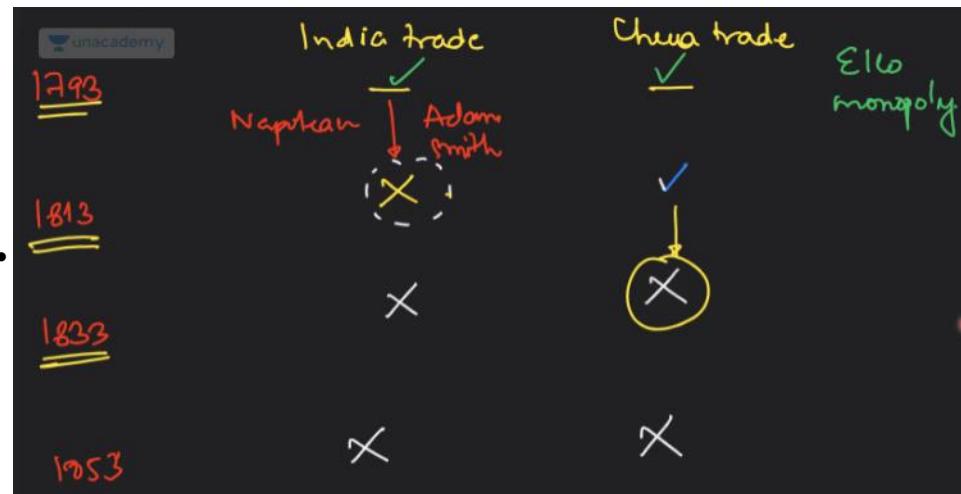
- Unintentional Consequences -> Rise of Nationalism
- Information will flow quickly -> the misdeeds of the British also be known quickly
- Railway bring
  - Brings different corners together (Serves British)
  - Creates geographical unity and a new idea of what British India geography looks like

## CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY (1773-1854)

1765-1772	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clive produces           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Famines : 1/3 rd Bengal population died</li> <li>EIC Bankrupt : crores for revenue fiscal crisis</li> </ul> </li> <li>Court of Director : Gov of Bengal + Bombay + Madras</li> <li>All are independent and equal</li> <li>British Parliament bring concern about the way court of directors are managing</li> </ul>
1773	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulating Act -&gt;</li> <li>Top COD Court of Director (Commercial + Admin + Strategic + Political)</li> <li>Renamed Governor General of Bengal (Warren Hastings) + 4           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subordinate governor of Madras and Bombay (Legislative Centralization first step)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Supreme court in Calcutta</li> <li>73GGB+4SCLC</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; background-color: #002060; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <p>Regulating Act of 1773</p> <p>The diagram illustrates the Regulating Act of 1773 with five boxes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor-General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him. The first such Governor-General was Lord Warren Hastings.</li> <li>It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor-general of Bengal, unlike earlier, when the three presidencies were independent of one another.</li> <li>It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774) comprising one chief justice and three other judges.</li> <li>It prohibited the servants of the Company from engaging in any private trade or accepting presents or bribes from the 'natives.'</li> <li>It strengthened the control of the British Government over the Company by requiring the Court of Directors (governing body of the Company) to report on its revenue, civil, and military affairs in India.</li> </ul> </div>
1781	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1781 Amendment Act</li> <li>Supreme Court (Chief justice) vs Goc general of Bengal Power           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>over EIC Officer</li> </ul> </li> <li>Changed Directive that : EIC answerability to Gov General of Bengal</li> </ul>
1784	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pitt India Act</li> <li>COD -&gt;           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BOC Board of Director ( Admin, Political, Strategic ) : All parliamentary member</li> <li>COD Court of Director ( Commercial (trading) )               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gov General of Bengal + 3 (removed 1 to reduce conflict)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>84 BOC COD GGB +3</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Different bodies for commercial and political functions (double government).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Court of Directors: Dealt with commercial affairs.</li> <li>Board of Control: <i>(+ or -)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consisted of a chancellor of exchequer, a secretary of state and four members of the Privy Council.</li> <li>Dealt with civil, military, political affairs and revenues.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Act was the stepping stone for the British rule in India.</p> <p style="color: red;">//</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Orders of the Board were binding on the</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The Governor General was to have a council of three,</p> </div> </div>



<p><b>1793</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Adam Smith : Questioning the Monopolies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questions need for government control over trade (Free Trade)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Charter was reviewed for the first time since 1615</li> <li>• <b>Charter Act</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept of 20 years renewal of charter</li> <li>• British Parliament greed increased</li> <li>• After Paying everything, EIC should transfer 5 lakh pounds to the Parliament annually</li> <li>• Appointment of the office now needed Royal Approval</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Charter Act (1793)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">deepakdc1910@gmail.com 9039614844</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; background-color: #f0f0f0;"> <p><b>The Act renewed the Company's commercial privileges for next 20 years.</b> <i>(C 1st)</i></p> <p><b>The Company, after paying the necessary expenses, interest, dividends, salaries, etc., from the Indian revenues, was to pay 5 lakh pounds annually to the British government.</b></p> <p><b>The royal approval was mandated for the appointment of the governor-general, the governors, and the commander-in-chief.</b></p> <p><b>Senior officials of the Company were debarred from leaving India without permission—doing so was treated as resignation.</b></p> <p><b>The Company was empowered to give licences to individuals as well as the Company's employees to trade in India. The licences, known as 'privilege' or 'country trade', paved the way for shipments of opium to China.</b></p> <p><b>The revenue administration was separated from the judiciary functions and this led to disappearing of the Maal Adalats.</b></p> <p><b>The Home Government members were to be paid out of Indian revenues which continued up to 1919.</b></p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased Parliamentary interference           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 lakh pound payment</li> <li>• Royal approval</li> <li>• BOC salaries from Indian Revenue</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Company can employ Indian trader as contractor</li> <li>• British Officers cannot leave India without Permission</li> <li>• 93 5L RoA CoTRA</li> </ul> <p><b>1806-1815</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1806-1815 Napoleonic Wars expanding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trader in England faced backlash of Napoleonic wars, Free trade lobby to become very vocal</li> <li>• Why EIC has monopoly ?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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1813

• Charter Act 1813

- 20 years quoted for China Monopoly, India monopoly lost
- 1 Lakh for education
- Dividend increased from 5% to 10.5%
- Missionaries were allowed for preach and covert
- The bills made by Govt of Bombay, Madras, Bengal have to be tabled in front of British Parliament to make into a law  
So British Parliaments assent is needed for Law

A sum of one lakh rupees was to be set aside for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India, every year. (This was an important statement from the point of State's responsibility for education.)

The regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament. The constitutional position of the British territories in India was thus explicitly defined for the first time.

Separate accounts were to be kept regarding commercial transactions and territorial revenues. The power of superintendence and direction of the Board of Control was not only defined but also enlarged considerably.

Christian missionaries were also permitted to come to India and preach their religion.

### The Charter Act (1813)

In England, the business interests were pressing for an end to the Company's monopoly over trade in India because of Napoleon by which the European ports were closed for Britain. The 1813 Act sought to redress these grievances—

The Company's monopoly over trade in India ended, but the Company retained the trade with China and the trade in tea.

The Company's shareholders were given a 10.5 per cent dividend on the revenue of India.

The Company was to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 years more, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Crown. (Thus, the constitutional position of the British territories in India was defined explicitly for the first time.)

Powers of the Board of Control were further enlarged.

1833

## The Charter Act (1833)

The lease of 20 years to the Company was further extended. Territories of India were to be governed in the name of the Crown.

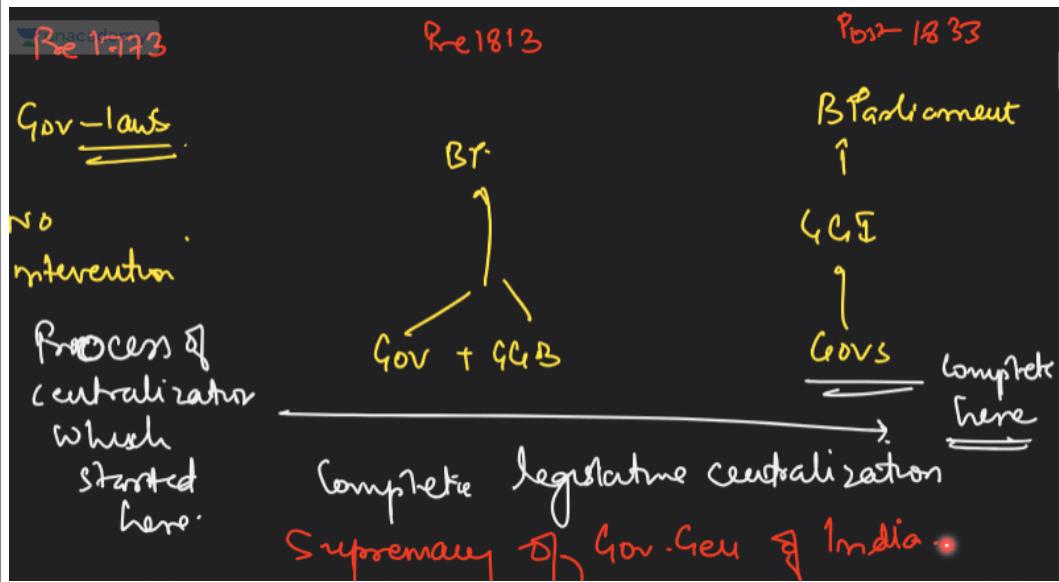
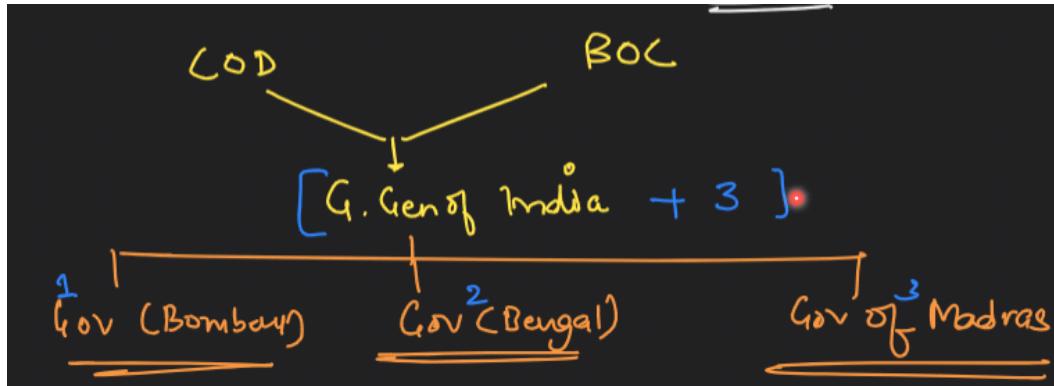
Governor General of Bengal was designated as Governor General of India

The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.

All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted. Thus, the way was paved for the wholesale European colonisation of India.

In India, a financial, legislative and administrative centralisation of the government was envisaged: The governor-general was given the power to superintend, control and direct all civil and military affairs of the Company.

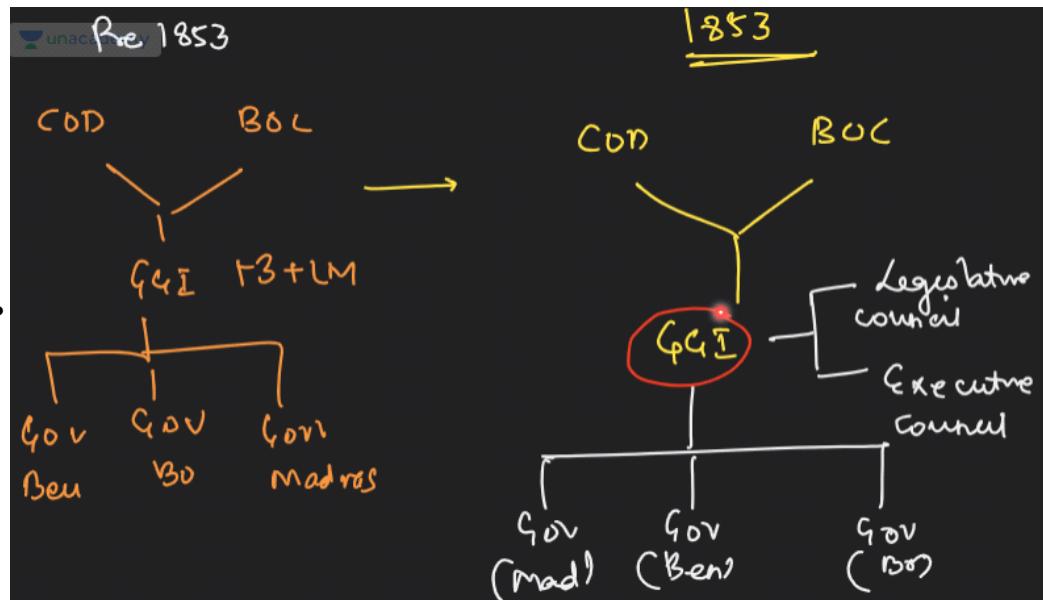
Bengal, Madras, Bombay and all other territories were placed under complete control of the governor-general.



33 ChinaX GGI LM LCCM

1853

- 20 years clause was gone
- Charter Act of 1853
  - Open Competitive in ICS
  - Legislative Council, Executive council added with GGI for decision making.



The Charter Act of 1853	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company was to continue possession of territories unless the Parliament provided otherwise.</li> <li>• The strength of the Court of Directors was reduced to 18.</li> <li>• The Company's patronage over the <u>services</u> was dissolved—the services were now thrown open to a competitive examination.</li> <li>• The law member became the full member of the governor-general's executive council.</li> <li>• The separation of the executive and legislative functions of the Government of British India progressed with the inclusion of six additional members for legislative purposes.</li> <li>• Local representation was introduced in the Indian</li> </ul> <p>• 53 Open LC EC</p>	<span style="color: red;">204:</span>

73 GGB + 4 LC SC	1773, Governor General Bengal, 4 Legislative Centralization, Supreme Court
84 GGB + 3 BOC COD	1784, Governor General Bengal, 3, Board of Control, Court of Director
93 5LP ROA COTRA	1793, 5 lakh Pound charge, Royal Approval Appointment, Country trader contract
13 INDIA X BPRA CM 1LE	1813, Indian Monopoly gone, British Parliament Approval, Christian missionaries, 1 lakh education
33 CHINA X GGI LC Com	1813, China Monopoly gone, Governor General of India, Legislative Centralisation complete
53 Open LC EC	1853, Open (20 year closed), Legislative Council, Executive council

# L11 Socio Religious Reform

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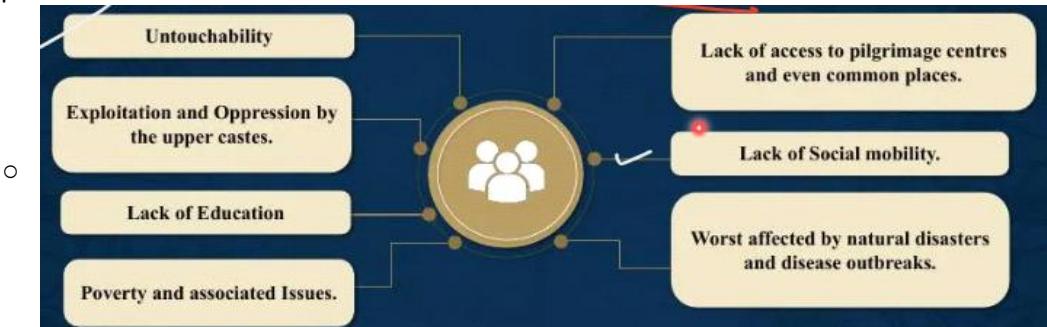
- Q) Why did the socio religious reform movement happen
- Q) Why did the British get themselves involved in Indian Subcontinent social changes

## British ideology (Moral Justification)

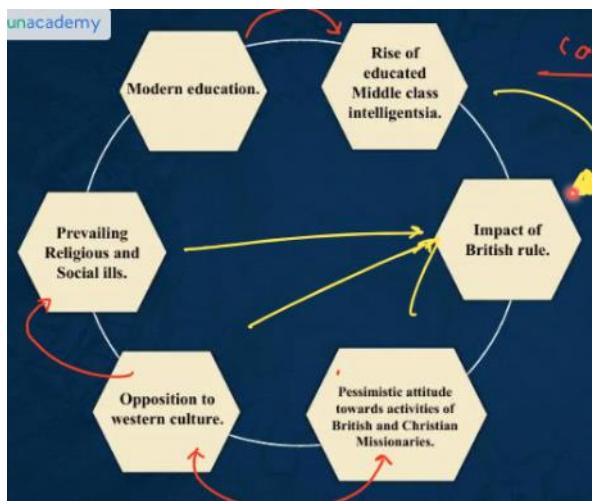
- White man's burden
- Orient (Sia) is not civilised, not modern
- Civilized the inferior civilization / Savages

## How orient are inferior tha British ?

- Following are the Indicators:
- Women and their status, Better the status, more superior you are.
  - We have various issue
  - Education, Gender Inequality, Superstition, Sati, Widows, Child marriage, Female Infanticides, Dowry
- Depressed class issues

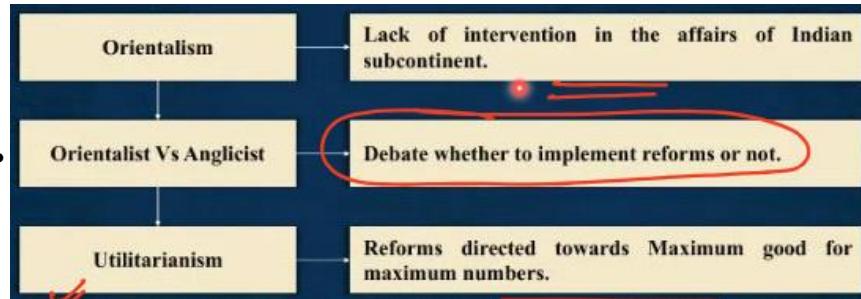


- British showed us mirror -> Response of the Indian towards this image -> our response -> lead to social reforms movements
- Educators -> Middle class intellectuals -> English Educated Indians-> Recognize Evils -> Responded
- 1765 - 1800 ; No response -> No response or no entry into social (Orientalist)
- 1820 onward : Utilitarian needed to show to the world that they are doing good
- Touched : Sati, Infanticide, Slavery
- Legislative Reform : Only to create An illusion of change, real change happen via reformists



**EARLY  
INTERVENTION**

- Legislative Reform,
- British lead reform
- Orientalist did not introduce any change
- Criticism from Christian missionaries and utilitarian

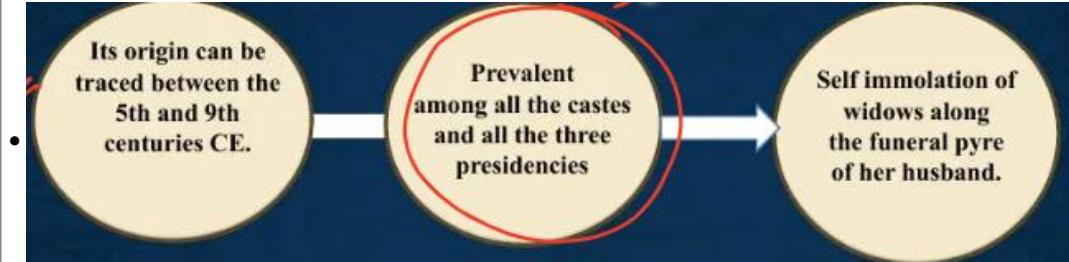


- Changing Government Policies
- Started in 1813 -> Orientalist started to change
- Touch and resolve issue if Socially Born,
- Religious born should remain as it is

**Infanticide**

- Killing female infants by starvation or poisoning.
- Efforts and Intervention
  - Jonathan Duncan tried to curb by persuasion and monetary compensation.
  - William Carey consulted the Hindu pundits and submitted a petition to immediately suppress the practice.
  - Law was enacted as Regulation VI of 1802.

**Sati**



- 16th century onwards - Indian rulers including Akbar, Jahangir, Guru Amardas, Maratha chief Ahalya-bai, the Peshwas, the King of Tanjore and the Portuguese in Goa tried to discourage this practice.
- In 1789, Brooke, the collector of Shahabad, disallowed an act of Sati.
- In 1795 - Colebrook (a judge and later the head of Sadar Diwani Adalat) tried to demonstrate that this practice was not in terms with the vedas.
- In 1797, the Midnapore District Magistrate stopped the burning of a child widow.
- In 1805, Wellesley conducted a court enquiry and found that Sati was widely practised and any measure to abolish it would create dissatisfaction.
- From 1818 onwards, Raja Ram Mohan Roy's campaign against sati began.
- In 1819 and 1821, two Judges of the Supreme Court pleaded for an immediate suppression of Sati.

# Legislation Against Sati

❖ Encouraged by the Court of Directors, this practice was banned by Bentinck in 1829.

❖ The Regulation XVII states the following:

**01** This practice is revolting to the feelings of human nature.

**02** Illegal and punishable by criminal courts.

**03** All the government servants and zamindars are accountable.

## Slavery

- 1813-1833 Slave trade abolished
- 1843 : No idea what to abolish

### Efforts and Intervention

Britain abolished slave trade in its dominions in 1820.

Wilberforce helped in focusing public attention in Britain on the evils of slavery in India.

### Legislation

❖ The Charter Act of 1833 directed the Government to ameliorate the condition of slaves.

❖ The Government passed the Indian Slavery Act of 1843 which had the following provisions:

**01** Sale of person as a slave was banned.

**02** Buying or selling of slaves would be considered as offence and those involved will be booked under Indian penal code.

## THE REFORM MOVEMENT

- Indian Response to the British Criticism
- Two type
  - Reformist
  - Revivalists

## Type

### Reformist

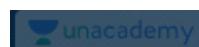
They argue that the social evils are intrinsic or inherent to the religion

### Revivalist

They argue that the social evils were distortion and addition to the original form of religion

	<p>Therefore need to reform religion and produce a new form of religious practise without these evils</p> <p>IOS 0.3 -&gt; IOS 0.4</p>	<p>Therefore revive the religion in original form by removing these social evils</p> <p>IOS 0.3 -&gt; IOS 0.1</p>
Raja Ram Mohan Roy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raja Ram Mohan from starting talk about social issues</li> <li>• Turn point was sati of his Bhabhi</li> <li>• Started Brahmo Samaj (Reformed form of Hinduism -&gt; Nirgun God)</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #1a237e; color: white; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Raja Ram Mohan Roy</h3> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Born on 22 May 1772 in Hooghly district, Bengal.</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Worked as a private banker and then in the East India company for nine years.</b></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>His father followed Chaitanya, his mother was a worshipper of divine female power.</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>In his early career, he understood the lopsided functioning of the colonial government.</b></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>His family was elite Persian Hindus.</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>In November 1830, he left for England.</b></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>He knew Sanskrit, Arabic, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.</b></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>In 1833, Roy died in England and the activities of the Samaj faded.</b></p> </div> </div> </div>	
	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Ideology and Contribution</h3> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <span style="font-size: 2em;">↓</span> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Religious Contribution</b></p> <p><b>He substituted scriptures for the priests as sources of proper knowledge.</b></p> <p><b>Translated the Vedas and 5 Upanishads into Bengali &amp; English.</b></p> <p><b>Attacked the rigidities of the caste system.</b></p> <p><b>Rejected the missionary claims to superiority of Christianity.</b></p> <p><b>In 1817, he supported David Hare to set up Hindu College.</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Monotheism and anti-idolatry of Islam.</b></p> <p><b>Sufism.</b></p> <p><b>Ethical teachings of Christianity</b></p> <p><b>Liberal and rational doctrines of the West.</b></p> </div> </div>	
	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Literary Contribution</h3> <div style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 0;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1805: Tuhfat-ul Muwahhidin analyses various religions in the light of reason and social comfort.</li> <li>• 1809: Wrote Gift to Monotheists.</li> <li>• 1821 – Established first bilingual Brahmanical Magazine to express his opinions.</li> <li>• Sambad Kaumudi was a Bengali weekly, pro reformist.</li> </ul> </div>	

1817	1822	1825	1830
Setup Hindu College in Calcutta along with David Hare.	Founded the Anglo-Hindu School.	Founded Vedanta College at Calcutta, where he introduced Mechanics and Voltaire's Philosophy.	He helped Alexander Duff to establish the Scottish Church College.



## Atmiya Sabha

Founded in 1815, 'Atmiya Sabha' means friendly association.

First attempt to establish an organizational base.

It was a private informal society, which functioned at his residence.

Members recited Hindu scriptures, sang hymns, and held discussions on religions and social issues.

Dwaraka Nath Tagore, Prasanna Coomar Tagore, Brindaban Mitra, Nanda Kishore Bose and some other Bengali intellectuals were a part of the sabha.

Promoted free and collective thinking, denounced orthodoxy.

Society ceased to meet in 1819.

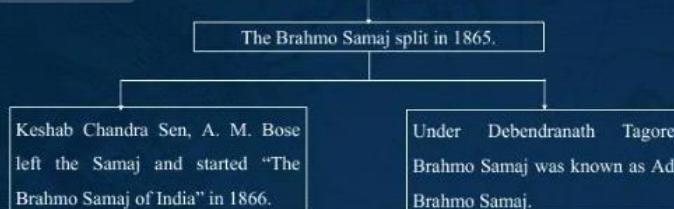
### Ideology

- Main theme "Nirguna Sapna".
- Discarded the concepts of Divine Avatars.
- Purpose was to purify Hinduism.
- Promoted Monotheism.
- The new society was to be based on the two pillars of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads.

- Followers of Samaj were Keshab Chandra Sen, Debendranath Tagore, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Ashwani Kumar Datta, Derozians, Prasanna Kumar Tagore, Chandrashekhar Deb & Tarachand Chakravarty, Ist secretary of the Brahmo Sabha.
- 1839-founded Tattvabodhini Sabha.
- Tattvabodhini Sabha & its organ the Tattvabodhini Patrika promoted a systematic study of India's past in the Bengali language.
- After Roy's death, Debendranath Tagore headed Brahmo Sabha Tagore repudiated the doctrine that the Vedic scriptures were infallible.

- The Samaj actively supported the movement for widow remarriage, abolition of polygamy, women's education & opposed superstitious practices & rituals.
- Samaj denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting religious writings.
- Keshab Chandra Sen: In 1860, he founded the Sangat Sabhas (Believer's Associations), met weekly.
- His disciples increased during the 1860s. His disciples preferred actions over sermons.
- They abandoned caste and the sacred thread.

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In 1865, the Samaj's weekly meetings were conducted at Tagore's residence.

Sacred threads were allowed in those meetings, Keshab Chandra Sen's faction opposed this.

Debendranath Tagore did not like this proposal and dismissed Sen from the post of Acharya.

- Slowly, Sen drifted towards conservatism and turned away from social change. He rejected a proposal to allow women into the Sabha.

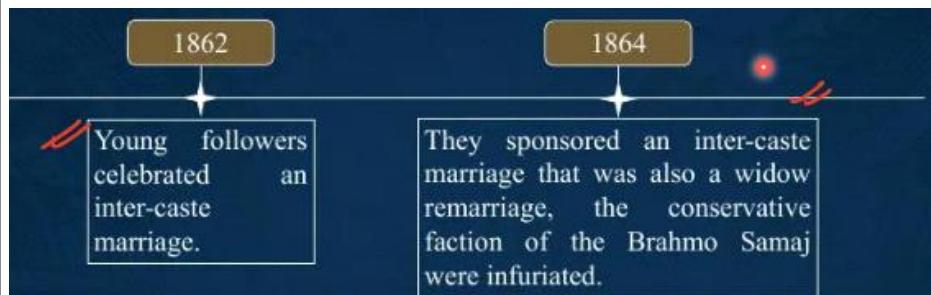
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#### Causes:

- Keshab Chandra Sen soon began to be glorified as an incarnation.
- In 1878, he married his own minor daughter to the Raja of Cooch Behar.

#### The Split:

- In May 1878, a band of followers of the Samaj started the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj.
- The Brahmo Samaj gradually faded its activities after the second split.



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## Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

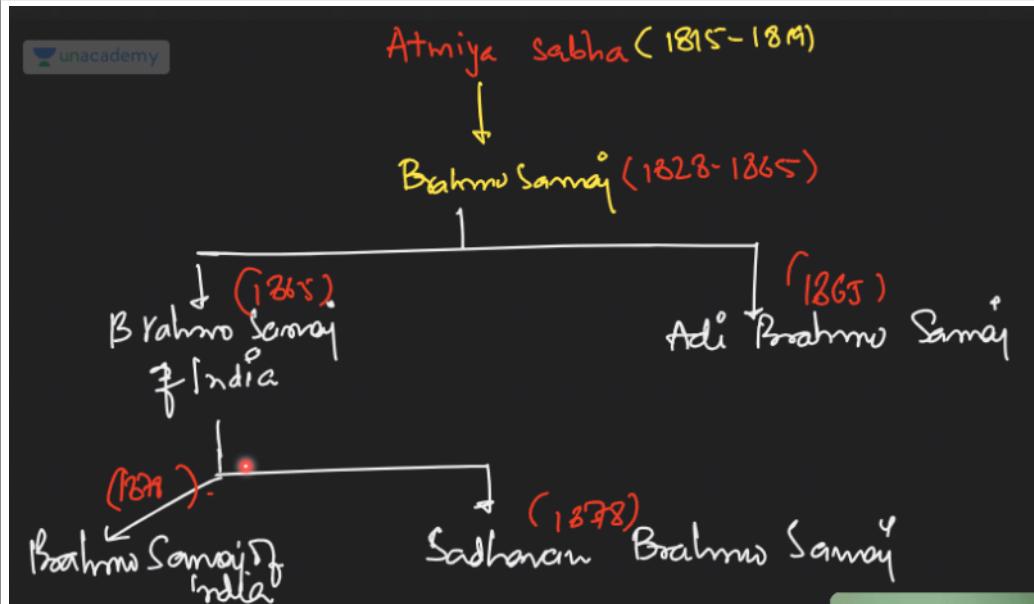
It inherited the majority of branches and followers.

It continued in its welfare activities and weekly Sunday services.

1891 - Das Ashram was opened for welfare activities.

It further expanded in South India and even in England and America.

The samaj continued to function in the twentieth century, but new trends of thought had replaced the Brahmo samaj by then.



### Henry Vivian Derozio

- Teacher in Hindu college Calcutta 1826-31.
- Started the Young Bengal movement.
- Inspired by French revolution.
- Had radical thoughts of liberty & freedom.
- Derozio was perhaps the 1st nationalist poet of modern India.
- Due to his early demise the movement came to an end
- SN Banerjee described the Derozians as “the pioneers of the modern civilization of Bengal, the conscript fathers of our race whose virtues will excite veneration & whose failings will be treated with gentlest consideration”.



### The Young Bengal Movement

Questioned the authority of the British presence in India.

Voiced for Equality, Freedom, Opposed Customs.

Demanded Indians for High Posts.

Carried forward Roy's Tradition of Public Education on social, economic and political questions.

Adopted radical methods.

Derozio's students were collectively called 'Young Bengal', they were a group of Bengali free thinkers.

Published a few journals like Parthenon, Hesperus, Jnanarnesan, Enquirer, Hindu Pioneer, Quill and the Bengal Spectator.

Expressed the frustration against the unequal political status of the natives and Europeans.

They formed the Society for acquisition of General Knowledge in 1838. This society attacked caste prejudices, kulin polygamy, child marriage and other social evils.

## Reasons for Failure

Society was not ripe to accept their propaganda of social reform.

Lacked patronage and support of the educated middle class.

Failed to establish a link with the masses.

Their course of action was too radical which forced the British to take serious measures.

Ishwar  
Chandra  
Vidyasagar

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- Worked for the cause of emancipation of women.
- Promoted education among girls & set up institutions for them.
- As a Government Inspector of Schools, he organised 35 girls' schools, many of which he ran at his own expense.
- As Secretary to the Bethune School, he was one of the pioneers of higher education for women.
- All his life he campaigned against polygamy
- Due to his efforts Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856.
- In 1850, he protested against child-marriage.
- Principal of the Sanskrit College.
- He opened the gates of the Sanskrit college to non-Brahmin students.
- To free Sanskrit studies from the harmful effects of self-imposed isolation, he introduced the study of Western thought in the Sanskrit College.
- He also helped found a college which is now named after him.
- He also devised a new Bengali primer & evolved a new prose style.

## Ideology

Pioneer of liberalism and modernity.

Social reformer and educationist.

Campaigned against the orthodox Hindu traditions of kulin marriage (polygamy), sati, child marriage.

Strongly opposed the caste distinctions and discrimination against the lower castes.

Prarthna Samaj

### Prarthana Samaj

#### Formation

Founded by the Dadoba Tarkhadkar and his brother Atmaram Pandurang in 1867 at Bombay.

Assisted by Keshub Chandra Sen who visited Maharashtra, to make people believe in monotheism.

Parallel to Brahmo Samaj.

- Its success was guided by Sir Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, a noted Sanskrit scholar, Narayan Chandavarkar and Justice M.G. Ranade.
- It became popular after Ranade joined.
- The main reformers were the intellectuals who advocated reforms of the social system of the Hindus.

( Monotheism. )

↓  
Social and cultural reforms.

Didn't regard the Vedas as divine or infallible.

Used the hymns of the old Marathi "poet-saints" like Namdev, Tukaram in their prayers.

Syncretistic acceptance of all religions.

Maintained its distinction from the Brahmos of Bengal.

M.G. Ranade pointed out that its peculiarity was that, "it did not break with the past and cease all connection with our society".

Modernisation was to be accommodated within the traditional space.

Ramkrishna Mission

### Ramkrishna Mission and Swami Vivekananda

#### Ramkrishna Paramhansa

- Was a saintly person who sought religious salvation in the traditional ways of renunciation, meditation & devotion(bhakti).
- In his search for religious truth or the realization of God he lived with mystics of other faiths, Muslims & Christians.
- He emphasized that there were many roads to God & salvation & that 'service of man was service of God, for man was the embodiment of God'.
- "So long as the millions live in hunger & ignorance, I hold every man a traitor, who having been educated at their expense, pays not the least heed to them".

# Swami Vivekananda

Original name was Narendranath, he was born on 12th January 1863.

His father was a successful lawyer.

He received English education and graduated from Mission College in Calcutta.

A member of Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, but later he was drawn towards Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

He took active leadership of the mission after the death of Ramakrishna on August 1886.

In 1892, he travelled along the west and south of India, took the title of Swami Vivekananda on suggestion of Raja of Khetri.

In 1893, he went to the USA for the World Conference on Religion.

He spent four years till 1897 in the west.

- Neo vednata Philosophy (New + Upanishad)
- Spiritualism Meditation
- Nationalism
- Universal Brotherhood
- Tolerance is needed

## Ideological Outlook

- Believed in Karma (Action).
- Proclaimed the essential oneness of all religions.
- Preached that religious conversion was of no use as every religion had the same goal.
- A junction of the two great systems of Hinduism and Islam is the only hope for our motherland.
- Condemned the caste system and the current Hindu's emphasis on rituals, ceremonies and superstitions.

## Ideology of the Mission

- 1 Realization of God is the ultimate goal of life
- 2 Potential divinity of soul - Atman which is a man's true self and source of happiness, can be achieved by removing ignorance.
- 3 Practice a synthesis of Yogas
- 4 Achieve harmony within religions.
- 5 Service to man is service to God, so focus on service to the poor and downtrodden.

## Formation of the Ramakrishna Mission

- He founded several Vedanta societies got financial within India as well as abroad.
- On May 1, 1897, he established the Ramakrishna Mission, purchased property at Belur Math and established a monastery.
- Vivekananda became the President and Swami Brahmananda became the Head of the monastery.

## Shiv Narain Agnihotri & Dev Samaj

- Agnihotri was an active member of Brahmo Samaj in 1875 & worked tirelessly for various reform movements started by it.
- 1887: Formed a new society, the Dev Samaj.
- Deva Samaj was originally established as a theistic society, but later it emerged as an atheistic society, denying the existence of gods & emphasising ethical conduct.
- The society emphasized on the eternity of the soul, the supremacy of the guru, & the need for good action.
- It called for an ideal social behavior such as not accepting bribes, avoiding intoxicants & non-vegetarian food & observing non-violence.
- Its teachings were compiled in a book, Deva Shastra.

- Founded by M G Ranade and Raghunath Rao.
- Met annually from 1887 to 1895 as part of the INC Sessions at the same time and venue.
- It regularly voiced for social and economic reforms.
- Conference advocated inter caste marriages, opposed polygamy etc.

An Indian poet, publicist, author and social reformer.

He published volumes of poems in Gujarati from 1975.

Ardently advocated for the protection of the rights of women and against child marriage.

He pointed out that the Hindu priesthood was misinterpreting the Upanishads and Vedas.

### Contributions

In 1884, Malabari published a set of notes on Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood.

His relentless efforts culminated in the enactment of the Age of Consent Act (1891).

Acquired and edited the Indian Spectator.

## Seva Sadan

- He founded the Seva Sadan in 1908 along with a friend, Diwan Dayaram Gidumal.
- Seva Sadan specialized in taking care of those women who were exploited & then discarded by society.

Ramabai  
Sarasvati

**Born in 1858 to a Chitpavan  
brahmin family.**

**She was orphaned at an early age, she travelled along the country to recite Sanskrit scriptures.**

**She herself was widowed within two years of marriage, but managed herself as an independent woman.**

**Was a social reformer who worked for the education of women and their emancipation.**

### **Contributions**

**1878 - Calcutta University conferred her titles of Pandita and Sarasvati for her Sanskrit works.**

**Founded Arya Mahila Samaj (Arya Women's Society)- Promoted women education and stop child marriage.**

**Seva Sadan established by Ramabai Ranade specialised in taking care of women who were exploited and discarded by society.**

Gopal Hari  
Deshmukh

### **Ideological Outlook**

**Attacked Hindu orthodoxy and supported social and religious equality.**

**Advocated the reorganisation of Indian society based upon rational principles and modern humanistic and secular values.**

**"If religion does not sanction social reform, then change religion".**

**He was born to a Chitpavan family in Maharashtra, studied at the Poona English Medium School.**

**Became an outstanding champion of new learning and social reform in Maharashtra.**

**Became famous by the pen name of 'Lokahitawadi'.**

### **Contributions**

**Started a weekly, Hitechhu.**

**Played a leading role in the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.**

**His hundred letters, the famous 'Shatpatren', between 1848 and 1850 was published in Prabhakar, a Marathi Weekly.**

**These letters highlight the numerous dimensions of reforms needed for the Indian society.**

## Servants of India Society

- Founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905.
- After Gokhale's death (1915), Srinivasa Sastri took over as president.
- It aimed at training national missionaries for the service of India.
- Promote the true interests of the Indian people by constitutional means.
- Prepare a cadre of selfless workers devoted to the cause of the country in a religious spirit.

### Contributions

- Opened primary schools, hostel for tribal boys, ashram type schools for tribal girls, creche centers, etc
- Organized many campaigns to promote education, sanitation and health care.
- Voiced against untouchability, alcoholism, poverty, oppression of women, and domestic abuse.
- Stayed away from political activities of the Indian National Congress.

## Social Service League

- Founded by Narayan Malhar Joshi, a follower of Gokhale, in Bombay.
- It aimed to secure for better and reasonable conditions of life and work for the masses.
- Schools, libraries, reading rooms, day nurseries and cooperative societies.
- Their activities also included providing legal aid and advice to the poor and illiterate.
- Organised excursions for slum dwellers.
- Facilities for gymnasium and theatrical performances, sanitary work, medical relief and boys' clubs and scout corps.
- All India Trade Union was also founded by him in 1920.

AS <sup>1</sup>	RKM
BS <sup>2</sup>	YBM <sup>6</sup> , <sup>2D</sup>
BS <sup>3</sup>	
ABS <sup>4</sup>	
SBS <sup>5</sup>	
Hindu Revivalist	
Revivalist Movement	
TB <sup>8</sup>	ISW <sup>10</sup>
SS <sup>9</sup>	BM <sup>11</sup>
	PRB <sup>12</sup>
	Ser <sup>13</sup>
	SNA <sup>14</sup> & DS <sup>14</sup>
	PS <sup>14</sup>
	SSS <sup>16</sup>
	ISC <sup>15</sup>
	QHD. <sup>18</sup>

# L12 Hindu Revivalist Movement

10 August 2024 02:49 PM

Swami  
Dayananda  
Saraswati

Born in Tankara (Gujarat), in the princely state of Morvi.

## Ideological Outlook

To purify Hinduism and revive it from its degenerate state.

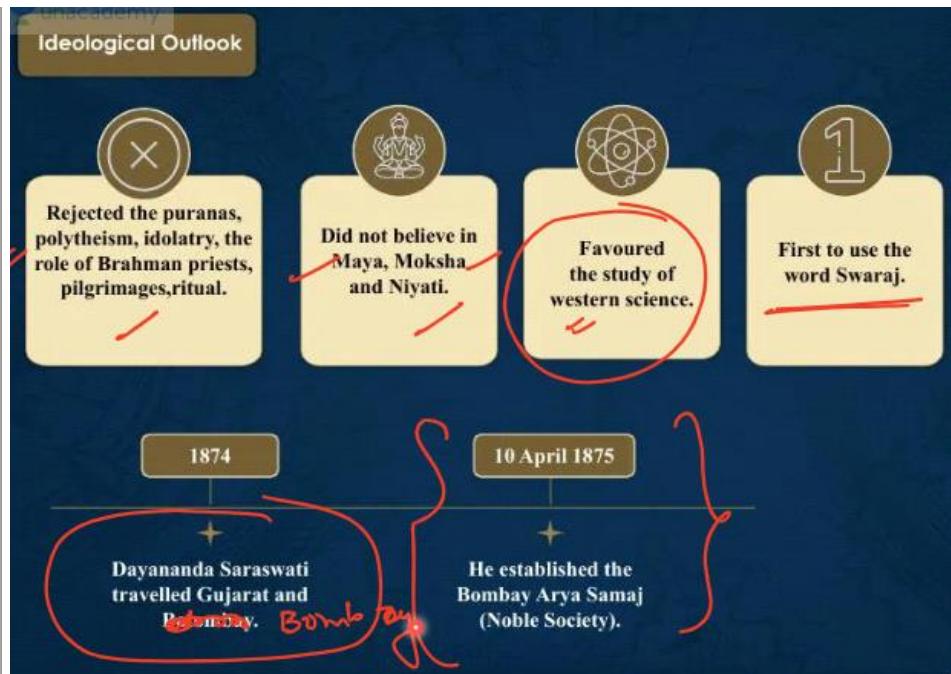
Fled from his home at an early age and became a wandering mendicant.  
Later, he got himself inducted into the order of Saraswati Dandis and took the name Dayananda.

All truth was to be found in the Vedas, Slogan - "Go Back to Vedas".

In 1860, he became the disciple of Swami Virajananda and received education on Vedanta.

## Contributions of Samaj

- 1 Opposed Caste system.
- 2 Launched frontal attacks on Hindu orthodoxy, Castes, Untouchability.
- 3 Encouraged Inter-caste marriages and widow remarriage.
- 4 Satyarth Prakash - Elaborates the concepts of Swami Dayananda.
- 5 Samaj fixed the minimum marriageable age at 25 years for boys and 16 years for girls.



### Formation of Dayananda Anglo Vedic School

- The Samaj lacked a central organization.
- The Lahore Samaj on 6 December 1883 drafted plans for an institution and started collecting funds.
- In 1885, Lala Hansraj vowed to work as the principal of the upcoming institution without pay.
- The school was opened on 1st June 1886 under the Dayananda Anglo-Vedic Trust and Management Society.

### Dayananda Anglo Vedic School

- Within one month, 550 students had joined the school.
- It got the affiliation from the Punjab University in 1889.
- The curriculum was almost the same as that in the Government run schools.
- They functioned without Government support and Englishmen as faculty.

Haridwar  
Branch Of  
Arya Samaj

- Shuddhi Movement
  - Reconversion into Hinduism
  - Census of 1881 - 1901 showed rising number of Christians in tribal areas
  - Leading to movement of re-conversion of Christians to Hinduism

- 1902: Swami Shraddhananda started the Gurukul near Haridwar to propagate the more traditional ideals of education.
- Census Reports pictured the falling proportion of the Hindu population and Christian success in converting the lower castes.

Assimilate reconverted to society

## Jat Pat Todak Mandal

- Society for the abolition of caste: Lahore
- Founder : Bhai Parmanand
- Decided to work
- 1st among the Arya Samajists in order to assimilate the reconverted.
- Members brought in through Shuddhi.
- Condemned caste distinctions.

Dharma  
Sabha

### Dharma Sabha

- Founded by Radhakant Deb in 1830.
  - Orthodox society.
  - Started as a rivalry to the Brahmo Samaj.
- Contributions
- Opposed the intrusion of English Culture.
  - Worked in close collaboration with the British.
  - Against the abolition of sati.
  - Favoured western education and education for women.

$$18 + AS + SPTM + DS = 21$$

Number of reforms

DEPRESSED CLASSES REFORMS

## Jyotiba Phule (1827-90)

- He read Thomas Paine's book 'The Rights of Man' and was inspired by the ideas of equality portrayed in it.
- He condemned the inequality in the religious books.
- Campaigned against untouchability and pathetic condition of low castes.
- Aggrieved by Brahmanical domination over rest of the society.

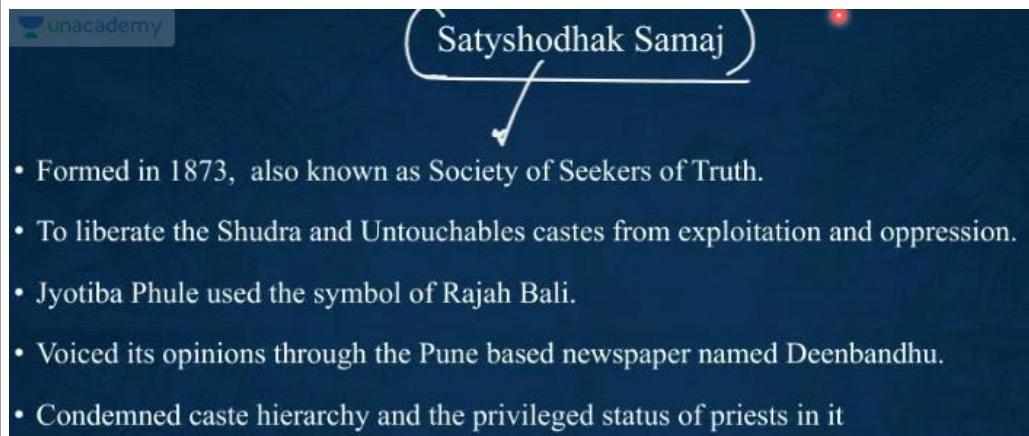
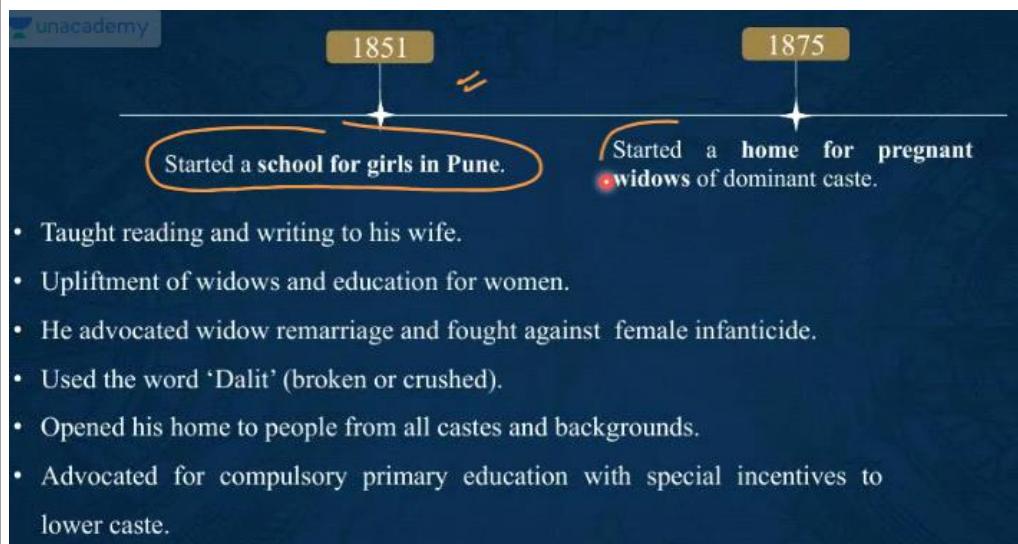
Pioneer of social reforms in western India.

Born on 11th April 1827 into a family that belonged to the depressed caste at Pune.

Completed his English schooling in 1847 from Scottish Mission High School.

Married young to Savitribai Phule. She was educated by his husband to teach the girls in his school. She became a feminist reformer and even opened a school for untouchable girls.

- He opposed orthodox nature of religion, caste hierarchy, exploitation of masses through it.
- He was against the blind and misleading rituals and hypocrisy in the prevalent religion.
- Advocated the ideals of unity, equality and easy religious principles and rituals.



**Sree Narayana Guru**

Temporary

- Sree Narayana Guru Swami, was a Hindu saint, sadhu & social reformer.
- He was born into an Ezhava family, in an era when people from that community & other communities, faced much social injustice in the caste-ridden Kerala society.
- Gurudevan, as he was known by his followers, led a reform movement in Kerala, rejected casteism & promoted new values of spiritual freedom & social equality.

**Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Yogam.**

- He stressed the need for the spiritual & social upliftment of the downtrodden by their own efforts through the establishment of temples & educational institutions.
- In the process he denounced cultural convention of Chaturvarna.

**Aravippuram Movement**

- On the occasion of Sivarathri in 1888, Sri Narayana Guru, despite belonging to a lower caste, installed an idol of Siva at Aravippuram in Kerala in his effort to show that the consecration of a god's image was not a monopoly of the brahmins.
- On the wall of the temple he got inscribed the words, "Devoid of dividing walls of caste or race, or hatred of rival faith, we all live here in brotherhood."
- The event inspired several socio-religious reform movements in the South, especially the Temple Entry Movement.

EV Ramasamy Naicker

**E. V. Ramasamy Naicker (1879 – 1973)**

Periyar

Periyar

- Insignificant minority of the society was exploiting the majority and kept them in a subordinate position.
- The untouchables had to fight for their dignity i.e., self respect.
- Rationalism and Humanism formed the core of his ideology.
- Anti Brahmanism.

- Advocated for equal rights for women in education, property and personal choice.
- Condemned that the orthodox arranged marriages.
- Advocated for the right of women to divorce their husbands under reasonable circumstances.
- Criticised the hypocrisy of chastity and called for its application over men.

## [Periyar Justice Movement]

- Madras Presidency of British India.
- It was established in 1917 by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair & P. Tyagaraja as a result of a series of non-Brahmin conferences & meetings in the presidency.
- Communal division between Brahmins & non-Brahmins began in the presidency during the late-19th & early-20th century, mainly due to caste prejudices & disproportionate Brahminical representation in government jobs.
- They demanded separate representations for the lower castes in the legislature.
- The Justice Party's foundation marked the culmination of several efforts to establish an organisation to represent the non-Brahmins in Madras.

## Self-Respect Movement

- In the early 20th century, the non-Brahman movement started.
- The initiative came from those non-Brahmin castes that had acquired access to education, wealth & influence.
- The movement aimed to achieve a society where backward castes have equal human rights, & encouraged backward castes to have self-respect in the context of a caste-based society that considered them to be a lower end of the hierarchy.
- The movement aimed at nothing short of a rejection of the Brahmanical religion & culture.  
 Periyar was an outspoken critic of Hindu scriptures, especially the Codes of Manu, the ancient lawgiver, & the Bhagavad Gita & the Ramayana.  
 He said that these texts had been used to establish the authority of Brahmins over lower castes & the domination of men over women.  
 He argued that untouchables were the true upholders of an original Tamil & Dravidian culture which had been subjugated by Brahmins.
- The movement was extremely influential not just in Tamil Nadu, but also overseas in countries with large Tamil populations, such as Malaysia & Singapore.
- “We are fit to think of 'self-respect' only when the notion of 'superior' & 'inferior' caste is banished from our land”

Vaikom  
satyagraha

## Temple Entry Movement

1924 ( 2024 )

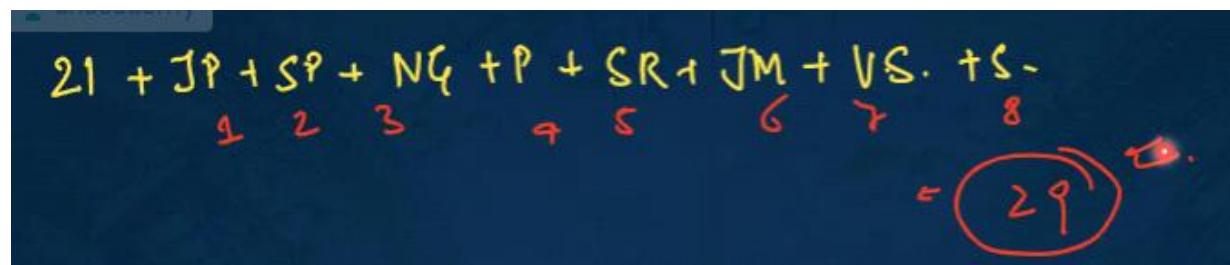
- Significant work in this direction had already been done by reformers and intellectuals like Sri Narayana Guru, N. Kumaran Asan, T.K. Madhavan etc.
- 1924: Vaikom Satyagraha led by K.P. Kesava, was launched in Kerala demanding the throwing open of Hindu temples & roads to the untouchables.
- The satyagraha was reinforced by jathas from Punjab & Madurai.
- Gandhi undertook a tour of Kerala in support of the movement.

- Again in 1931 when the Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended, temple entry movement was organized in Kerala.
- Inspired by K. Kelappan, poet Subramaniyam Tirumambu (the 'singing sword of Kerala') led a group of 16 volunteers to Guruvayur.
- Leaders like P. Krishna Pillai & A.K. Gopalan were among the satyagrahis.
- Finally, in 1936 the Maharaja of Travancore issued a proclamation throwing open all government-controlled temples to all Hindus.
- A similar step was taken by the C. Rajagopalachari administration in Madras in 1938.

### Sarda Act

**Sarda Act**

- Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 popularly known as the Sarda Act after its sponsor Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda to the British India Legislature in India was passed in 1929, fixed the age of marriage for girls at 14 years & boys at 18 years.
- It came into effect in 1930 & it applied to all of British India, not just to Hindus.
- It was a result of social reform movement in India.
- The legislation was passed by the British Indian Government.
- However, the Act remained a dead letter during the colonial period.



### RELIGIOUS REFORM AMONG PARSI

#### Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha

- Bombay, 1851: Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha or Religious Reform Association.
- Prominent leaders of the Sabha included Naoroji Furdunji (President), Sorabji Shapurji Bengali (Secretary), KN Kama & Dadabhai Naoroji
- Dadabhai was one of the founders of an association to reform the Zoroastrian religion & the Parsi Law Association which agitated for the grant of a legal status to women & for uniform laws of inheritance & marriage for the Parsis.

- The message of reform was spread by the newspaper Rast Goftar (Truth-Teller).
- The Anglo-Gujarati newspaper started by Naoroji & Kama in 1851 was the main organ of the association; it championed social reform among the Parsis.
- It campaigned against the entrenched orthodoxy in the religious field
- Initiated the modernization of Parsi social customs regarding the education of women, marriage & the social position of women in general.

## MUSLIM REFORM MOVEMENT

- While the Hindu community responded to Western influences with a desire to learn, the first reaction of Muslim community was to shut itself in a shell & resist all forces of change.
- Hence Muslim reform movements arose relatively later, i.e. only after 1860s.

<p>Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Reformist</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aligarh movement</li> <li>• Also preached loyalty to British</li> </ul> <p><b>Sir Syed Ahmad Khan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started the Aligarh movement</li> <li>• Impressed by modern <u>scientific thought</u> &amp; worked all his life to reconcile it with Islam.</li> <li>• This he did, first of all, by declaring that the Quran alone was the authoritative work for Islam &amp; all other Islamic writings were secondary.</li> <li>• According to him Muslim women should be given political &amp; economic rights.</li> <li>• 1875: Set up Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insisted on cooperation with Britishers &amp; reforms among Muslims.</li> <li>• Persuaded Muslims to receive modern education. ✓</li> <li>• Opposed <u>purdah</u>, <u>polygamy</u>, <u>easy divorce</u> etc.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His loyal followers are collectively described as the Aligarh School.</li> <li>• Chiragh Ali, the Urdu poet Altaf Husain Hali, Nazir Ahmad, &amp; Maulana Shibli Nomani were some of the other distinguished leaders of the Aligarh School.</li> <li>• Syed's progressive social ideas were propagated through his magazine Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq.</li> </ul>
<p>Wahabi/ Waliullah movement Revivalist</p>	<p><b>Wahabi/ Waliullah Movement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Wahabi Movement was the 1<sup>st</sup> Muslim movement to emerge in response to Western influences.</li> <li>• It was a <u>revivalist</u> movement which tried to <u>purify Islam</u> of all the <u>un-Islamic practices</u> that had crept into Muslim society through the ages.</li> <li>• The movement was led by Abdul Wahab of Arabia as well as Delhi's Saint Shah Waliullah Dehlawi (1702-62).</li> <li>• In India, their teachings were popularised by Syed Ahmed Barelvi (also known as Syed Ahmed of Rae Bareilly) Shah Abdul Aziz.</li> </ul>

- Barevi condemned all innovations in Islam and advocated a return to original religion of Islam & Islamic society of Arabia as it was during the Prophet's times.
- Barevi & Aziz gave the movement a political color & aimed at creating a Muslim homeland.
- Aziz set out a fatwa (ruling) declaring that India was **Dar-ul-harb** & the need was to make it **Dar-ul-Islam**.

- After the British annexation of Punjab, their efforts were directed against the British.
- During the Revolt of 1857, the Wahabis played a significant role in spreading anti-British sentiments.
- The movement was suppressed by the British in the presence of superior military might.
- 1870: The term 'sedition' was added in the IPC to outlaw speech that attempted to 'excite disaffection towards the government established by law in India'; thus, this movement marked the beginning of sedition law in India.

#### Titu Mir Movement

### **Titu Mir Movement**

- Mir Nithar Ali, popularly known as Titu Mir, was a disciple of Sayyid Ahmad Barevi, the founder of the Wahhabi Movement.
- Titu Mir adopted Wahhabism & advocated the Sharia.
- Titu organised a peasant agitation of the Muslim peasants of Bengal against the Hindu landlords & the British Indigo planters.
- Mir was killed in a confrontation with the British in 1831.

#### Faraizi Movement

### **Faraizi Movement**

- Founder: Haji Shariatullah of Faridpur.
- The Faraizi movement originally began as a peasant movement directed against the landlords & the British oppressors.
- However, under the leadership of Dudu Mian (founder's son), the Faraizis turned into a religious sect, advocating radical religious & socio-political changes.
- Dudu Miyan propagated an egalitarian ideology—that all men are equal & that all land belongs to God & no one has the right to levy tax on it. He took upon himself the task of driving away the British intruders from Bengal.

#### Deoband School

### **Deoband School**

- Also known as 'Darul-Uloom Deoband',
- Was organized by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulema who stressed on the traditional Islamic learning.
- It was a revivalist movement which focused mainly on the attainment of 2 objectives:
  - Propagating the pure teachings of the Quran & the Hadis among the Muslims.
  - Keeping alive the spirit of struggle against the British rulers.

- 1866: The Deoband School was founded at Deoband town in Saharanpur by the ulema under the leadership of Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi (1832-80) & Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (1828-1905).
- The school curricula included original Islamic religion & it totally shut out English education & Western culture.
- The aim was religious & moral regeneration of the Muslim community & to train religious leaders for the Muslim community.

- Mahmud-ul-Hasan (1851-1920), the new leader, tried to work out a balance between the religious & political aspirations of the Muslims in the overall context of national unity.
- He thus added a political & intellectual content to the religious ideas of the school.
- The Jamat-ul-Ulema later gave a concrete shape to Hasan's ideas.
- Shibli Nomani, a supporter of the Deoband School, favored the introduction of English language & Western sciences in the education system.
- He founded the Darul-Uloom in Lucknow in 1894-96.
- He had faith in the idealism of Congress & advocated peaceful co-existence between the Hindus & the Muslims.

#### Ahmediya Movement

#### Ahmediya Movement

- It was an Islamic religious movement founded in Punjab towards the end of the 19th century.
- The movement takes its name from its founder Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1835-1909) born in the town of Qadian (Punjab), who claimed that he was the awaited Messiah prophesied by Prophet Muhammad & foretold by the Holy Quran.
- He proclaimed that Muslim religion & society has deteriorated to the point requiring divine intervention & that Allah has chosen him as the renewer (Mujaddid) of Islam.
- Mirza Ghulam Ahmad stated that all the major world religions were propounded by God himself & were part of God's plan towards the establishment of Islam as the most complete & final religion.

*Revival*

$$3 + \overset{Re}{\textcircled{AM}} + D + W \quad P A + F + T$$

1      2      3      4      5      6      - 36

#### SIKH MOVEMENT

## Movement

- Baba Dayal Das (1783-1855) a contemporary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, emerged as the 1<sup>st</sup> among the reformers of Sikh community.
- Baba Dayal taught his followers to believe in one formless God (hence the name Nirankari).
- He preached against idol worship of human gurus & worship of tombs & graves.

- He introduced a simple version of marriage named 'Anand Karat' (a joyous deed).
- Under this system, marriage is performed in the presence of the Guru Granth, the holy book of the Sikhs with the priest singing four relevant hymns from this book.

## Namdhari Kuka Movement

- 1840: Namdhari Movement was started by Bhagat Jawaharmal (Sian Saheb) & Baba Balak Singh in western Punjab.
- It was popularly called 'Kuka' because its followers resorted to shrieks (kukan) while in ecstasy.
- It emerged as a powerful instrument of socio-religious reform among the Sikhs under Baba Ram Singh, who preached worship of one God & attacked social evils like caste system, female infanticide, early marriage & barter of daughters in marriage.
- He also popularised simple & inexpensive Anand marriages.

## Singh Sabha Movement

- The year following the suppression of the Kukas saw the emergence of the Singh Sabha Movement (1873, Amritsar).
- The movement was founded in an era when Sikh Empire had been dissolved & annexed by the British, Khalsa had lost its prestige & mainstream Sikhs were rapidly converting to other religions.
- Its leaders believed that social evils in the Sikh community were chiefly due to lack of education.

- It was thus founded with two-fold objectives:
  - To bring to the Sikh community the benefits of Western enlightenment through modern education.
  - To oppose the proselytizing activities of the Christian missionaries, Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, the Aligarh & Ahmadiyya Movements.

## The Akali Movement

- The Akali movement (also known as Gurudwara Reform Movement) was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement.
- It aimed at liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants (the post having become hereditary).
- These mahants were a **loyalist & reactionary** lot, enjoying government patronage.

The government tried its repressive policies against the non-violent non-cooperation satyagraha launched by the Akalis in 1921, but had to bow before popular demands;

- a. It passed the Sikh Gurdwaras Act in 1922 (amended in 1925) which gave the control of gurudwaras to the Sikh masses to be administered through Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) as the apex body.
- b. The Akali Movement was a regional movement but not a communal one.

$$36 + SS + N + Ni + Ak = \boxed{40}$$





# L13 Tribal , Peasant Movement

11 August 2024 07:20 PM

1760 -1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Types :</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Revolt (Overthrown a power)</li><li>• Rebellion (Want concession)</li><li>• Mutiny ( Army capture power)</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Response</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Generic rebellion (Total : 9)</li><li>• Tribal rebellion (Total : 4)</li><li>• Peasant rebellion</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Targets</b> (Branch of colonialism)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Zamindar</li><li>• Money Lenders</li><li>• British Officers</li><li>• Planters or Intermediaries</li></ul></li></ul>
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## RESISTANCE TO RAJ

Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Economic Policies</li><li>• Laws and mobility control</li><li>• Policies of Raj</li><li>• Peasant Reason<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Land Revenue settlement</li><li>• Commercialisation</li><li>• Exploitation</li><li>• Taxes</li><li>• Tenetization</li><li>• Intermediaries created by Policies of the Raj</li></ul></li><li>• Tribal<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Colonial forest policies -&gt; Reserved forest -&gt; restrict tribal movement</li><li>• Expansion into tribal area -&gt; Intermediaries zamindars, Moneylender -&gt; Outsiders entering into the tribal area</li><li>• Exploitation -&gt; force full extraction</li><li>• Conversion into Christianity</li></ul></li></ul>
Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Short-lived</li><li>• Not nationalistic</li><li>• British destroyed or crushed the rebellion</li><li>• They did not understand how is the real enemy</li><li>• Limited understanding of colonialism and the concept of concession from the state</li></ul>

## GENERIC REBELLION

- They are not from a specific group but a larger general rebellion
- Sanyasi (Hindu), fakir(Muslim)
  - They are mobile -> Danger for British -> Can spread information
  - Influential
- British urge to control mobility, via registration or identification

<b>Sanyasi Rebellion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chirag Ali, Majnum Shah</li> <li>• Issue with colonialism and mobility laws</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; background-color: #f0f0f0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Sanyasi Rebellion (1763-1820s)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing burden of taxation, eviction from land and the Bengal famine of 1770 led to the impoverishment of a large section of the peasantry.</li> <li>• Many of these people being evicted from lands joined the bands of Sanyasis and Fakirs. These sanyasis were also joined by a large number of dispossessed small zamindars, disbanded soldiers and rural poor.</li> <li>• They raided Company factories and the treasuries, and fought the Company's forces. It was only after a prolonged action that Warren Hastings could subdue the sanyasis.</li> <li>• Important leaders of this movement were Majnum Shah, Chirag Ali, Musa Shah, Bhawani Pathak and Debi Chaudhurani.</li> </ul> </div>
<b>Fakir Uprising</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Majnum Shah</li> <li>• Issue with colonialism and mobility laws</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; background-color: #f0f0f0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fakir Uprising (1776-77)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fakirs were Muslim religious mendicants.</li> <li>• Not happy with colonial rule.</li> <li>• Leader was Majnu Shah, who joined the distressed farmers and zamindars of Bengal.</li> </ul> </div>
<b>Pagal Panthis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karam Shah</li> <li>• Zamindar and economic exploitation</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; background-color: #f0f0f0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>³ Pagal Panthis (1813-33)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karam Shah founded a semi-religious sect (Pagal Panthis).</li> <li>• His son Tipu Shah organized a rebellion against zamindars and local agents of British officials. He was captured</li> <li>• Followers included Hindus, Muslims, Garo and Hajong tribes.</li> <li>• Brutally suppressed by the British authorities.</li> </ul> </div>
<b>Moplah, Malabari Rebellion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Revenue Settlements</li> <li>• Over exploitation, tenatization</li> </ul>

## Moplah (or Mappilas)/ Malabari Rebellion (1835-1921)

- The Moplahs were descendants of Muslim Arab traders who had settled in Malabar.
- The British system reduced the Moplah Muslims to the status of tenants and leaseholders.
- There were also overassessment and illegal cesses
- More than 22 outbreaks in 1836, 1841, 1849, 1856.
- The revolts was suppressed by the British but it reappeared in the 1870s and followed a similar trajectory.

### Kuka Revolt

- Ram Singh
- Purify Sikhism but challenge the British in Punjab

## Kuka Revolt (1854-72)

- Kukas, also called Namdharies, were a sect within Sikhism.
- Started out as a group for religious purification in Sikhism.
- Wore only white, hand-woven clothes.
- Boycotted British education, products, and laws.
- Under Ram Singh, the movement established aim of restoring Sikh rule in Punjab and ousting the foreign powers.
- In 1872, Ram Singh was captured and exiled to Rangoon.

### Vellore Mutiny

- Fateh Hyder
- Against caste markers and being removed and
- Uniformity in army and racial antagonism

## Vellore Mutiny (1806)

- Commander-in-chief, John Cradock, and William Bentick introduced European turban. Prohibit to wear earrings and other caste marks.
- Racial antagonism by Europeans.
- Rebels unfurled the Tipu Sultan's tiger striped flag.
- Declared Futteh Hyder (Tipu's first son) as the new ruler.
- Brutally crushed by Colonel Gillespie.

### Velu Thampi

- Velu Tampi
- Against the subsidiaries alliance

### Velu Thampi (1808-09)

- Velu Thambi was the Diwan of the Kingdom of Travancore.
- Heavy financial burden imposed on the kingdom by the Subsidiary Alliance Treaty.
- He took his own life to avoid capture by the British in 1809.

### Paikas Rebellion

- Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidhyadhar
- Against the taxation on land given tax free previously

### Paikas Rebellion (1817)

- Paika engaged in various service under the Gajapati ruler. Entitled to rent free lands in lieu of their military service.
- Company officials imposed new repressive revenue policies.
- Led by Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar (military chief of the Kingdom of Khurda).

### Ramosi Uprising

- Chittur Singh
- Against taxation and land revenue

### Ramosi Uprising (1822-26)

- Leader: Chittur Singh.
- Against heavy assessment of land revenue and the harsh collection methods.
- Again rose up in 1825-26 under the banner of Umaji on account of acute famine and scarcity in Pune.
- British Government offered them land grants and recruited them in the Hill Police.

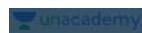
### PEASANT UPRIISING

- State gives concession and the rebellion Stop
- Reason
  - Ruin of the handicrafts leading to overcrowding of land
  - Colonial administrative and judicial system
  - Colonial economic policies
  - The new land revenue system

### Rampur

- Against Ijadar/Ijdar "Debi Singh"

- Once Debi Singh replaces the movement will stop

 Rangpur Rebellion (1783) Bengal.

- The Company was intent on squeezing out maximum revenue from the peasants.
- Ijardar was not interested in the welfare of the farmers.
- Debi Singh, who was the ijardar of Rangpur and Dinajpur was especially severe.
- Famines became commonplace and rural indebtedness surged.
- The tax rates were so high.
- Debi Singh practised extremely harsh measures against the peasants.
- Uprising started on January 18, 1783, when peasants and zamindars took control of the Parganas of Kakina, Kazirhat and Tepa in district Rangpur.
- One of the main leaders was Kena Sarkar.

### Indigo

- Against planters and British Agents
- Planters -> Move Out, reduce the pressure
- Meanwhile : German ceraetd Chemical Synthetic Dye (Blue Colour)

 Indigo Revolt (1859 - 60)

- Indigo is a plant extract used as a dye.
- It was of high demand in international markets during that time.
- It was grown mainly in Bengal & Bihar.

**Causes of the revolt**

- Indigo planters who were mainly British, forced tenants to grow Indigo. As per a contract, the tenants were given a token amount as advance & were required to grow indigo in the best lands & sell the produce to the planters at the price fixed by them.
- The price fixed by the planters was much below that of the prevalent market prices.
- The system took away the freedom of the tenant to grow the crops of his choice & sell the produce to the buyers of his choice.
- Coercive methods like floggings, kidnappings of tenants & their family members, physical attacks & destruction of property were resorted to compel the cultivators to obey the dictates of the planters.

- Unite + Social Boycott

 Course of the revolt Revolution

- The significant incident that triggered the revolt took place in Govindpur village, in Nadia district, Bengal.
- Led by Digambar Biswas & Bishnu Biswas, the villagers stopped cultivating indigo.
- The planters sent a gang of armed men to beat the villagers into submission which was countered by the villagers using lathis & spears.
- Similar protests by the cultivators took place in other villages of Bengal.

## Course of the revolt

At times the cultivators had violent clashes with the police & administration as they were seen as supporters of the planters.

Social boycott of the planters was also organized by the cultivators.

- Established Indigo Committee

### Outcome

The revolt was largely successful in freeing the tenants from the clutches of the planters. By 1860 the planters began to close their factories & leave the area.

#### Factors that contributed to the success of the revolt

- Cultivators across sections like the landless agricultural laborers, peasants & medium sized landlords participated in the revolt.
- Leadership was provided by medium sized landlords who had some leverage over the administration.
- There was almost perfect unity between the Hindu peasants & the Muslim peasants.
- The government response was not harsh. A commission was appointed to study the conditions in which indigo was grown. The government after receiving the report, banned some of the unlawful & oppressive practices.
- The movement received support from the Indian & British press who publicized the details of the oppressive system to the general public in India & Britain.
- Intellectuals like Harish Chandra Mukherjee gave wide publicity to the plight of the cultivators. Din Bandhu Mitra's famous play 'Neel Darpan' highlighted the injustices taking place in the Indigo production.
- Missionaries also played a role in mobilizing the public opinion to pressurize the government into taking action.

## Pabna

- Tenant based movement against Zamindar
- 95% LandLord + 5% tenant

### Pabna Movement

Epicenter: Pabna, East Bengal

Time Period: 1870s

Leaders: Ishwar Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal, Khoodi Mollah.

#### Causes of the movement

High demand of rent by landlords

Attempts of landlords to raise rent by using dubious means of measuring cultivated land.

The revolt was directed against landlords. Protesters pledged loyalty to the crown & called themselves the subjects of the queen.

- Demands of the peasants

*Venction*

Cessation of zamindari excesses. Protesters did not demand structural changes like the end of the zamindari system.

- Methods employed by the peasantry

→ Litigation, mobilization of people, raising of funds, refusal to pay rent. (seldom used violence)

- Course of the movement

The Agrarian League was formed in Yusufshahi pargana by the peasants. They were the 1<sup>st</sup> to organise. Others followed.

### Outcome

- Successful

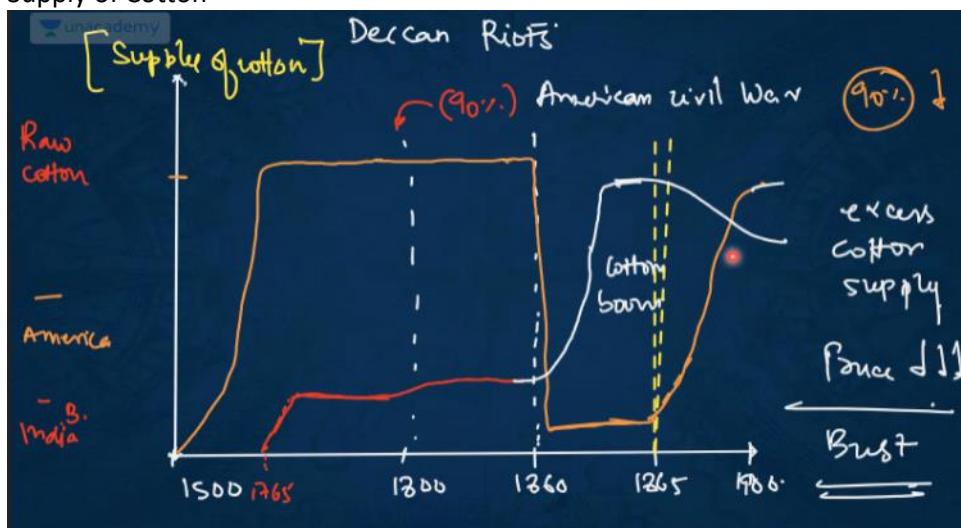
→ • The Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 gave some protection to the peasants.

### Factors that contributed to the success of the revolt

- Support of the government. The government acted as mediators between the zamindars & the peasants.
- Most intellectuals of Bengal supported the peasant cause.
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, & later S N Banerjee, A M Bose, R C Dutt, Dwarkanath Ganguli campaigned for the peasants & supported the tenancy bill.
- Hindu-Muslim unity though most of the zamindars were Hindus & most of the tenants were Muslims.

### Deccan Riot

- Against Moneylenders
- Supply of Cotton



## Deccan Peasant Movement

Epicenter: Poona, Ahmednagar

Time Period: 1875 - (slowly died down as the demands were met)

### Causes of the movement

- ◆ Increase in rent to be paid by tenants to landlords.
- ◆ Drop in price of cotton after the end of the American Civil war. Cotton fetched high prices during the war which led many peasants to cultivate cotton. But prices slumped once the war was over.
- ◆ Bad harvest of 1875.
- ◆ Increase of revenue by 50% by the British government.
- ◆ Charging of exorbitant rates of interest by moneylenders (who were mostly Marwaris)

The movement was mostly directed against moneylenders.

### Course of the movement

- In 1875, riots broke out in 6 taluks of Poona & Ahmadnagar.
  - Debt bonds were seized from the moneylenders & destroyed.
  - Social boycott of moneylenders was organized.
  - Many small owner-cultivators refused to pay revenue to the government.
  - The peasants got support from social reformers based in Bombay & Poona.
  - Justice M.G Ranade & his Poona Sarvajanik Sabha supported the peasants' struggle.

### Outcome

Largely successful.

In 1879 the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act was passed which gave relief to the peasant by making available legal remedies to counter unreasonable demands.

## TRIBAL MOVEMENTS

### Reasons

- Reserved Forests by British -> For Timber and forests product
- Tribes movement restricted

Introduction of land revenue settlements in tribal area	Increasing demand for the wood from the early 19th century	Through different forest policies like Indian Forest Act of 1878, thousands of acres of forest land was declared as reserve forest.
Entry of Christian missionaries in tribal areas	Influx of Money lenders & traders in tribal areas	Oppression & extortion by policemen & other government agents led to distress in the tribal area

Kol Uprising	<p><b>Kol Uprising of 1831:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ The Kol tribesmen of Chota Nagpur led by Buddho Bhagat rebelled against the British for imposing on them outsiders as money-lenders &amp; landlords.</li> <li>❑ Thousands of Kols perished before British authority could be re imposed.</li> </ul>
Santhal Rebellion	<p><b>Santhal rebellion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ 30 June 1855: 2 Santhal rebel leaders, [Sidhu &amp; Kanhu] Murmu, mobilized ten thousand Santhals &amp; declared a rebellion against British colonists.</li> <li>❑ The causes of the Uprising were primarily economic &amp; it was directed against the money-lenders &amp; their protectors, the British authorities.</li> <li>❑ They proclaimed a government of their own in the area between Bhagalpur &amp; Rajmahal.</li> <li>❑ Soon after the declaration the Santhals took to arms. The open rebellion caught the British Government in surprise.</li> <li>❑ Initially a small contingent was sent to suppress the rebels but it could not succeed &amp; this further fueled the spirit of the revolt.</li> <li>❑ When the law &amp; order situation was getting out of hand the British Government finally took a major step &amp; sent in large number of troops assisted by the local Zamindars &amp; the Nawab of Murshidabad to quell the Rebellion.</li> <li>❑ The primitive weapons of the Santhals, weren't a match against the musket &amp; cannon firepower of the British.</li> <li>❑ The revolt was brutally crushed by 1856, the 2 celebrated leaders were killed.</li> </ul>

## Munda Rebellion / Ulgulan uprising

- Led by a great Munda leader **Birsa Munda**. ↗
- The main rebellion took place in the region south of **Ranchi** in 1899-1900.
- The rebellion aimed to drive away the British & establish **Munda Raj** or **Munda rule**.
- Birsa Munda strongly protested against non-tribals occupying tribal lands.
- He also disliked the moneylenders & the zamindars who ill-treated the Mundas. He advised the Munda Farmers not to pay rent to the zamindars.
- He was against introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures & exploitation by moneylenders & forest contractors.
- Birsa Munda started the revolt in the **Chotanagpur region**. They attacked British officials missionaries and police stations.
- However the British captured Birsa Munda & suppressed the rebels.

## Chuar Uprisings

- Chuar Uprisings by the Chuar aboriginal tribesmen; against rise in demands & economic deprivation by the British.
- Leader of this revolt was **Durjan Singh**, a displaced Zamindar who along with his followers created havoc. ↘
- Some historians want this revolt to be named as '**Freedom Struggle of the Jangal Mahal**'. ↗

- Strength

- Tribal identity is based on mobilization
- One Important Messiah Leader - Leadership gone
- Local Issues which don't have similarity in fiss tribes
- Use their old weapons and concept

### **Characteristics of Tribal movements :**

- ✓ Tribal identity or ethnic ties were a binding force for these movements. ↗
- These identities united them to fight against the outsiders. But all outsiders were not recognized as enemies.
- Poor who supported the tribal economy were left alone.
- The anger was against money lenders & traders who were recognised as agents of the colonial government. ↘
- The common cause for these movements was the laws imposed by colonial governments which tried to destroy the traditional socio economic framework of the tribal society. ↗
- Many uprisings were led by messiah-like figures.
- Example: Munda revolt started by Birsa Munda. These god-like figures created faith among the tribal people that colonial rule was responsible for their misery.
- Most of these leaders claimed to derive their authority from God.

- They also often claimed that they possessed magical powers, for example, the power to make the enemies' bullets ineffective.
- Filled with hope & confidence, the tribal masses tended to follow these leaders to the very end.
- These uprisings were localized & isolated, & lacked any modern feeling of nationalism. The movements were mostly violent & frequent.
- The complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal communities was the common factor for all the tribal revolt.
- These uprisings were broad-based, involving thousands of tribal, often the entire population of a region.
- Most of the tribal revolt was spontaneous in nature. They did not have a well organized structure to fight against colonial rule.
- Often they attacked the outsiders, looting their property & expelling them from their village.
- The warfare between tribal rebels & British armed forces was totally unequal.
- Britishers were equipped with modern weapons but tribal rebels had primitive weapons.

#### Weakness

- Though these movements were powerful in their region & raised their dissent against unjust rule of British government, these movements had certain limitations.
  - They were a localised & isolated revolt which did not get the support of the mainland freedom struggle movement. Due to this they could not sustain themselves for longer periods of time.
- Most of the movements arose against local grievances. Due to this, these movements could not get the support at all India levels as people were not able to associate with these local demands.
- The leaders of these movements had conservative & traditional outlook.
- They did not have a long term vision for reform in the society or to protect society from the British rule.
- They were easily satisfied if the British agreed to their specific demands.

- The movements were not revolutionary in ideas & mostly focused on local demands.
- These movements did not provide an alternate solution to the public & failed to galvanize into action.
- The warfare strategy of these movements were not modern. Due to this, they were not able to counter the British Army.

**Tribal Movement**

Sl.No.	Tribal Movements	Period	Region	Causes
1	Ahoms' Revolt	1828-33	Assam	The non-fulfilment of the pledges of the Company after the Burmese War
2	Khasis' Revolt	1830s	Hilly region between Jaintia & Garo Hills	Occupation of the hilly region. Leader : Nunklow ruler, Tirath Singh
3	Singphos' Rebellion	1830s	Assam	British Rule
4	Kukis' Revolt	1917-19	Manipur	British policies of recruiting labor during the 1 <sup>st</sup> World War.

5	Revols in Tripura;	1863;1942 -43; 1920s	Tripura	Hike in house tax rates & against settlement of outsiders in the region
6	Zeliangrong Movement	1920s	Manipur	The failure of British to protect them during the Kuki violence in 1917-19
7	Naga movement	1905-31	Manipur	Led by Jadonang; against British rule & for setting up of a Naga raj.
8	Heraka Cult	1930s	Manipur	Led by Gaidinliu; the movement was suppressed but Kabui Naga Association was formed in 1946.

### Remedial measures by British Government :

- The tribal rebels were followed by reforms in the administration of tribal areas.
- British authorities realized that it was difficult to keep tribal areas quiet for a longer period.
- They understood the limitation of the use of power. So many remedial measures were adopted.
- They also adopted the policy of non interference in the case of tribal customs & traditions.

### Some of the measures are :

- **(Government of India Act, 1870:)**
  - The act conferred upon the Governor-General-Council the power to approve as laws, the regulations made by local, (Provincial) or State Government for the administration of certain special areas.
  - So it provided some form of regulatory mechanism to protect the interest of the tribal areas. Many remedial measures were taken under this act to protect the interest of the tribal people.
- **(Scheduled District Act, 1874:)**
  - The Scheduled District Act may be called the 1<sup>st</sup> significant measure taken to deal with all the tribal areas.
  - The Act empowered the local government to declare any area as a scheduled district for better administration of these areas

### Government of India Act, 1919:

- The Act empowered the Governor-General-in council to declare any territory a backward tract.
- By this Act backward tracts were classified as wholly excluded areas & Modified excluded areas.
- Central & provincial legislatures had no power to make law with respect to wholly excluded areas.
- The power of legislation was vested in the Governor-General-in council.
- So it helped in better administration of tribal areas & protect the interest of tribal people.

### Government of India Act, 1935 :

- Under the GoI Act of 1935, the backward tracts were classified as 'Excluded' & 'Partially Excluded Areas'.
- The Excluded Areas were placed under the provincial rule of the Governor acting in his direction.
- The 'Partially Excluded Areas' were left within the ministerial responsibility.

# L14 15 Revolt of 1857

08 September 2024 06:51 PM

<b>CAUSES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because of colonism, many factors raised</li> <li>Structural (long term)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political : Anger + Frustration</li> <li>Economic : Distress + Destruction</li> <li>Social religion : Anxiety + Suspicion</li> <li>Admin : Corruption</li> <li>Psychological : British can be defeated</li> <li>Tradition of resistance : Sipahi embodies</li> </ul> </li> <li>Immediate             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annexation of Awadh</li> <li>Military change, greased Cartilages</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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STRUCTURAL REASON	
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct + Subsidiary Alliance + Doctrine of Lapse             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead to -&gt; Humiliation + Pension gone + Titles Removed + Sons Derecognized                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead to -&gt; Anger + Frustration</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>Expansion</li> <li>Subsidiary Alliance</li> <li>Doctrine of Lapse</li> <li>Violence and Racism</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Dalhousie also refused to recognize the titles of many ex-rulers or to pay their pensions.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Thus, the titles of the Nawabs of Carnatic &amp; of Surat &amp; the Raja of Tanjore were cancelled.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Similarly, after the death of the ex-Peshwa Baji Rao II, Dalhousie refused to extend his pay or pension to his adopted son, Nana Saheb.</p> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Politically, ruling elites were getting frustrated and were angry with day today humiliation of British EIC</li> </ul>
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Revenue + Forced commercialization + Deindustrialization + Drain of Wealth + Famines             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead to -&gt; overassessments + exploitation + landlessness + Peasant distress + destruction + tenetization + death + starvation + indebtedness</li> </ul> </li> <li>Economically the rural countryside and the economic classes were frustrated angry in distress, dying and in certain part in very bad situation</li> </ul>

High rate of taxation.
Commercialisation of agriculture.
Land revenue policy.
Change in foreign trade policy.
Deindustrialisation and unemployment.
Destruction of traditional economic fabric.

- Sipahi (peasant in uniform) -> ruling elites gone + family in agrarian distress
- Politically -> anger + frustration + humiliation
- Economically -> Humiliation + distress + death + destruction + exploitation

Social and Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Christians -&gt; Missionaries enter the rural countryside (Low scale) -&gt; Conversion activity           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1813 : Charter act : Christian missionaries</li> <li>• Missionaries school, college started. English education</li> <li>• Ban on infanticide, slavery, sati (1829)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Lead to --&gt; Rise in suspicious in people mind (Conservative)</li> <li>◦ Social custom changing ( intervention + intrusion )</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Lead to -&gt; Anxiety</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p>Threat of conversion:</p> <p>The Religious Disabilities Act of 1850/ Lex Loci Act of 1850</p> <p>The rumor was that the English were conspiring to convert the Indians to Christianity.</p> <p>Reforms like Abolition of Sati (Regulation XVII of 1829 of Bengal code).</p> <p>Racial discrimination by British against Indians, forceful conversion to Christianity.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lex Loci Act 1850 : Religious Disability Act           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earlier : if son converted -&gt; no need to give inheritance</li> <li>• Person cannot deny inheritance if son converted               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Lead to -&gt; Showed conversion is on the agenda of British</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>A fear of conversion + fear &amp; anxiety &amp; missionary activity + Rumour of mass conversion</li> </ul>
Administration Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rampant corruption</li> <li>Misgovernance</li> <li>Complex Judicial system</li> <li>Exclusion of the natives from high appointments</li> </ul>
Psychological Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British are defeated in military battle in Indian sub and abroad           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Santhals, Mundas , Crinena war ( Russia vs Britain France)</li> <li>• Moment -&gt; image that British cannot be defeated was challenged</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**IMMEDIATE TRIGGERS**

**Military Culture changing**

- Pre 1820s (Orientalist Culture)
  - Army was Homogenous + Hereditary + Cast varna was honoured
  - Separate barrages + All dietary restriction taken in consideration

**Homogenous structure of Bengal Army**

- Minimal British presence.
- High-caste character and recruitment mainly from Awadh → homogenous structure.
- Lord Dalhousie: The Bengal Army was “a great brotherhood in which all the members felt and acted in union.”
- Service in the army was hereditary.

**Religious grievances**

- Authorities forbade soldiers to wear caste and sectarian marks, beards and turbans.
- They knew army maintained Christian chaplains at their cost. missionaries servants'
- General Service Enlistment Act, 1856 required the soldiers to work overseas.

**Caste privileges**

- The British maintained a high caste identity of the army initially - especially in Bengal (Brahmins, Rajputs and Bhumihars).
- The dietary and travel restrictions associated with caste were respected under Hastings.
- 1820s onwards - army reforms - universalization of army culture curtailed caste privileges.

**• After 1820s**

- General Enlistment Rules :
  - Remove cast marking, No spatial difference
  - Uniform Service rule + foreign Deployments
  - Bhatta (Allowance not given) + Postal rules
- Affected Socio Religion (not saw discipline expect)

Overseas deployment (General Service Enlistment Act, 1856)	Salary discrimination among same ranks	Refusal to pay bhatta (Foreign service allowance)	Soldiers were considered inferior & higher posts were exclusively reserved for Britshers .
Post office Act of 1854 <i>(pay)</i>	Religious identities seemed to be in crisis.	Regular humiliation	Peasant in Uniform

**Awadh annexation**

- Wajid Ali Shah removed from Awadh : misgovernance
- Political anger increased

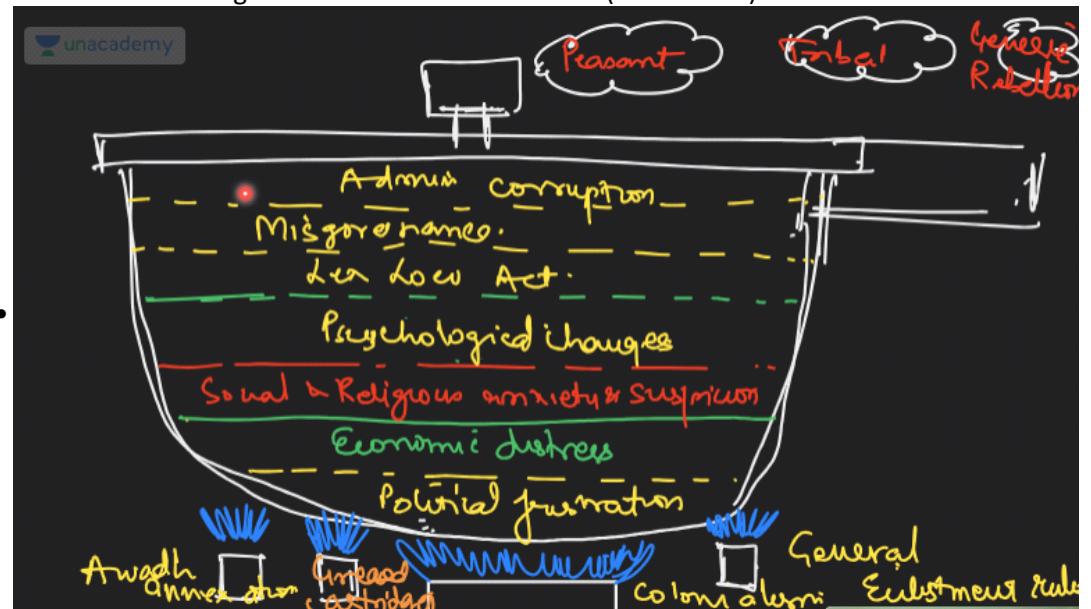
**Greased Cartridges**

- The trigger point, Last nail in the coffin
- Sipahi need to bite from mouth, and then push in the gun
  - It was made up of cow and pig fat





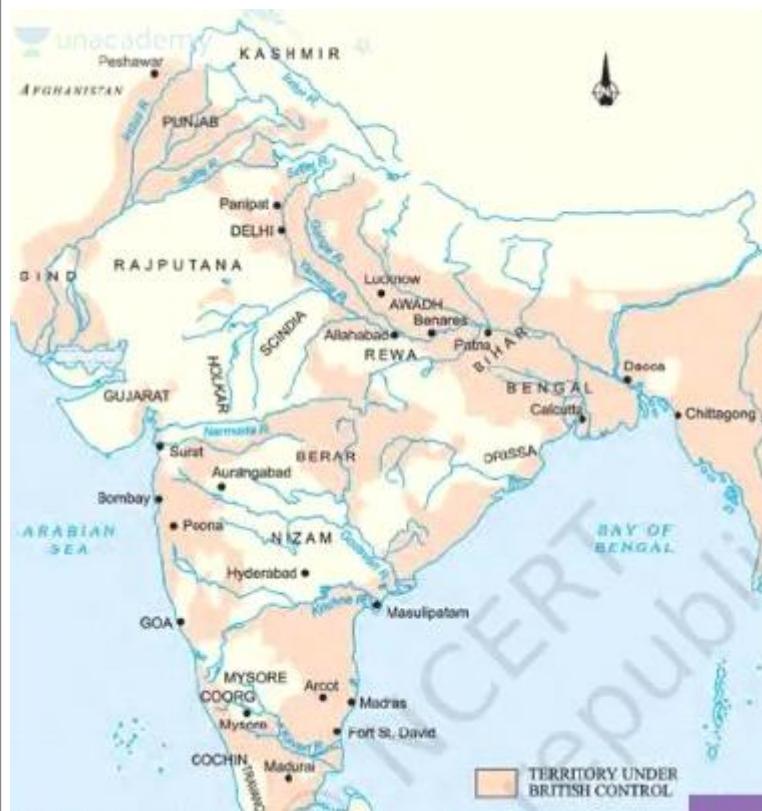
- 1857 Revolt
- Culmination of long drawn tradition of resistance (lower scale) since 1760



Beginning and Spread

Place	Important Leaders	British Resistance
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan	Lieutenant Willoughby, John Nicholson, Lieutenant Hudson
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal, Birjis Qadr, Ahmadullah	Henry Lawrence, Brigadier Inglis, Henry Havelock, James Outram, Sir Colin Campbell
Kanpur	Nana Sahib, Rao Sahib, Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan	Sir Hugh Wheeler, Sir Colin Campbell

Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai	Sir Hugh Rose
Jagdispur	Kunwar Singh, Amar Singh	—
Benaras		Colonel James Neil
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah	—
Baghpat	Shah Mal	—
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan	—
Patna	Maulwi Pir Ali	—
Allahabad	Liyaqat Ali	—



- 1/3rd of Indian Sub affected
- 1 out of 4 Indians was involved
- All hotspot are not interconnected
- Multiple area which remained loyal ( rajputana, Punjab)

The mutiny mainly affected the Bengal Army.

Awadh, Rohilkhand, the Bundelkhand, Central India, large parts of Bihar, and East Punjab all shook off British authority.

In many princely states, rulers remained loyal to their British administrators, but the soldiers revolted.

For example, Holkar of Indore remained loyal but many of the Indore troops rebelled and joined sepoys.

Madras and Bombay remained unaffected.

Punjabi and Gurkha soldiers actually helped to suppress the rebellion.

Maharaja of Kashmir and the Ranas of Nepal also helped the British.

Since the maximum soldiers were in the Bengal army, almost half of the British soldiers had mutineed.

29<sup>th</sup> March 1857

Mangal Pandey shoots an European officer.

Revolt starts at Meerut from Delhi. Choice of Bahadur Shah as Symbolic Head.

10<sup>th</sup> May 1857

Delhi

### Azamgarh Proclamation

In 1857, soon after the sepoys rose against the Company in a burst of volcanic fury, the Delhi Gazette carried a proclamation issued in the name of the emperor.

Besides predictable denunciations of the "tyranny & oppression of the treacherous" English, the document was also a manifesto that sought to win support from influential quarters, offering—like political manifestos today—a cascade of promises.

Political Manifestos:

For instance, the rights of zamindars were guaranteed, just as attractive pay was guaranteed to soldiers.

More interestingly, among promises made to the commercial classes was one that speaks much of the age in which the mutiny took place.

For it was pledged to men of trade that when the badshahi regime was restored, they would enjoy "gratis" the use of "government steam-vessels & steam carriages for the conveyance" of their all-important merchandise.



life in extraordinary times

What happened in the cities during the months of the revolt? How did people live through those months of tumult? How was normal life affected? Reports from different cities tell us about the breakdown in routine activities. Read these reports from the *Delhi Urdu Akhbar*, 14 June 1857:

The same thing is true for vegetables and *saag* (spinach).

People have been found to complain that even *kaddu* (pumpkin) and *baingan* (brinjal) cannot be found in the bazaars. Potatoes and *arvi* (yam) when available are of stale and rotten variety, stored from before by farsighted *kunjras* (vegetable growers). From the gardens inside the city some produce does reach a few places but the poor and the middle class can only lick their lips and watch them (as they are earmarked for the select).

... There is something else that needs attention which is causing a lot of damage to the people which is that the water-carriers have stopped filling water. Poor *Shurfas* (gentry) are seen carrying water in pails on their shoulders and only then the necessary household tasks such as cooking, etc. can take place. The *halalkhors* (righteous) have become *haramkhors* (corrupt), many *mohallas* have not been able to earn for several days and if this situation continues then decay, death and disease will combine together to spoil the city's air and an epidemic will spread all over the city and even to areas adjacent and around.

Khan Bahadur Khan**Leader**

Grandson of last Nawab of Rohilkhand.

Formed his own government during 1857 revolt and extended it to nearby districts.

He put a straight fight with Sir Colin Campbell, then Commander of Chief of the British Army.

Few initial success but Rohilkhand was finally subjugated and Khan Bahadur Khan fled to Nepal.

Brought to India and hanged finally in Dhaka.

Begum Hazrat Mahal (Lucknow)

The Nawab of Oudh Wajid Ali shah was exiled to Calcutta.

But his wife Begum Hazrat Mahal & 11 year old son continued to live in Oudh.

The revolt broke out on 4th June 1857.

Henry Lawrence, the British Resident, with some Europeans & some hundred sepoys took refuge in a Residency.

Begum seized the Residency & killed Henry.

Initially, the attempt of Sir Henry Havelock & Sir James Outram to recover Lucknow met with no success.

Finally in November, Sir Colin Campbell attacked with Gorkha regiment.

In March 1858, the city was finally recaptured.

Rebels were driven to Nepal border to die in bad climate or captured by Gorkhas.

**Failure of Revolt**Suppression and Failure

**14<sup>th</sup> September 1857**

Six columns of british indian army laid siege on the red fort.

**1862**

The king was exiled to Rangoon where he died.

British regained Delhi.

**20<sup>th</sup> September 1857**

Certain classes & groups did not join &, in fact, worked against the revolt.

Big zamindars acted as "breakwaters to storm".

Moneylenders & merchants suffered the wrath of the mutineers badly & anyway saw their class interests better protected under British patronage.

Limited territorial spread.

Lack of complete nationalism.

British forces were better equipped with technology & arms.

Lack of coordination

Sepoys were also poorly organized.

No vision for the post mutiny institutions.

The rebel units did not have a common plan of action, or authoritative heads, or centralized leadership.

Modern educated Indians viewed this revolt as backward looking, & mistakenly hoped the British would usher in an era of modernization.

By one estimate, not more than one-fourth of the total area & not more than one-tenth of the total population was affected.

### Nature

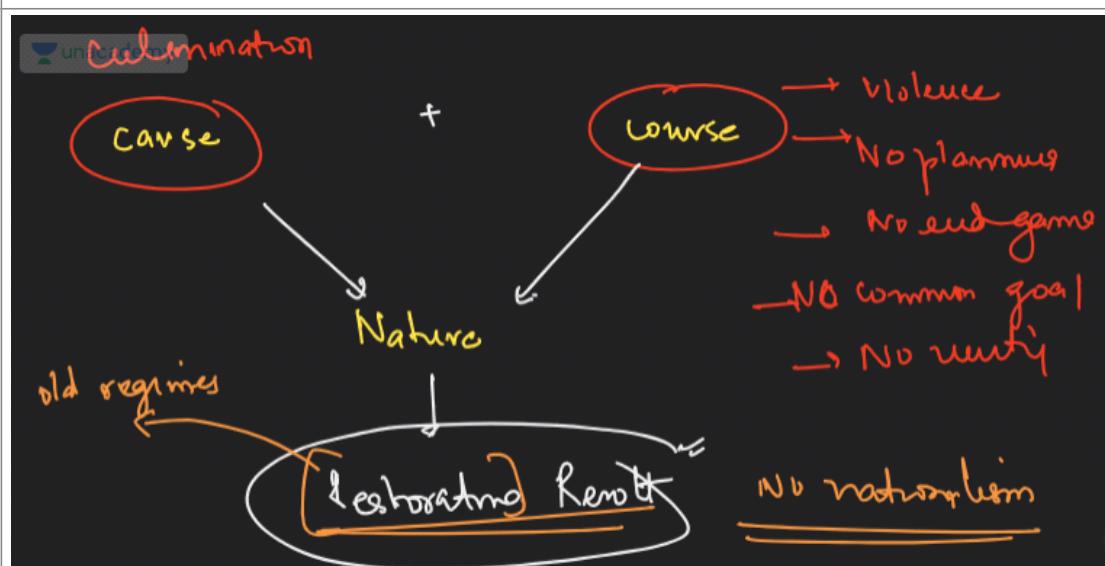
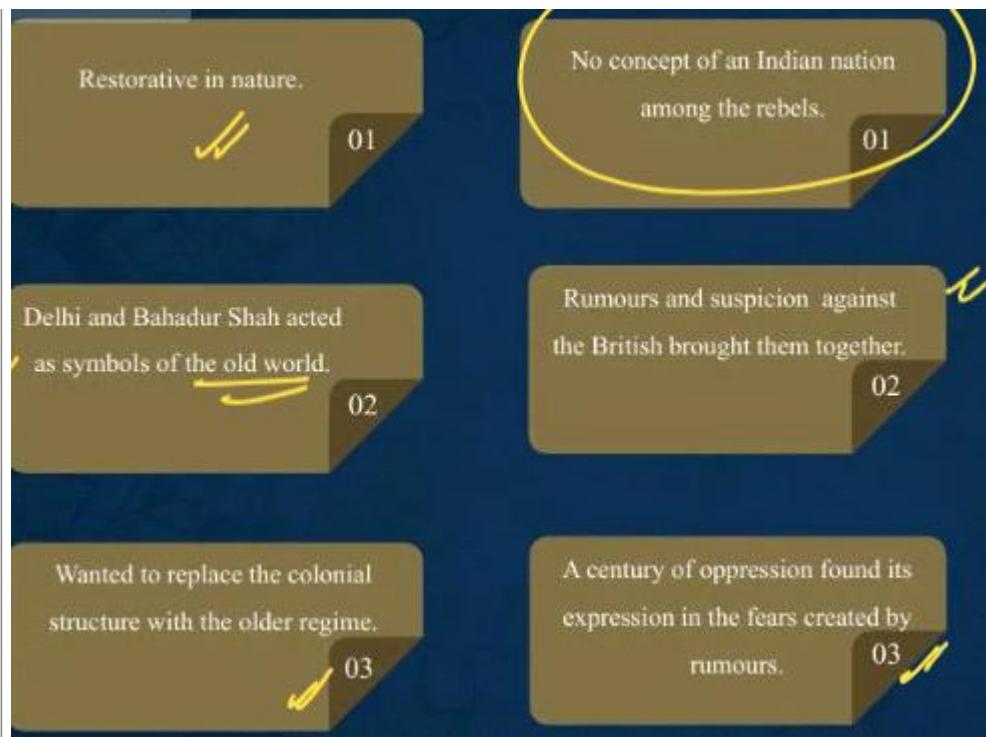
#### Nomenclature of 1857

**Mutiny:** The tactic of trivialisation.

**Rebellion:** Gain concessions from an oppressive power.

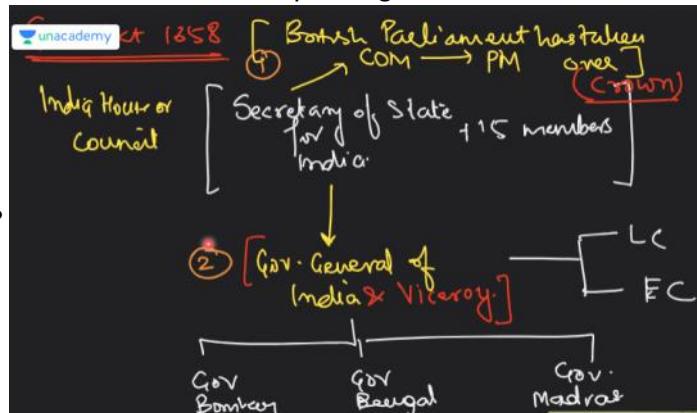
**Revolt:** Overthrow and destroy that power.

- It was Revolt (not Mutiny or Rebellion)
- More than a mutiny and less than a war of independence
- Restorative revolt of 1857 : Revolt (issue if overthrow) , Restoring old powers



Consequences	
Govt of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EIC → Crown Rule <u>Pre 1857</u> <pre> graph TD     COI[COI] --- GGI[Gov. Gen. of India]     BOC[BOC] --- GGI     Lc[Lc] --- GGI     Ec[Ec] --- GGI     GGI --- Bengal[Gov. Bengal]     GGI --- Madras[Gov. Madras]     GGI --- Bombay[Gov. Bombay]   </pre> </li> </ul>

- GOI Act 1858
- British parliament has taken over COM -> PM Crown
- India House of Council [Secretary of state for India + 15 member]
  - Governor general of India + Viceroy (Same job diff title)
    - Gov Bombay + Bengal + Madras



## Consequences

"Act for the Better Government of India / the Government of India Act, 1858".

2 August, 1858

- The Crown was empowered to appoint a Governor General of India & Governor of presidencies.

And it was in accordance with the Queen's Proclamation that the title of Viceroy (Crown's personal representative) was added to the Governor-General of India.

The supreme executive & legislative authority in India henceforth came to be called the 'Governor-General & the Viceroy'.

<p>While authority over India had previously been wielded by the Directors of the Company &amp; the Board of Control, now this power was to be exercised by a "Secretary of State for India" aided by a Council of 15 members to assist him.</p>	<p>Offices of Board of Control &amp; Court of Directors were abolished.</p>	<p>A new ministry was created known as 'India House', headed by the Secretary of State for India who was a minister of cabinet rank.</p>
<p>Secretary of State was a member of the British Cabinet &amp; as such was responsible to Parliament. Thus ultimate power over India remained with Parliament.</p>	<p>Provision created for Indian Civil Services under the Secretary of State.</p>	<p>Members of the Indian Civil Service to be appointed on basis of Competition.</p>

- British started try to understand reason behind 1857 revolt
- Queen's Proclamation / Victoria Proclamation

Queen Victoria, by a Proclamation announced on 1 November, 1858, directly assumed the responsibility of the Indian administration in her own hands. Queen Victoria Proclaimed that

No state would be annexed.

No more intervention in religious matters.

No religious conversion by force.

No discrimination in recruitment of Army Services.

Note – Victoria became the 'Empress of India' not in 1858 but in 1876.

## Changes

The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was raised & fixed at 1:2 in the Bengal army & 2:5 in the Madras & Bombay armies.

The older policy of excluding Indians from the officer corps was strictly maintained.

All sensitive posts were reserved only for the Europeans.

European troops were kept in key geographical & military positions.

Caste based battalions were raised.

Newspapers, journals, & nationalist publications were prevented from reaching the soldiers.

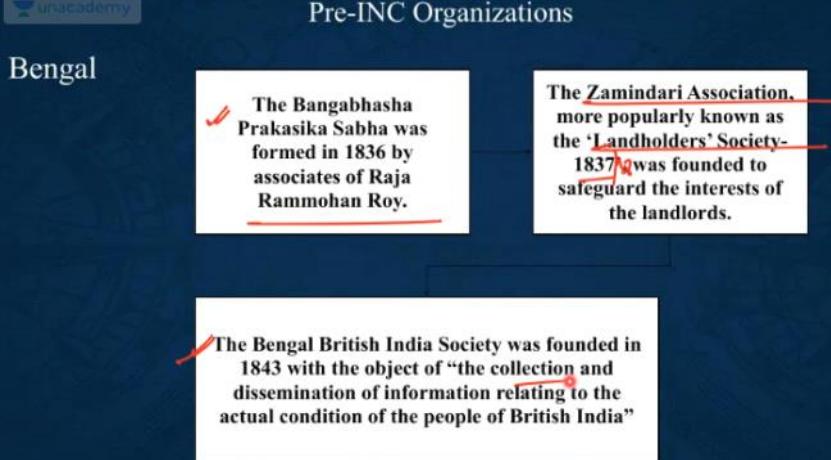
## White Mutiny

- Merged European army with Royal Forces (with less salary as compared to what given by EIC)

# L16 INC Policies

09 September 2024 01:57 PM

## Pre-INC Polities, INC, Moderate Politics and Constitutional Development-1858-1892

NATIONALISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sense of unity which is based on a shared history and shared future</li><li>This unity or oneness is expressed through symbol, culture, ideas and personalities</li><li>This above two process produce collective action</li><li>Advent (Common enemy created) -&gt; Expansion ( Geographical area ) -&gt; Consolidation (shared experience of exploitation and oppression) -&gt; Socio Religious (Contemplate) -&gt; Resistance (Reform/Symbol) -&gt; 1857 revolt (Collective action)</li></ul>
Factors behind INC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Factors Behind the Rise of Associations and Early Nationalist Organizations<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Understanding of Contradictions in Indian and Colonial Interests</li><li>Political, Administrative and Economic Unification</li><li>West Thought and Education</li><li>Role of Press and Literature: By 1877, there were about 169 newspapers published in vernacular languages and their circulation reached the neighbourhood of 1,00,000</li><li>Progressive Character of Socio-religious Reform Movements</li><li>Rise of Middle-Class Intelligentsia</li></ul></li></ul>
Pre-Pre INC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Education -&gt; middle class intelligence + Elites<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Idea of association had become a common understanding during 1830s</li><li>First association formed in Bengal (Bengal Bhasha Prakashika Sabha)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>By Gourishankar Taskabasgki (Associate of Raja Ram Mohan Roy)</li><li>Conservative Pressure Group "Interest Group"</li></ul></li></ul></li><li></li><li><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Landholders Society (1837/38) by Dwarka Nath Tagore, Radhakanty Deb, PK Tagore</li><li>Interest to protect zamindari</li><li>Bengal British India Society (By George Thompson, Dwarka Nath Tagore, CM Chatterjee)</li><li>Landholder Society + Bengal British India Society -&gt; British India Association</li></ul></li></ul>



It sent a petition to the British Parliament demanding inclusion of some of its suggestions in the renewed Charter of the Company, such as

- Establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character;
- Separation of executive from judicial functions;
- Reduction in salaries of higher officers; and
- Abolition of salt duty, abkari and stamp duties.

These were partially accepted when the Charter Act of 1853 provided for the addition of six members to the governor-general's council for legislative purposes.

#### Pre INC

- East India Association, London by Dadabhai Naoroji
- Spread real information about the real condition in India in London (Metropole)
- First national association
- This led to creation of many association in India
  - Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, 1867 : M C Ravade
  - Indian League 1875 : Sisir Kumar Ghosh
  - Indian National Association 1876 : Surendra Nath Naji and Anand Mohan Bose
  - Madras Mahajan Sabha 1884 : P Nanadacharulu
  - Bombay Presidency Association 1885 : Pherozshah Mehta, KT Telang
- Regional -> regional interest -> but early nationalistic -> demand on basis of larger issue in subcontinent

The East India Association was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London to discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare.

The Indian League was started in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the object of "stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people" and of encouraging political education.

The Indian Association of Calcutta (also known as the Indian National Association) superseded the Indian League and was founded in 1876 by younger nationalists of Bengal led by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose

They were getting discontented with the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British Indian Association.

- The Indian Association was the most important of pre- Congress associations and aimed to "promote by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people."

It set out to

- (i) create a strong public opinion on political questions
- (ii) unify Indian people in a common political programme.

## Political Associations in Bombay

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1867 by Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others, with the object of serving as a bridge between the government and the people.

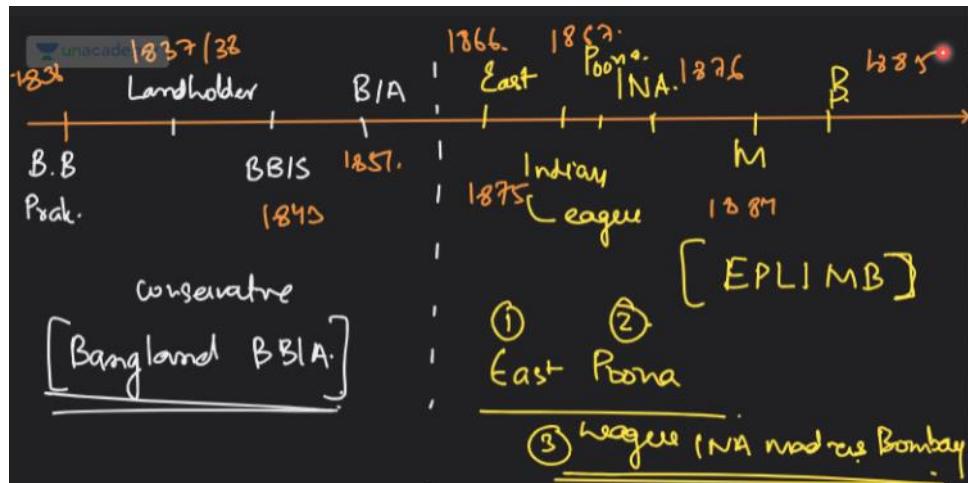
The Bombay Presidency Association was started by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang in 1885.

## Political Associations in Madras

- The Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded in 1884 by M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Anandacharlu.

## Pre-Congress Campaigns

<b>For imposition of import duty on cotton (1875)</b>	<b>For Indianisation of government service (1878-79)</b>	<b>Against Arms Act (1878)</b>	<b>Against Vernacular Press Act (1878)</b>
<b>For right to join volunteer corps</b>	<b>Against plantation labour and against Inland Emigration Act</b>	<b>In support of libert Bill</b>	<b>For an All India Fund for Political Agitation</b>
Campaign in Britain to vote for pro-India party	Against reduction in maximum age for appearing in Indian Civil Service;	the Indian Association took up this question and organised an all-India agitation against it, popularly known as the Indian Civil Service agitation.	



### Formation of INC

On 28 December 1885, 72 Social reformers, Journalists and lawyers congregated for the first session of the India National Union at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay; The Conference was renamed as the India National Congress.  
A.O. Hume, a retired English ICS officer, played an important role in its formation.

## Allan Octavian Hume

- Retired English civil servant.
- Commanded a battalion in 1857 Revolt → Lost faith in the British rule.
- Made scathing criticism of the British rule in his writings.
- A political liberal, he believed in the need to provide for legitimate demands of the Indian educated classes.
- Mobilised leading intellectuals.

- **Safety valve:** AU Home created this to save family in London, AU home created INC
- **Lightning Conductor:** AU Home was just face for booking the hall for meeting of 72 people

## Theory of Origin

- A powerful and long-lasting myth, the myth of 'the safety valve,' has arisen around this question.
- The myth is that the Indian National Congress was started by A.O. Hume and others under the official direction, guidance and advice of no less a person than Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, to provide a safe, mild, peaceful, and constitutional outlet or safety valve for the rising discontent among the masses, which was inevitably leading towards a popular and violent revolution.

Originated from William Wedderburn's biography (1913) of A.O. Hume.

These showed that lower classes were planning a conspiracy to overthrow the British government.

Hume met Dufferin, the new Viceroy in 1884, and decided to establish an Indian organisation.

It would serve as a safety-valve by opening line of communication between the British and the Indians.

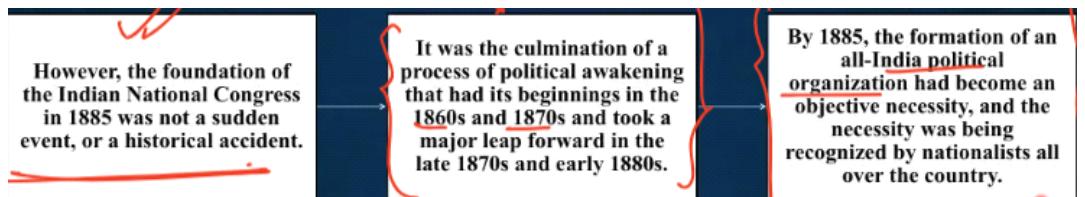
In his **Young India** published in 1916, the Extremist leader Lala Lajpat Rai used the **safety-valve theory** to attack the Moderates in the Congress. Having discussed the theory at length and suggested that the Congress 'was a product of Lord Dufferin's brain,' he argued that 'the Congress was started more with the object of saving the British Empire from danger than with that of winning political liberty for India.'

More than a quarter century later, R. Palme Dutt's authoritative work **India Today** made the myth of the safety-valve a staple of left-wing opinion.

## The Lack of Sources

- Historical proof of the safety-valve theory was provided by the seven volumes of secret reports which flume claimed to have read at Simla in the summer of 1878 and which convinced him of the existence of 'seething discontent' and a vast conspiracy among the lower classes to violently overthrow British rule.
  - There was a deeply rooted belief about the volumes as official documents that in the 1950s a large number of historians and would-be historians, devoted a great deal of time and energy searching for them in the National Archives.
- Irrespective of the theories around formation of the INC which is based on the myth of safety valve and Lightning Conductor, the formation of the INC should be understood as a

- culmination of the need for an all India level association which was created bw 1860-1880
- Pre INC association -> create the context and need -> All India association
  - INC is a logical culmination of rising nationalism



### Economic Nationalism

- Catalyst : origin is based on the impulse for INC came from economic nationalist
- Economic nationalist + Culmination (India getting looted) -> INC
  - Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917)
  - Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842-1901)
  - Romesh Chunder Dutt (1848-1909)
  - Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915)
  - G. Subramaniya Iyer (1855-1916)
  - G.V. Joshi (1851-1911)
  - Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920)
  - Surendranath Banerjee (1848-1925)
- 2 Justification for British Rule
  - Women and Social issue -> White man Burden 1757-1820 -> resolved by social reforms
  - Economic Justification -> develop India as industrial country
    - Middle class believes British 1800-1860, 1860 -> realization that nothing is happening
    - Underdevelopment of the developed, Economic Nationalist destroyed this false picture

### The Expectation

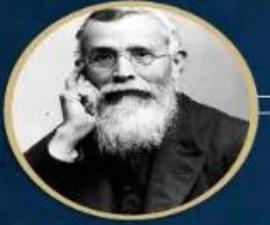
- In the economic realm, Britain, the emerging industrial giant of the world, was expected to develop India's productive forces through the introduction of modern sciences and technology and capitalist economic organization.
- It is not that the early Indian nationalists were unaware of the many political, psychological and economic disabilities of foreign domination, but they still supported colonial rule as they expected it to rebuild India as a spit image of the Western metropolis.

### The Disillusionment

The process of disillusionment set in gradually after 1860 as the reality of social development in India failed to conform to their hopes.

They began to notice that while progress in new directions was slow and halting; overall the country was regressing and under-developing.

**Dadabhai Naoroji**



First man to say that Poverty was not due to internal factors but due to the colonial rule.

In 1867, the 'Drain of Wealth' theory was first mentioned in his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*.

Materially, the British rule caused only impoverishment, it was like the knife of sugar.

**Romesh Chander Dutt**



Promoted the 'Drain Theory' in his book *Economic History in India* in 1901.

Taxes collected goes like moisture sucked up by the sun and descends as rain not in India but on other lands.

**G. V. Joshi**



"Expenditure on Railways should be seen as Indian subsidy to British industries".

Advocated for reducing the high land revenue, salt tax and favoured imposition of income tax and import duties.

**M. G. Ranade**



High expenditure on army.

Published book *Essay on Indian Economics* in 1899.

Briefly discusses about the "Drain of Wealth".

Stressed on heavy industries and western education as the vital elements for the foundation of Indian economy.

Any regime is politically strong as long as people have faith in its moral purpose.

The British power in India was a combination of physical force and moral force.

The nationalist economic critiques undermined these moral foundations of British rule gradually.

The critiques forcefully asserted that India was economically backward precisely because of British rule.

Drain Amount	Domestic Demand
Verelst, Governor of Bengal - Around 4.9 million pounds went out of Bengal during the first five years of Diwani.	→
R. C. Dutt - One-half of the net revenues of India (estimated 20 million pounds) flows out annually.	
Historian Dow - 1.4 million pounds a year was lost till 1770.	
M. G. Ranade - More than one third of national income was taken away.	
William Digby claims that around 30 million pounds was drained out which is nearly half of the total revenue.	
Dadabhai Naoroji claims the drain to be 12 million pounds per annum which is about one fourth of total revenue.	
Some historians claim that the total drain was only around 17 million pounds, which was less than 2% of India's exports.	

<b>Moderate</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1885-1905 : Moderates in INC</li> <li>• Reform colonialism and not reject colonialism</li> <li>• British don't know about problem in India : PPP Prayer + Petition + Protest</li> </ul>	<p><b>Composition of the Members of Indian National Congress, 1885-1888</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Place and year of Session</th><th style="width: 15%;">Lawyers</th><th style="width: 15%;">Journalists</th><th style="width: 15%;">Doctors</th><th style="width: 15%;">Others</th><th style="width: 15%;">Total</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bombay      1885</td><td>39</td><td>14</td><td>01</td><td>18</td><td>72</td></tr> <tr> <td>Calcutta     1886</td><td>166</td><td>40</td><td>16</td><td>212</td><td>434</td></tr> <tr> <td>Madras       1887</td><td>206</td><td>43</td><td>08</td><td>350</td><td>607</td></tr> <tr> <td>Allahabad   1888</td><td>435</td><td>73</td><td>42</td><td>698</td><td>1248</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Early Indian nationalists and Congress leadership.</p> <p>According to Desai, 'Moderate' stands for an immature beginning which was gradually transcended by the growth of a full-fledged, mature and complete nationalism.</p> <p>Characterised by its moderate demands and adoption of the moderate means.</p>	Place and year of Session	Lawyers	Journalists	Doctors	Others	Total	Bombay      1885	39	14	01	18	72	Calcutta     1886	166	40	16	212	434	Madras       1887	206	43	08	350	607	Allahabad   1888	435	73	42	698	1248
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<p>W.C. Bonnerjee, Rashbehari Ghosh, Surendranath Banerjee and R.C. Dutt.</p> <p>Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta and Justice Ranade.</p> <p>P.R. Naidu, Subramania Iyer and Ananda Charlu.</p> <p>Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya.</p> <p>Hume and Wedderburn.</p>	<p><b>Bengal</b></p> <p><b>Main complaint was against "Un-British rule", as coined by Dadabhai Naoroji.</b></p> <p><b>Faith in the sense of justice, fair play, honesty and integrity of the British.</b></p> <p><b>Relied on the solemn pledges made by the British government for granting Home Rule.</b></p> <p><b>Liberal Englishmen</b></p>																														

## Moderate Approach

- The moderate political activity involved constitutional agitation within the confines of law and showed a slow but orderly political progress.
- The Moderates believed that the British basically wanted to be just to the Indians but were not aware of the real conditions.
- To achieve these ends, they worked on a two-pronged methodology—one, create a strong public opinion to arouse consciousness and national spirit and then educate and unite people on common political questions; and two, persuade the British Government and British public opinion to introduce reforms in India on the lines laid out by the nationalists.
- They used the method of '**prayer and petition**' and if that failed, they resorted to constitutional agitation.

## Constitutional Demands

Abolition of the Indian Council because it prevented the Secretary of State from working for Indian welfare.

New councils for Northwest Frontier Province and Punjab.

Two new Indian members in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

The budget should be referred to the legislature followed by discussion and vote on it.

Increased Indian participation in provincial and central legislatures through their expansion.

Right to appeal to the Standing Committee of the House of Commons against the Government of India.

50% elected representation from local bodies, chamber of commerce, universities, etc.

## Civil Service Examination Reforms

- Simultaneous exam in India and London, and raising maximum age to 23 to stop drainage of money.
- Indianisation of the civil services would decrease racism and make the administration more responsive to Indian needs.
- Very little relief here also.
- Separate exam in India could start only from 1922.

## Contributions of Moderates

### Constitutional Reforms

- Passing of the Indian Councils Act of 1892, which provided some powers to elected local bodies.
- Although it was highly unsatisfactory, the act was partly a result of the pressure put by the moderates.

### Weakness

Lack of belief in the capacities of masses.

Lack of radical and militant political approach.

Lack of Pan-India organizational impact.

Neglect of role of youth and women.

#### Confined Democratic & political space:

- Urban centers- Limited to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta etc.
- Upper Caste and domination of upper caste and sections like Zamindars; Lawyers etc.
- Neglect and lack of connect with Rural Masses; Workers and Peasants.

• Their economic theory generated anger, but the Moderates could not convert into an effective agitation.

• Most of them still shared an intrinsic faith in the British rule.

• Liberal political opinion of England through the three Ps: petitions, prayer and protests.

• Failed to recognise the inherent contradiction between the imperatives of colonisation and constitutionalism.

• Mainly high-caste Hindus, barring the exception of notable Bombay politician, Badruddin Tyabji.

• Led to social orthodoxy → Social questions were not discussed until 1907.

• Moderate -> Extremist

• Moderate protected nationalism to become extremist for 20 years

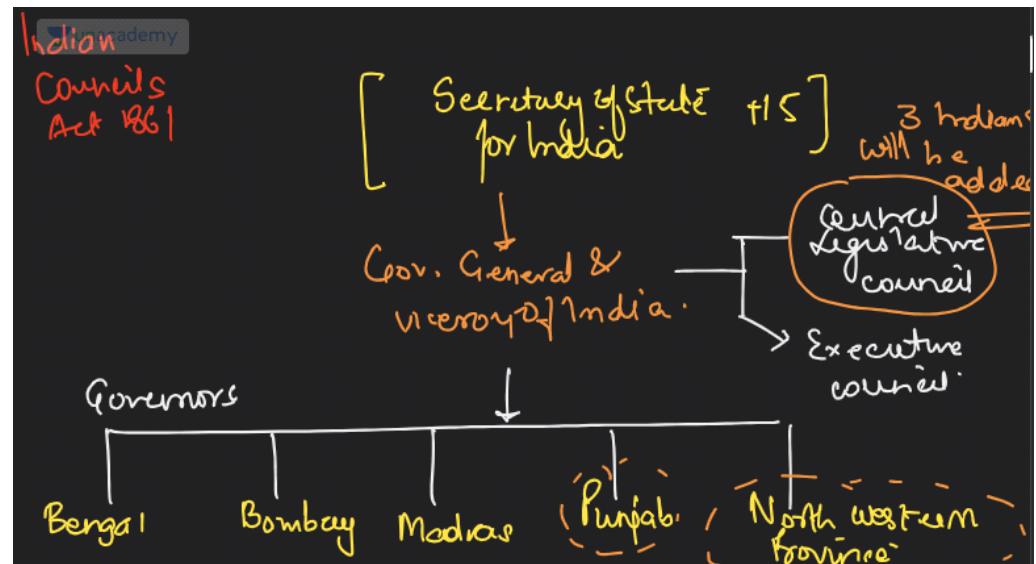
• Moderate allowed political rise under eye of British, because of creating image that Moderate are part of British

## L17 Constitutional Development

09 September 2024 10:48 PM

Constitutional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1861-1892</li> <li>• Curzon</li> <li>• Swadeshi</li> <li>• Surat Split</li> </ul> <p>The diagram illustrates the following timeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1899: Partition of Bengal.</li> <li>1903: Moderates have Swadeshi.</li> <li>1904: Indian University Act proposed.</li> <li>1905: Swadeshi movement begins.</li> <li>1906: 2nd Aug 16th session.</li> <li>1907: Calcutta session, Surat session, and the Surat split.</li> <li>Act. Rusley's elaboration.</li> </ul>
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<b>Govt of India</b> <b>1858</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretary of state + 15 members             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governor General of Indian and Viceroy (LC + EC)                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Govt of Bengal + Bombay + Madras</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Delay in law making</li> <li>• The provincial needs are not understood</li> </ul> <p>The diagram illustrates the process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British Parliament makes the law.</li> <li>The law goes to the Governor-General &amp; Viceroy.</li> <li>The Governor-General &amp; Viceroy proposes the law to the Legislative Council.</li> <li>The Legislative Council proposes the law back to the Governor-General &amp; Viceroy for review.</li> </ol>
<b>Indian Council</b> <b>Act 1861</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British Parliament Introduces Indian Council Act 1861</li> <li>• To solve             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complicated nature of legislature -&gt; Decentralization</li> <li>• Need to do a drama to show Indians are part of machinery -&gt; Indian in CLC</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



- 3 Indian added to Central legislative council (Loyalist Indian : benefitted from state)
  - Governor (Madras / Bengal / Bombay / Punjab / North Western Province)
    - Added Provincial Legislative council PLC (Local and native representation)
      - Process of reversal of legislative centralisation
      - Legislative decentralization starts
  - Portfolio System added in Executive Council (Ministers)
  - Emergency System
  - Ordinance
  - NWP and Punjab province added
  - Laws made by PLC, Governor of provinces gives assent

**Non-official members were nominated.**

**Portfolio system in the government by Lord Canning (Viceroy of India).**

**For legislative purposes, the Governor-General's Council was enlarged.**

Legislative Councils were established in Bengal, North Western Province (1886) and Punjab (1897).

The legislative council of Calcutta had extensive power to pass laws for the whole of British India.

Lord Canning nominated three Indians to the Council in 1862 namely, the Raja of Benares, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.

## **Power of promulgation of ordinances and emergency given to Governor General.**

**Any bill related to public revenue or debt, military, religion or foreign affairs could not be passed without the Governor-General's assent.**

**Restored the legislative powers to presidencies of Bombay and Madras.**

Official - Bontali

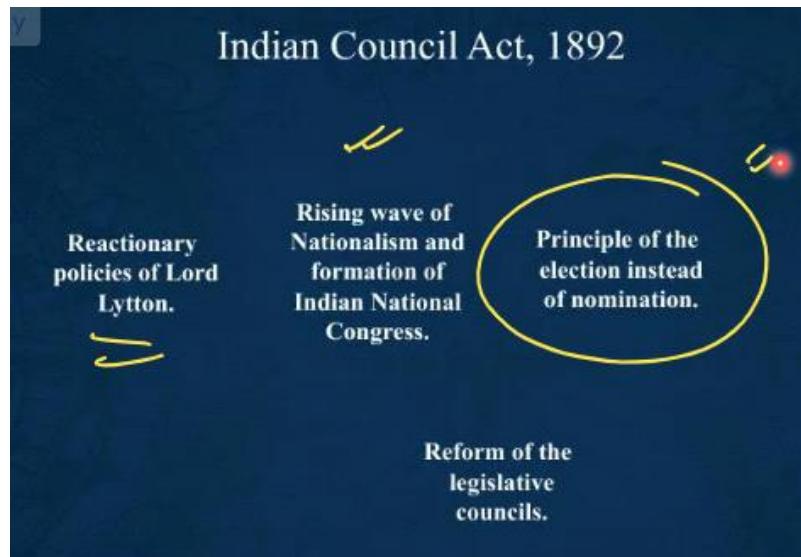
Non-official - Indian

Indian Council Act 1892	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1885 : Moderate demanded           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More participation in Legislative process</li> <li>• Representation in Govt of India</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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- 1885 : Moderate demanded
    - More participation in Legislative process
    - Representation in govt of India
  - Indian Council Act 1892 added
    - Oudh added as Province
    - In PLC there are Indian nominated member
      - Indirect election applied -> Nomination
      - Merchant + Businessmen + Teachers + Lawyer
    - Some power to ask questions and discuss things at PLC

Indian Council Act, 1892

## Indian Council Act, 1892



- Reactionary policies of Lord Lytton.
- Rising wave of Nationalism and formation of Indian National Congress.
- Principle of the election instead of nomination.
- Reform of the legislative councils.

• The Legislative Council of the Governor-General (or the Indian Legislative Council, as it came to be known) was enlarged.	{	Enlarged the non official members in Legislative Councils.  <u>Central Legislative Council: 10 – 16 members</u> Bengal: 20 members Madras: 20 members Bombay: 8 members Oudh: 15 members <u>North Western Province: 15</u>
• The universities, district boards, municipalities, zamindars, trade bodies and chambers of commerce were empowered to recommend members to the provincial councils.		
• Thus was introduced the principle of representation.		
• Though the term 'election' was firmly avoided in the Act, an element of indirect election was accepted in the selection of some of the non-official members.		
• The members of the legislatures were now entitled to express their views upon financial statements which were henceforth to be made on the floor of the legislatures.		
• They could also put questions within certain limits to the executive on matters of public interest after giving six days' notice.		
Official majority was maintained.		
Allowed the members to 'Ask Questions' on financial and public matters.		
Principle of representation.		
Legislative Councils were empowered to make new laws and repeal old laws with the permission of the Governor-General.		
Made a limited and indirect provision for the use of election in filling up non-official seats both in central and provincial councils.		
No use of the word 'election'.		
Number of Indians was increased.		
Limited functions of the Legislative Councils.		
Led indirectly to the rise of many revolutionary activities in India.		

EXTREMIST

• Cause of creation

- **Frustration with moderate politics**
- Youth was rising (Educated)
- British attitude toward India : Racial Discrimination
- **Policies of Curzon** : Reactionary Policies
  - Calcutta Corporation act
  - Official Secrets Act
  - Indian University Act
  - Partition of Bengal

- By 1905, the Moderate nationalists had exhausted their historical role.



- Their politics were based on the belief that they would be able to persuade the rulers to introduce economic and political reforms but their practical achievements in this respect were meagre
- The British Indian Government was hostile to the Congress from the beginning despite the latter's moderate methods & emphasis on loyalty to the British Crown.
- The official attitude stiffened further after 1887 when the Government failed to persuade the Congress to confine itself to social questions while the Congress was becoming increasingly critical of the colonial rule.

#### • **Extremist**

- Reject Colonialism, not to reform
- Swaraj : self-rule
- Atmashakti : self-reliance
- Represented by Political Extremist, needed to change in INC
  - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - Bipan Chandra Pal
  - Lal Rajpath Rai

#### Difference

	<b>Moderates</b>	<b>Extremists</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Believed &amp; practiced through <u>legal</u> means</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Practiced boycott &amp; mass movement</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Wanted changes in system like constitutional reforms &amp; share for Indians in services but not Swaraj</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Demanded Swaraj &amp; mass mobilization</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Social base: zamindars &amp; upper middle classes in towns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Social base: educated middle classes in towns &amp; lower middle class.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Believed in England's providential mission in India.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Rejected 'providential mission theory' as an illusion.</li> </ul>

Moderates	Extremists
Focus of the movement was only in Bengal	Wanted an All-India Movement
Ideological inspiration: western liberal thought & European history.	Indian history, cultural heritage & Hindu traditional symbols.
Professed loyalty to the British Crown.	Believed British Crown was unworthy of Indian loyalty.
Believed that the movement should be limited to middle class intelligentsia; masses not yet ready for participation in political work.	Had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate & to make sacrifices.

### Curzon Acts

- Frustration of the English**
- 1888: Dufferin attacked the Congress in a public speech & ridiculed it as representing only the elite 'a microscopic minority'.
  - Dufferin called, the Congress 'a factory of sedition'.
  - George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, accused the Congress leaders of possessing 'seditious & double sided character'.
  - 1892 : Rising discontent
  - Bengal Province was becoming a problem
    - Calcutta as capital
    - Education : Most visible impact
    - PPP was not something to fear -> New rising Extremist was problem
  - Curzon becomes GGI and Viceroy
  - Bengal become epicentre of nationalism
  - 1899: Calcutta Corporation Act :
    - Reduces number of Indian in Municipal Corporation
  - 1903 : Partition Bengal
    - Reason : Administrative convenience
    - But Bengal was not big : Argument wrong
    - Real reason was to split nationalist -> Detrau Unity

Risley, the Home Secretary to the Government of India, 6 December 1904

*'Bengal united, is power; Bengal divided, will pull several different ways. That is what the Congress leaders feel: their apprehensions are perfectly correct & they form one of the great merits of the scheme... in this scheme... one of our main objects is to split up & thereby weaken a solid body of opponents to our rule.'*

- 1904 : Indian University Act :
  - Appointment of teachers and professors needs govt approval
  - Stop nationalist from entering
- Official Secrets Act
  - Censor the newspaper/ Press of Calcutta and Bengal

### Reactionary Policies of Curzon

- He spoke derogatorily of Indian character in general.

Administrative measures adopted during his rule:

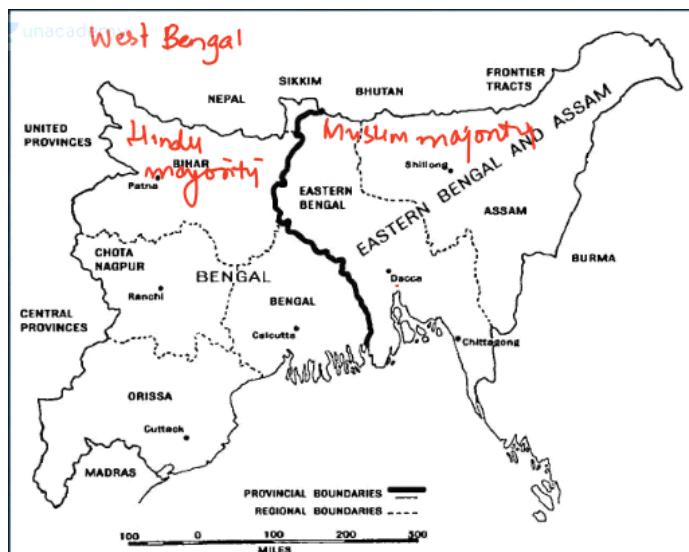
- The Calcutta Corporation act (1899) which reduced the strength of elected members from India, thereby giving British a majority
- 1904: Official Secrets Act curbed freedom of press.
- 1904: Indian Universities Act ensured greater government control over universities, which i described as factories producing political revolutionaries.

### New Brand of Nationalism

- By the dawn of the twentieth century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work.
- These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal; Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab.
- Tilak emerged as the most outstanding representative of this school of thought.

#### Partition of Bengal

- 1903 : Proposed -> 1904 : Announced -> 16th Oct 1905 : Imposed



- Logic of Partition (Principles used by Curzon)

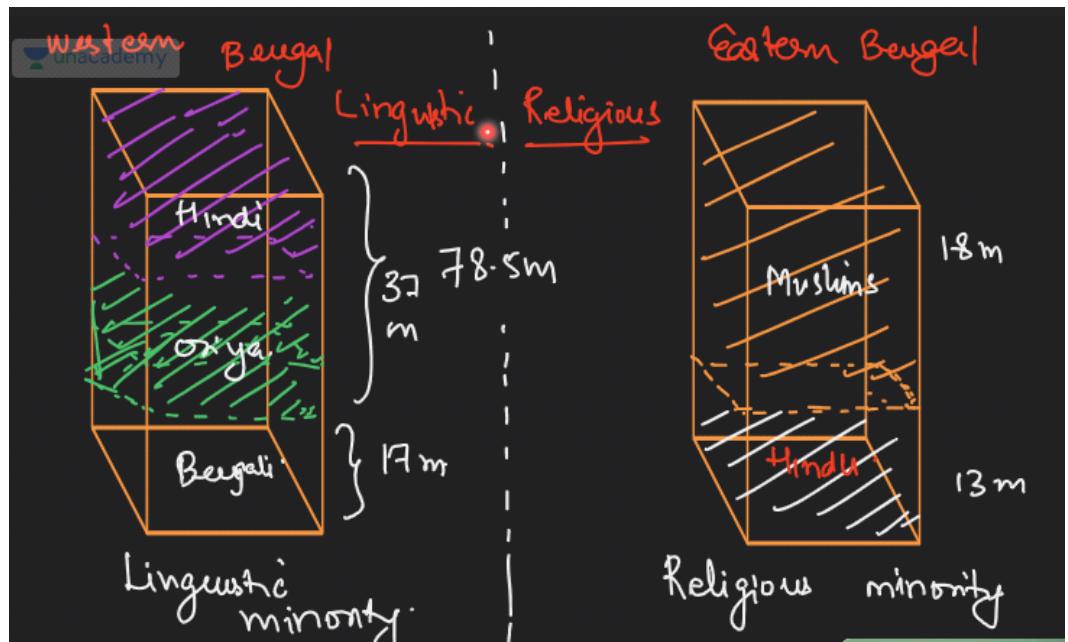
- Religion : Communalism Principle

- To make the Bengali Hindu Nationalist in eastern Bengal based on Religion
- Taught to muslim : To get separate sets of seats
- Bengali Hindu -> Religious Minority -> lost Trust

- Linguistic Principle :

- Bengali Hindu became Linguistic Minority

- Bengali Hindu -> Linguistic Minority -> Nobody understand



### SWADESHI

- 1903-1905 : Swadeshi Movement : Moderate Phase (PPP)

- 1905 : New Phase in Indian Nationalism

- Moderate Phase

#### The Buildup [Moderative phase]

- Government's decision to partition Bengal had been made public in December 1903.
- During this period, the leadership was provided by SN Banerjee, K.K. Mitra & Prithwish Chandra Ray.
- The methods adopted were petitions to the Government, public meetings, memoranda, & propaganda through pamphlets & newspapers such as Hitabadi, Sanjibani & Bengali.
- The strength of this protest can be gauged from the fact that in the first two months following the announcement 500 protest meetings were held in East Bengal alone, especially Dacca, Mymensingh and Chittagong.

- Extremist Phase

- Abandoned PPP
- Boycott of foreign goods, Liqueur, Cloth (Manchester Cotton), Commodities like glass etc
- Burned all the clothes
- Boycott of Institution : Foreign and English schools
- Introduced 2 new words
  - Swaraj
  - Atma-Shakti

- Lead to

- Rise of Swadeshi Enterprise
- National Education
- Samiti : Organisation bodies spread the message of Swadeshi

## The Swadeshi Movement

C2

- The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was made on 7 August 1905, in a meeting held at the Calcutta hall.
- The movement; hitherto sporadic and spontaneous, now had a focus and a leadership that was coming together. They assembled at Town Hall & formed **Swadeshi Bandhav Samiti** which propagated swadeshi goods & services.
- At the 7 August meeting, the famous **Boycott Resolution** was passed. Even Moderate leaders like Surendranath Banerjea toured the country urging the **boycott of Manchester cloth and Liverpool salt**.
- On September 1, the Government announced that partition was to be effected on 16 October 1905.
- The day partition took effect — 16 October 1905 — was declared a **day of mourning throughout Bengal**.
- People fasted and no fires were lit at the cooking hearth.
- In **Calcutta** a **hartal** was declared. Lawyers resigned from the bar councils & Panchayats started hearing the grievances of people
- People took out processions and band after band walked barefoot, bathed in the Ganges in morning and then paraded the **streets singing Bande Mataram** which, almost spontaneously, became the theme song of the movement.

### • 7000 people singing Vande Bharat

- People tied rakhis on each other's hands as a symbol of the unity of the two halves of Bengal.
- Teachers & students boycotted English schools
- Students came out in large numbers to propagate & practise swadeshi, & to take a lead in organising picketing of shops selling foreign goods.
- Later in the day **Anandamohan Bose** and **Surendranath Banerjea** addressed two huge mass meetings which drew crowds of 50,000 to 75,000 people.
- These were, perhaps, the largest mass meetings ever to be held under the nationalist banner this far.
- Within a few hours of the meetings, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was raised for the movement.

Soon, the movement spread to other parts of the country:

- In Poona & Bombay under Tilak
- In Punjab under Lala Lajpat Rai & Ajit Singh
- In Delhi under Syed Haider Raza
- In Madras under Chidambaram Pillai.
- Rawalpindi, Kangra, Jammu, Multan & Haridwar witnessed active participation in the Swadeshi Movement.



#### Impact

- Swadeshi Steam and navigation
- Bengal Chemical Factory
- National Council for education
- Swadeshi Bandhav Samiti
- Shanti Nekatan
- Vande Matram + Painting folk art

#### The Programme

- British cloth sold in some of the mofussil districts fell by five to fifteen times between September 1904 and September 1905.
- In response to the British India Steam Navigation Company trade monopoly, Chidambaram started an Indian-owned shipping company. He registered the Swadeshi Shipping Company in October 1906.

## The Techniques

The technique of extended boycott' was to include, apart from boycott of foreign goods, boycott of government schools and colleges, courts, titles and government services and even the organization of strikes.

Boycott and public burning of foreign cloth, picketing of shops selling foreign goods, all became common in remote corners of Bengal as well as in many important towns and cities throughout the country.

Women refused to wear foreign bangles and use foreign utensils, washermen refused to wash foreign clothes and even priests declined offerings which contained foreign sugar.

**Corps of volunteers** (or samitis as they were called) were another major form of mass mobilization widely used by the Swadeshi Movement.

The **Swadesh Bandhab Samiti** set up by Ashwini Kumar Dutt, a school teacher, in Barisal was the most well known volunteer organization of them all.

## National Education

One of the major planks of the programme of 'self reliance'.

- **Bengal National College**, inspired by Tagore's Shanti Niketan was set up with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal.
- August 15, 1906: the National Council of Education was set up to organize a system of education — literary, scientific & technical — on national lines & under national control from the primary to the university level.

Education was to be imparted through the **medium of vernaculars**.

- A **Bengal Institute of Technology** was set up for technical education & funds were raised to send students to Japan for advanced learning.
- Scores of national schools sprang up all over the country within a short period.

## Cultural Expression

People took out processions & band after band walked barefoot, bathed in the Ganges in morning & then paraded the streets singing **Vande Mataram** which, almost spontaneously, became the theme song of the movement.

**'Amar Sonar Bangla'**, the national anthem of present-day Bangladesh, was sung by huge crowds marching in the streets.

Traditional folk theatre forms such as **jatras** i.e. extensively used in disseminating the Swadeshi message in an intelligible form to vast sections of the people, many of whom were being introduced to modern political ideas for the first time.

Swadeshi influence could be seen in **Bengali folk music popular among Hindu & Muslim villagers** (Palligeet & Jan Gan) & it evoked collections of India fairy tales such as, Thakurmar Jhuli (Grandmother's tales) written by Dakshinaranjan Mitra Majumdar which delights Bengali children to this day.

## Cultural Expression

**Painting: Abanindranath Tagore** broke the domination of Victorian naturalism over Indian art & took inspiration from Mughal, Ajanta & Rajput paintings.

In science, Jagdish Chandra Bose, Prafulla Chandra Roy & others pioneered original research which was praised the world over.

Nandalal Bose, who left a major imprint on Indian art, was the first recipient of a scholarship offered by the Indian Society of Oriental Art founded in 1907.

## Swadeshi /Indigenous Enterprises

- While many of these enterprises, whose promoters were more endowed with patriotic zeal than with business acumen were unable to survive for long, some others such as Acharya P.C. Ray's Bengal Chemicals Factory, became successful & famous.

## Social Base

- The social base of the movement expanded to include certain sections of the zamindars, the students, the women, & the lower middle classes in cities & towns.
- Hitherto untouched sections — students, women, some sections of urban & rural population — participated.
- Attempt was also made to give political expression to economic grievances of working class by organizing strikes in British owned concerns such as Eastern Indian Railways.
- But the movement was not able to garner support of the Muslims, especially the Muslim peasantry, because of a conscious government policy of divide & rule helped by overlap of class & community at places.

### SURAT SPLIT

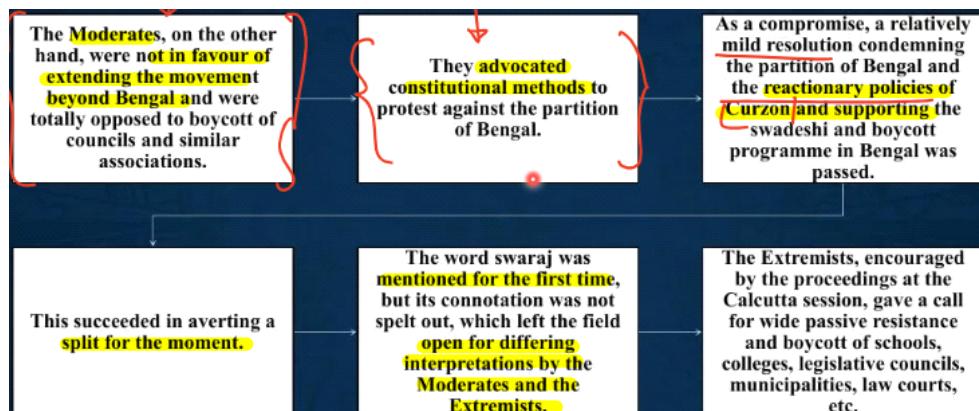
- INC Banaras session 1905 :**
  - President : Gopal Krishna Gokhale
  - President decides the agenda and passes resolution
  - President cannot be from the same province of his birth or domicile
- Lal Bal Pal : Swadeshi movement should be beyond Bengal
- Moderate : remain in Bengal,
- Gokhale Adopted the swadeshi resolution only for Bengal
- INC Calcutta Session 1906 :**
  - President : Dadabhai Naoroji (moderate)
  - "Target of the INC is Swaraj within the commonwealth"
- INC Surat Session 1907**
  - Moderate move session from Nagpur to Surat to remove Tilak as president

- President : Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Somebody threw shoe in Firoz Shah Mehta
- Extremist moved extremist out of INC -> Divided INC

### Rising Friction due to Ideological Differences

The basic tenets of the extremist school of thought were:

- Hatred for foreign rule; since no hope could be derived from it, Indians should work out their own salvation;
- Swaraj to be the goal of national movement;
- Direct political action required; belief in capacity of the masses to challenge the authority; personal sacrifices required and a true nationalist to be always ready for it.



### The INC Session

The militant nationalists led by Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lajpat Rai and Aurobindo Ghosh were, however, in favour of extending the movement to the rest of India and carrying it beyond the programme of just Swadeshi and boycott to a full fledged political mass struggle.

The Moderates, by and large, were not as yet willing to go that far. In 1906, however, the Indian National Congress at its Calcutta Session, presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji, took a major step forward.

Naoroji in his presidential address declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was 'self government or Swaraj like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies.'

## The Split

The Extremists wanted the 1907 session to be held in Nagpur (Central Provinces) with Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president along with a reiteration of the swadeshi, boycott and national education resolutions.

The Moderates wanted the session at Surat in order to exclude Tilak from the presidency, since a leader from the host province could not be session president (Surat being in Tilak's home province of Bombay).

Instead, they wanted Rashbehari Ghosh as the president and sought to drop the resolutions on swadeshi, boycott and national education.

Both sides adopted rigid positions, leaving no room for compromise.

The split became inevitable, and the Congress was now dominated by the Moderates who lost no time in reiterating Congress' commitment to the goal of self-government within the British Empire and to the use of constitutional methods only to achieve this goal.

Both sides came to the session prepared for a confrontation. In no time, the 1600 delegates were shouting, coming to blows and hurling chairs at each other.

In the meantime, some unknown person hurled a shoe at the dais which hit Pherozeshah Mehta and Surendranath Banerjee. The police came and cleared the hall. The Congress session was over

### Rise of Communal Consciousness

- Not created by Mohd. Jinnah, But created due to act of Curzon

#### Muslim League

- Formed at Dhaka in 1906
- Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah (Aga Khan III) was appointed the 1st Honorary President of the League.
- Aga Khan (Not a name but a spiritual post within Shia Muslim community)
- Nawab Waqar ul Mulk & Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk (political heir) were the other notable names in its formation.
- Shimla deputation:
  - 58 delegates from all over the Subcontinent were the founding members of League.
  - The headquarters were established at Lucknow.
  - To preach loyalty to the British Government & to keep the Muslim intelligentsia away from the Congress.

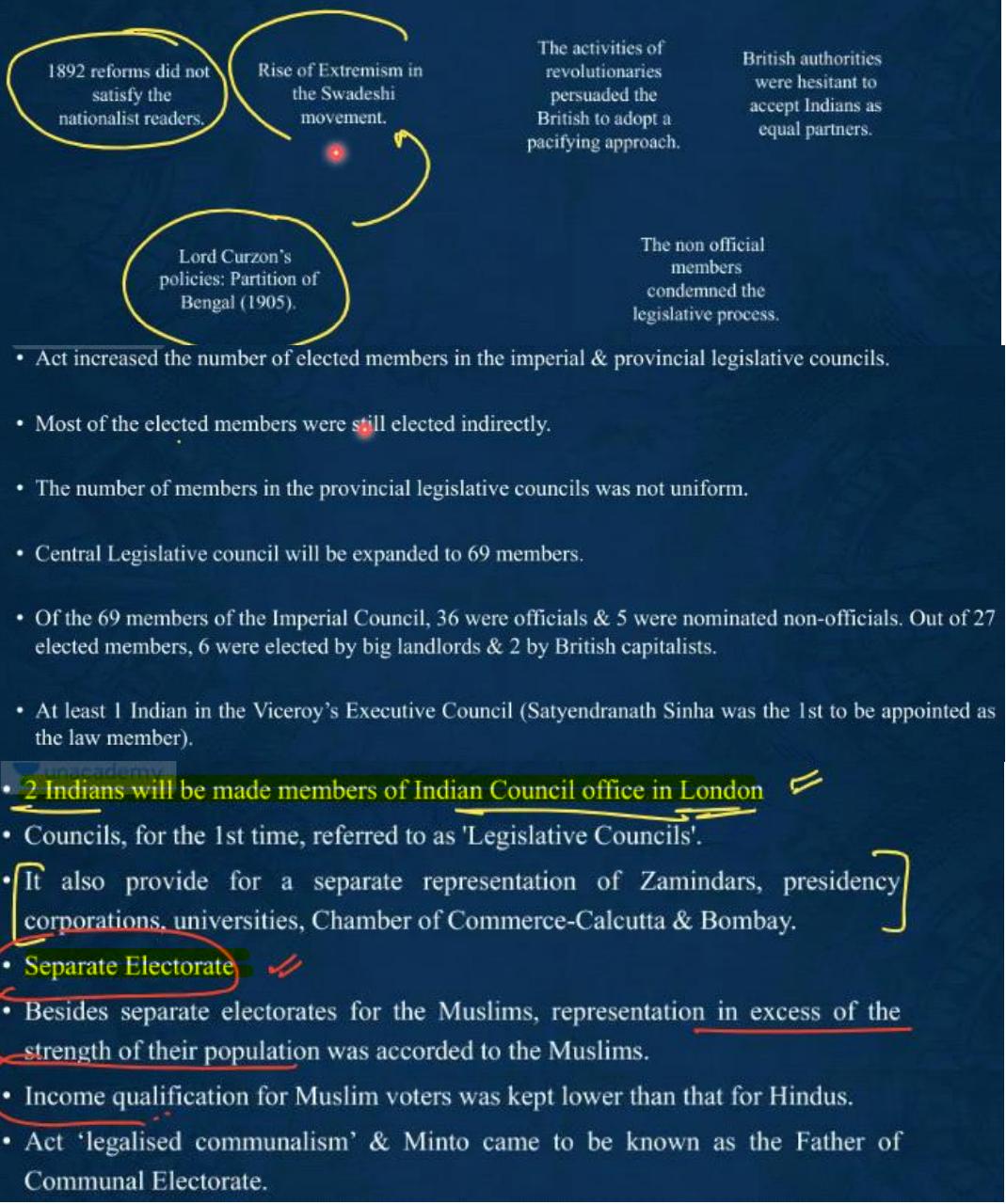
# L18 Pre Gandhian Politics (1909-1915)

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<b>Pre- Gandhian Politics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian National Movement (1909-1915)</li> <li>• Revolutionary Actives</li> <li>• 1909 Act, Marly Minto Act</li> <li>• Home Rule League</li> <li>• Advent of Gandhi</li> </ul>	
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<b>Morley Minto Act</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Last Act 1892 : Indian Council Act</li> <li>• Indian Council Act 1909 : Morley Minto Act           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Morley : Secretary of State, Minto : Viceroy               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ 1 Indian Enters Viceroy Executive office</li> <li>◦ 2 Indian enter into SOS Office</li> <li>◦ Separate electorate and Income Provisions</li> <li>◦ Enlargement of councils (PLC+CLC)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1905-1906-1907-1908 : Gave British to think how to approach Nationalism</li> <li>• Curzon -&gt; Communal Divide and rule -&gt; Shimla Deputation of Muslim League</li> <li>• Indian Nationalism and Society -&gt; Responding to communal Consciousness</li> <li>• Minto -&gt; Institutionalize this consciousness</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Separate Electorate : Same religion allowed to vote           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Created artificial friction within society</li> <li>• Loosing votes and everyone wants it</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## Indian Council Act 1909-Minto-Morley Reforms



### Revolutionary Activities

- Phase I : 1897-1915
- Phase II : 1925-1931
- **Extremism in 1900**
  - **Political Extremism**
    - Lal Bal Pal and INC based activates
  - **Revolutionary Extremism**
    - Do not believe in constitutional method
    - Individual heroism
    - Association
- **Basic Ideology : Have to instil fear in the mind of British**
  - Every Indian hates you and we are not afraid of you
  - Remove the fear of British from the mass

### Bengal Zone

- 1902 : Anushilan Samiti
  - By Birendra Kumar Ghosh and Promotha Mittal
  - Train the youth
- 1906 : Yugantar Group
  - From Anushilan Samithi
  - By Aurobindo Ghosh and Birendra Kumar Ghosh

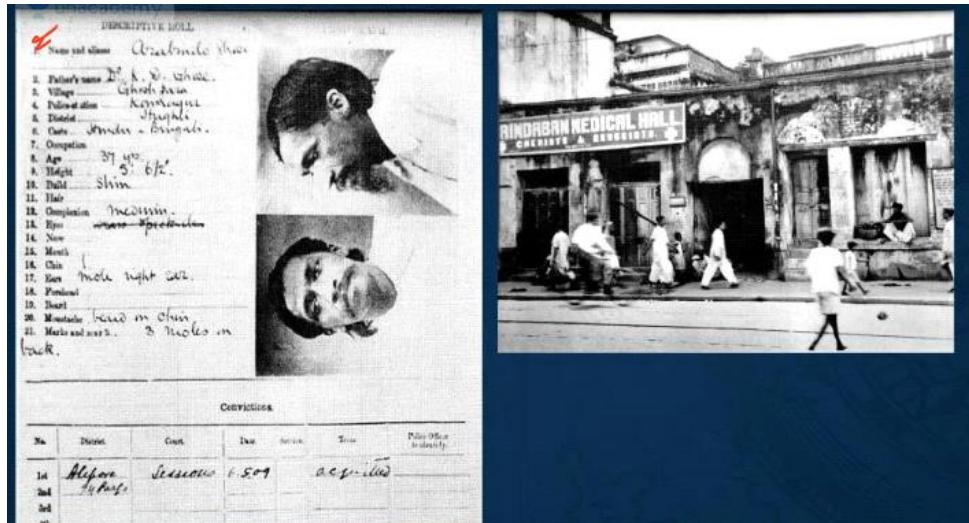
Bengal

- By the 1870s, Calcutta's student community was honeycombed with secret societies, but these were not very active.
- The first revolutionary groups were organised in 1902 in Midnapore (under Jnanendranath Basu) and in Calcutta (the Anushilan Samiti founded by Promotha Mitter, and including Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others.)
- But their activities were limited to giving physical and moral training to the members and remained insignificant till 1907-08.
- In April 1906, an inner circle within Anushilan (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started the weekly Yugantar and conducted a few abortive 'actions'.
- By 1905- 06, several newspapers had started advocating revolutionary violence.

"The remedy lies with the people. The 30 crore people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crore hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force."

- Attempt of Yugantar Samithi : Assassination of
  - Fuller (Lt Gov of Bengal) -> Abort at last moment
  - Fraser (Lt Gov of Western Bengal) -> Derailment was unsuccessful
- Kinsford Assassination 1908
  - Kinsford was a Sadistic Judge
  - Attempt to murder of carriage -> Killed two women in carriage
  - British arrest all member





Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal had organised a secret society covering far-flung areas of Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces while some others like Hemachandra Kanungo went abroad for military and political training.

In 1907, an abortive attempt was made by the Yugantar group on the life of a very unpopular British official, Sir Fuller (the first Lt. Governor of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, although he had resigned from the post on August 20, 1906).

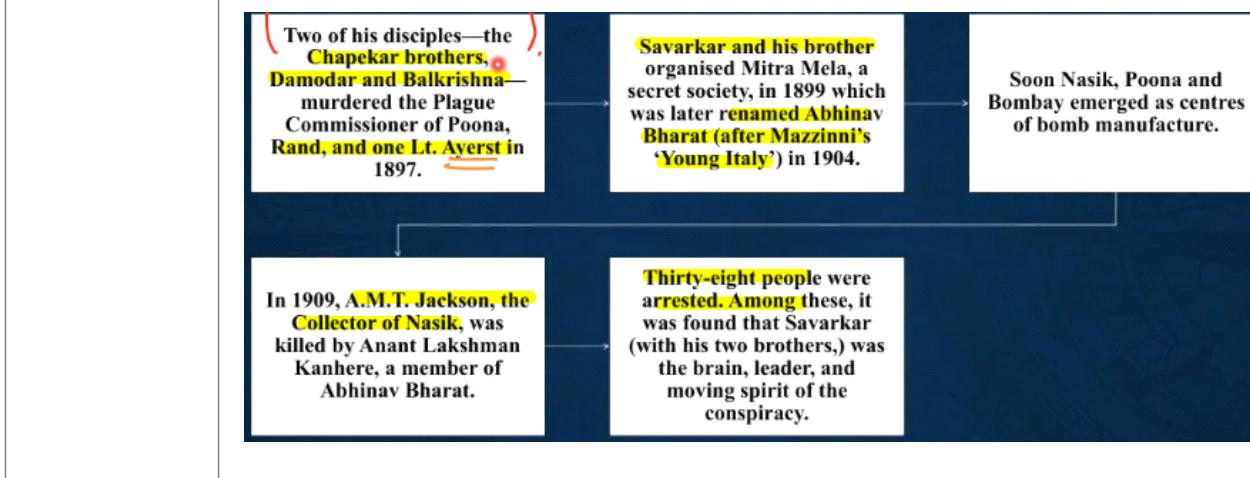
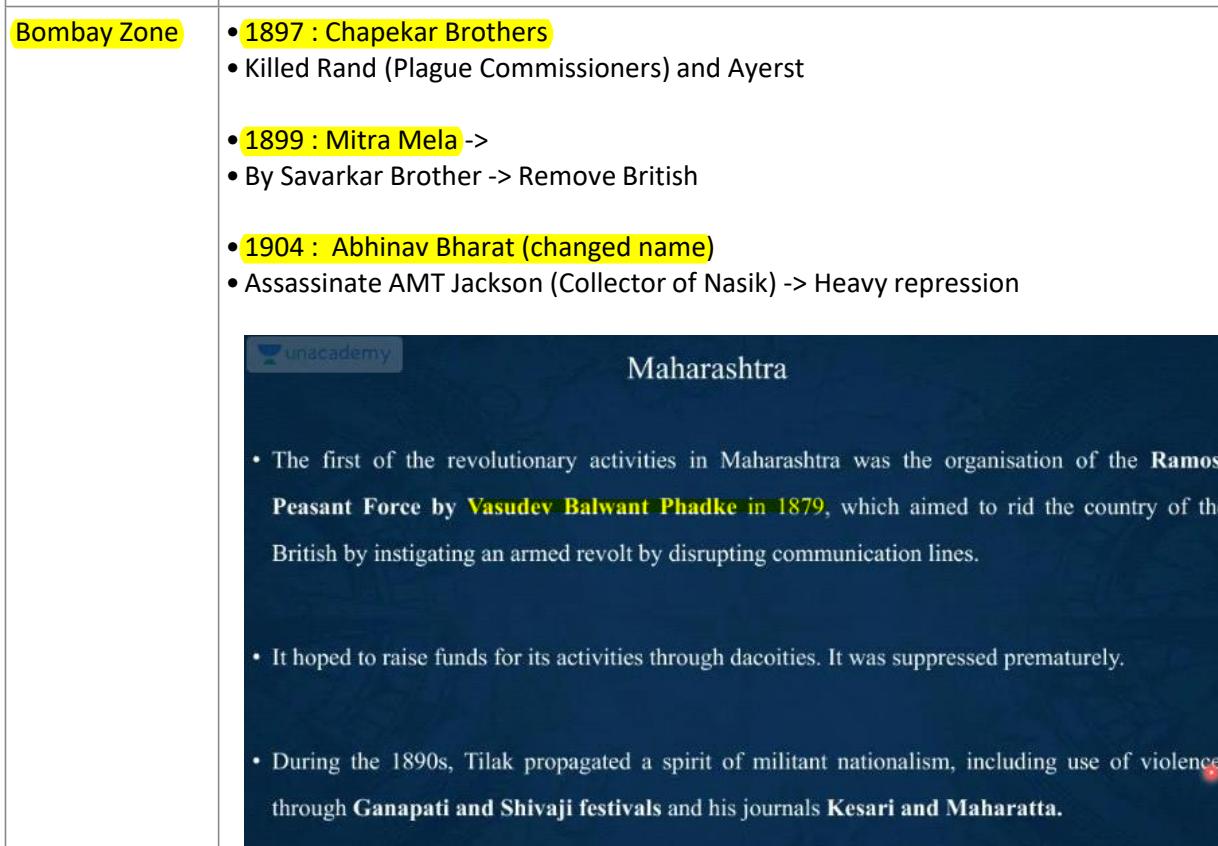
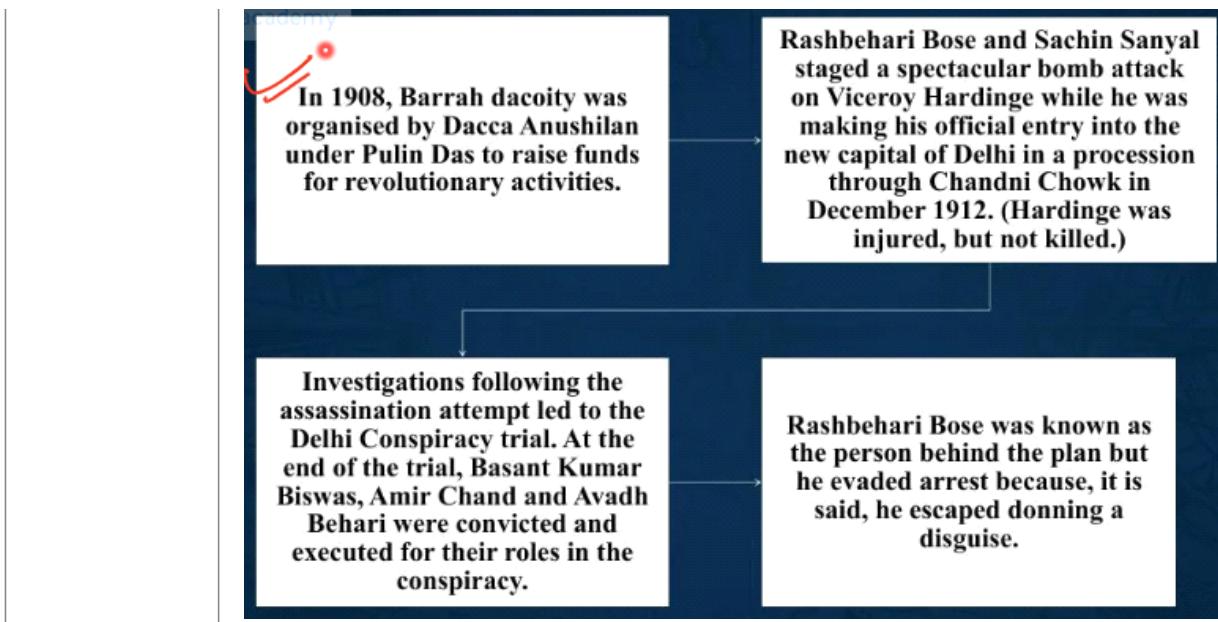
In December 1907, there were attempts to derail the train on which the lieutenant-governor, Andrew Fraser, was travelling

In 1908, Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose threw a bomb at a carriage supposed to be carrying a particularly sadistic white judge, Kingsford, in Muzaffarpur. Kingsford was not in the carriage.

Unfortunately, two British ladies, instead, got killed.

Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead while Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged.

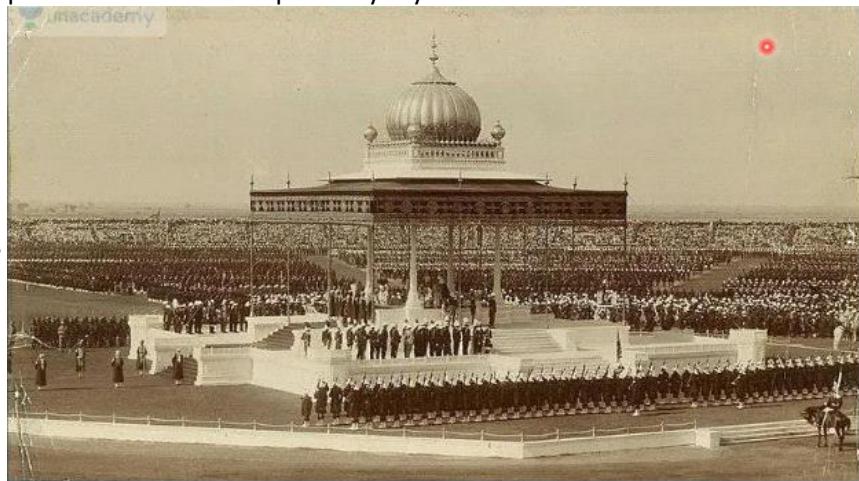
The whole Anushilan group was arrested including the Ghosh brothers, Aurobindo and Barindra, who were tried in the Alipore conspiracy case, variously called Manicktolla bomb conspiracy or Muraripukur conspiracy.



<u>Bengal</u>	<u>Bombay</u>
Bramatha mittar	Mira Mela
Anubhab Yugantar	Ashirav Bharat
Banindra Cumar Ghosh	Damodar & Balkrishna Chapekkar
Furbundo Ghosh	Ramchand Ayerst
Bhupendramath Dutta.	Savarkar Brothers
Prakuta Chaki & Khudiram Bose	Anant Kanhere
Fuller Fraser Kingsford.	AMT Jackson

**Delhi Zone**

- **Durbar : Mughal Concept** -> British Emperor and Empress come to India and meet Indian prince and let them express loyalty

**Calcutta 1877, 1903 -> Delhi 1911**

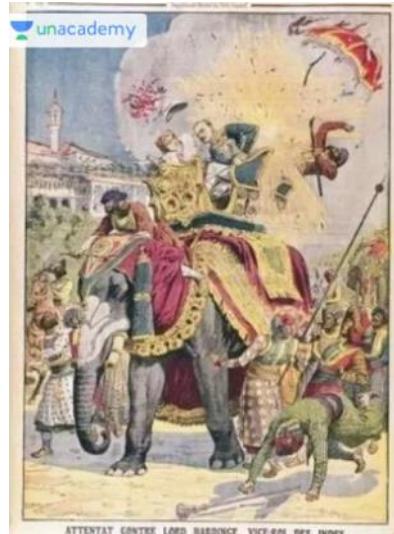
- Because of problem occurring in Bengal, Epicentre of Nationalism and revoked Partition of Bengal
- Shifted to new capital -> New Delhi
- Removed Bihar and Orissa from Bengal
- Show-off power by doing durbar next to red fort -> new Power

**Delhi Darbar(1911)**

- Set up to welcome King George V.
- Decisions taken during this were:
  - Annulment of Partition of Bengal but Separation of Bihar & Orissa from Bengal
- Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912

**1912 : Hardinge Bombing II (Viceroy)**

- Rashbihari Bose and Sachin Sanyal attempted failed assassination of Hardinge



unacademy

In 1908, Barrah dacoity was organised by Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das to raise funds for revolutionary activities.

Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal staged a spectacular bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge while he was making his official entry into the new capital of Delhi in a procession through Chandni Chowk in December 1912. (Hardinge was injured, but not killed.)

Investigations following the assassination attempt led to the Delhi Conspiracy trial. At the end of the trial, Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed for their roles in the conspiracy.

Rashbehari Bose was known as the person behind the plan but he evaded arrest because, it is said, he escaped donning a disguise.

- Creation of CID, Central Intelligence Department

## Punjab

### Punjab

- Among those active here were Lala Lajpat Rai who brought out Punjabee (with its motto of self-help at any cost)
- Ajit Singh (Bhagat Singh's uncle) who organised the extremist Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan in Lahore with its journal, Bharat Mata.
- Extremism in the Punjab died down quickly after the government struck in May 1907 with a ban on political meetings and the deportation of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh.
- After this, Ajit Singh and a few other associates—Sufi Ambaprasad, Lalchand, Bhai Parmanand, Lala Hardayal—developed into full-scale revolutionaries.

## Revolutionary Activities Abroad

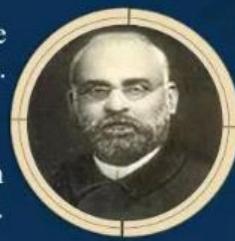
- Ghadar : San Francisco, US
- Shyamji Krishna Verma : London
- Virendra Nath Chattopadhyay : Berlin
- Madam Bikaji Lama : Paris and Geneva

## London Zone

- Gave Scholarship and move revolutionaries to London

### The India House

Started as Indian Home Rule Society in 1905 in London.



Founded by Shyamji Krishna Varma.

They published a journal known as Indian Sociologist.

Lala Hardayal and V.D. Savarkar were also members of this society.

Shyamji Krishna Varma

### • Madan Lal Dhingra

- 1 The society brought radical youth from India through a scholarship scheme.
- 2 In 1909, Curzon-Wylie, a bureaucrat of the Indian office, was assassinated in London.
- 3 Assassination was carried out by Madan Lal Dhingra.
- 4 London soon became a breeding ground for revolutionaries.



### • Other Activities

- Bande Matram - Established by Madame Bhikaji Cama along with French Socialists in Geneva and Paris.
- Virendra Nath Chattopadhyay : Established a revolutionary base in Berlin.

## Ghadar Activity

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### The Ghadar Party

Initially, 'The Ghadar' was started as a weekly newspaper.

Lead by Lala Har Dayal and few other leaders.

First issue of Ghadar in Urdu on 1 November 1913 and on 9 December, the Gurmukhi edition.

Composition - Punjabi soldiers and peasants who settled in US.

Based in the USA and Canada, along the West Coast.

Initially the Indian expatriates were organized by leaders like G.D. Kumar, Ramdas Puri, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Taraknath Das and Lala Har Dayal.

Their aim was to channelise the support of Indian expatriates to carry revolutionary activities in India.

On the front page of each issue was a feature titled Angrezi Raj ka Kacha Chittha or 'An Expose of British Rule.'

Chittha consisted 14 points enumerating the harmful effects of British rule and its last 2 points suggested the solution.

Highlighted daring deeds of Anushilan Samity, the Yugantar group and the Russian secret societies.

Poems published as **Ghadar di Goonj** (secular tone).

Circulated in North America, the Philippines, Hong Kong, China, the Malay States, Singapore, Trinidad, Honduras, India.

Subject of lively discussion and debate. Poems were recited at gatherings of Punjabi immigrants

Changed the self-image of the Punjabi immigrant from loyal soldier to rebel.

Consciously made the Punjabi aware of his loyalist past.

- **Punjabi Moved from India to Canada**

- Route : Punjab -> Bengal -> Hongkong -> Japan -> Yokohama -> Vancouver (Canada)

- **1905 : British problem with Indian Movement** -> Canadian British Authority -> Provisions

1. If get direct ship : needed 200\$ in hand

2. If Indian wants to enter into Canada ->

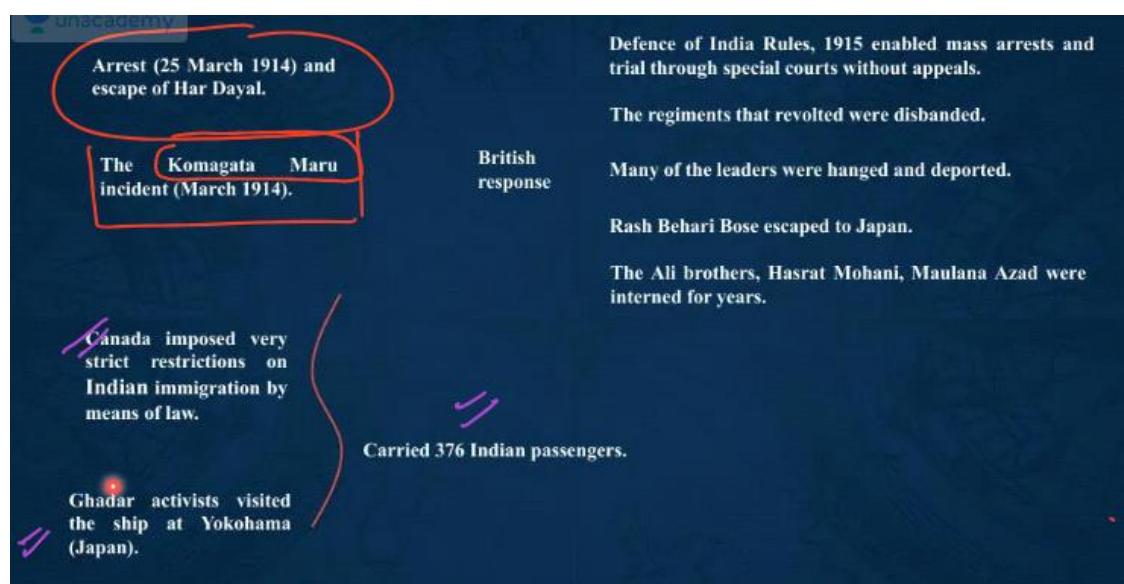
- a. Needs to brought the ticket of the Ship in place of birth

- b. Ship should not have stopped anywhere

- **1914 : Komagata Maru Ship by Gurdit Singh**

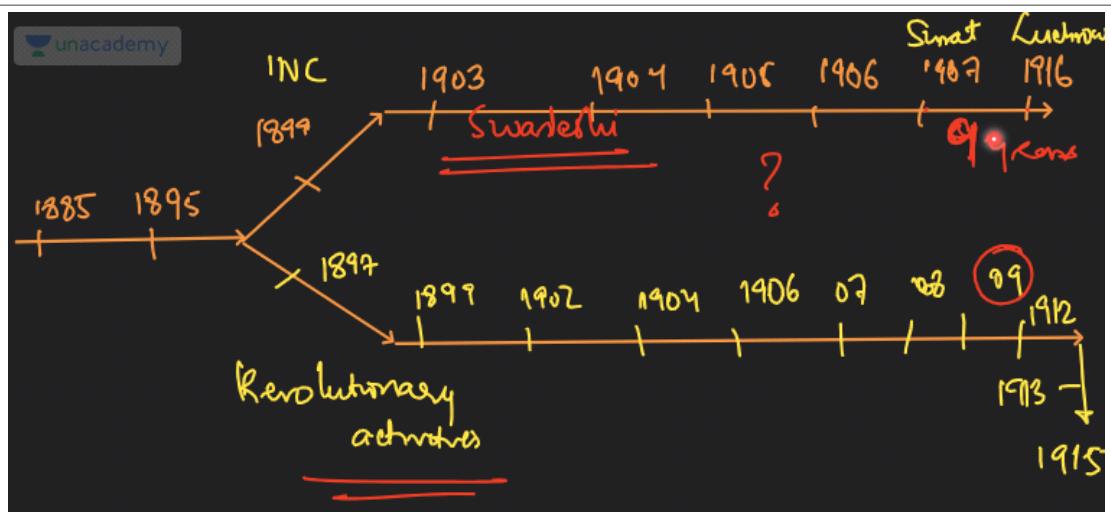
- First time India know about the provision

- Dock in Calcutta -> Riot in Calcutta



## Ghadrites Activity- WWI

- Inflamed by this & with the outbreak of the War, the Ghadr leaders decided to launch a violent attack on British rule in India. They urged fighters to go to India.
- Kartar Singh Sarabha & Raghubar Dayal Gupta left for India.
- Rashbehari Bose & Sachin Sanyal were asked to lead the movement.
- Punjab political dacoities of January-February 1915:** In at least 3 out of the 5 main cases, the raiders targeted the moneylenders & the debt records before decamping with the cash.
- Ghadrites fixed February 21, 1915 as the date for an armed revolt in Ferozepur, Lahore & Rawalpindi garrisons, the plan was foiled at the last moment due to treachery.



### Home Rule League

- Earlier INC used to meet once in a year for 3-4 days
- Nothing happens after the discussion
- Annie Besant front Irish proposed Idea to create Home rule league similar to Irish Movement

A section of the nationalists felt that popular pressure was required to attain concessions from the government.

The Moderates were disillusioned with the Morley-Minto reforms.

People were feeling the burden of wartime miseries caused by high taxation and a rise in prices, and were ready to participate in any aggressive movement of protest.

Annie Besant, the Irish theosophist based in India since 1896, had decided to enlarge the sphere of her activities to include the building of a movement for home rule on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Leagues.

- The Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to the First World War in a less charged way.
- Prominent leaders—Balgangadhar Tilak, Annie Besant, G.S. Khaparde, Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Joseph Baptista and Mohammad Ali Jinnah among others—got together
- Decided that it was necessary to have a national alliance that would work throughout the year (unlike the Congress which had annual sessions) with the main objective of demanding self-government or home rule for all of India within the British commonwealth.
- This alliance was to be the All India Home Rule League along the lines of the Irish Home Rule League.

- Some people do not trust Annie Besant (Gora Lady)
- Created two Home rule League (Tilak and Annie leadership)

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

- In the end, however, two Home Rule Leagues were launched—one by Balgangadhar Tilak and the other by Annie Besant, both with the aim of beginning a new trend of aggressive politics.
- Tilak set up his Indian Home Rule League in April 1916. Tilak held his first Home Rule meeting at Belgaum. Poona was the headquarters of his league. His league was restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar.
- It had six branches and the demands included swarajya, formation of linguistic states and education in the vernacular.

- Annie Besant**

- She campaigned through her newspapers, New India and Commonweal, and through public meetings and conferences.
- Annie Besant set up her All-India Home Rule League in September 1916 in Madras (now Chennai) and covered the rest of India (including Bombay city).
- It had 200 branches, was loosely organised as compared to Tilak's league and had George Arundale as the organising secretary. Besides Arundale, the main work was done by B.W. Wadia and C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar.

- Quite popular among student 1915-1918
- Till Gandhi raised

### Lucknow Pact

- All league come together Muslim + INC

### Lucknow Pact 1916

- Ambika Charan Majumdar
- Moderates & Extremists rejoined: Old controversies had become meaningless now. Both Moderates & the Extremists realized that the split had led to political inactivity.
- Gokhale & Firoz Shah Mehta both died.

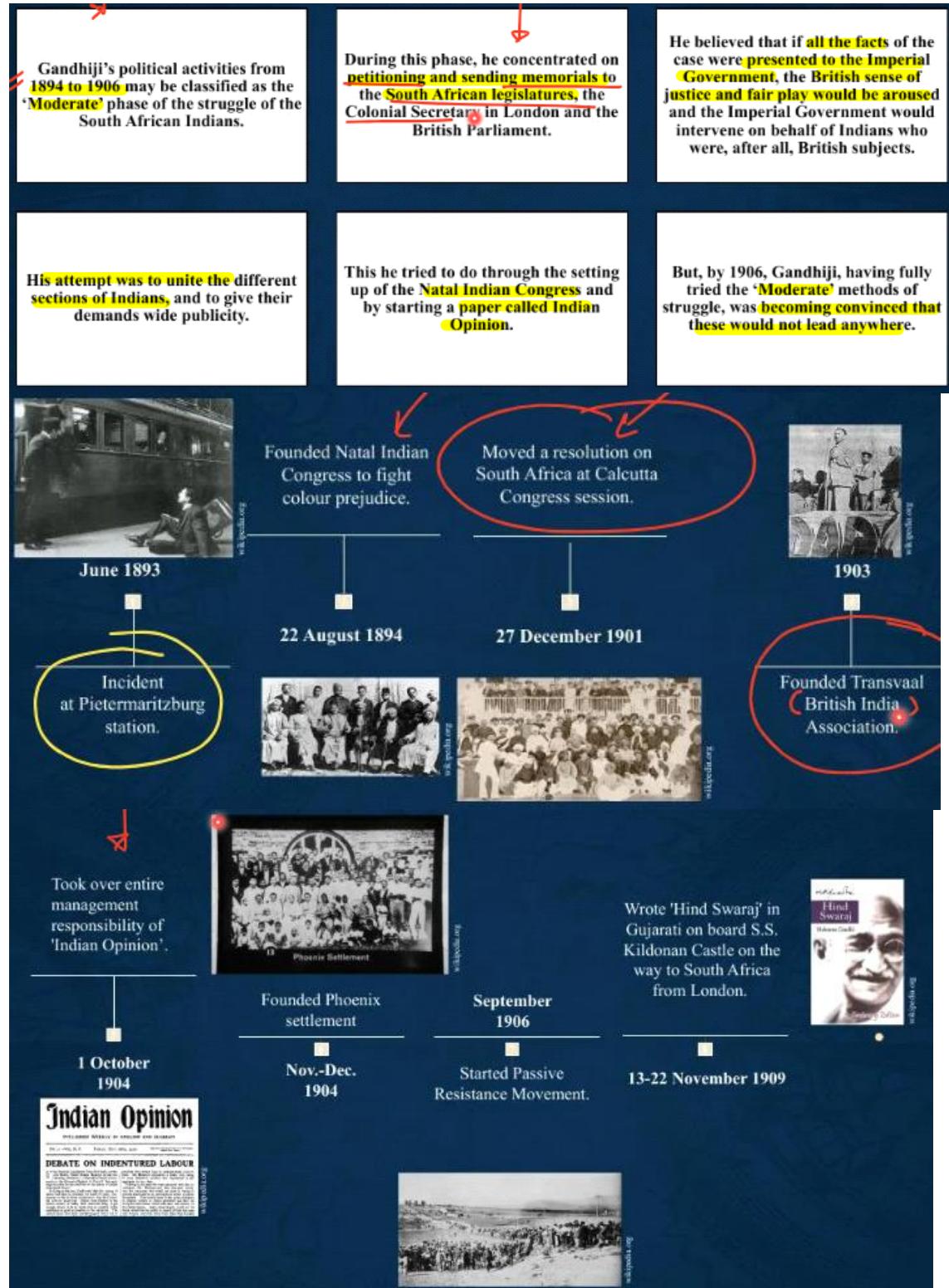
- Congress & Muslim League sessions were held at the same venue
- Congress & League agreed to work for Hindu Muslim Unity
- Madan Mohan Malviya opposed this
- This relationship helped in various national movements like Non -Cooperation, Khilafat.

# L19 Advent of Gandhi

10 September 2024 10:32 PM

<b>ADVENT OF GANDHI</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1869 : Birth</li> <li>• 1915 : Reaching India</li> <li>• 1918 : Champaran Kheda Ahmedabad</li> </ul>
<b>Early Phase</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Father : Diwan of a Princely State</li> <li>• Mother : Putli bai : Very religious, Vaishnavite tradition of western India</li> <li>• No Struggle life, Privileged, No context of Colonialism</li> <li>• <b>Gandhi influence</b> -&gt; Self Purification via fasting -&gt; Vaishnavite Tradition</li> <li>• <b>Merchant community</b> -&gt; persist and resist -&gt; resilient fight for own right</li> <li>• 1880 : what to do with life -&gt; Law degree (Barrister) -&gt; London</li> <li>• 1888 -&gt; London pursue law degree -&gt; 1891, No expose to colonialism</li> <li>• Belief -&gt; British are industrialist giant, believe in justice and rule of law, benevolent mission (Moderate mentality)</li> <li>• <b>4 writers influence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ruskin : Simplicity, idea of self-sufficient (Ashrams)</li> <li>• Tolstoy : Morality and Simplicity</li> <li>• Thoreau : Resistance through Disobedience</li> <li>• Emerson : Individual</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>1891</b> : Dada Abdullah was in legal trouble with SA authorities</li> <li>• 1893 : Gandhi -&gt; Durban (SA) -&gt; in train for Nadal</li> <li>• SA has a Brutal racist colonial Regime</li> <li>• Gandhi was exposed to Superior feeling among whites and discrimination of Indian at all levels within hours of his arrival.</li> <li>• <b>Trouble</b> occurred when he tried to travel in first class train, as Indian were only allowed at third class. Even not allowed in several hotels.</li> <li>• Gandhi was the Only literate Indian in SA, Other Indian were <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Merchant : Permanent, moving bw India, England and SA</li> <li>• Free Indians : Ex Indentured labour (5+ years)</li> <li>• Indenture Indian : Debt-Bonded labour (5- years)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Moderate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderate Phase of Gandhi <b>1894-1906</b> : Petition and Prayer</li> </ul>

## Phase



## Satyagraha Phase

- At 1906 Gandhi understood that Moderate Solution will not work
- Satyagraha : Developed bw 1906-1915 in context of 4 legislature
- 1906 : Registration Act :**
  - Every Indian has one certificate -> otherwise jail
  - Non Cooperation : Don't show certificate. Don't get it made -> Irritate Police man
- Immigration law**
  - If India wants to move bw two districts -> need permission
  - Civil Disobedience, Travel bw Natal and Transvaal and got arrested -> Jail Bharo
  - Tolstoy Farm -> Ashram -> place for resting (TRUCE)
- Poll Tax :**
  - Indian Ex Indenture need to pay 3 punds per month to remain free
  - Civil Disobedience -> Jail Bharo

### • Marriage Act :

- Only Christian marriage will be considered

At a huge public meeting held on 11 September, 1906, in the Empire Theatre in Johannesburg, Indians resolved that they would refuse to submit to this law and would face the consequences.

The Government remained adamant, and so did the Indians. Gandhiji formed the Passive Resistance Association to conduct the campaign.

The Government brought in new legislation, this time to restrict Indian immigration. The campaign, widened to oppose this.

In August 1908, a number of prominent Indians from Natal crossed the frontier into Transvaal to defy the new immigration laws and were arrested. The more committed Satyagrahis continued to go in and out of jail, but the majority were showing signs of fatigue.

At this point, Gandhiji set up Tolstoy Farm, made possible through the generosity of his German architect friend, Kallenbach, to house the families of the Satyagrahis and give them a way to sustain themselves.

Tolstoy Farm was the precursor of the later Gandhian ashrams that were to play so important a role in the Indian national movement.

#### Campaign against Poll Tax

Poll tax of 3 pounds was imposed on all ex-indentured Indians

The inclusion of demands for the abolition of poll tax (which was too much for the poor ex-indentured Indians who earned less than 10 shillings a month) in the ongoing struggle further widened the base of the campaign.

Further fuel was added to the already raging fire by a judgement of the Supreme Court which invalidated all marriages not conducted according to Christian rites and registered by the Registrar of Marriages.

By implication, Hindu, Muslim and Parsi marriages were illegal and the children born through these marriages illegitimate.

The Indians treated this judgment as an insult to the honor of their women and many women were drawn into the movement because of this indignity.

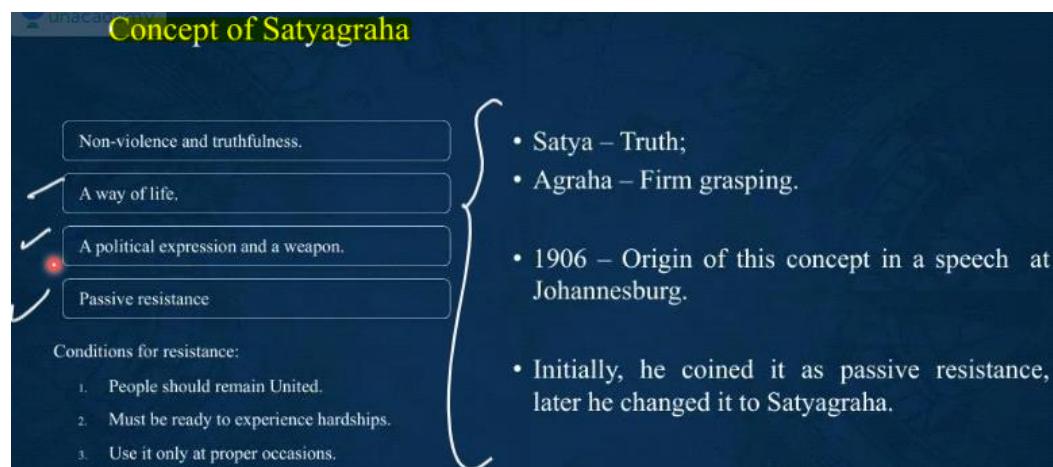
Gandhiji decided that the time had now come for the final struggle into which all the resisters' resources should be channelled.

Eventually, through a series of negotiations involving Gandhiji, the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, C.E. Andrews and General Smuts, an agreement was reached by which the Government of South Africa.

It conceded the major Indian demands relating to the poll tax, the registration certificates and marriages solemnized according to Indian rites, and promised to treat the question of Indian immigration in a sympathetic manner.

### • Passive Resistance / Satyagraha

- Non Cooperation : Show disagreement with action
- Civil Disobedience : Break Laws, Everyone should participate
  - Timing and participation
  - Non Violence (Ahimsa)
- Fasting
- Jail Bharo
- Self-suffering resilience



- Gandhi understood -> Flow of movement

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Struggle : Going up</li> <li>• Truce : Down</li> <li>• Struggle : Going up</li> </ul> <p>• Gandhi made British repealed all 4 Acts</p>
Abroad timeline	<h3>Important Events</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1893: Gandhi arrives in South Africa to provide legal support.</li> <li>• 1894: The Natal Indian Congress is founded</li> <li>• 1896: Gandhi is attacked by a mob after his ship, the SS Courtland, docks in Durban when he returns to South Africa with his family after a home visit</li> <li>• 1899: Gandhi organises the Indian Ambulance Corps to serve the British in the South African War (Second Anglo-Boer)</li> <li>• 1900: The Indian Ambulance Corps assists at the Battle of Spioenkop</li> <li>• 1903: Gandhi founds the weekly Indian Opinion</li> <li>• 1904: The Phoenix Settlement is established</li> <li>• 1906: A meeting at the Empire Theatre in Johannesburg sows the seeds for satyagraha movement.</li> <li>• 1908: Gandhi is imprisoned at the Old Fort in Johannesburg for the 1st time</li> <li>• 1908: A crowd, led by Gandhi, burn their passes outside the Hamidia Mosque in Fordsburg</li> <li>• 1909: Gandhi publishes the book Hind Swaraj (Indian Home Rule)</li> <li>• 1910: Tolstoy Farm is established outside Johannesburg</li> <li>• 1913: Gandhi leads a march of 2k Indian coal miners &amp; sugar-plantation workers across the border to the Transvaal</li> <li>• 1914: Gandhi &amp; Smuts reach an agreement to relax certain restrictions on Indians in return for ending the satyagraha campaign. Gandhi &amp; Kasturba leave South Africa for good</li> </ul>

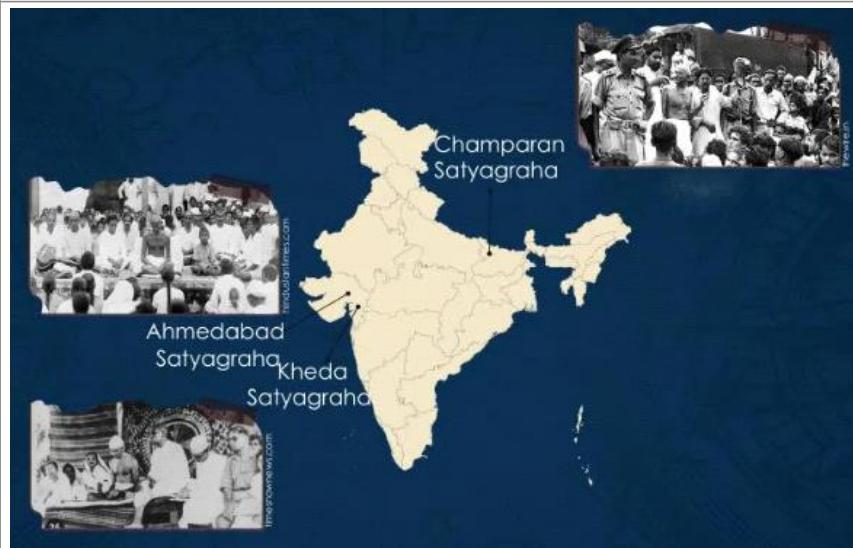
Return to India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gandhi already famous in India as a man who made British repeal their Act</li> <li>• Gandhi change his look as Baba and started wearing dhoti</li> <li>• Gandhi created Ashram in Sabarmati -&gt; To fool British that he is back for spiritual journey</li> <li>• Gandhi Mobilize the peasant group by projecting as powerful icon, Gandhi Darshan.</li> <li>• Gandhi used religion to increase participation of Women and Peasants group, gave political ideas projecting them as religious bhajan.</li> </ul> <h3>His Stand</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Returned to India on 9th January 1915.</li> <li>• His efforts in South Africa were well known not only among the educated but also among the masses.</li> <li>• He decided to tour the country the next 1 year &amp; see for himself the condition of the masses.</li> <li>• He also decided not to take any position on any political matter for at least one year.</li> <li>• As for the political currents prevalent at that time in India, he was convinced about the limitations of moderate politics &amp; was also not in favor of Home Rule agitation which was becoming popular at that time.</li> </ul>
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## The Sabarmati Ashram

- Founded in May 1915 in Ahmedabad.
- Objective - ‘To create a religious community on the traditional Hindu pattern’.
- Stressed on simplicity of life, truthfulness, celibacy.
- Encouraged practise of manual labour, hand spinning, use of indigenous products.



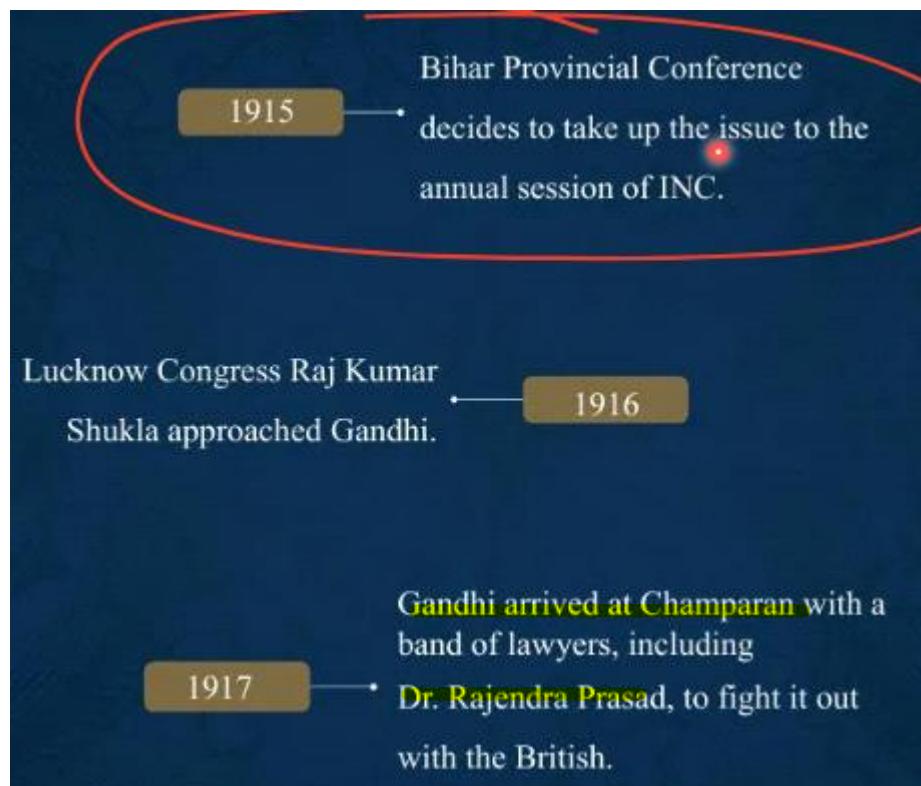
### Three Interventions



### Champaran 1917

- Peasant discontent against the European planters since 1860s.
- **Forceful production of indigo** under the tinkathia system (bound peasants to produce indigo in 3/20th part of their land).
- Significant role of local middle and rich peasant leaders.

- 1 Bigha = 20 Kathas
- 3/20 Kathas should be used for Indigo only
- Agreement to cultivate indigo on 3120th of land
- By end of 19th century, Synthetic dyes in Germany -38
- To release this deal, European planters tried to put illegal due as price



- 1915 : Bihar Provincial Conference decides to take up the use to the annual session of INC.
- 1916 : Lucknow Congress Raj Kumar Shukla approached Gandhi.
- **1917 :** Gandhi arrived at Champaran with a band of lawyers, including Dr. Rajendra Prasad, to fight it out with the British.
- **Gandhi was put in jail for entering Champaran without permissions**, By District Magistrate : Civil Disobedience
- **British released Gandhi after 4-5 hours**, accumulation of people demanding for his release
- Gandhi asked Peasant
  - Don't be violent
  - Pay no rent (Non Cooperation)
- **British made planters to pay 25% of due money**

When the authorities ordered him to leave, Gandhi defied the order & preferred to face the punishment.

Gandhi was arrested but then later released by the magistrate.

Gandhi convinced the ryots to adopt non-violence and passive resistance.

The peasants of Dhokraha plantation started a no rent campaign.

Villagers of the Belwa plantation refused to carry out their carting work.

The peasants soon realized that passive resistance was more expedient and comparatively safe.

This passive resistance of an unjust order was a novel method at that time

The government appointed a committee (Indigo commission) to go into the matter & nominated Gandhi as a member.

Gandhi was able to convince the authorities that tinkathia should be abolished & that the peasants should be compensated for the illegal dues extracted from them.

As a compromise with the planters, he agreed that only 25 % of the money taken should be compensated.

- Champaran became first success of Gandhi

### Kheda 1918

- Drought of 1918 - failure of crops.
- Rise in agricultural wages.
- Bubonic plague outbreak.
- Government refused to provide a remission a per the revenue code.
- Farmers were entitled to remission if the yield falls below 1/4th of the produce.
- The Bombay government threatened confiscation of property.

1917

The Gujarat Sabha requested Gandhi to join.

March 22, 1918

A no rent campaign was started by local leaders Mohanlal Pandya and Shankarlal Parikh.

January 1918

Gandhi decided to launch a satyagraha campaign. He asked farmers not to pay taxes.

- British do not gave concession on tax paid if yield was low
- Gandhi asked farmer to not to pay taxes (Non Cooperation)
- Increased tax were suspended -> movement stopped

### Government's Response



By April 1918, the government came out with concessions.

Increased Taxes were suspended.

Confiscated lands were returned to the peasants.

By June, Gandhi called off the movement.

### Ahmedabad 1917

- Plague was spreading in Gujarat

- Ahmedabad had transformed into a leading industrial town.
- The mill owners often faced scarcity of labourers.
- During the 1917 plague outbreak, a plague bonus was introduced to dissuade the workers from leaving the town.
- After the epidemic, the bonus was discontinued.
- Workers opposed this move and demanded continuation of bonus owing to war time inflation.
- Mill owners were ready to give 20% hike, but the workers demanded a 50% hike.

Amabala Sarabhai, one of the mill owners, was Gandhi's friend.

Anushya Sarabhai, sister of Amabala had a great respect for Gandhi.

- Gandhi proposed that the workers must demand 35% instead of 50%. Beginning of satyagraha - organized worker meetings, delivered lectures, issued pamphlets.

**Gandhi went on fast till death for asking for 35%**

**Gandhi's Fast**

- The millowners opened the mills in March 1918 and announced that they were ready for a 20% hike.
  - Gandhi went on a fast to pressurise the mill owners.
- The fast of Gandhi compelled the Mill owners to start negotiations.
- A settlement was reached and 35% hike was agreed.

**Initial Approach**

**Champaran Satyagraha**

- Demonstrated the effectiveness of a non-violent movement.
- Importance on the need for cooperation with the British.

**Kheda Satyagraha**

- Proved that an organised political campaign could weaken the resolve of the government.

**Ahmedabad Satyagraha**

- Satyagraha can be used as a weapon against all forms of injustice not only for political purposes.

**His initial Approach**

- Considered Gokhale as Guru.
- Travelled extensively throughout India in 1916 & 1917.
- Used religious idioms to mobilise the masses.
- Referred to religious morality, not history.
- No vested interest in the political status quo.
- Prepared to welcome a shift of power from the Western-educated elites to the hands of masses.

**Clear vision of pluralist society.**

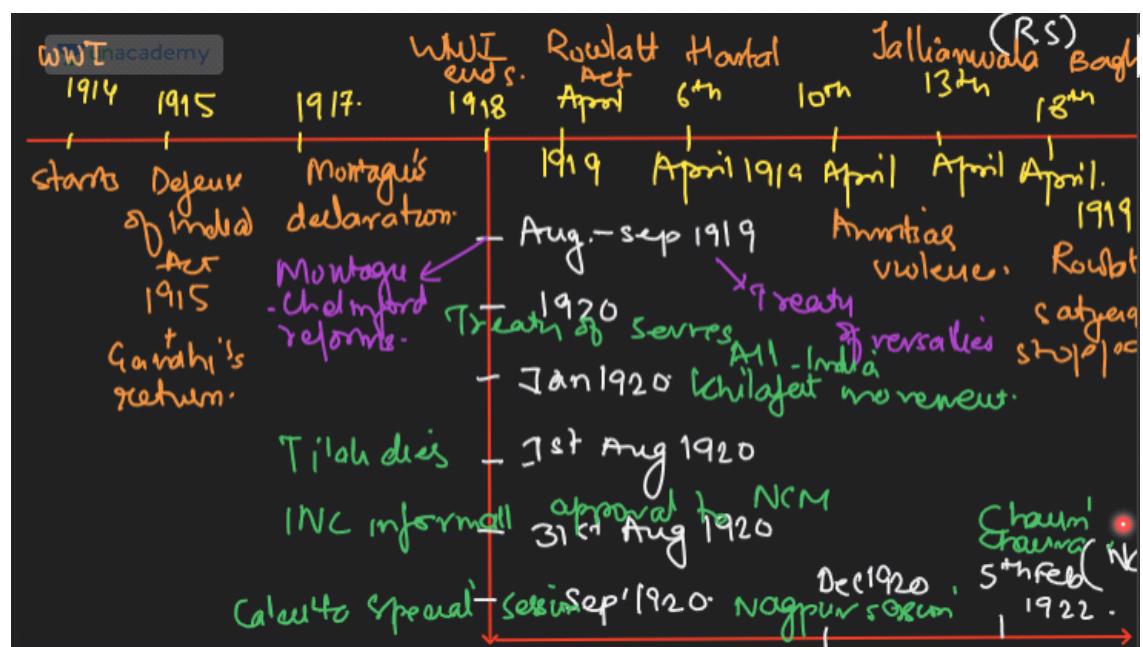
- Dedicated to the ideal of a united India.
- Promised a political programme that was also spiritually noble.
- Swaraj as political goal.
- Combined the goal of the moderates with the means of the extremists.
- First time united the Hindus and Muslims in a combined battle against the British.

## L20 Indian National Movement (1919-1922)

11 September 2024 01:03 AM

### Indian National Movement:

- 1919-1922
- Rowlatt Satyagraha
- NCM (non Cooperation)



### Govt of India 1919

- 1909 Morley (SoS) states Purpose of British is to rule it
- Swaraj -> Sedition
- 1914 : WWI
- Britain France Russia vs Germany Austria Ottoman Empire
- 1917 : British needed Indian support both in resources + manpower ( Indian Forces needed)
- **Montague's declaration August : 1917**
  - Purpose of British : Representative government for the Indian
  - Swaraj is not equal to sedation

"The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration & gradual development institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire"

From now onwards, the demand by nationalists for self-government or Home Rule could not be termed as seditious since, attainment of self government for Indians now became a government policy, unlike Morley's statement in 1909 that the reforms were not intended to give self-government to India.

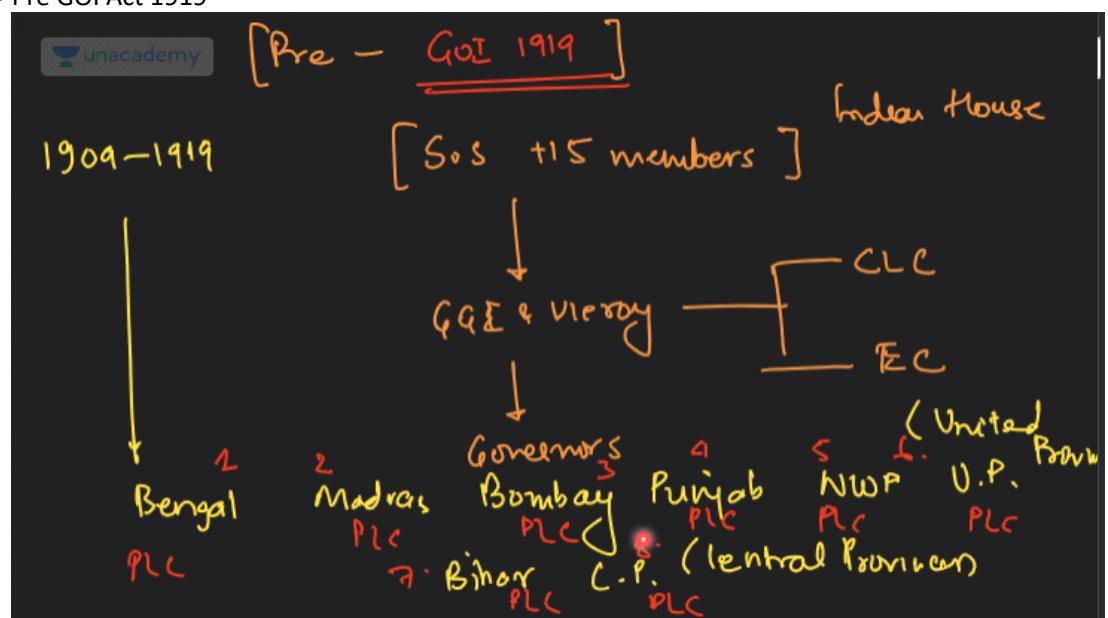
The objections of the Indian leaders to Montagu's statement were two fold:

- No specific time frame was given.

- The Government alone was to decide the nature & the timing of advance towards a responsible government, & the Indians were resentful that the British would decide what was good & what was bad for Indians.

As the British Government needed India's help in terms of both resources & manpower for WWI, they promised the Indian leaders that more number of members will be included in the Executive council.

- 1917 (Carrot)
- 1918 : WWI ended
- Rowlett Act (Stick)
- Carrot : GOI 1919 (Carrot)
- Pre GOI Act 1919

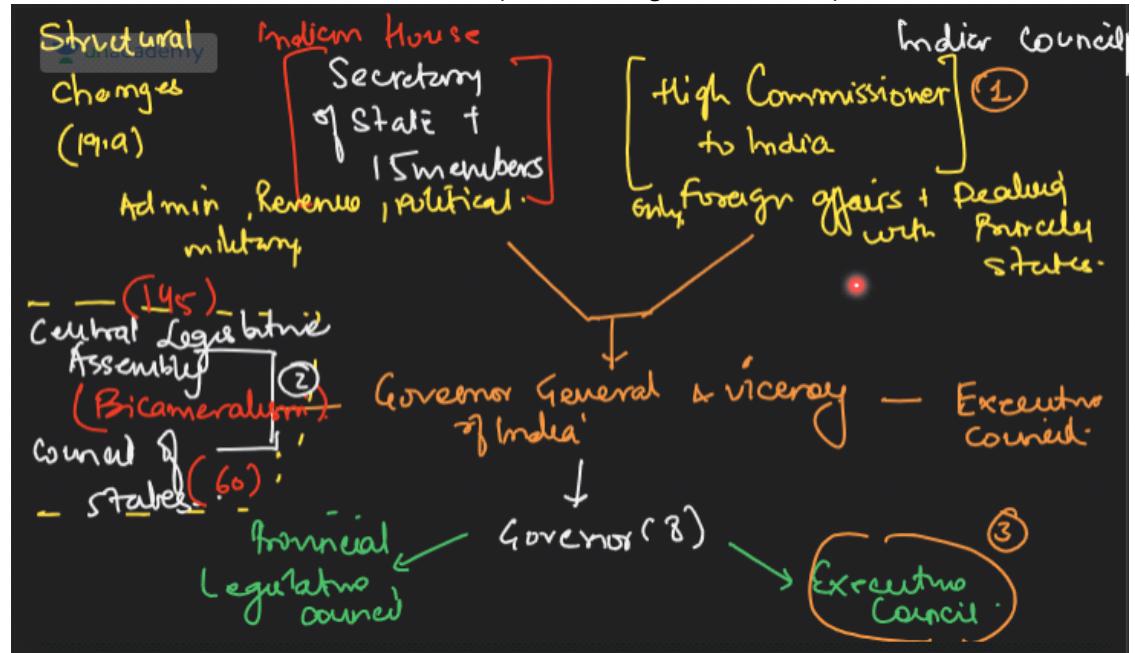


#### • Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Government of India Act 1919

- Introduced Bicameralism
- Legislative jurisdiction power distribution
- 3 out of 6 EC of Viceroy are Indian
- High Commissioner
- UPSC 1923
- Women limited franchise
- Dyarchy
- Direct election
- Executive council at provincial level
- Separate Electorates veto and ordinance to governor

#### • Structural Changes

- New High Commissioner to India Office in London (foreseeing affairs + Dealing with Princely states)
- Central legislative assembly + Council of States (Bicameralism LS+RS)
- In State -> added Executive Council to PLC (Provincial Legislative Council)



- Introduced Legislative jurisdiction in India

- Imperial (Centre)

- Governor General + Viceroy with CLA+COS will make law
- Defence, Taxation, Foreign affair, Railways, Communication, Home Affair

- Provincial List (Governor of Provinces) + Dyarchy

- Governor with (PLC+EC) will make law
- Dyarchy: Keeping power to British
  - Important subject pushed to EC British (Reserved)
    - Law order, Police, Irrigation, Provincial revenue
  - Not Important subjects pushed to PLC (Transferred)
    - Health, Sanitation, Women, Water, Local self govt

- Separate Electorate for Sikhs, Anglo Indian, European and Christians

### Provisions

Relaxation of central control over provinces:

- By demarcating & separating the central & provincial subjects.
- The central & provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.

### **Bicameral Legislature at the Centre**

- The Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) & a Lower House (Legislative Assembly).
- The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.
- Legislative assembly & Council of state to consist of 145 & 60 members

Separate Electorates also given to Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, & Europeans.

Legislators could ask questions & supplementaries, pass adjournment motions & vote a part of the budget, but 75% of the budget was still not votable.

### **Dyarchy- Only Provincial Legislature**

Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces, i.e., there were two classes of administrators – Executive councilors & Ministers.



#### **Reserved Subjects**

Administered by the governor & his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council.

Finance, Law & order, Land revenue, Irrigation etc.

#### **Transferred Subjects**

Administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council.

Health, Education, Industry, Local-Government.

Governor could veto the bill & issue ordinances

- Women were given right to vote
- Indian legislature made more representative
- It required that 3 of the 6 members of the Viceroy's executive Council (other than the commander-in-chief) were to be Indian.
- It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London & transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India.

**ROWLATT  
SATYAGRAHA**

- Watershed Moment as Gandhi launches himself at all India Level
- First moment of Gandhian Mass nationalism

- Father of Rowlett Act -> Defence Indian Regulation Act 1915

- During WWI to control Nationalism
- Used in Ghadar conspiracy

## Defence of India Regulations Act 1915

- The Defence of India Act 1915, also referred to as the Defence of India Regulations Act, was an **emergency criminal law enacted** by the Governor-General of India in 1915 with the intention of **curtailing the nationalist and revolutionary activities** during and in the aftermath of the First World War.
- It was similar to the British **Defence of the Realm Acts**, and granted the Executive very wide powers of preventive detention, internment without trial, restriction of writing, speech, and of movement.
- The act was first applied during the First Lahore Conspiracy trial in the aftermath of the failed Ghadar Conspiracy of 1915, and was instrumental in crushing the Ghadr movement in Punjab and the Anushilan Samiti in Bengal.

- Rowlett Act extended the period of Act 1915, After 1918 (End of WWI)

- Came as Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act 1919

## The Prelude

- Just six months before the Montford Reforms were to be put into effect, two bills were introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council.
- One of them was dropped, but the other—an extension to the Defence of India Regulations Act 1915.
- Anarchical & Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919
- Based on the Rowlett committee was a Sedition Committee appointed in 1918 by the British Indian Government with Sir Sidney Rowlett, an English judge, as its president.
- Indefinitely extending the emergency measures of preventive indefinite detention, incarceration without trial & judicial review enacted in the Defence of India Act 1915 during the 1st World War.

All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the bill but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees.

All the elected Indian members—who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq—resigned in protest.

## Provisions

According to this act any Indian could be arrested on the charge of sedition even on **suspicious ground & without any trial could be jailed for up to 2 years.**

Thus suspended right of "habeas corpus" which is foundation of the civil liberty. The act allowed political activists to be tried without juries or even imprisoned without trial.

A special cell consisting of three high court judges was to try such suspects and there was no court of appeal above that panel. This panel could even accept evidence not acceptable under the **Indian Evidence Act.**

It allowed arrest of Indians without warrant on the mere suspicion of "treason".

Police had immense power which could be easily misused as the clause of suspicious grounds was not specified correctly.

Slogan of the movement was "No appeal, no daleel, no wakeel"

- Easy jailed for 2 years only for near suspension, No habeas corpus, No appeal

## Satyagraha

- Gandhi saw this as opportunity to go for National level Movement as it affected whole India
  - Gandhi called the Rowlatt Act the "Black Act" & argued that not everyone should get punishment in response to isolated political crimes.
  - Having seen the constitutional protest fail Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Sabha Sarvadharma Prarthana Sabha (prayer meeting for all religions) & roped in younger members of Home Rule Leagues.
  - The forms of protest finally chosen included observance of a nationwide hartal accompanied by fasting & prayer, & civil disobedience against specific laws, & courting arrest & imprisonment.

There was a radical change in the situation by now:

The masses had found a direction; now they could 'act' instead of just giving verbal expression to their grievances.

From now onwards, peasants, artisans and the urban poor were to play an increasingly important part in the struggle.

Orientation of the national movement turned to the masses permanently. Gandhi said that salvation would come when masses were awakened and became active in politics.

6 April 1919 was the First All India Strike Day.

Before April 6 itself mass scale resistance grew against British rule, there were large-scale violent, anti-British demonstrations in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, etc.

In Punjab, the situation became so very explosive due to wartime repression, forcible recruitments and ravages of diseases. So Army was called which put martial law there.

The Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, is said to have used aircraft strafing against the violent protests.

## Amritsar

- O Dwyer (Lt General) : Very sadist
- Punjab has contributed a lot in WWI and to British, Punjab was accepting some reward, but they got Rowlatt Act. -> Which created frustration and anger in Punjab
- 9th April : British picked up 2 leaders Saifuddin Kithlin and Dr Satyapal under Rowlett Act

- **10th April : People start riot, 3 European were killed in bon fire**

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About 11-30, however, the news of the deportation was spreading in the city: shops were being closed on all the sides and crowds were collecting. A large crowd formed in Hall Bazaar and made its way through Hall Gate and over the Hall Bridge at the further side of which was a small picket of mounted troops. This crowd was excited and angry at the deportations and was undoubtedly marching for the civil lines bent upon seeing the Deputy Commissioner. A Criminal Investigation Department Inspector who gave evidence before us and whom we believe, states that he was in the back portion of this crowd on the first slope of the road bridge and that members of the crowd near him as they were going over the bridge and before they had been fired upon or turned back, were crying out " where is the Deputy Commissioner? We will butcher him to pieces"<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> It should be noted here that the Report of the Committee had two components: the Majority report and the Minority report. The Minority report was produced by the three Indian members who differed on certain key issues.

<sup>5</sup> Disorders Inquiry Committee (1919-20).Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, 1920. p. 32

At the National Bank Mr. Stewart the Manager and Mr. Scott the Assistant Manager were brutally beaten to death by the mob: their bodies were burnt in a pile of bank furniture in the middle of the bank building and the building itself was sacked, set on fire and completely gutted. The godowns at the rear in which large quantities of piece goods were kept were broken into and thrown open for looting. The Alliance Bank was attacked: the Manager, Mr. G. M. Thomson, who attempted to defend himself with a revolver, was cruelly murdered and flung from the balcony on to the street: his body was burnt in the street under a pile of bank furniture drenched in kerosene oil. The building itself was not destroyed. It is owned by Indians, and in view of the manifest race-hatred of the mob, we do not doubt that this fact made them spare it. At the Chartered Bank, glass and other property had been smashed and some attempt made to set it on fire, when 25 armed constables from the Kotwali under Khan Sahib Ahmad Jan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, dispersed the crowd without any difficulty, simply rushing at it and shouting 'pakro pakro' upon which the mob ran away.<sup>6</sup>

### Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

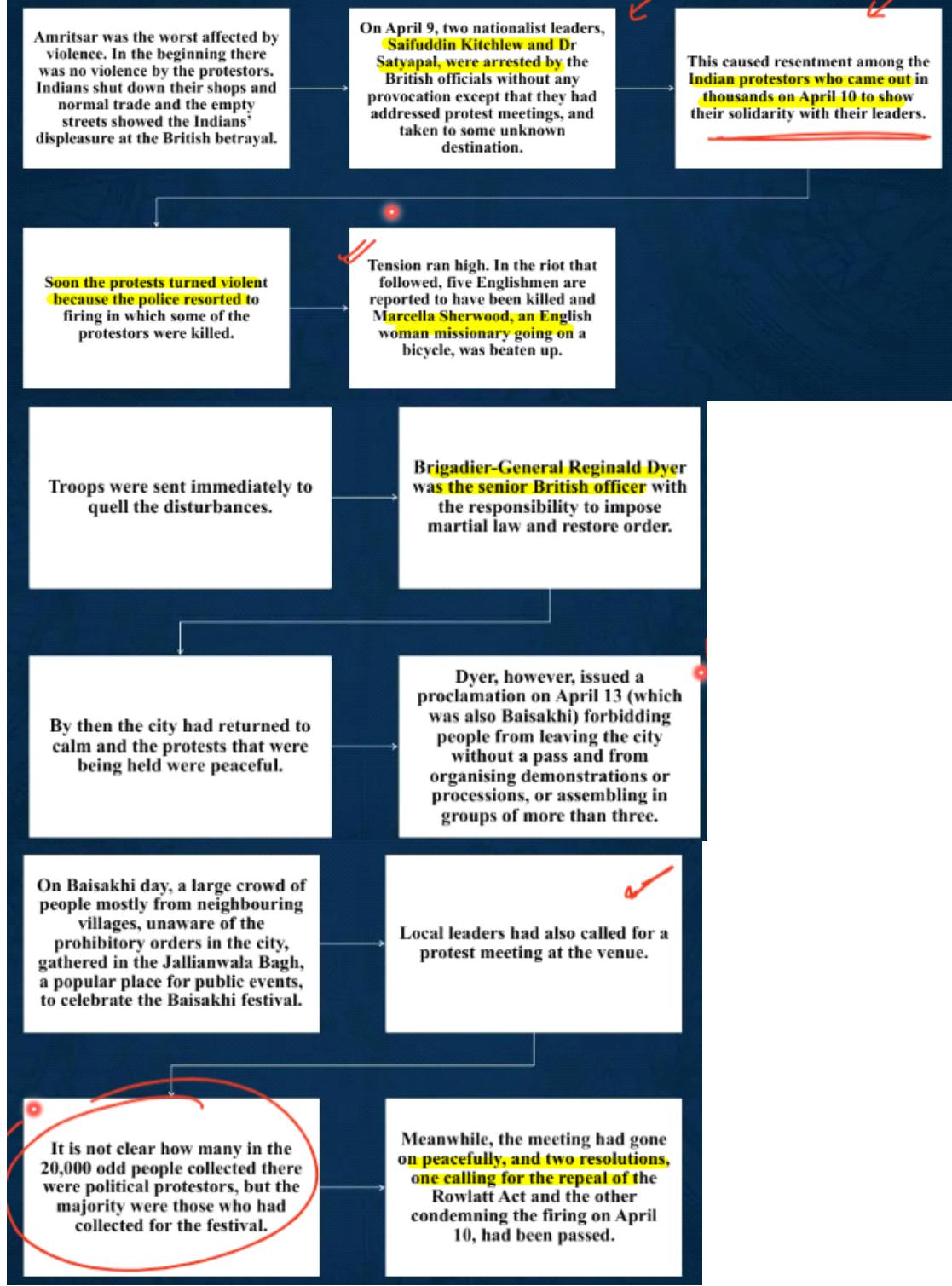
- Curfew was given in Amritsar (Martial Law) : military takes over Civil
- Way of transfer power -> should be in proper formal and written manner
- Reality : martial law was not formally established,

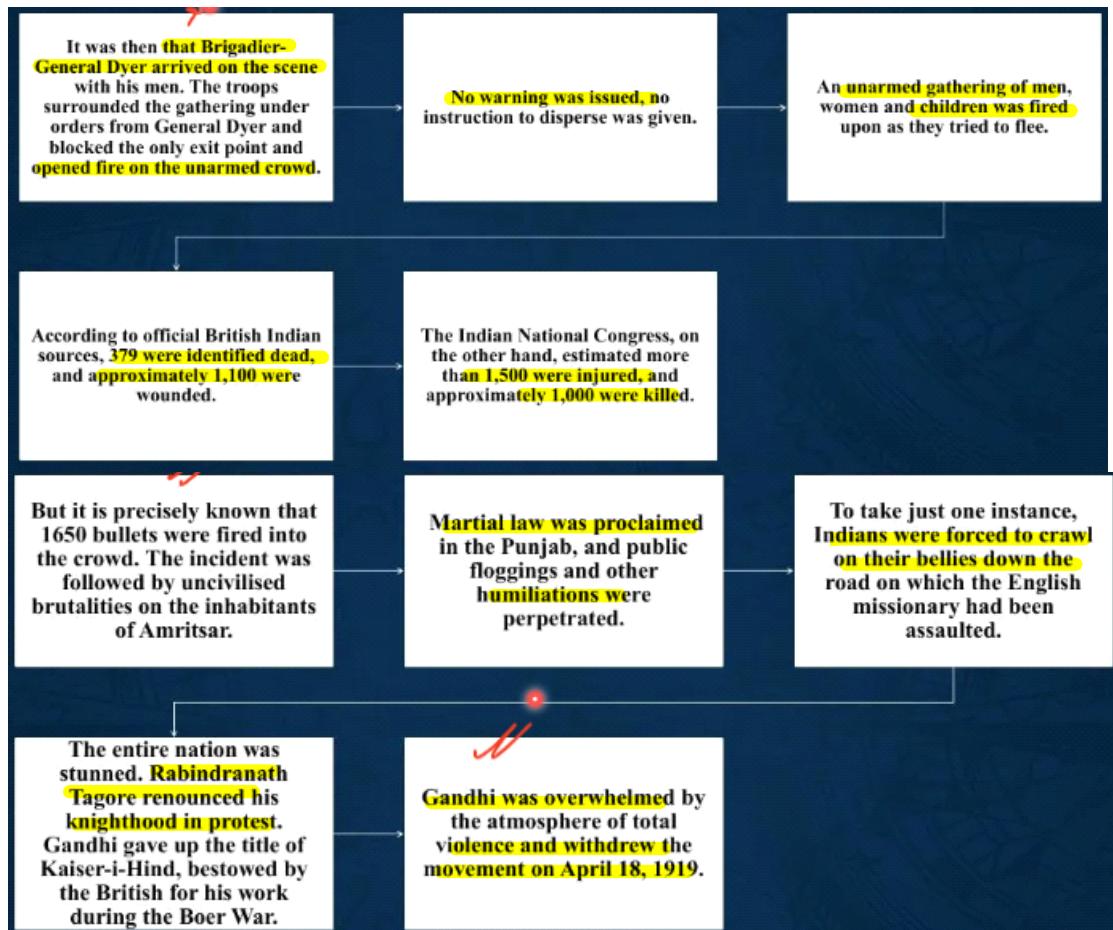
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On the 15<sup>th</sup> April, the Punjab Government applied by wireless to the Government of India to establish martial law in the Districts of Amritsar and Lahore and to direct trial of offenders under Regulation X of 1804. The Government of India on the same date assented to the establishment of martial law during the existence of open rebellion against the authority of Government. The message was received at Lahore the same day; and the proclamation establishing martial law in Lahore and Amritsar was issued on the 15th; it was extended to Gujranwala on the 16th, to Gujarat on the 19th, and to Lyallpur on the 24th April.<sup>12</sup>

- Jallianwala Bagh was revenge taken by British (By Dyer)
- 1650 round fired -> 2000-3000 unarmed people died

## Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919)





- One child Uddam Singh : wounded in Bagh
- Takes revenge and killed Dwyer in London

#### Assassination of Michael O'Dwyer

13 March 1940: At Caxton Hall in London, Uddam Singh, who had witnessed the events in Amritsar & was himself wounded, shot & killed Michael O'Dwyer, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab at the time of the massacre, who had approved Dyer's action & was believed to be the main planner.

- Uddam Singh, bore the name, Ram Mohammad Singh Azad.
- 1927: Dyer had died.
- 31 July 1940 : Uddam Singh was hanged.
- 1952: Nehru honored Uddam Singh. Soon after this recognition, Singh received the title of Shaheed.

#### Hunter Commission

- The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, ordered that a committee of inquiry to be formed to investigate this matter.
- Hunter Committee/Commission was formed, Lord William Hunter as its chairman & having 3 Indians among the members, namely, Sir Chimanshi Harilal Setalvad, Pandit Jagat Narayan, & Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan.
- Unanimously condemned Dyer's actions. The Commission on the Punjab atrocities proved to be an eyewash.
- In fact, House of Lords endorsed General Dyer's action & the British public showed solidarity with Dyer by helping The Morning Post collect 30k pounds for him. A famous contributor to the fund was Rudyard Kipling.
- Hunter Commission did not impose any penal or disciplinary action because Dyer's actions were condoned by various superiors (later upheld by the Army Council).

### Congress' Position

- Appointed its own non-official committee that included Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, Abbas Tyabji, M.R. Jayakar & Gandhi.
  - Congress criticized Dyer's act as inhuman & also said that there was no justification in the introduction of the martial law in Punjab.
- Gandhi was sure Violence is not the answer**
- If we do violence, British can do 1000 times fold on us**

### Khalifate Movement

- British and French won over Germany Austria, Ottoman
- Germany and Austria signed Treaty of Versailles
- Ottoman Sultan -> Caliphate (political and religious leader of all muslim)
- Created Khalifate Movement against British and French to not humiliate Caliphate

### Khilafat Issue

- The word Khilafat means institution or office of Khalifa & the Khalifa or caliph of Turkey was regarded as the spiritual & political head of Muslim world.

#### World War-I: Turkey along with Germany lost to the allied power.

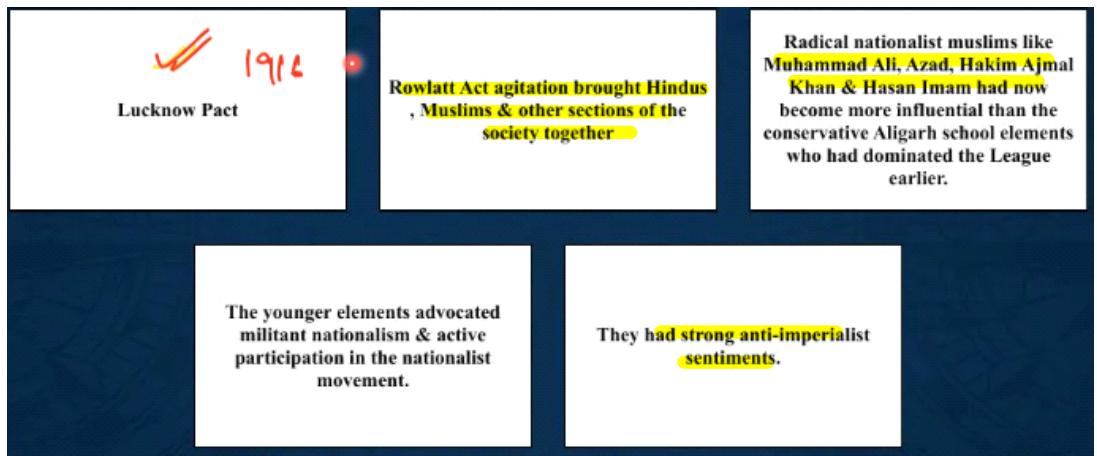
- The victory of allied forces imposed a humiliating treaty on Germany & a similar humiliating treaty was being planned for Turkey.
- Turkey was dismembered & the Khalifa was removed from power.

#### The demands of the Khilafat Committee which was set up in India by Ali brothers (Shaukat Ali (1873–1938)-Mohammad Ali Jauhar (1878–1931) were:

- Khalifa must retain control over the Muslim sacred places.
- The Khilafat must be left with sufficient territory to enable him to defend the
- The Jazirat-Ul Arab (Arabia, Syria, Iraq, & Palestine) must remain under the Muslim Sovereignty.
- Other leaders were Azad, Ajmal Khan & Hasrat Mohani.

#### Government of India Act, 1919: III conceived scheme of dyarchy failed to satisfy the rising demand of the Indians for self government.

- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre & the enquiry thereafter
- Economic hardship Post War
- Inflation
- Unemployment



### NCM

- Gandhi saw opportunity to bring both issues together -> create unified front
  - Khilafat (Muslim)
  - Jallianwala Bagh (Punjab)

**November 1919:** All India Khilafat conference held in Delhi where a call was made for the **boycott of British goods.**

Khilafat leaders also clearly spelt out that unless peace terms after the War were favorable to Turkey **they would stop all cooperation with the Government.**

Gandhi, the president of All India Khilafat conference saw the possibility of mass & united non cooperation.

- Gandhi asked to put boycott COA, which made some INC people hesitate
- Tilak discourage idea of using religion (khilaafat) for non cooperation**
- After Death of Tilak -> INC adopted NCM

### The Congress Stand

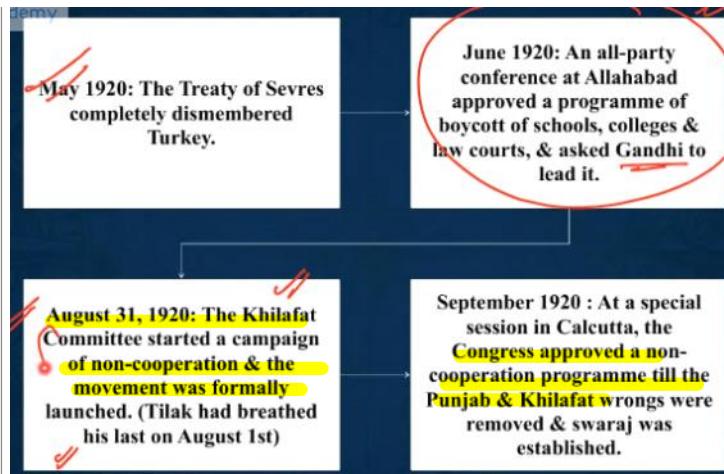
- Congress support was essential for Khilafat movement to succeed. Congress wasn't united on this issue:
- Tilak was opposed to an alliance with Muslim leaders over a religious issue. He had doubts over satyagraha too.
  - Boycott of councils was not supported by all: Leaders like C.R. Das were not willing, but bowed to Congress discipline; they leaders boycotted elections held in November 1920 & the majority of the voters too stayed away
  - But, **Gandhi got approval of all on this issue**

Muslim league too supported the Congress on this issue

### Khilafat and NCM

#### Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement

- February 1920 : Joint Hindu Muslim delegation was sent to viceroy to seek redress of grievances on the issue of Khilafat but the mission failed.
- Gandhi announced that the issues of the Punjab, wrongs & constitutional advance had been overshadowed by the **Khilafat question** & that he would soon lead a movement of non-cooperation if the terms of the peace treaty failed to satisfy the Indian Muslims.



The programme was to include—

- Boycott of government schools & colleges;
- Boycott of law courts & dispensation of justice through panchayats instead;
- Boycott of Legislative Councils;
- Boycott of foreign cloth & use of khadi instead; also practice of hand-spinning to be done;
- Renunciation of government honors & titles

Second phase could include mass civil disobedience including resignation from government service, & non-payment of taxes.

During the movement, the participants were supposed to work for Hindu-Muslim unity & for removal of untouchability, all the time remaining non-violent.

#### Nagpur Session

- INC method will be extra constitutional (No PPP)
- Reduce the membership fee
- CWC -> PWC -> WWC (Structure of three tier added) (Ward Provincial and Congress)

#### Nagpur Session – Dec 1920

- Programme of non-cooperation was endorsed;
- An important change was made in Congress creed:
- Now, instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, the Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful & legitimate means, thus committing itself to an extra constitutional mass struggle;

Organizational changes within the congress were made:

- Congress Working Committee of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards;
- Provincial Congress Committees on linguistic basis were organised;
- Ward committees were organised; & entry fee was reduced to 4 annas;
- The adoption by the Congress of the non-cooperation movement initiated earlier by Khilafat Committee gave it a new energy, & the years 1921 & 1922 saw an unprecedented popular upsurge.

#### Salient Feature of NCM

- Boycott programme (Swadeshi)
- Student and women participated in large number
- Hindu Muslim unity
- Scale was more than Rowlett Satyagraha

- Workers went on strikes
- Peasant movement also started
- Tilak Swaraj front

<p>At this stage, some leaders like <b>Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Khaparde &amp; B.C. Pal</b> left the Congress as they believed in a <b>constitutional &amp; lawful struggle</b></p>	<p>While some others like <b>SN Banerjee</b> founded the <b>Indian National Liberal Federation</b> &amp; played a minor role in national politics hence forward.</p>	<p>Gandhi declared that if the <b>non-cooperation programme</b> was implemented completely, swaraj would be ushered in within a year.</p>
<p>Many groups of revolutionaries, especially <b>those from Bengal</b>, also pledged support to the Congress programme.</p>	<p>Gandhi accompanied by the <b>Ali brothers</b> undertook a <b>nationwide tour</b>.</p>	<p><b>Students left government schools &amp; colleges &amp; joined national schools &amp; colleges.</b></p>
<p>English educational institutions were boycotted.</p>	<p>Educational institutions were organized under the <b>leadership of Acharya Narendra Dev, C.R. Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Zakir Hussain.</b></p>	<p><b>SC Bose became the principal of National College at Calcutta.</b></p>
<p>English clothes were boycotted, foreign cloth were burnt publicly &amp; their imports fell by 1/2.</p>	<p><b>Khadi clothes</b> were promoted. Khadi &amp; Charkha became a symbol of protest, national unity &amp; self reliance.</p>	<p>Picketing of shops selling foreign liquor &amp; of toddy shops was undertaken</p>
<p>Social boycott</p>	<p>Tilak Swaraj Fund was oversubscribed &amp; 1 crore rupees collected.</p>	<p>Congress volunteer corps emerged as the parallel police.</p>
<p>Gandhi echoed their call &amp; asked local Congress committees to pass similar resolutions to that effect.</p>	<p>Now, the Congress gave a call to local Congress bodies to start civil disobedience if it was thought that the people were ready for it.</p>	<p>July 1921: Ali brothers gave a call to the <b>Muslims</b> to resign from the Army as that was unreligious, for this they were arrested in September.</p>
<p>Already, a <b>no-tax movement against union board taxes in Midnapore &amp; in Guntur</b> was going on.</p>	<p>In Assam, strikes in tea plantations, steamer services, Assam-Bengal Railways had been organized by J.M. Sengupta was a prominent leader in these strikes.</p>	<p>Many local struggles began such as Awadh Kisan Movement, Eka Movement, Mappila Revolt &amp; the Sikh agitation for the removal of mahants in Punjab.</p>
<p>Nov 1921: Visit of Prince of Wales to India invited strikes &amp; demonstrations.</p>		
<p><b>Chauri Chaura</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Even after 1 year, Nothing happened from British</li> <li>Gandhi started looking for truce</li> <li>In <b>Chauri Chaura</b> Peasant was protesting for no tax -&gt; police acted on people</li> </ul>		

- People retaliated and burned police station and burned everyone alive inside
- Gandhi stopped the movement because of violence
  - Avoiding another Jallianwala Bagh
  - Went to Jail for 3 years by taking everything on him

A mob of peasants & Khilafat agitators burnt 22 policemen alive, after the policemen ordered lathi charge on them, at **Chauri Chaura on 5th February 1922**

Congress was planning to launch a “**No Tax Movement**” as the next phase of this movement & a meeting was planned to be held on 12 February at Bardoli

Gandhi called off

Many nationalists had felt that the **non-cooperation movement shouldn't have been stopped due to isolated incidents of violence.**

Nationalist leaders including C.R. Das, ML Nehru, SC Bose, JL Nehru, expressed their bewilderment at Gandhi's decision.

C. R. Das & ML Nehru protested against the resolution of the working committee.

**SC Bose called it “a national calamity”.**

Jawaharlal also felt that the **NCM should not have been suspended simply because some poor peasant had misbehaved.**

## L21 Indian National Movement (1922-1929)

11 September 2024 07:08 PM

<b>Indian National Movement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1922-29</li> <li>• Swarajist : No Changes</li> <li>• Revolutionary Phase II</li> </ul>
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<b>SWARAJIST</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCM Khilafat -&gt; Boycott of Council -&gt; Legislative Council (CPLC + CLA + COS)</li> <li>• Chauri Chaura -&gt; NCM was stopped -&gt; Keep boycotting the council</li> <li>• <b>C R das and Motilal Nehru -&gt; Should we boycott council</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrespective of us not contesting the legislative council election</li> <li>• The British is still running the govt and the loyalist are entering council</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>The Aftermath to Chauri Chaura</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most Congress leaders remained firmly behind Gandhi, disillusioned broke away.</li> <li>• <b>Motilal Nehru &amp; C.R. Das formed the Swaraj Party, rejecting Gandhi's leadership.</b> Ali brothers would soon become fierce critics.</li> <li>• In March 1922 Gandhi was arrested &amp; sentenced to 6 years in jail. The central theme of the agitation also dissipated soon.</li> <li>• In 1922, the people of Turkey rose under Mustafa Kamal &amp; deprived the Sultan of political power. Turkey was made a secular state.</li> <li>• A European style of legal system was established in Turkey &amp; extensive rights granted to women. Education was nationalized &amp; modern agriculture &amp; industries developed. In 1924, the caliphate was abolished.</li> </ul>	

## Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party



One section led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru & Ajmal Khan wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies & use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm.

They wanted, in other words, to 'end or mend' these councils, i.e., if the Government did not respond to the nationalists' demands, then they would obstruct the working of these councils.

Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the **Swarajists**

- Two Factions

### Two Faction

#### 1) No Changes:

- We will continue to boycott the councils and do constructive activities for tribals, untouchable and Concept of Hindu Muslim unity
- Entering the council is corrupting and shows loyalty or collaboration

No Changers' Arguments

- No-Changers argued that parliamentary work would lead to neglect of constructive work, loss of revolutionary zeal & to political corruption.
- Constructive work would prepare everyone for the next phase of civil disobedience.

The no-changers, whose effective head was Gandhi even though he was in jail, argued for the continuation of the full programme of boycott & non-cooperation.

No Changers

School of thought which wanted to concentrate on the constructive work of Gandhi was led by Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Rajaji & M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No-changers'

'No-changers' opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work, & continuation of boycott & noncooperation, & quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended CDM.

#### 2) Swarajist :

- We should enter the councils and take nationalism into new arena
- We will enter not to work with British but to disrupt constitutional machinery
- We will either end or mend the councils -> opening new arena of nationalism

## Swarajists' Arguments'

Swarajists argued that entering the councils wouldn't negate the non-cooperation programme; in fact, it would be like carrying on the movement through other means— opening a new front.

Entry of nationalists would deter the Government from stuffing the councils with undesirable elements who may be used to provide legitimacy to government measures

Their only intention was to use the councils as arena of political struggle; they had no intention to use the councils as organs for gradual transformation of colonial rule.

- Dec 1929 : Gaya Session
- Swarajist agenda was introduced -> defeated -> No change prevail -> No entering in council

### The Compromise

- Both sides wanted to avoid a Surat & kept in touch with Gandhi who was in jail.
- Both sides also realised the significance of putting up a united front to get a mass movement to force the government to introduce reforms, & both sides accepted the necessity of Gandhi's leadership of a united nationalist front.
- Keeping these factors in mind, a compromise was reached at a meeting in Delhi in September 1923.
- Swarajists were allowed to contest elections as a group within the Congress. The elections to the newly constituted Central Legislative Assembly & to provincial assemblies were to be held in November 1923.

### Swarajist Movement

- Jan 1923 : CR and MLN -> split should be avoided
- Sep 1923 : Compromise -> Swarajist will fight (but with different party name)
- Nov 1923 : Swarajist do well, affected budget, adjournment etc

### Performance of Swarajists

- In the elections, the Swarajists had managed to win 42 out of 101 elected seats & a clear majority in the provincial assembly of Central Provinces.
- They were the largest party in Bengal; & they fared quite well in Bombay & U.P., though not in Madras & Punjab.
- In the Central Legislative Assembly, the Swarajists succeeded in building a common political front with the Independents led by Jinnah, the Liberals, & individuals such as M M Malaviya. They built similar coalitions in most of the provinces.
- Das became the Mayor of Calcutta (with S C Bose as his CEO), & Vithalbhai Patel the President of Bombay Corporation, Vallabhbhai Patel of Ahmedabad Municipality, R Prasad of Patna Municipality, & JL Nehru of Allahabad Municipality.

## Achievements

With coalition partners, they **outvoted the Government** several times, even on matters relating to budgetary grants, & passed adjournment motions.

They agitated through powerful speeches on self government, civil liberties & industrialization.

1925: Vithalbhai was elected **speaker** of Central Legislative Assembly.

They defeated the **Public Safety Bill** in 1928 which was aimed at empowering the Government to deport undesirable & subversive foreigners (because Government was alarmed by the spread of socialist & communist ideas).

- Nov 1924 : Gandhi released on ground of Health -> endorse the Swarajist

### Gandhi's Attitude

Gandhi, initially opposed to proposal of council entry.	February 1924: But after his release from prison on health grounds, he moved towards a reconciliation with Swarajists because he felt public opposition to the council entry would be counter-productive.	Government promulgated an ordinance on 25 October 1924 under which it conducted raids on Congress offices & house searches & arrested a large number of revolutionary terrorists & Swarajists & other Congressmen including S.C. Bose & 2 Swarajist members of the Bengal legislature, Anil Baran Roy & S.C. Mitra.
This angered Gandhi & he expressed his solidarity with the Swarajists by surrendering to their wishes.	6 Nov 1924: Gandhiji brought the strife between the Swarajists & no-changers to an end, by signing a joint statement with Das & Motilal that the Swarajist Party would carry on work in the legislatures on behalf of the Congress & as an integral part of the Congress.	This decision was endorsed in December at the Belgaum session. He also gave the Swarajists a majority of seats in his CWC.

### Failure of Swarajist

- 1925-1926 : **Communal agenda** -> Swaraj did bad -> Failure
- Lead to split into Responsivist and Non Responsivist

1924: The Swarajist position had weakened because of widespread communal riots, split among Swarajists themselves on communal & Responsivist-Non-responsivist lines, & the death of C.R. Das in 1925 weakened it further.

**Responsivists among Swarajists**—Lalaji, Malviya & N.C. Kelkar—advocated cooperation with the Government & holding of office wherever possible to protect the so called Hindu interests.

They accused Non-responsivists like Motilal Nehru having a problem with such an approach

	<p>Thus, the <b>main leadership</b> of the party reiterated faith in mass civil disobedience &amp; withdrew from legislatures in March 1926, while another section of Swarajists went into the 1926 elections as a party in disarray &amp; did not fare well.</p>	<p>It succeeded in winning 40 seats at the centre &amp; some of the seats in Madras but was severely mauled in all other provinces, especially in U.P., C.P., &amp; Punjab.</p>
1930: Swarajists finally walked out as a result of the Congress resolution on purna swaraj & the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.		

<b>Constructive work by No Changers</b>	<p>Ashrams came up all over the country where young men &amp; women worked, among tribal &amp; lower castes &amp; political cadres got practical training in charkha &amp; khadi work.</p>	<p>For example, there was the Vedchhi Ashram in Bardoli taluka, where Chimansal Mehta, Jugatram Dave &amp; Chimansal Bhatt devoted their entire lives to the spread of education among the adivasis or kaliparaj; or the work done by Ravishankar Maharaj among the lower caste Baralyas of Kheda district.</p>	<p>National schools &amp; colleges were set up where students were trained in a non-colonial ideological framework.</p>
Significant work was done for Hindu-Muslim unity, removing untouchability, boycott of foreign cloth & liquor & for flood relief.			

<b>Tangible Impact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simon Commission moved from 1929 -&gt; 1927, 2 years early</li> <li>Indian Statutory Commission was meant to come in 1929 as per Act passed in 1919</li> <li>Simon Commission : To review the machinery of 1919 Act : included all 7 member British</li> <li>People retaliate : Go back Simon, Simon go back</li> </ul>
<b>Simon Commission</b>	

In 1927, the British appointed the Indian Statutory Commission headed by Sir John Simon

- At the time of introducing the Montagu Reforms the British Government declared that a commission would be sent to India after 10 years to examine the effects & operations of the constitutional reforms & to suggest more reforms for India.

The purpose of this mission was:

- To review the Government of India Act, 1919
- To suggest legal & administrative reforms for the future
- 1928: Commission reached & witnessed widespread protests.
- The main reason for protests was that the mission didn't include any Indian.
- Commission was a group of 7 British MPs of UK.
- The Commission published its 2-volume report in May 1930. It also recommended that separate communal electorates be retained, but only until tensions between Hindus & Muslims had died down.
- It proposed the abolition of dyarchy & the establishment of representative government in the provinces.

### Nehru report

- Lord Bicker head challenged to INC to write better Constitution
- Sub committee by Motilal Nehru -> Nehru Report



### Nehru Report

- Secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead challenged the Indians to produce a constitution that would be acceptable to all.
- All important Indian leaders and parties decided to meet the British challenge by drawing up an agreed constitution for India. An All Parties Conference was convened for the purpose 1st at Delhi.
- The Conference appointed a sub-committee headed by Motilal Nehru.
- The sub-committee submitted its report known as the Nehru Report in August 1928. Other prominent members were Tej Bahadur Sapru, SC Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuaib Qureshi & G.R. Pradhan.
- The report was placed before Congress Session in Calcutta in 1928 where it was adopted unanimously.

Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians (much to the chagrin of younger, militant section—Nehru being prominent among them).

Rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far

A demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority (and not in those where Muslims were in majority, such as Punjab and Bengal) in proportion to the Muslim population there with right to contest additional seats.

Linguistic provinces.

Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.

Responsible government at the Centre and in provinces

- Problem Raised with Dominion Status -> Which was not decided by INC
- PM Viceroy -> Indian, But Executive Power -> Crown, Dominion -> Partial Independence

### Reactions to the Report



Younger section of the Congress led by J.L. Nehru & SC Bose regarded the idea of dominion status in the report as a step backward & demanded 'Poorna Swaraj' or complete independence.

- Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha & the Sikh communalists were unhappy about the Nehru Report.
- Later Jinnah convened an All India Conference of Muslims & drew up a list of 14 points.

## Jinnah 14 Points

- In March 1929 gave fourteen points which were to become the basis of all future propaganda of the Muslim League. The fourteen points were as follows.

**Federal Constitution with residual powers to provinces.**

**Provincial autonomy.**

No constitutional amendment by the centre without the concurrence of the states constituting the Indian federation.

All legislatures and elected bodies to have adequate representation of Muslims in every province without reducing a majority of Muslims in a province to a minority or equality.

**Adequate representation to Muslims in the services and in self-governing bodies.**

**One-third Muslim representation in the central legislature.**

In any cabinet at the centre or in the provinces, one-third to be Muslims.

**Separate electorates.**

No bill or resolution in any legislature to be passed if three-fourths of a minority community consider such a bill or resolution to be against their interests.

Any territorial redistribution not to affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and NWFP.

**Separation of Sindh from Bombay.**

Constitutional reforms in the NWFP and Baluchistan.

**Full religious freedom to all communities.**

Protection of Muslim rights in religion, culture, education and language.

### NEW FORCES

- Phase I : 1897-1915
- Phase II : 1924-1932
- Russian Revolution -> Socialism Concept
- Indian Context in 1920s :
  - Independent does not mean only the freedom from the British but it means freedom from oppression (Landlords + intermediaries + money lender + elites)
  - Redistribution of wealth
  - Egalitarian Society

### Activism of Indian Youth

- All over, students' leagues were being established and students' conferences were being held. In 1928, Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the All Bengal Students' Conference.

### Peasants' Agitations

- In the United Provinces peasant agitations were for revision of tenancy laws, lower rents, protection against eviction and relief from indebtedness. Similar peasant agitations took place in the Rampa region of Andhra, in Rajasthan, in ryotwari areas of Bombay and Madras. In Gujarat, the Bardoli Satyagraha was led by Vallabhbhai Patel (1928). *Sardar*

## Growth of Trade Unionism

The trade union movement was led by All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) founded in 1920. Lala Lajpat Rai was its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal its general secretary.

The major strikes during the 1920s included those in Kharagpur Railway Workshops, Tata Iron and Steel Works (Jamshedpur), Bombay Textile Mills (this involved 1,50,000 workers and went on for 5 months), and Buckingham Carnatic Mills.

In 1928, there were a number of strikes involving 5 lakh workers. In 1923, the first May Day was celebrated in India in Madras.

### Revolutionary Activities

#### • Hindustan Republican Army -> Hindustan Socialist Republic Army HSRA

The revolutionaries had faced severe repression during the First World War.

But in early 1920, many were released by the Government under a general amnesty to create a harmonious environment for the Montford Reforms to work.

Under the persuasion of Gandhi & C.R. Das, many revolutionary groups either agreed to join the non-cooperation or suspended their activities to give the Non-Cooperation Movement a chance.

But the sudden withdrawal of the movement left many of them disillusioned; they began to question the basic strategy of nationalist leadership & its emphasis on non-violence & began to look for alternatives.

Journals publishing memoirs and articles extolling the self-sacrifice of revolutionaries, such as Atmasakti, Sarathi & Bijoli.

Novels & books such as Bandi Jiwan by Sachin Sanyal & Pather Dabi by Sharatchandra Chatterjee (a Government ban only enhanced its popularity).

## The Leaders

Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee,

Surya Sen,

Bhagat Singh,

Sukhdev,

Chandrashekhar Azad,

Shiv Verma,

Bhagwaticharan Vohra,

Jaidev Kapur &

Jatin Das.

### First Phase

#### Punjab-UP-Bihar

- The revolutionary activity in this region was dominated by the Hindustan Republican Association/Army or HRA.
- The HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee & Sachin Sanyal.
- It was aimed to organize an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial government.

#### Kakori Robbery (August 1925)

- The most important action of the HRA was the Kakori robbery. The men held up the 8-Down train at Kakori, an obscure village near Lucknow, and looted its official railway cash.
  - Government crackdown after the Kakori robbery led to arrests of many, of whom 17 were jailed, four transported for life and four—Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lohri—were hanged.
  - Kakori proved to be a setback.
- Set back bw Aug 1925 - Sep 1928
- Azad invaded British, rebuild HRA, and meet Bhagat Singh

### Second Phase

- HRA -> HSRA

#### Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

- Determined to overcome the Kakori setback, the younger revolutionaries, inspired by socialist ideas, set out to reorganise Hindustan Republic Association at a historic meeting in the ruins of Ferozshah Kotla in Delhi (September 1928).
- Under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad, the name of HRA was changed to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).
  - The participants included Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Bhagwaticharan Vohra from Punjab and Bejoy Kumar Sinha, Shiv Verma and Jaidev Kapur from the United Provinces.
  - The HSRA decided to work under a collective leadership and adopted socialism as its official goal.

- Lala Rajpat Rai Died during Simon Protest
- Bhagat Singh -> Avenge Death -> Sonders Assassination

## Saunders' Murder (Lahore, December 1928)

- In a bid to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, on 10 December 1927, Chandrasekhar Azad, Sukh Dev, Bhagat Singh, Kishori Lal, Shiv Ram, Rajguru, Mahabir Singh and Jai Gopal planned the murder of Superintendent of Police, J.A. Scott, who was associated with the lathi charge which killed Lala Lajpat Rai in Lahore. The date for this murder was fixed on 17 December 1927.
- However, on that fateful day, Jai Gopal, who was assigned the task to identify and monitor the movement of Scott, mistook Saunders, the Assistant Superintendent of Police as Scott on the red motorcycle. In a carefully executed plan, the probationer was first shot by Rajguru and then by Bhagat Singh in broad daylight.
- Successful, No one got caught, Only HSRA named got caught by Britishers
- Bombing -> because of wrong bill getting pass in Legislative Assembly
- Creating Mockery of British Law making

## Bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly, 1929

- The HSRA leadership now decided to let the people know about its changed objectives & the need for a revolution by the masses.
- Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt were asked to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 against the passage of the Public Safety Bill & Trade Disputes.
- After the passage of the Trade Disputes Bill, two bombs were thrown from the Visitors gallery by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt into the vacant spaces of the legislature with slogans of "Inquilab Zindabad" and leaflets. The bombs were non-lethal sounding bombs, which were symbolic of the rising nationalist consciousness and were intended to send a message. After this incident, Bhagat Singh and Dutt didn't escape or resist arrest rather surrendered to Sergeant H.D. Terry.
- 24 People picked up -> Jailed. C S Azad evaded
- Protest in jail : bc of bad condition and treatment of Indian as compared to white prisoners
  - Hunger Strike : Till we get better food like white prisoners
- Approver : for Leniency in punishment give testimony for their own teammates
- Hans Raj Vohra as Approver -> Told British -> Bhagat Singh killed Saunders
- Bhagat Singh punishment move -> 7 years jail -> Death punishment
- Special Court was established -> under Sec 72, GOI 1919 (Only for Emergency)
  - Erwin went for emergency provision -> Just to hang one man
- Approver testimony was given under torture -> Judge only null voided two testimony
- Indian Judge resign -> new judge should take 3 month -> British bring new judge within 1 day

<p>The bombs had been deliberately made harmless &amp; were aimed at making 'the deaf hear'.</p>	<p>The objective was to get arrested &amp; to use the trial court as a forum for propaganda so that people would become familiar with their movement &amp; ideology.</p>	<p>Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev &amp; Rajguru were tried in the Lahore conspiracy case.</p>
<p>In jail, these revolutionaries protested against the horrible conditions through a fast, &amp; demanded honorable &amp; decent treatment as political prisoners.</p>	<p>Jatin Das became the 1st martyr on the 64th day of his fast.</p>	<p>Azad was involved in a bid to blow up Viceroy Irwin's train near Delhi in December 1929.</p>
<p>Azad was killed in a police encounter in a park in Allahabad in February 1931.</p>		<p>March 23, 1931: Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev &amp; Rajguru were hanged.</p>

<p><b>Bhagat Singh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bhagat Singh represented Individual Protest but he always think of mass nationalism</li> <li>• He was against of Communalism</li> </ul>	<h3>Bhagat Singh</h3> <p>eepakdc1910@gmail.com 039614844</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Even before his arrest, Bhagat Singh had moved away from belief in violent &amp; individual heroic action to Marxism &amp; the belief that a popular broad-based movement alone could lead to a successful revolution.</li> <li>• In other words, revolution could only be "by the masses, for the masses".</li> </ul>
<p>That is why Bhagat Singh helped establish the <b>Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha</b> (1926) as an open wing of revolutionaries to carry out political work among the youth, peasants &amp; workers, &amp; it was to open branches in villages.</p> <p>Bhagat Singh was fully secular — 2 of the 6 rules drafted by him for the Sabha were that its members would have nothing to do with communal bodies &amp; that they would propagate a general feeling of tolerance among people, considering religion to be a matter of personal belief.</p> <p>Bhagat Singh &amp; Sukhdev organized the Lahore Students' Union for open, legal work among students.</p> <p>Bhagat Singh &amp; his comrades also realized that a revolution meant organisation &amp; development of a mass movement of the exploited &amp; the suppressed sections by the revolutionary intelligentsia.</p> <p>He used to say, "real revolutionary armies are in villages &amp; factories".</p>	

## Bengal

After Das's death (1925), the Bengal Congress broke up into 2 factions:

- One led by J.M. Sengupta (Anushilan group joined forces with him)
- The other led by Subhash Chandra Bose (Yugantar group backed him)
- Actions of the reorganized groups included an assassination attempt on the notorious Calcutta Police Commissioner, Charles Tegart (another man named Day got killed) by Gopinath Saha in 1924. Gopinath Saha was hanged.
- Government, armed with a new ordinance, came down heavily on revolutionaries.
- Many including Subhash Bose were arrested.

### Surya Sen

He had participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement & had become a teacher in the National school in Chittagong.

He was imprisoned from 1926 to 1928 for revolutionary activity & afterwards continued working in the Congress.

- Was the secretary of the Chittagong District Congress Committee. He was a lover of poetry & an admirer of Tagore & Qazi Nazrul Islam.
- He soon gathered around himself a large band of revolutionary youth including Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh & Lokenath Baul.

### Chittagong Armoury Raid (April 1930)

Sen decided to organise an armed rebellion along with his associates to show that it was possible to challenge the armed might of the mighty British.

They had planned to occupy 2 main armories in Chittagong to seize & supply arms to the revolutionaries.

A group of 6 revolutionaries, led by Ganesh Ghosh, captured the Police Armory, shouting slogans such as Inquilab Zindabad, Down with Imperialism & Gandhi's Raj has been established.

Another group of 10, led by Lokenath Baul, took over the Auxiliary Force Armory along with its Lewis guns & 303 army rifles. Unfortunately they could not locate the ammunition.

### Chittagong Armoury Raid (April 1930)

They also aimed to destroy telephone & telegraph lines & to dislocate railway link of Chittagong with the rest of Bengal.

The raid involved 65 activists under the banner of Indian Republican Army Chittagong Branch.

The raid was quite successful;

Sen hoisted the national flag, took salute & proclaimed a provisional revolutionary government.

Later, they dispersed into neighboring villages & raided government targets.

Sen was arrested in February 1933 & hanged in January 1934.

## Y Women's Participation

Prominent women revolutionaries in Bengal during this phase included Pritilata Waddedar, who died conducting a raid on Railway Institute at Paharatali;

Kalpana Dutt (now Joshi) who was arrested & tried along Surya Sen & given a life sentence;

1931: Santi Ghosh & Suniti Chandheri, school girls of Comilla, who shot dead the district magistrate;

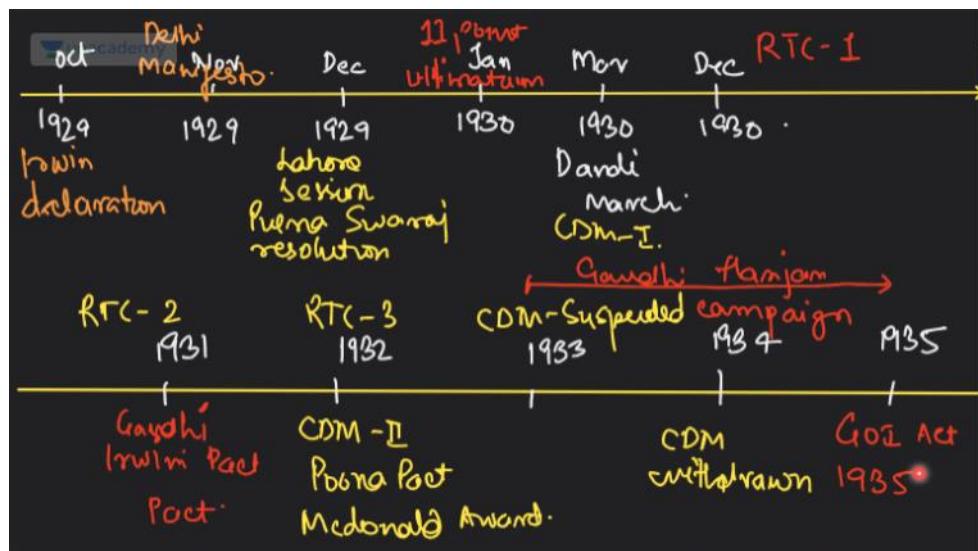
1932: Bina Das who fired point blank at the Governor while receiving degree at convocation.

## L22 Indian National Movement (1930-1935)

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### India National Movement

- 1930-35
- CDM
- Round Table Conferences



### Irwin's Declaration

- October 31 1929
- Nehru Report -> Asked for Dominion Status
- 1929 -> Great depression will hit in Oct 26th 1929
- New York stock exchange crash -> London Stock Exchange crash
- British in economic crisis -> Need Indian resources to survive
- **Irwin Declaration**: The goal of British is to give India Dominion Status to Indians and we will discuss after Simon Commission Submits its report in Round table Conference

### Deepawali Declaration

Sir John Simon's suggestion was to convene a conference of the representatives of both British India & the Indian states to take a final decision on the question of constitutional reforms for India was accepted by the British cabinet (Ramsay MacDonald was British PM) & subsequently, Irwin made this famous declaration (October 31, 1929).

The objective of British policy was to grant Dominion status to India. A round table conference would be held in London after the Simon commission had reported.

## Delhi Manifesto

On November 2, 1929, a conference of prominent national leaders issued a 'Delhi Manifesto' which put forward certain conditions for attending the Round Table Conference:

That the purpose of the Round Table Conference should be not to determine whether or when dominion status was to be reached but to formulate a constitution for implementation of the dominion status (thus acting as a constituent assembly)

The basic principle of dominion status should be immediately accepted;

That the Congress should have majority representation at the conference

There should be a general amnesty for political prisoners and a policy of conciliation;

Before the Simon Commission report came out, the declaration by Lord Irwin was made. It was the combined effort of the Labour government (always more sympathetic to Indian aspirations than the Conservatives) and a Conservative viceroy.

The purpose behind the declaration was to "restore faith in the ultimate purpose of British policy".

The dominion status promised by Irwin would not be available for a long time to come. There was in reality nothing new or revolutionary in the declaration.

Lord Irwin also promised a Round Table Conference after the Simon Commission submitted its report.

### Response of INC

- INC asked -> Give Dominion immediately, power transfer to Congress
- Delhi manifesto -> Irwin does not take it seriously (bc it was a drama)

## The Congress Stance

- Gandhi along with Motilal Nehru and other political leaders met Lord Irwin in December 1929 (after the viceroy had narrowly escaped after a bomb was detonated meaning to hit the train he was travelling in).
- They asked the viceroy for assurance that the purpose of the round table conference was to draft a constitutional scheme for dominion status.
- That was not the purpose of the conference, said Irwin. Viceroy Irwin rejected the demands put forward in the Delhi Manifesto. The stage for confrontation was to begin now.

## Lahore Congress and Purna Swaraj

The following major decisions were taken at the Lahore session.

The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.

Complete independence was declared as the aim of the Congress.

Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures were asked to resign their seats.

January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day, to be celebrated everywhere.

- 26 Jan 1929 -> Swaraj Day
- Concept of Sampoorna Swarajya rise : Purna Swaraj Resolution

### Gandhi Demands

#### Gandhi's Eleven Demands

- To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. The demands were as follows:

##### Issues of General Interest

1. Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
2. Introduce total prohibition.
3. Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
4. Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.
5. Release political prisoners.
6. Accept Postal Reservation Bill.

##### Specific Bourgeois Demands

7. Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio to 1s 4d → 1 pound 4 pence
8. Introduce textile protection.
9. Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.

##### Specific Peasant Demands

10. Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.
11. Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly.

With no positive response forthcoming from the government on these demands, the Congress Working Committee invested Gandhi with full powers to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement at a time and place of his choice. By February-end, Gandhi had decided to make salt the central formula for the movement

- If not accepted -> we will go for Civil Disobedience movement
- Indian Should have representation
- British did not respond

### Civil Disobedience Movement

- Gandhi needed something to bind the movement across India
  - Needed a symbol of oppression or nationalism
  - Khadi -> issue : Very expensive (Cannot connect India)
  - Salt -> salt tax and monopoly
    - Could be rich or poor, everyone used it

- Gandhi Challenged -> Salt law : India cannot produce salt

• India has 7500 km of coastline, still Only English, European company can produce

## Why Salt?

- Salt in a flash linked the ideal of swaraj with a most concrete and universal grievance of the rural poor (and with no socially divisive implications like a no-rent campaign).
- Salt afforded a very small but psychologically important income, like khadi, for the poor through self-help.
- Like khadi, again, it offered to the urban populace the opportunity of a symbolic identification with mass suffering.

## British Regulations

- British passed a law forbidding Indians to manufacture salt which could only be done by English or European manufacturers
- There were large scale arrests during the anti-Simon Commission movement.
- 1929-33 was the period of Great Depression which affected all capitalist countries including India.
- It led to widespread unemployment, poverty & unrest.

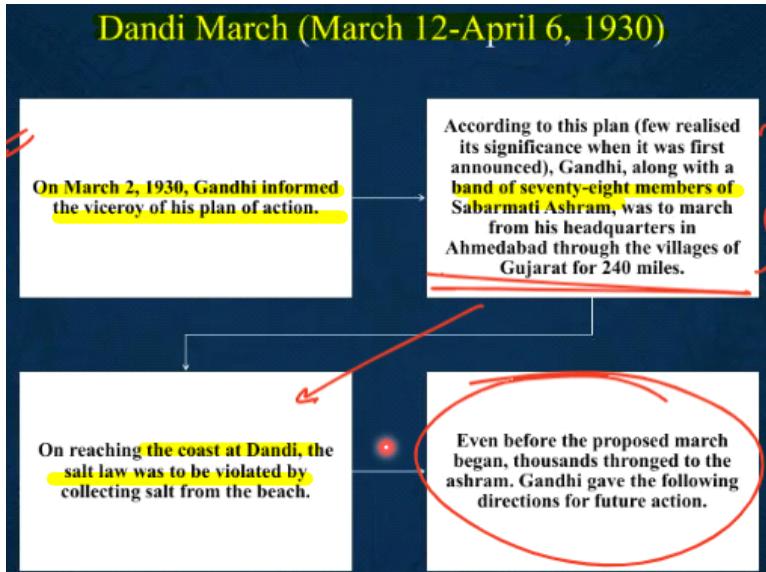
- In March CDM will be launched ->

- 12th March Sabarmati -> 6th April 1930 Dandi

- Dandi because he will have to walk large distance and can spread idea



## Dandi March



### The Action

- The historic march, marking the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement, began on March 12, and **Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a lump of salt at Dandi on April 6.**
- 
- The violation of the law was seen as a symbol of the Indian people's resolve not to live under British-made laws and therefore under British rule. **Gandhi openly asked the people to make salt from sea water in their homes and violate the salt law.**
- The march, its progress and its impact on the people was well covered by newspapers.
- In Gujarat, 300 village officials resigned in answer to Gandhi's appeal. Congress workers engaged themselves in grassroots level organizational tasks.

## CDM Continues

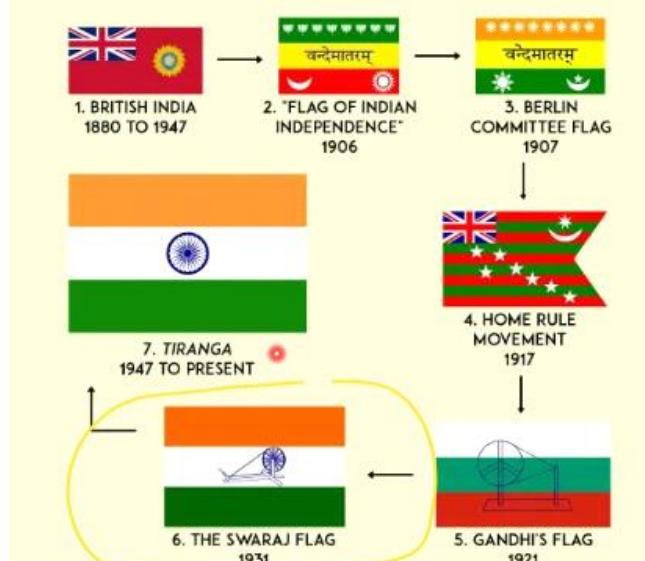
- Maturity in Indian nationalism
- Every Part of India took part
- **Malabar Coast + Coromandel coast + Orissa + Bombay -> Salt March**
- **Bihar : No rent no revenue** campaign
- **Bihar : Anti Chaukidar** tax campaign
- **Assam : Cunningham** Circular Movement
- National Flag became Important
- Women and student played important role
- Boycott Programme
- Peasant movement and strikes

- Peasant movement became more radical in regions where their union was strong like eastern UP & Bihar.
- U.P. was the setting of another kind of movement — a no revenue, no-rent campaign.
- The no-revenue part was a call to the zamindars to refuse to pay revenue to the Government, the no-rent a call to the tenants not to pay rent to the zamindars. Public can boycott law courts by refraining from litigation. Government servants can resign from their posts.
- The socialist activist **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay** had persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protests to men alone.
- Kamaladevi** was herself one of numerous women who courted arrest by breaking the salt or liquor laws. Later she was a part of the 7 member lead team, announced by Gandhiji, to prepare Salt at the Bombay beachfront, the only other woman volunteer of the team was Avantikabai Gokhale.
- Swadeshi goods became popular again & foreign goods were boycotted.

## The National Flag

- Attempts to defend the honor of the national flag in the face of severe brutalities often turned into heroism of the most spectacular variety.
- At Bundur, on the Andhra Coast, **Tota Narasaiah Naidu** preferred to be beaten unconscious by a 15 member police force rather than give up the national flag.
  - Surat: a group of children used their ingenuity to defy the police.
  - National flag, the symbol of the new spirit, now became a common sight even in remote villages.
  - Prabhat pheris, in which bands of men, women & children went around at dawn singing nationalist songs, became the rule in villages & towns. Children were organized into vanar senas or monkey armies & at least at one place the girls decided they wanted their own separate manjari sena.

## EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN FLAG



## The Spread

- Bhagalpur: The peasants stopped paying Chowkidari Tax to Zamindars. R Prasad & Abdul Bari emerged as main leaders.

- **Bhagalpur:** The peasants stopped paying Chowkidari Tax to Zamindars. R Prasad & Abdul Bari emerged as main leaders.
- **Bihar:** Champaran & Saran were the first 2 districts to start salt satyagraha.
- **North West Frontier Province:** Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- **Tamil Nadu:** In April 1930, C. Rajagopalachari organised a march from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast to break the salt law.
- **Malabar:** K. Kelappan Nair, a Congress leader famed for the Vaikom Satyagraha, organised salt marches.
- **P. Krishna Pillai,** the future founder of the Kerala Communist movement, heroically defended the national flag in the face of police lathi-charge on Calicut beach in November 1930.
- **Orissa:** Under Gopabandhu Chaudhuri, salt satyagraha proved effective in the coastal regions of Balasore, Cuttack & Puri districts.
- **Bengal:** The Bengal Congress was involved in the Calcutta Corporation election.
- **Dharasana:** On May 21, 1930, Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib & Manilal Gandhi took up the unfinished task of leading a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works.
- **Assam:** A powerful agitation led by students was launched against the infamous 'Cunningham circular' which forced students & their guardians to furnish assurances of good behavior.
- **Nagaland:** Rani Gaidinliu (member of Heraka religious movement). Nehru gave her the title of Rani when he met her in 1937 Shillong jail.
- **Andhra Region District:** Salt marches were organised in east & west Godavari, Krishna & Guntur.
- **Sholapur:** Textile workers went on a strike from May 7 & along with other residents burnt liquor shops & other symbols of government.

- Kumaran also known as **Tiruppur Kumaran** (4 October 1904 – 11 January 1932) was an Indian revolutionary who participated in the Indian independence movement.
- He founded **Desa Bandhu Youth Association** & led protests against the British.
- He died from injuries sustained from a police assault on the banks of Noyyal River in Tiruppur during a protest march against the British government on 11 January 1932.
- At the time of his death, he was holding the flag of the Indian Nationalists, which had been banned by the British giving rise to the epithet **Kodi Kaatha Kumaran** in Tamil which means 'Kumaran who protected the flag'.

### Features

- It was an all India mass movement.
- It was more popular among the peasants & in rural areas.
- The unity among Hindus & Muslims was missing. This was due to Jinnah's demands & differences between Congress & Muslim League.
- The kind of resilience shown by Gandhian Satyagrahis was very unique.

### Round Table Conference 1930

- Round Table conference signifies that all the participants are equal.
- It is symbolic that every group will be treated equally
- Participants of these conferences were – **All political parties of India, Representatives of India Princely states**
- It was held in Buckingham Palace in London
- Purpose of this meeting according to British was that they wanted to understand demands & grievances of Indian Leadership from different social backgrounds
- Nationalist interpreted it as a mere eyewash

### INC Boycott Round Table

## First Round Table Conference

12th November 1930-19th January 1931	First ever conference arranged between the British & Indians as equals.	It was held during the civil disobedience movement. Congress did not participate in the conference.	Most business leaders boycotted it.
Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, the Liberals & princes attended it.	Purpose : To discuss Simon commission reports.	Virtually every delegate reiterated that a constitutional discussion to which the Congress was not a party was meaningless.	Also, at the conference, the British PM hinted at an olive branch to the Congress & expressed the hope that the Congress would attend the next RTC.

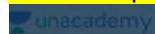
- INC was invited

89 people were invited. Of these 16 represented British Political parties.	Muslims: Agha Khan III (leader of British Indian delegation) Jinnah, Fazlul Haq, Muhammed Ali, Muhammed Shafi	Princely states: Alwar, Baroda, Bhopal, Patiala, J&K, Mysore, Gwalior	Sikhs: Sardar Sampuran Singh, Sardar Ujjal Singh
Sindh: Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah	Hindu Mahasabha: MR Jaykar, BS Moonje	Depressed classes: BR Ambedkar	Christians: KT Paul
Parsis: Homi Mody	Liberals: Sapru, Chintamani, Srinivas Shastri, JN Basu, Chimanlal Sitalvad	Labor: NM Joshi,	Justice Party: Ramasamy Mudaliar
	Women: Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz	Landlords: Maharaja Kameswar Singh	

Gandhi Irwin Pact 1931

- CDM Overheating -> 80K Satyagrahis were in jail, 100+ govt servant has resigned
- Thousands of acre confiscated in retaliation of no rent campaign
- No result -> Gandhi started looking for Truce
  - It had been almost a year since the movement began which forced the British to initiate a dialogue with Gandhi.
  - January 25, 1931: Gandhi & all other members of the CWC were released unconditionally.
  - 1st time that an Indian leader was invited by the British for a dialogue at almost equal footing.
  - The CWC authorized Gandhi to initiate discussions with the viceroy. As a result of these discussions, a pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, & Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi. This Delhi Pact, also known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, placed the Congress on an equal footing with the Government.

• Irwin accepted 8/10 demands



Irwin on behalf of the Government Agreed

- Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence;
- Remission of all fines not yet collected;
- Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties;
- Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned;
- Right to peaceful & non-aggressive picketing;
- Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.
- The salt law was amended & people living in coastal areas were allowed to manufacture salt for personal consumption.
- Peaceful agitation against liquor was allowed & confiscated property was returned sentence.

• Irwin does not accepted 2/10 demanded, Cannot save Bhagat Singh

The viceroy, however, turned down 2 of Gandhi's demands —

- Public inquiry into police excesses
- Commutation of Bhagat Singh & his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.  
*reduction*

Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed —

- To suspend the civil disobedience movement,
- Gandhi agreed to participate in 2nd Round Table Conference on the constitutional question.

• Gandhi still signed knowing he could not save Bhagat Singh

- It had been almost a year since the movement began which forced the British to initiate a dialogue with Gandhi.

- January 25, 1931: Gandhi & all other members of the CWC were released unconditionally.

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- 1931: a special session of the Congress was held.

- 6 days before the session Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev & Rajguru had been executed.

Throughout Gandhi's route to Karachi, he was greeted with black flag demonstrations by the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha, in protest against his failure to secure commutation of the death sentence for Bhagat & his comrades.

While disapproving of & dissociating itself from political violence, the Congress admired the "bravery" & "sacrifice" of the 3 martyrs.

The Delhi Pact was endorsed.

The goal of 'purna swaraj' was reiterated.

Two resolutions were adopted— one on Fundamental Rights & the other on National Economic Programme.

The resolution on Fundamental Rights guaranteed—

- free speech & free press
- right to form associations;
- right to assemble
- universal adult franchise
- equal legal rights irrespective of caste, creed & sex
- neutrality of state in religious matters
- free and compulsory primary education
- protection to culture, language, script of minorities & linguistic groups

- Gandhi represent INC in London

### Resolution on National Economic Programme

- Substantial reduction in rent & revenue ✓
- Exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings ✓
- Relief from agricultural indebtedness ✓
- Control of usury ✓
- Better conditions of work including a living wage, limited hours of work & ✓
- Protection of women workers ✓
- Right to workers & peasants to form unions ✓
- State ownership & control of key industries, mines & means of transport. ✓

The Karachi Resolution was to remain, in essence, the basic political & economic programme of the Congress in after years.

- Once British saw-> INC was given so much power
- Willington removed Irwin for accepting so much

## Participants

- **Government of India:** C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Narendra Nath Law, M. Ramachandra Rao.
- **Congress:** Mahatma Gandhi.
- **Muslims:** Aga Khan III, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Jinnah, A. K. Fazlul Huq, Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Muhammad Shafi, Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Sir Syed Ali Imam, Maulvi Muhammad Shafi Daudi, Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, A. H. Ghuznavi, Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Sayed Muhammad Padshah Saheb Bahadur, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Jamal Muhammad, khaja Mian Rowther, Nawab Sahibzada Sayed Muhammad Mehr Shah
- **Hindus:** M. R. Jayakar, B. S. Moonje, Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath
- **Liberals:** J. N. Basu, C. Y. Chintamani, Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
- **Justice Party:** Raja of Bobbili, Arcot Ramasamy Mudaliar, Sir A. P. Patro, Bhaskarrao Vithojirao Jadhav
- Depressed Classes:** B. R. Ambedkar, Rettamalai Srinivasan,
- **Sikhs:** Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sampuran Singh.
- **Burma:** Sir Padamji Ginwala
- **Sindh:** Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
- **Other Provinces:** Chandradhar Barua (Assam), Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (NWFP), S. B. Tambe (Central Provinces)

### Second Round Table

- British have to figure out -> How to cut the feathers
  - **First slowing : Curzon** -> **Communalism** (Divide and rule)
  - **Second slowing : 2RTC** -> **Minorities issue** (Muslim as not religious minority but as minority)
- The Congress**
- Gandhi represented Congress in this conference.
  - Sarojini Naidu represented Indian women. In this conference, Gandhi iterated the need of partnership between Britain & India as between two equal nations.
- The main points put forward by Gandhi included:**
- **A responsible government must be established immediately & in full, both at the center & in the provinces.**
  - **Congress alone represented political India**
  - Untouchables were Hindus & should not be treated as a “minority”.
  - There should be no separate electorates or special safeguards for Muslims or other minorities.
- **British proposed separate electorate for Minority** -> Gandhi rejected
  - Conference goes to Deadlock

## The Deadlock

- Right Wing in Britain led by Churchill strongly objected to the British Government negotiating with the Congress on an equal basis. They demanded a strong government in India.
- Labour PM Ramsay MacDonald headed a conservative-dominated cabinet with a weak & reactionary secretary of state, Samuel Hoare.
- Overwhelming majority of RTC delegates were conservative, loyalist, reactionary & communal, men who had been used by the colonial government to assert that the Congress did not represent all Indians & to neutralize Gandhi & his efforts.
- The session soon got deadlocked on the question of the minorities.
- Separate electorates were being demanded by the Muslims, depressed classes, Christians, Europeans & Anglo-Indians. All these came together in a "Minorities' Pact".
- Gandhi fought desperately against this concerted move to make all constitutional progress conditional on the solving of this issue.

## The Outcome

The session ended with MacDonald's announcement of:

- 2 Muslim majority provinces— NWFP & Sindh; the setting up of Indian Consultative Committee;
- Three expert committees —Finance, Franchise & States; the prospect of a unilateral British Communal Award if Indians failed to agree.
- The Government failed to concede the basic Indian demand of freedom.

## CDM Phase 2

### Civil Disobedience Movement – 2nd Phase 1931-1934

- Meanwhile, the political turmoil worsened in India & there was a general disturbance in Bengal, UP & Punjab. The Viceroy had issued a number of ordinances virtually imposing "Civil Martial Law".
- December 28, 1931 : Gandhi returned to India .
- December 29 : Congress decided to resume the Civil Disobedience Movement On.
- December 31 : Willingdon refused a meeting with Gandhi.
- January 4, 1932: Gandhi was arrested.

- Wellington undo everything done in Irwin-Gandhi Pact.

- Congress organisations at all levels were banned;
- Offices & funds of the parties were seized.
- Arrests were made of activists, leaders, sympathisers;
- Properties were confiscated;
- Gandhi ashrams were occupied.
- Repression was particularly harsh on women.
- Press was gagged & nationalist literature, banned.

### Popular Response

- People responded with anger.
- In the first 4 months alone, about 80,000 satyagrahis, mostly urban & rural poor, were jailed.
- Other forms of protest, included picketing of shops selling liquor & foreign cloth, illegal gatherings, non-violent demonstrations, celebrations of national days, symbolic hoisting of national flag, non-payment of chowkidari tax, salt satyagraha, forest law violations & installation of a secret radio transmitter near Bombay.

- **Alwar** : Mevs rose against the local raja {thus called Mev Uprising} against his revenue enhancement measures. The Raja was sent to Europe & his administration came under central government for many years. Some other areas also saw similar uprisings.
- But this phase of the movement could not be sustained for long because Gandhi & other leaders had no time to build up the tempo & the masses were not prepared.
- It was suspended in May 1933
- April 1934: Gandhi decided to withdraw the movement.

**McDonald**

- Communal Award -> agreeing with BR Ambedkar

## Award

<p>British PM Ramsay Macdonald announced in 1932 that depressed class is a minority &amp; will get separate electorate.</p>	<p>This was a long demand of B.R. Ambedkar as the depressed classes had no chance of entering the assembly as election was based on limited franchise.</p>	<p>The reasons for this opposition was:</p>
<p>British government was dividing Indians</p>	<p>This would lead to great damage to community</p>	<p>Congress leadership was not happy.</p>
<p>Though opposed to separate electorates, the Congress was not in favor of changing the Communal Award without the consent of the minorities.</p>	<p>Thus, while strongly disagreeing with the Communal Award, the Congress decided neither to accept it nor to reject it.</p>	<p>The effort to separate the depressed classes from the rest of the Hindus by treating them as separate political entities was vehemently opposed by all the nationalists.</p>

- Gandhi asked BR Ambedkar to change his demand

### Gandhi's Response

- Gandhi was in deep shock & opposed separate electorate.
- He saw the Communal Award as an attack on Indian unity & nationalism.
- He thought it was harmful to both Hinduism & to the depressed classes since it provided no answer to the socially degraded position of the depressed classes.
- Once the depressed classes were treated as a separate political entity, the question of abolishing untouchability would get undermined, while separate electorates would ensure that the untouchables remained untouchables in perpetuity.
- He said that what was required was not protection of the so called interests of the depressed classes but eradication of untouchability.
- Gandhi demanded that the depressed classes be elected through joint & if possible a wider electorate through universal franchise, while expressing no objection to the demand for a larger number of reserved seats.

- BR Ambedkar understood Gandhi and agreed

## Poona Pact

- Pact between Gandhi and BR Ambedkar
- Reservation was introduced instead of separate electorate

<p>25 September, 1932: there was a pact between Gandhi &amp; Ambedkar, which was called Poona Pact. After the meeting pact was signed, &amp; its features were:-</p>	<p>No Separate electorate for depressed classes</p>	<p>Instead of separate electorate reservation of seats would be given</p>
<p>But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures &amp; 18 percent of the total in the central legislature.</p>	<p>Adequate representation of Dalits in civil services.</p>	<p>Pact was accepted by the Government as an amendment to Communal Award.</p>

**IIIrd Round  
Table  
Conference**

<b>Third Round Table Conference</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Held in 1932 (17th November-24th December)</li><li>• Congress boycotted this conference</li><li>• Labour Party of Britain also boycotted it.</li><li>• Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha &amp; Princely states participated</li><li>• There were no significant outcomes of this conference unlike the other two.</li><li>• Joint Select Committee under Marquess of Lilingthow was appointed.</li><li>• British government prepared a White paper on the new constitution of India.</li><li>• In this, college student Chaudhary Rahmat Ali proposed the name of Pakistan, the new “holy land” specially carved out from India for the Muslims.  //</li><li>• However, Congress insisted that only satisfactory alternative was a constitution drawn up by the Constituent Assembly which should be elected as far as possible on the basis of Adult Suffrage.</li></ul>

Attended by only 46 delegates.

- Muslims: Agha Khan III
- Hindu Mahasabha: MR Jaykar, BS Moonje
- Depressed classes: BR Ambedkar
- Liberals: Sapru
- Labor: NM Joshi
- Justice Party: Ramasamy Mudaliar
- Women: Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz

**Harijan**

- Gandhi started harijan campaign as response of BR Ambedkar pact

### Campaign 1933

Determined to undo the divisive intentions of the Government's divide and rule policy, Gandhi gave up all his other pre-occupations & launched a whirlwind **campaign** against untouchability — 1st from jail & after his release in August 1933 from outside.

In jail, he had set up the All India Anti Untouchability League in September 1932 & had started the weekly 'Harijan' in January 1933.

After his release, he shifted to the Satyagraha Ashram in Wardha as he had vowed in 1930 not to return to Sabarmati Ashram unless swaraj was won.

Starting from Wardha, he conducted a **Harijan tour of the country in the period from November 1933 to July 1934**, covering 20,000 km, collecting money for his newly set up Harijan Sevak Sangh, & propagating removal of untouchability in all its forms.

He urged political workers to go to villages & work for social, economic, political & cultural upliftment of the Harijan.

He undertook 2 fasts— on May 8 & August 16, 1934—to convince his followers of the seriousness of his effort & the importance of the issue.

Throughout his campaign, Gandhi was attacked by orthodox & reactionary elements.

These elements disrupted his meetings, held black flag demonstrations against him & accused him of attacking Hinduism.

They also offered support to the Government against the Congress & the Civil Disobedience Movement.

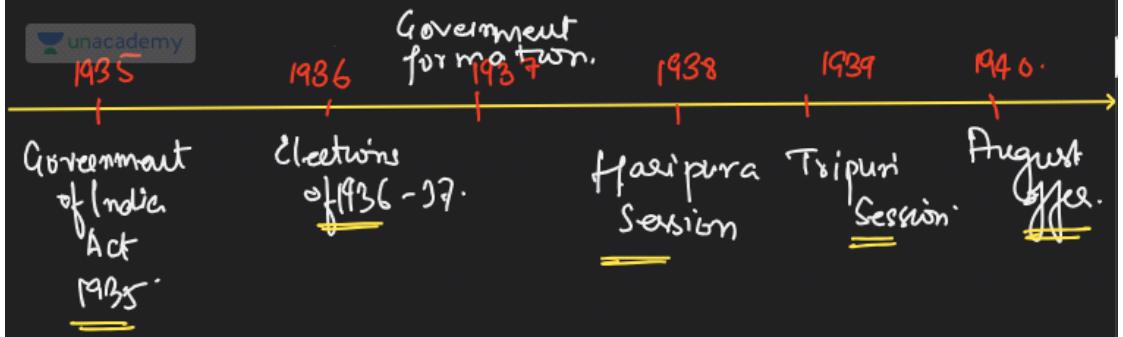
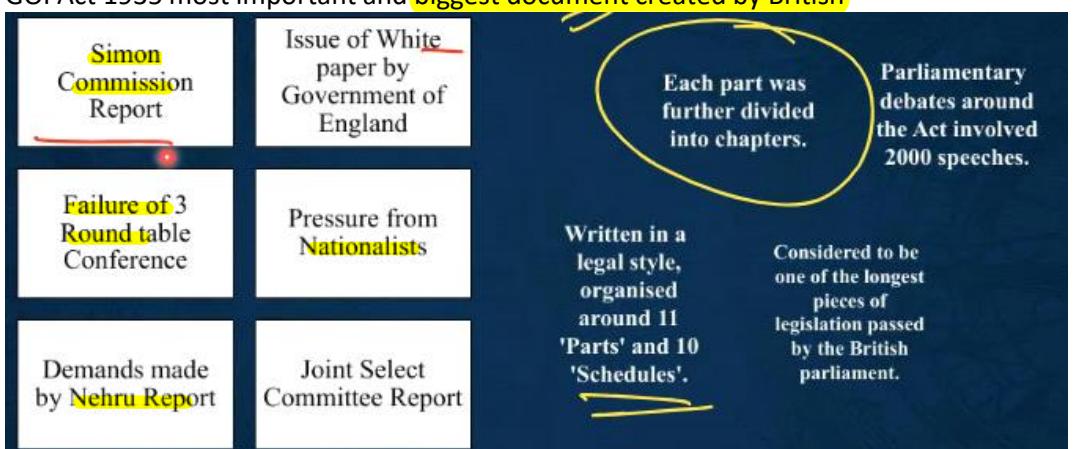
The Government obliged them by defeating the Temple Entry Bill in August 1934.

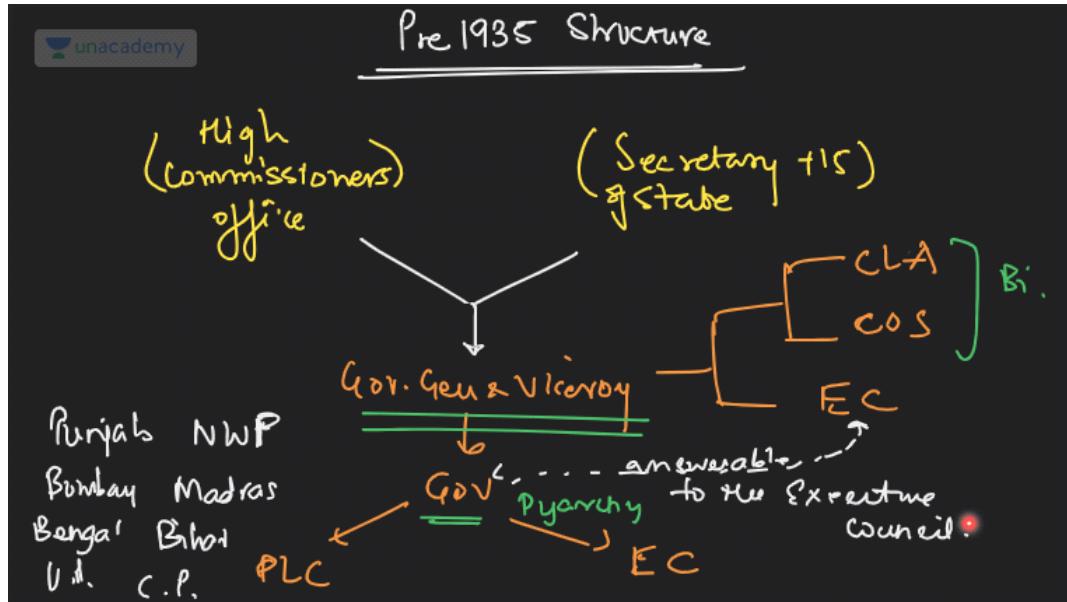
Orthodox Hindu opinion in Bengal was against the acceptance of permanent caste Hindu minority status by the Poona Pact.

## L23 Indian National Movement (1935-1939)

12 September 2024

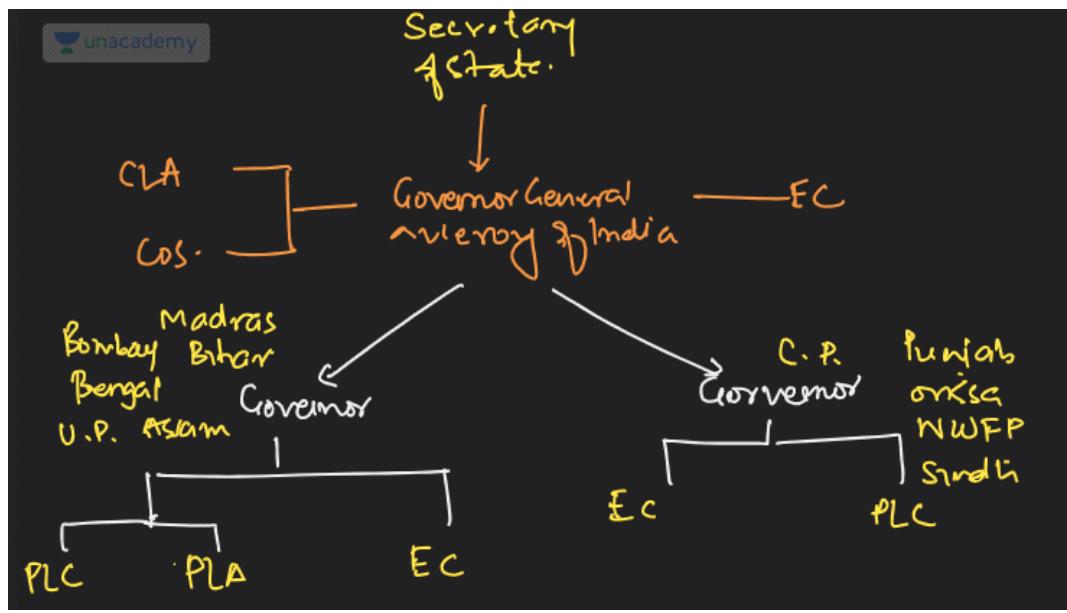
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<b>Indian National Movement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1935-1942<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Govt of India Act 1935</li><li>• Election of 1936</li><li>• Gandhi and Bose</li><li>• August Offer</li><li>• Atlantic charter 1941</li></ul></li></ul> 
<b>GOVT OF INDIA ACT 1935</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simon Commission + White papers (The report created after round table conference + debate in the British Parliament (around 2000 debate) -&gt; Created Act 1935</li><li>• GOI Act 1935 most important and <b>bigest document created by British</b></li></ul>  <p>• Pre 1935 Structure</p>



- 1935 Gol Act

- Office of High Commissioner abolished
- 15 Member in SOS office removed
- Dyarchy was abolished in the Provincial level
- Provincial Autonomy (Unicameral) and new province added
- Dyarchy at centre was proposed but not implemented
- All India Federation proposed but not implemeted





- Small area led by Chief Commissioner (Directly under GGI) too small to be having general
- Like UT Delhi. -> All acts apply here
- Princely States : Autonomous Internally
- Directly under Crown, But not under Government of India
- British wanted All India Federation -> Never implemented
  - British India = 11 province + Chief Commissioner area + Princely State
  - Governor General Control all

#### PROVISIONS

- Federal court proposed for any dispute bw Province -Imperial or province -Province
- Concurrent List was introduced
- Separate electorate for women, depressed classes and worker
- RBI was created as federal reserve -> Status was given
- Central Railways authority was introduced
- Voting rights 14% of people

<b>Autonomy to the provinces</b>	<b>End of Dyarchy from provinces but introduced at the central government level</b>	<b>Residuary powers given to the viceroy</b>	<b>Abolition of Indian Council of the Secretary of State</b>
All – India Federation would be formed	The envisaged federation never came into being.	Increasing the franchise from 7 million to 35 million people	Setting up of (Estd. 1935) Federal Bank (RBI)
Federal court was set up in 1937 (Called Supreme court of India later on)		To settle dispute between Union Government & Provincial Government	

<b>Burma was separated from British India</b>	<b>Orissa was separated from Bihar with Cuttack as capital</b>
<b>Sind was separated from Bombay with Karachi as the capital</b>	<b>The number of provinces were increased to 11 by giving NWFP the status of fully-fledged province &amp; creating 2 new provinces, Orissa &amp; Sind.</b>

**unacademy** Federal Level

The bicameral central legislatures to consist of **Federal Assembly** and **Council of State**.

- 3 fold division of legislative power (federal, provincial & concurrent lists).
- Act vested the control of railways in a new authority called Federal Railway Authority free from control of ministers & councillors. It had 7 members who directly reported to the Governor General thus assuring the British stakeholders of the railways that their investments were safe.

**unacademy** Criticism

<b>Communal &amp; caste electorate was further extended</b>	<b>Voting still remained tied to property qualifications.</b>	<b>Franchise was still limited to only 1/6th of the adults. Only 14% of total population in British India was given right to vote.</b>	<b>It gave too much power to the governors of provinces</b>
All India Federation clause could not be implemented	Nehru : "a machine with strong brakes but no engine".	Jinnah : "thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable."	Congress demanded the convening of a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise to frame a constitution for independent India.

**Constituent Assembly**

- Proposed by MN Roy to write our own constitution
  - 1934: An idea for a Constituent Assembly was proposed by **Manabendra Nath Roy**.
  - It became an official demand of the Indian National Congress in 1935,
  - C. Rajagopalachari voiced the demand for a Constituent Assembly on 15th November, 1939 based on adult franchise, & was accepted by the British in August 1940.

**Congress Manifesto**

- Total rejection of the 1935 Act
- Promised release of prisoners
- Removal of disabilities on the basis of gender & caste
- Radical transformation of the agrarian system
- Substantial reduction of rent & revenue
- Scaling down of rural debts, cheap credit
- Right to form trade unions & to strike.

### 1936 Election

- Important for Muslim League -> Fighting for separate electorate
- INC was well established

**Congress' Performance**

- Provincial elections were held in British India in 1936-37 as mandated by the 1935 Act.
- Elections were held in 11 provinces - Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab & Sindh.
- 716/1161(contested) seats was won. Congress emerged in power in 8 of the provinces - the 3 exceptions being Bengal, Punjab (Unionist Party) & Sindh.
- It got a majority in all provinces, except in Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh & NWFP, & emerged as the largest party in Bengal, Assam & NWFP.
- Gandhi did not attend a single election meeting.

- Bengal -> Fazlul Haq Local party
- Punjab -> Khiz Hayat Khan party

**CM: known as Premier**

**Madras : Rajaji**

- Central Provinces: Dr. Khare
- Bihar: Sri Krishna Sinha
- Orissa: Hare Krishna Mehtab
- United Provinces: G B Pant
- Bombay Presidency: B G Kher
- Assam: Congress supported Bardolai
- NWFP: Dr. Khan Saheb
- Bengal: Fazlul Haq invited Congress to join coalition but it refused. Later Haq joined hands with League.
- Punjab : Congress had no role.
- Sindh: Congress supported Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah

## League's Performance

- League did badly in the constituencies reserved for Muslims.
- It failed to win a single seat in the North West Frontier Province.
- It could capture only 2 out of 84 reserved constituencies in the Punjab & 3 out of 33 in Sindh.
- It failed to form the government in any province. League was the 2nd-ranked party.
- After the election Jinnah offered to form coalitions with the Congress.
- League insisted that the Congress should not nominate any Muslims to the ministries, as it claimed to be the exclusive representative of Indian Muslims.
- This was not acceptable to the Congress, & it declined the League's offer.

### **Partition Beginning**

- In UP, Congress had opportunity to subsume Muslim League and create Coalition Party
  - INC absorb Muslim league -> could lead to end of Muslim League
- But Congress was too arrogant and rejected
- Give realisation to Jinnah -> weak power (can never have power in hand) -> Idea of Partition

## Congress League Rift

- UP: INC had rejected the League proposal for a coalition government partly because the League tended to support landlordism, which the Congress wished to abolish, although the party had not yet taken any concrete steps in that direction.
- Some scholars argue that this rejection convinced the League that if India remained united, then Muslims would find it difficult to gain political power because they would remain a minority

### **Congress rule**

1931

28 Months of Congress Rule

CRS

Civil Liberties: The Congress ministries did much to ease curbs on civil liberties-

- Laws giving emergency powers were repealed.
- Ban on illegal organizations, such as the Hindustan Seva Dal & youth Leagues, & on certain books & journals was lifted.
- Press restrictions were lifted & newspapers were taken out of black lists.
- Confiscated arms & arms licenses were restored.
- Police powers were curbed & CID stopped shadowing politicians.
- Political prisoners, & revolutionaries were released, & deportation & internment orders were revoked.
- In Bombay lands confiscated during civil disobedience were restored.
- Pensions of officials associated with civil disobedience were restored.

Gandhi urged Congressmen to prove that the Congress could rule with least assistance from the police & the Army.

- But there were certain blemishes in the performance of the Congress ministries.
- Yusuf Maherally, a socialist, was arrested by the Madras Government for inflammatory speeches & later released.
- S.S. Batliwala, a socialist, was arrested by the Madras Government for seditious speech & given 6 months' sentence.
- K.M. Munshi, the Bombay Home Minister, used CID against communists & leftists.

#### BOSE GANDHI TENSION

- Fascism (Authoritarian Dictator) rising in Europe like : Mussolini, Hitler
- **Gandhi ideology :**
  - Uncompromising on violence (Ahimsa), Conservative side, He doesn't want social revolution along with independence
  - Social changes can wait after independence can be sorted out
  - He would choose British over Germany, In his effort gave support to British
- **Bose ideology :**
  - Independence is truly freedom if freedom from oppression,
  - social change and revolution was necessary for real independence
  - Let's use WWII as moment of weakness, and gain independence via an all India level movement
  - Independence can come at any cost , Violence if needed is justified
  - We can take help from anyone, who is ready to give us independence. Germany and Japan
- **Nehru ideology :**
  - Violence should be avoided
  - Social change is important but we will achieve social change through democratic means and constitutional safeguards
  - If British wants India's support in the war -> tell us your aim after war and give us concessions to prove that you are serious about India's Independence
  - India cannot support the British in their fight for democracy whilst democracy is denied to India itself.

#### Idea conflict

- In the aftermath of the civil disobedience movement, there was some disarray within the Congress.
- In Gandhi's perception there was rising corruption and indiscipline in the organisation.
- He was also unhappy with the rivalries and petty squabbles among the Congress leaders. There were issues of bogus membership and unethical means employed in trying to get into the Congress committees and controlling them.
- Gandhi firmly believed that the Congress should first put its house in order before the movement could again be launched.

**Subhash Chandra Bose was president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.** His main area of work lay in the organisation of the youth and promoting the trade union movement.

Subhash Bose did not agree with Gandhi and other leaders of the Congress on many aspects of the struggle for freedom.

He along with Jawaharlal Nehru opposed the Motilal Nehru Report which spoke for dominion status for India. Bose was all for full independence; he also announced the formation of the Independence League.

When the Lahore Congress session under Jawaharlal Nehru's presidency adopted a resolution that the Congress goal would be 'Poorna Swaraj', Bose fully endorsed the decision.

In January 1939, Subhash Bose decided to stand again for the president's post in the Congress.

Gandhi was not happy with Bose's candidature.

Bose said he represented the "new ideas, ideologies, problems and programmes" that had come out of the "the progressive sharpening of the anti-imperialist struggle in India".

However, Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad, J.B. Kripalani and some other members of the Congress Working Committee pointed out that it was in the various Congress bodies, such as the working committee, that ideologies programmes were developed;

Moreover, the position of the Congress president was more of a constitutional one, representative and symbolic of the unity of the nation.

#### HARIPURA SESSION

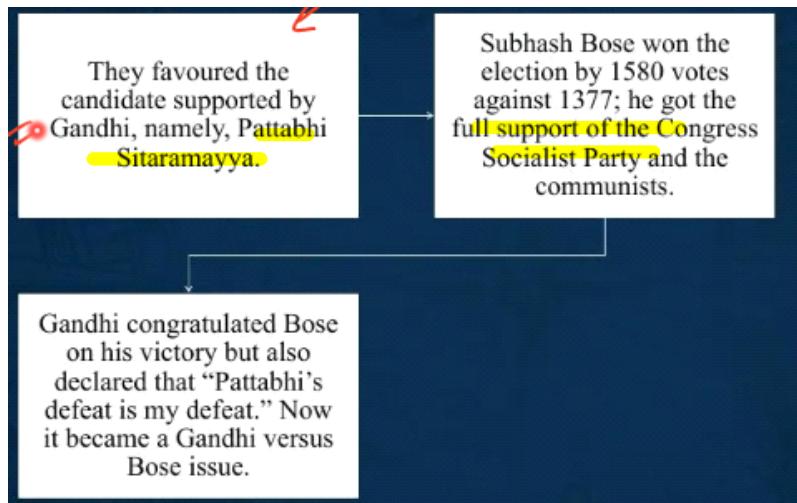
- Bose pushes Agenda : Lots of potential in India to fight, and INC are loyalist

At the Congress meeting in Haripura, Gujarat, in February 1938, **Bose was unanimously elected president of the session.**

He was firm in his belief that the Congress ministries in the provinces had immense revolutionary potential, as he said in his presidential address.

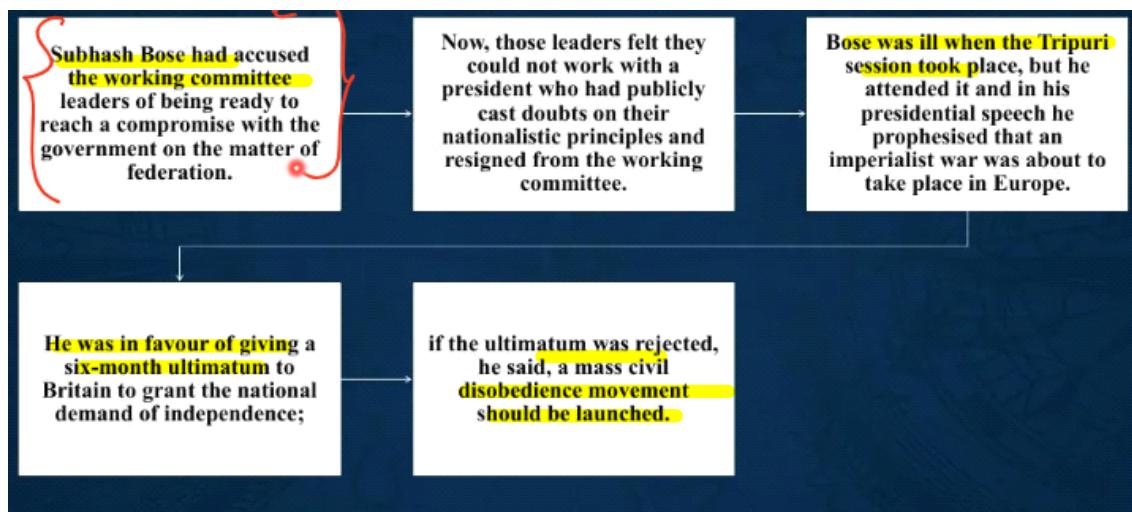
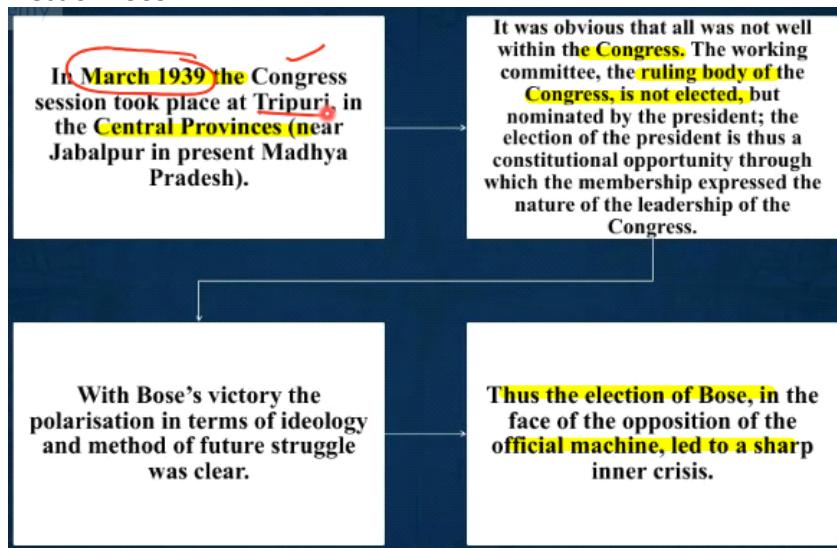
Bose also talked of economic development of the country through planning and was instrumental in setting up a National Planning Committee later.

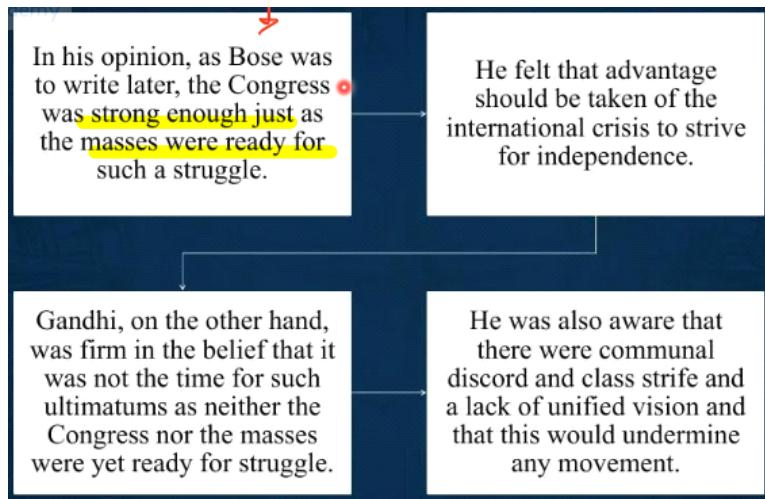
The session adopted a resolution that the Congress could give moral support to those who were agitating against the governance in the princely states.



## TRIPURI SESSION

### Election 1939





### The Tussle

- A resolution was moved by Govind Ballabh Pant, reaffirming faith in Gandhian policies and asking Bose to nominate the working committee "in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji".
- However, Gandhi said that he would not like to impose a working committee on the president and that, since Bose was the president, he should choose the members of the working committee and lead the Congress.
- Bose continued his effort to win Gandhi's confidence but did not succeed. Bose refused to nominate a new working committee.
- Bose wanted an immediate struggle led by Gandhi, whereas Gandhi was firm in his belief that the time was not ripe for struggle.

### The Ideological Difference

- The problem was that ideologically Gandhi and Bose were on different platforms.
- Gandhi was not willing to lead a Congress struggle based on the radical lines preferred by Bose, even as Bose was not willing to compromise on his ideas.
- In the circumstances, Bose saw no option but to resign.
- He resigned from the president's post in April 1939. This led to the election of Rajendra Prasad as president of the Congress. The crisis in the Congress had been overcome for the present.
- In May, Bose and his followers formed the Forward Bloc (at Makur, Unnao) as a new party within the Congress.

- Bose resign from INC and start own association in Bengal

### The Breakdown

- When he gave a call for an all-India protest on July 9 against an AICC resolution, the Congress Working Committee took disciplinary action against Bose.
- In August 1939, he was removed from the post of president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee besides being debarred from holding any elective office in the Congress for a period of three years.

# L24 Indian National Movement (1939-1945)

15 September 2024 02:53 AM



WWII start  
Sep 1939

- 1939 : Germany Nazi have upper hand, British on back foot
- 1942 : Japan enters, USA will enter
- 1942-45 : German will lose grounds, the Allies are in better situation

Though the Congress did not like the unilateral action of the British of drawing India into the war without consulting the Indians, it decided to support the war effort conditionally.

- The hostility of the Congress to Fascism, Nazism, militarism and imperialism had been much more consistent than the British record.

- Viceroy Linlithgow -> We need Indian support in war effort
- War cabinet 1939 : British + All Parties (Gandhi supported INC to join, Bose was against)
- Nehru gave conditions

The Indian offer to cooperate in the war effort had two basic conditions:

1. After the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine political structure of a free India.
2. Immediately, some form of a genuinely responsible government should be established at the Centre.

The offer was rejected by Linlithgow, the viceroy. The Congress argued that these conditions were necessary to win public opinion for war.

- British did not accept -> INC boycotted

## Congress Ministries' Resignation

The government's response was entirely negative. Viceroy Linlithgow, in his statement, made on October 17, 1939, tried to use the Muslim League and the princes against the Congress.

- The government refused to define British war aims beyond stating that Britain was resisting aggression;
- Said it would, as part of future arrangement, consult "representatives of several communities, parties and interests in India, and the Indian princes" as to how the Act of 1935 might be modified;
- Said it would immediately set up a "consultative committee" whose advice could be sought whenever required
- Jinnah meets Linlithgow and supported him

## CWC Meeting at Wardha

CWC

The official Congress position was adopted at the Wardha session of the Congress Working Committee, but before that different opinions were voiced on the question of Indian support to British war efforts.

?

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Gandhi, who had all sympathy for Britain in this war because of his total dislike of the fascist ideology, advocated an unconditional support to the Allied powers.

He made a clear distinction between the democratic nations of western Europe and the totalitarian Nazis and fascists. He said that he was not willing to embarrass the British government during the war

Subhas Bose and other socialists, such as Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan, who had been invited by the Congress to attend the Wardha meeting so that different opinions could be discussed, had no sympathy for either side in the war.

Jawaharlal Nehru was not ready to accept the opinion of either Gandhi or of the socialists. He was clear in his mind about the difference between democratic values and fascism.

He believed that justice was on the side of Britain, France and Poland, but he also believed that Britain and France were imperialist powers, and that "the war was the result of the inner contradictions of capitalism maturing since the end of World War I".

The CWC resolution condemned Fascist aggression.

It said that (i) India could not be party to a war being fought, on the face of it, for democratic freedom, while that freedom was being denied to India;

(ii) if Britain was fighting for democracy and freedom, it should be proved by ending imperialism in its colonies and establishing full democracy in India;

(iii) the government should declare its war aims soon and, also, as to how the principles of democracy were to be applied to India after the war. The Congress leadership wanted "to give every chance to the viceroy and the British Government".

### Ramgarh Session 1940

- Wardha resolution accepted

The Ramgarh session of the Congress was held in March 1940 with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the president's chair. All agreed that a battle must be waged but there was disagreement over the form.

It was decided to leave the form and timing to Gandhi.

But even now, Gandhi was in favour of continued cooperation at the provincial level. He said that he would offer the British moral support during the war but on a non-violent basis.

However, Jawaharlal Nehru reiterated that complete independence for India must be a precondition for Congress support to the British war effort.

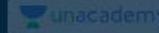
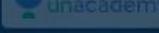
Subhash Bose continued with his strong militant stand of direct action against the colonial government forcing it to agree to the grant of freedom. Once again he pointed out that Britain's difficulty was to be seized as India's opportunity.

The Congress finally declared at the session that the people of India would accept nothing short of complete independence.

Indian freedom could not be in the form of dominion or any other status within the imperial structure. Sovereignty, said the Congress resolution, must rest with the people, whether in the States (the princely states) or the provinces.

### Summary

- Wardha resolution -> Ramgarh session

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congress ministry reign</li> <li>INC does not support war and is not part of war cabinet</li> <li>Nehru was clear -&gt; concession + complete independence</li> </ul>
WII Initial phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poland has fallen, Netherland, Belgium, Denmark</li> <li>France surrenders to Hitler</li> </ul> <p> Background</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Need to consult with public opinion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hitler's success and the fall of Belgium, Holland and France put England in a conciliatory mood.</li> <li>As the war in Europe had undertaken a new turn, the dominant Congress leadership was again in a dilemma.</li> <li>Both Gandhi and Nehru strongly opposed the idea of taking advantage of Britain's position.</li> <li>The Congress was ready to compromise, asking the British government to let it form an interim government during the war period but the government was not interested.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Churchill has to get public opinion on his side</li> </ul>
August Offer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>August Offer + Cripps mission given by Linlithgow and Churchill</li> <li>Drama to get USA opinion onboard (USA want to UK to be true to its ideals of democracy)</li> <li>Neither genuine effort -&gt; only to get INC onboard -&gt; Designed to fail</li> </ul> <p> The government came up with its own offer to get the cooperation of India in the war effort. Linlithgow announced the August Offer (August 1940) which proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dominion status as the objective for India;</li> <li>Expansion of viceroy's executive council which would have a majority of Indians (who would be drawn from major political parties);</li> <li>Setting up of a constituent assembly after the war where mainly Indians would decide the constitution according to their social, economic and political conceptions, subject to fulfilment of the obligation of the government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with States, all India services; and</li> <li>No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>August offer :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After war, we will give Dominion Status to India within the commonwealth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First time they but we want complete independence</li> </ul> </li> <li>A constituent assembly will be formed after the war mainly comprising of Indians</li> <li>Viceroy will have all the powers till then</li> <li>Subject to all provision are resolving the Minorities issue in India</li> </ul>
	<p> Responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Congress rejected the August Offer. Nehru said, "Dominion status concept is dead as a doornail." Gandhi said that the declaration had widened the gulf between the nationalists and the British rulers.</li> <li>The Muslim League welcomed the veto assurance given to the League, and reiterated its position that partition was the only solution to the deadlock.</li> <li>For the first time, the inherent right of Indians to frame their constitution was recognised and the Congress demand for a constituent assembly was conceded. Dominion status was explicitly offered.</li> <li>In July 1941, the viceroy's executive council was enlarged to give the Indians a majority of 8 out of 12 for the first time, but the British remained in charge of defence, finance and home. Also, a National Defence Council was set up with purely advisory functions.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congress rejected</li> <li>Churchill want this so he can show to US, India rejected</li> </ul>
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1941 : Delhi Chalo Movement</li> </ul>

### Satyagraha

- Half-hearted satyagraha that will do not do anything
- Move from village to village -> spreading Idea of nationalism -> until get arrested

Towards the end of 1940, the Congress once again asked Gandhi to take command. Gandhi now began taking steps which would lead to a mass struggle within his broad strategic perspective. He decided to initiate a limited satyagraha on an individual basis by a few selected individuals in every locality.

The demand of the satyagrahi would be the freedom of speech against the war through an anti-war declaration.

If the government did not arrest the satyagrahi, he or she would not only repeat it but move into villages and start a march towards Delhi, thus precipitating a movement which came to be known as the 'Delhi Chalo Movement'.

Vinoba Bhave was the first to offer the satyagraha and Nehru, the second.

By May 1941, 25,000 people had been convicted for individual civil disobedience.

### Atlantic Charter

- Churchill -> only applicable for White people, Not applicable in India
- Created as manifesto of Post-war

#### Atlantic Charter and India

- Released on 14th August 1941, the Atlantic Charter was a crucial policy document outlining the Allies' objectives for the post-war era.
- The Charter emphasized self-determination and the restoration of self-government for those who had lost it. However, when it came to India's right to self-determination, Churchill rejected its universal applicability, causing disappointment among Gandhi and the Congress.

#### 8 Principles of the Atlantic Charter

- No territorial changes without the consent of the affected people.
- Self-determination of all peoples.
- Equal access to raw materials for all nations.
- Economic cooperation for the well-being of all nations.
- Global disarmament after the war.
- Freedom from fear and want.
- Freedom of the seas.
- Restoration of self-government to nations affected by the war.

### Cripps Mission

- Pearl harbour : Japan attack American base at pearl harbour
- Because of Pearl Harbour USA enters the war
- Japan start rampaging in South East Asia -> start attacking British Bases
- Stanford Cripps : Sent to India, to get Indian support, for war against Japan

In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war.

### Why Cripps Mission was Sent

Because of the reverses suffered by Britain in South-East Asia, the Japanese threat to invade India seemed real now and Indian support became crucial.

(Stalin)  
There was pressure on Britain from the Allies (USA, USSR, China) to seek Indian cooperation.

Indian nationalists had agreed to support the Allied cause if substantial power was transferred immediately and complete independence given after the war.

### Provisions

- Provisions of Cripps Mission (Positive points)
  - British offered Dominion status with the Option to leave the commonwealth after transfer of power
    - Dominion outside the common wealth
  - After war, a constituent assembly will be formed with all Indian members elected through proportional representation from provinces and nominated from Princely state
- Churchill added 2 points (Jinha politics) : negative points
  - If any Province is not ready to be part of Indian union -> It can separate itself, and they can write its own constitution
  - Minorities issue should be resolved before transfer of power

### Main Proposals

An Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.

After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.

- The British government would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions: (i) any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union, and (ii) the new constitution making body and the British government would negotiate a treaty to effect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.
- In the meantime, defence of India would remain in British hands and the governor-general's powers would remain intact.

The proposals differed from those offered in the past in many respects

- The making of the constitution was to be solely in Indian hands now (& not "mainly" in Indian hands—as contained in the August Offer).
- A concrete plan was provided for the constituent assembly.
- Indians were allowed a large share in the administration in the interim period.
- Option was available to any province to have a separate constitution— 'a blueprint for India's partition'.
- Free India could withdraw from the Commonwealth.

Impact of  
Cripps  
mission

### Failure of Cripps Mission

Proposals failed to satisfy Indian nationalists & turned out to be merely a propaganda device for US & Chinese consumption.

The incapacity of Cripps to go beyond the Draft Declaration & the adoption of a rigid "take it or leave it" attitude added to the deadlock.

Cripps had earlier talked of "cabinet" & "national government" but later he said that he had only meant an expansion of the executive council.

It was not clear as to who would implement & interpret the treaty affecting the transfer of power.

Churchill, Amery (secretary of state), Linlithgow & Ward (commander-in-chief) consistently torpedoed Cripps' efforts.

Talks broke down on the question of the viceroy's veto.

### Congress' Objections

- Offer of dominion status instead of a provision for complete independence.
- Representation of the states by nominees & not by elected representatives.
- Right to provinces to secede as this went against the principle of national unity.
- Absence of any plan for immediate transfer of power & absence of any real share in defence.
- The Governor General's supremacy had been retained, & the demand for Governor General being only the constitutional head had not been accepted.
- Nehru & Azad were the official negotiators for the Congress.
- Gandhi described the scheme as "a post-dated cheque";
- Nehru pointed out that the "existing structure & autocratic powers would remain & a few of us will become the viceroy's liveried camp followers & look after canteens & the like".

## League's Objections

2- nature

- The idea of a 'single Indian Union'.
- Didn't like the machinery for the creation of a constituent assembly & the procedure to decide on the accession of provinces to the Union.
- League thought that the 'proposals denied the Muslims the right to self-determination & the creation of Pakistan'.

## Other Objections

- Other groups also objected to the provinces' right to secede.
- Liberals considered the secession proposals to be against the unity & security of India.
- Hindu Mahasabha criticised the basis of the right to secede.
- Depressed classes thought that partition would leave them at the mercy of the caste Hindus.
- Sikhs objected that partition would take away Punjab from them.
- The explanation that the proposals were meant not to supersede the August Offer but to clothe general provisions with precision put British intentions in doubt.

## Quit India 1942

- 1942 Cripps mission failed + Japanese running rampage in SE Asia
- British abandoned colonies and ran away in their fear of Japanese
  - Leaving people on the mercy of Japanese
- Gandhi -> Quit India, Leave us, we will protect us from Japanese ourselves
- Congress now decided to take active steps to compel the British to accept the Indian demand for independence.

## Quit India Resolution

- The Quit India Resolution was ratified at the Congress meeting at Gowalia Tank, Bombay, on August 8, 1942. The meeting also resolved to
  - Demand an immediate end to British rule in India.
  - Declare commitment of free India to defend itself against all types of Fascism and imperialism.
  - Form a provisional Government of India after British withdrawal.
  - Sanction a civil disobedience movement against British rule.
  - Gandhi was named the leader of the struggle.

### • Mantra :

Gandhi followed up with the now-famous exhortation: "Here is a mantra, a short one, that I give you. You may imprint it on your hearts and let every breath of yours give expression to it. The mantra is: '**Do or Die**'. We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery."

## Gandhi's General Instructions

- Government servants: Do not resign but declare your allegiance to the Congress.
- Soldiers: Do not leave the Army but do not fire on compatriots.
- Students: If confident, leave studies.
- Peasants: If zamindars are anti-government, pay mutually agreed rent, and if zamindars are pro-government, do not pay rent.
- Princes: Support the masses and accept the sovereignty of your people.
- Princely states' people: Support the ruler only if he is anti-government and declare yourselves to be a part of the Indian nation.

## The Spread and Programme

- Gandhi had carefully built the tempo through individual civil disobedience movements, organizational revamping & a consistent propaganda campaign.
- Government, however, was in no mood to either negotiate with the Congress or wait for the movement to be formally launched.
- Before the Congress could start a movement, the Government struck hard.
- Early in the morning of 9 August, Gandhi & other Congress leaders were arrested & taken to unknown destinations
- Congress was once again declared illegal.

### Impact

- Quit India
  - 3rd Aug 1942 started by Gandhi
  - Leaderless: all leader were put in the jail, everyone is leader
  - Public Rampage: Gandhi was not there to control the people
  - Secret Society
  - Government repression
  - Parallel Government
- Start of Popular Nationalism (Autonomous people based) : 1942-1947
- Quit India is the culmination of Gandhian Movement, (RS, NCM, CDM -> Training people)
  - Everyone knew their role

- The news of these arrests left the country aghast, & a spontaneous movement of protest arose everywhere.
- Left leaderless & without any organisation, people reacted in any manner they could.
- The general public attacked symbols of authority, hoisting national flags forcibly on public buildings.
- Satyagrahis offered themselves up to arrest, bridges were blown up.
- Students responded by going on strikes in schools & colleges, participating in processions, writing & distributing illegal news sheets (patrikas) & acting as couriers for underground networks.
  - Workers went on strike in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Jamshedpur, Ahmednagar & Poona.
  - All over the country there were hartals, strikes in factories, schools & colleges, & demonstrations which were lathi-charged & fired upon.
  - Angered by repeated firings & repression, in many places the people took to violent actions.
  - They attacked the symbols of British authority-the police stations, post offices, railway stations, etc.
  - Madras & Bengal were the most affected in this respect.

### Underground Activity

- Undertaken by the Socialists, Forward Bloc members, Gandhi ashramites, revolutionaries & local organisations in Bombay, Poona, Satara, Baroda & other parts of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra, UP, Bihar & Delhi.

 Usha Mehta started an 'underground radio' in Bombay.

- J.P. & Ramnandan Mishra escaped from Hazaribagh jail to Nepal border.
- Jaiprakash Narayan formed 'Azad Dasta' in the terrains of Nepal & trained them in guerrilla warfare.

 Underground activity was carried out by Rammanohar Lohia, Aruna Asaf Ali, Biju Patnaik, Chhotubhai Puranik, Achyut Patwardhan, Sucheta Kripalani & R.P. Goenka.

- This phase of underground activity was meant to keep up popular morale by continuing to provide a line of command & guidance to distribute arms & ammunition.

## Parallel Governments

- **Ballia:** under Chittu Pandey. He got many Congress leaders released.
- **Tamluk:** Jatiya Sarkar undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to the poor, organised armed Vidyut Bahinis etc.
- **Satara:** named "Prati Sarkar", was organised under leaders like Y.B.Chavan, Nani Patil, etc. (Longest lasting)
- They got support from the ruler of Aundh who was a Gandhian & had even got a constitution drafted for his state by Gandhi.
- Village libraries & Nyayadan Mandals were organised, prohibition campaigns were carried on & 'Gandhi marriages' were organised.

## Popular Participation

- **Youth**, especially the students of schools and colleges, remained in the forefront.
- **Women**, especially school & college girls, actively participated. Aruna Asaf Ali and Sucheta Kripalani were two major women organizers of the underground, and Usha Mehta an important member of the small group that ran the Congress Radio.
- **Workers** went on strikes & faced repression
- **Peasants** concentrated their offensive on symbols of authority and there was complete absence of anti-zamindar violence. Even some zamindars participated.
- **Government officials**, especially those belonging to lower levels in police & administration, participated resulting in erosion of government loyalty.
- Muslims helped by giving shelter to underground Activists. There were no communal clashes during the movement.
- Communists, despite their anti-war line, felt the irresistible pull of the movement.
- Princely states showed a low-key response.

## Repression

Govt

- Agitating crowds were lathi-charged, tear-gassed & fired upon.
- The number of those killed is estimated at 10,000.
- The press was muzzled
- The military took over, many cities; police & secret service reigned supreme.
- Rebellious villages were fined heavily & in many villages, mass flogging was done.
- Government used maximum force to suppress this movement which included aircrafts & machine guns.

It was an all-India Movement.

- The movement was strongest in Bihar followed by U.P. & Maharashtra.
- British authority disappeared in parts of UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra, Tamil Nadu & Maharashtra.
- Students' agitation & peasant movements in Bihar made it a strong movement.
- Although this movement theoretically was led by Gandhi but in practice it was in the hands of revolutionaries & the local leaders.
- There was a change in stance of Gandhi during this movement.
- He did not advocate violence but he did not condemn it also.
- Gandhi didn't stop the movement due to violent activities as he did in Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Hindu Mahasabha leaders did not participate in Quit India as their agenda was religion specific.
- Government lifted ban on Communist party.
- Communists did not join Quit India as the movement was against English which was partner of Russia but Communists didn't help British in suppressing the movement.

### Pakistan Issue and Muslim league

Lahore, 1940

- The Muslim League passed a resolution calling for "grouping of geographically contiguous areas where Muslims are in majority (North- West, East) into independent states in which constituent units shall be autonomous & sovereign & adequate safeguards to Muslims where they are in minority".
- 23 March 1943: Pakistan Day was observed.

- 1944-1945 INC based relaization
- Independence if and ehn it comes will be with some form of pakistan
- ML holds the key to tranfer of power

### Rajagopalachari Formula

#### Rajagopalachari Formula

(ML)

- C. Rajagopalachari (CR), the veteran Congress leader, prepared a formula for Congress-League cooperation in 1944. It was a tacit acceptance of the League's demand for Pakistan. Gandhi supported the formula.
- The main points in the CR Plan were:
- Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for independence.
  - League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.

- After the end of the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the North-West and North-East India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.
- In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.
- The above terms to be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.

### Jinnah's Stance

- Jinnah wanted the Congress to accept the two-nation theory.
- He wanted only the Muslims of North-West and North-East to vote in the plebiscite and not the entire population.
- He also opposed the idea of a common centre.
- While the Congress was ready to cooperate with the League for the independence of the Indian Union, the League did not care for independence of the Union. It was only interested in a separate nation.
- Hindu leaders led by Vir Savarkar condemned the CR Plan.

### Desai Liaqat Pact

### Desai-Liaqat Pact

Efforts continued to end the deadlock. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, met Liaqat Ali Khan, deputy leader of the Muslim League in that Assembly, and both of them came up with the draft proposal for the formation of an interim government at the centre, consisting of—

- An equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the League in the central legislature.
- 20% reserved seats for minorities.

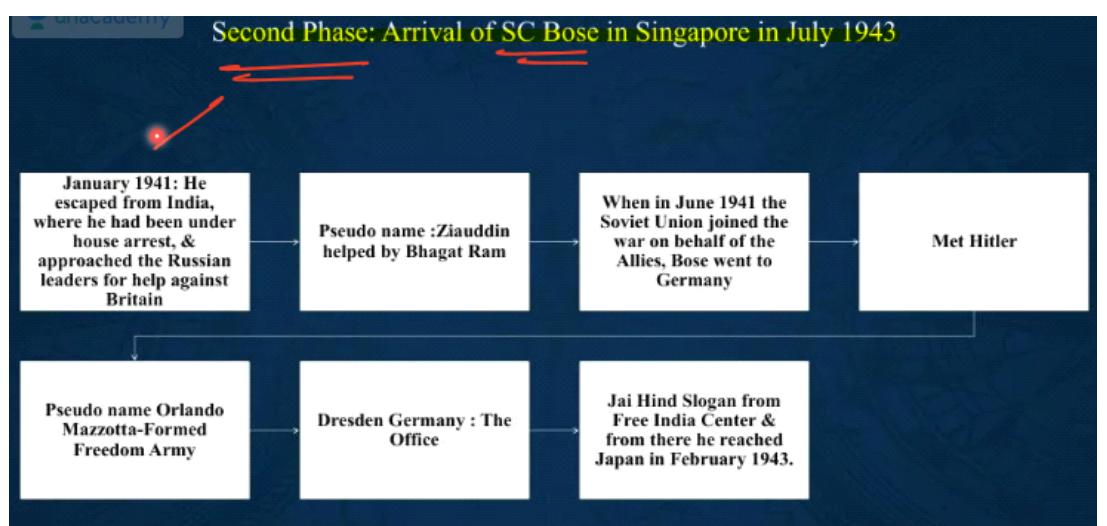
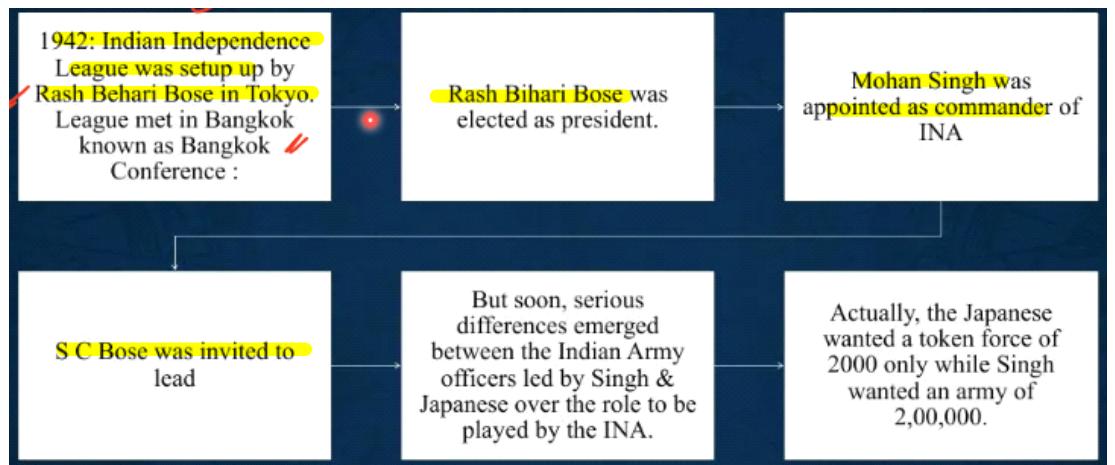
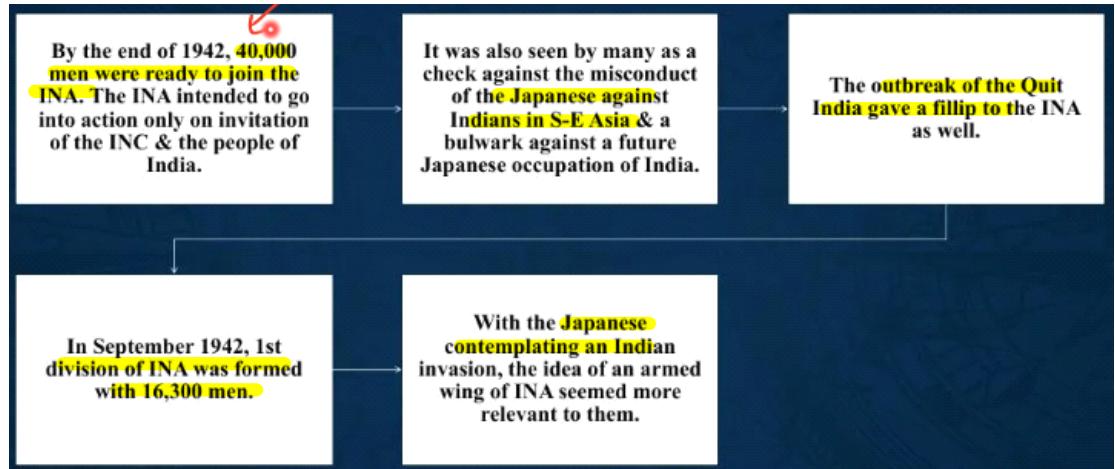
No settlement could be reached between the Congress and the League on these lines, but the fact that a sort of parity between the Congress and the League was decided upon had far-reaching consequences.

### Indian National Army INA

- Created by Mohan Singh in 1941, British Army officer
- He stayed back to handle Japanese, with help of Japanese plan to attack British colony in India
- Fujiwara agreed as Indian can help in entering India
- Mohan Singh made Japanese our ally
- Subhash Chandra Bose -> House arrest -> moved to Karachi -> USSR allied
- Went to Germany (meets Hitler) Hitler couldn't help him but led him to Japanese INA
- In 1943 -> Bose joined INA -> Renamed : Azad hind Sarkar (Govt), Azad Hind Fauji (Army)
- 1944 captured Andaman and Burma
- 1945 : Imphal Campaign -> INA got caught, Bose moved to Taiwan (Plane crashed and died)
- The idea of the INA was 1st conceived in Malaya by Mohan Singh an Indian officer of the British Indian Army.
- He decided not to join the retreating British Army & instead turned to the Japanese for help.

#### The First Phase:

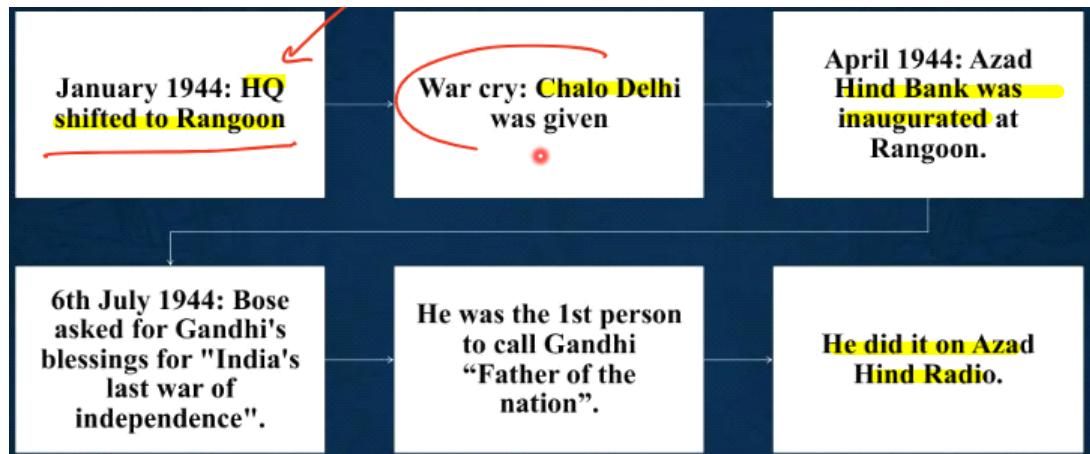
- Major Fujiwara & a religious person Giani Pritam Singh helped Captain Singh in setting it up.
- Japanese handed over the Indian POWs to Singh who tried to recruit them into INA.
- After fall of Singapore, Mohan Singh further got 45,000 POWs into his sphere of influence.



- Second Phase: Arrival of SC Bose in Singapore in July 1943
- 21st October 1943: He set up a Provisional Indian Government known as Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind/Azad Hind Sarkar with HQ at Singapore. This Government was recognised by the Axis powers.
  - H C Chatterjee(Finance)- M A Aiyar (broadcasting)- Laxmi Swaminathan (women Department)

## INA Movement

- The famous slogan— “Give me blood, I will give you freedom” was given in Malaya.
- The battalions raised were called Gandhi battalion, Azad Battalion , Nehru battalion, Subhash battalion & Rani Jhansi battalion.
- Nov 1943: Japan handed over the administration of Andaman & Nicobar to him. He named them as Shaheed Dweep & Swaraj Dweep.



## Imphal Campaign

- One INA battalion commanded by Shah Nawaz was allowed to accompany the Japanese Army to the Indo-Burma front & participate in the Imphal campaign.
- But the discriminatory treatment by the Japanese, which included being denied rations & arms & being made to do menial work for the Japanese units, completely demoralised the INA units.
- The failure of the Imphal campaign & the steady Japanese retreat thereafter quashed any hopes of the INA liberating the nation.
- The retreat continued till mid-1945 & ended only with the final surrender to the British in S-E Asia.

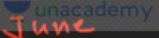
## Netaji's Death

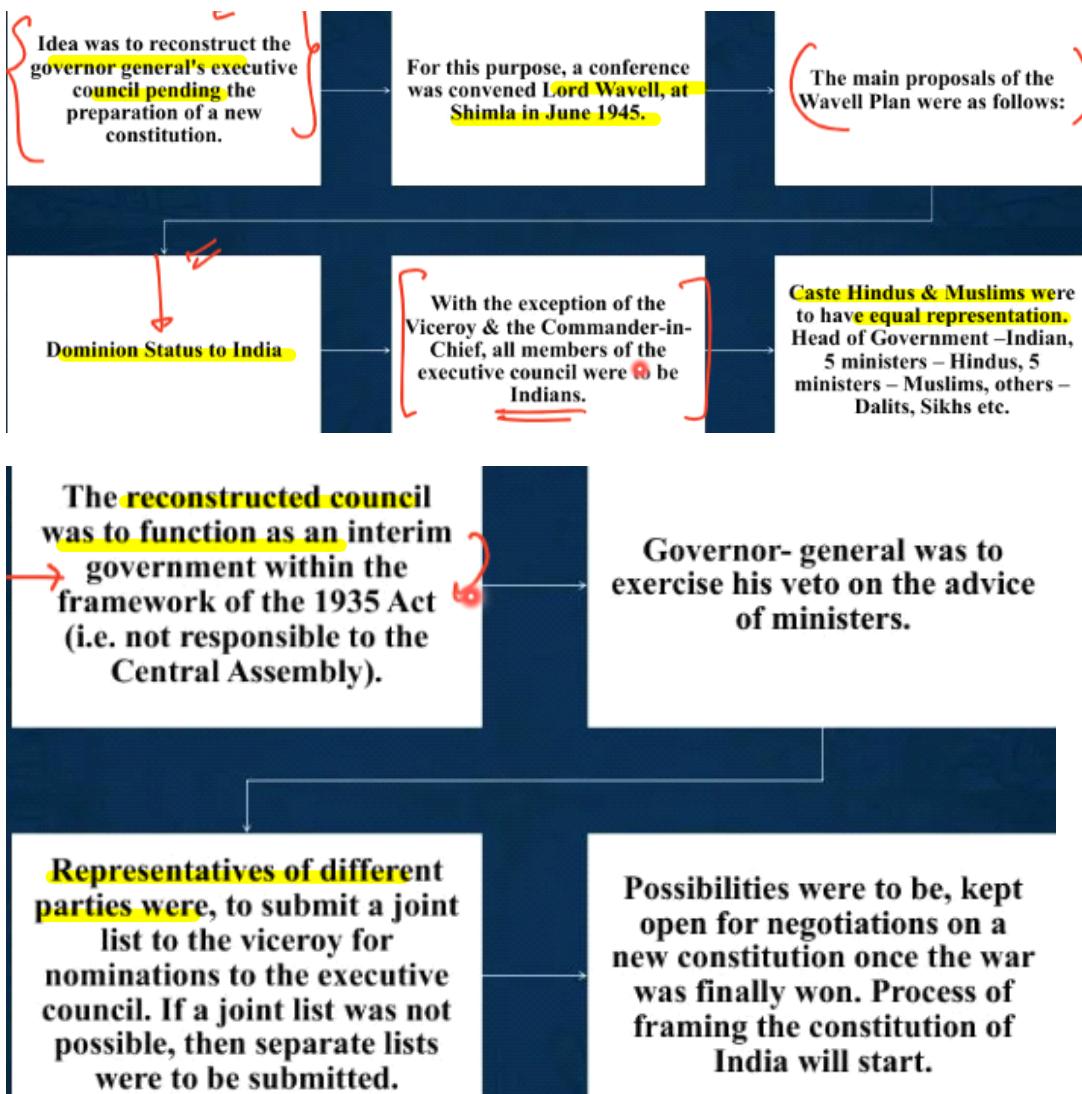
- 1945: August, Bose boarded a plane to Tokyo but died in a plane crash.

1956	Shah Nawaz Committee report says he died in a plane crash.
1970	Justice Khosla commission says the same.
2005	Justice Mukherjee commission report says Bose did not die in a plane crash, but he'd have died by now due to old age.

## L25 INA Trials 1945-1946

16 September 2024 09:33 PM

Indian Movement 1945-1946	 June 1945   Sep 1945   Nov 1945   Feb 1946   March 1946   April 1946   June 1946. deepakd9910@gmail.com 9039614844
Wavell conference ends	Wavell conference ends   INA trials   RIN Mutiny   cabinet mission   Elections of 1946.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After declaration of Interim MC joins Interim Govt.   3rd June 1947   Plan (Mountbatten Plan).</li> <li>Sep 1946   Out 1946   Feb 1947   March 1947   Dickie bird May 1947   June 1947   Independence Aug 1947   Partition.</li> <li>MLB boycotts   Mountbatten Plan. comes to India   India Independence Act 1947.</li> </ul>
Wavell Plan 1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 1945</li> <li>In 1945 May -&gt; Germany Surrender, Hitler commit suicide</li> <li>Japan refuse to surrender</li> <li>Because of war, in England no election happened -&gt; Late 1945 election were being planned</li> <li>Churchill -&gt; Changes the Viceroy Linlithgow -&gt; Viceroy Wavell</li> <li>Wavell -&gt; release all political prisoners of 1942 and call to Shimla</li> <li>Shimla Conference / Wavell Conference -&gt; for preparation for transferring the power</li> <li>Wavell proposed :</li> <li>Viceroy executive council we be reconstituted           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Indian 15 member ( 5 Hindu + 5 Muslim + 5 Member of Minority)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Muslim league move out : as they have minority</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>Although war in Europe came to an end in May 1945, Japanese threat still remained. Conservative Government in Britain was keen to reach a solution on the constitutional question in India.</li> <li>Lord Archibald Wavell was permitted to start negotiations with Indian leaders &amp; so they were released from jails in June 1945.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">↙</p> <p><b>Why the Government was keen on a solution now?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The general election in England was scheduled for mid-1945. The Conservatives wanted to be seen as sincere on reaching a solution.</li> <li>There was pressure from the Allies to seek further Indian cooperation in the war.</li> <li>Government wanted to divert Indian energies into channels more profitable for the British.</li> </ul>



### Muslim League's Stand

- League wanted all Muslim members to be League nominees, because it feared that since the aims of other minorities—depressed classes, Sikhs, Christians, etc. were the same as those of the Congress, this arrangement would reduce the League to a 1/3rd minority.
- League claimed some kind of veto in the council with decisions opposed to Muslims needing a 2/3rd majority for approval.

### Congress' Stand

- The Congress objected to the plan as "an attempt to reduce the Congress to the status of a purely caste Hindu party & insisted on its right to include members of all communities among its nominees".
- Wavell's Mistake: Wavell announced a breakdown of talks thus giving the League a virtual veto.
- This strengthened League's position, as was evident from the elections in 1945-46
- Boosted Jinnah's position
- Exposed the real character of the Conservative Government of Churchill.

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| INA Trials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>November 1945 - May 1946</li> <li>INA member were caught in South East Asia as prisoners of war and brought to India</li> </ul> |
|------------|--|

- British wanted to execute for treasonous -> create an example
- Public trial in the Red Fort
- Backfired : People think INA as their hero, and came together
- They picked three community : P K Sahgal, G S Dhillon, Shah Nawaz for death penalty
- People protested and they were let free in the end
- Showed British power is eroding, Now it will take more capacity to control over India

- Held in November & December 1945-46. Major General Shah Nawaz Khan, Colonel Prem Kumar Sehgal, Colonel Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were tried.
- The trial was held against the backdrop of general elections in India with the Attorney General of India, Noshirwan P. Engineer as the chief prosecutor.
- The accused were charged with waging war against the king.
- They were sentenced to death, but under pressure from the political parties from India, Army Chief Claude Auchinleck was forced to commute the sentences of the three defendants in the first trial.
- The defense of the INA prisoners was taken up by the Congress & Bhulabhai Desai, K.N. Katju, Nehru & Asaf Ali appeared in court.
- 2 dozen counsel for the defense were led by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

- The Congress organized an INA Relief & Enquiry Committee, which provided small sums of money & food to the men on their release, & attempted, though with marginal success, to secure employment for these men.
- Congress authorized the Central INA Fund Committee, the Mayor's Fund in Bombay, the AICC and the PCC offices & Sarat Bose to collect funds.
- Muslim League, Communist Party of India, Unionist Party, Akalis, Justice Party, the Abrars in Rawalpindi, RSS, Hindu Mahasabha & the Sikh League supported the INA cause in varying degrees.
- Viceroy noted that 'all parties have taken the same line though Congress are more vociferous than the others.'

The agitation got wide publicity through extensive press coverage with daily editorials, distribution of pamphlets often containing threats of revenge, graffiti conveying similar messages, holding of public meetings and celebrations of INA Day (November 12, 1945) and INA week (November 5-11).

#### RIN Mutiny

- 18-23 Feb 1946, Royal India Navy
- Last Nail In the coffin (This confirmed to British, Now we cannot trust anyone in India)
- HMIS Talar : Bad food, discrimination, bad living condition, long time work
- They were stationed in Bombay, one man was going to persecution -> Mutiny raised
- Spread like wild fire across -> 50-60 ships has Mutiny
- Patel -> Army should not control everything
- Resume work in name of INC, not in name of British.

- Royal Indian Navy mutiny (also called the Royal Indian Navy Revolt or Bombay Mutiny) encompasses a total strike & subsequent revolt by Indian sailors of the Royal Indian Navy on board ship & shore establishments at Bombay harbor.
- From the initial flashpoint in Bombay, the revolt spread & found support throughout British India, from Karachi to Calcutta & ultimately came to involve 78 ships, 20 shore establishments & 20,000 sailors.

On February 18, 1946 some 1100 Royal Indian Navy (RIN) ratings of HMIS Talwar went on a strike to protest against

- Racial discrimination (demanding equal pay for Indian and white soldiers)
- Unpalatable food
- Abuse by superior officers
- Arrest of a rating for scrawling 'Quit India' on HMIS Talwar
- INA trials
- Use of Indian troops in Indonesia, demanding their withdrawal.

**V**  
The rebellious ratings hoisted the tricolour, crescent, and the hammer and sickle flags on the mast of the rebel fleet.

Other ratings soon joined and they went around Bombay in lorries holding Congress flags threatening Europeans and policemen.

Crowds brought food to the ratings and shopkeepers invited them to take whatever they needed.

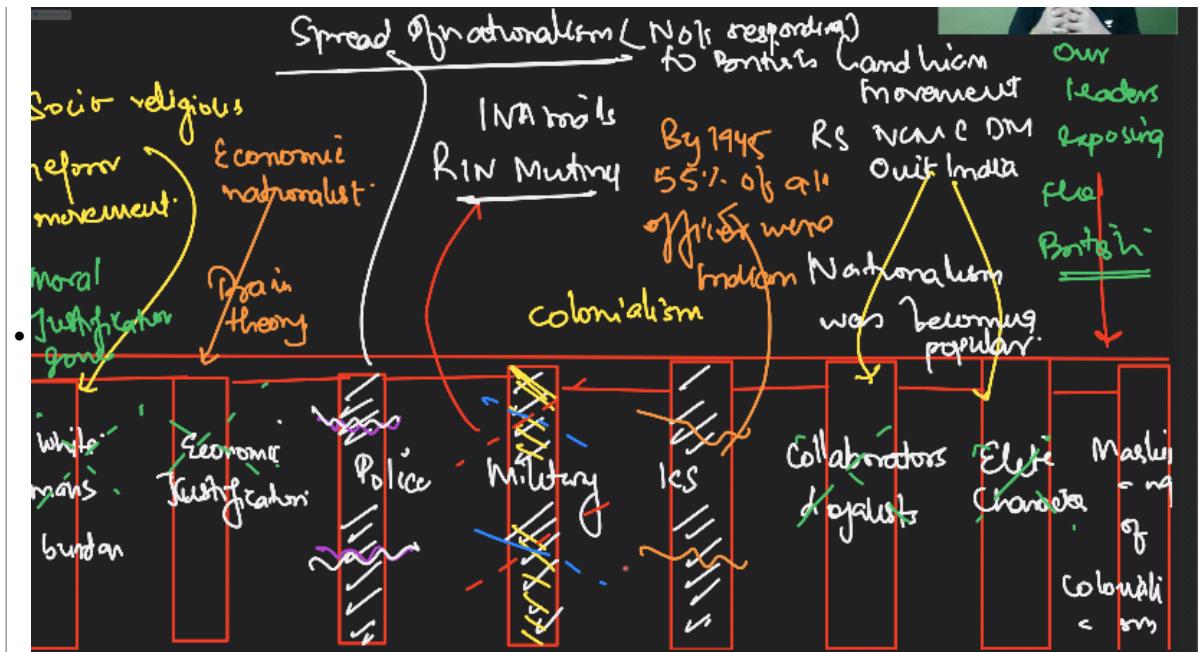
While the students boycotted classes and organised hartals and processions to express sympathy with other students and the ratings, there were sympathetic strikes in military establishments in Karachi, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Calcutta, Delhi, Cochin, Jamnagar, Andamans, Bahrain and Aden.

There were strikes by the Royal Indian Air Force in Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, Jessore and Ambala.

Patel and Jinnah persuaded the ratings to surrender on February 23 with an assurance that national parties would prevent any victimisation.

#### Why 1947

- Military, Police and ICS were strongest pillar



- WWII had weakened the British quite a lot
  - Do not have political or capacity to hold on to India
- USA pressure for decolonization (Cold war pressure)
- British lost trust in the Police, ICS and Military with Nationalism penetrating into them.

**Cabinet  
Mission 1946**

- England -> General Election
- Churchill (Conservative Party) loose by Clement Attlee (Labour Party)
- Jawaharlal Nehru being close to Clement and asked to transfer the power.
- Jinnah demanded 9 Pakistan

February 1946 : The Attlee Government announced the decision to send a high-powered mission of 3 British Cabinet members to find out ways & means for a negotiated, peaceful transfer of power to India.

Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India;

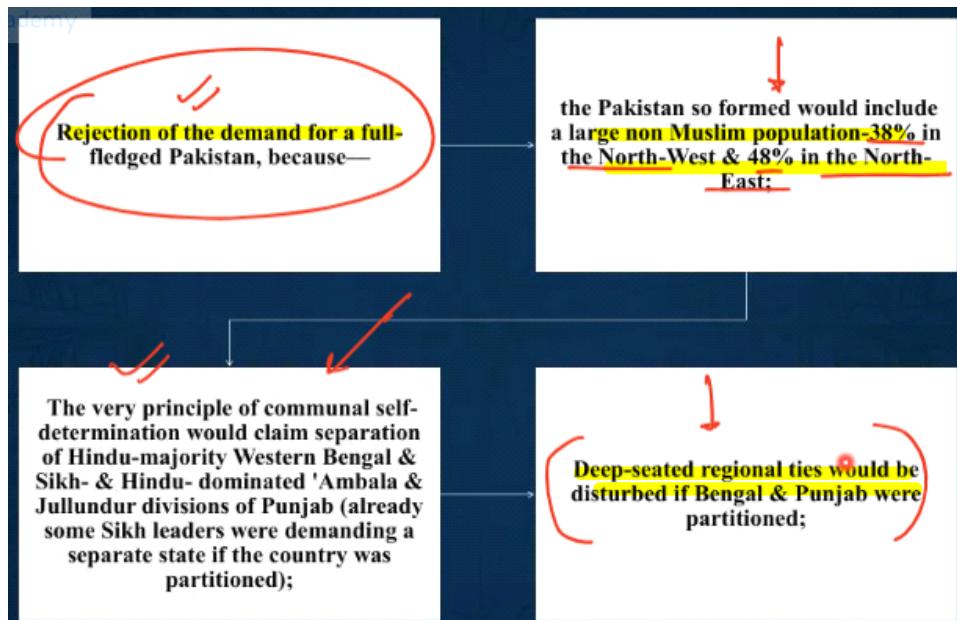
Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade;

&

A.V. Alexander, 1st Lord of Admiralty.

(Pethick Lawrence was the chairman of the mission.)

- Cabinet Decision :

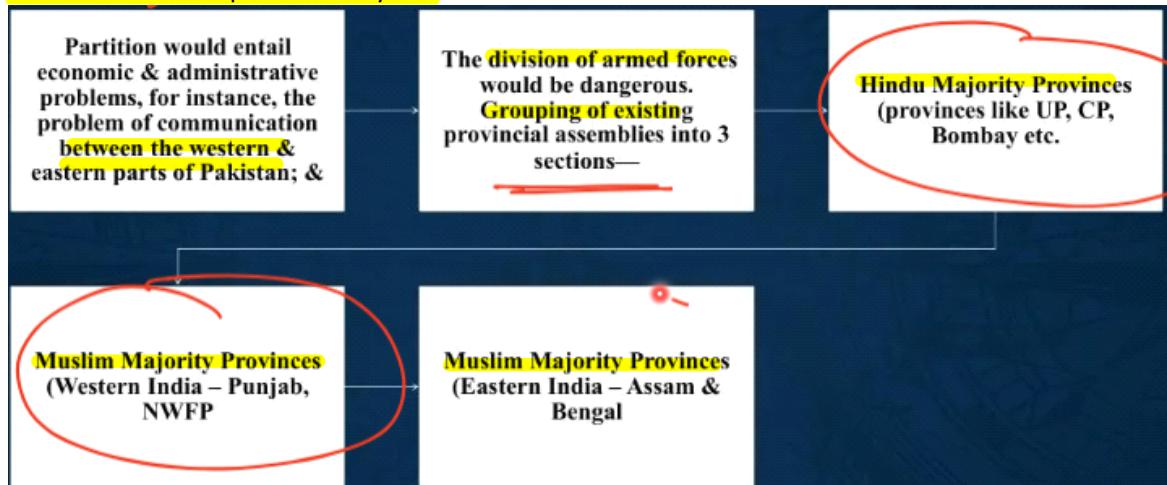


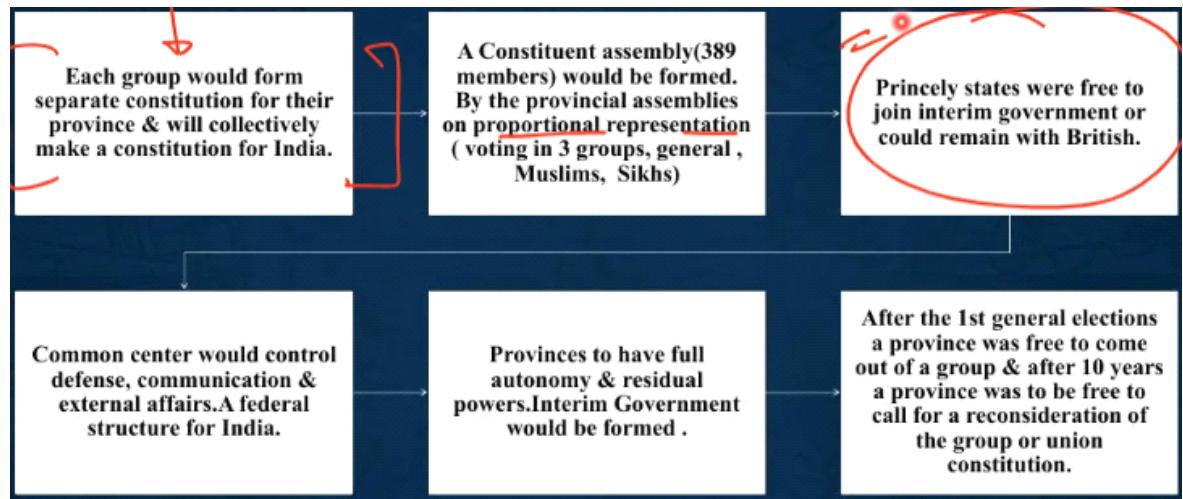
### On the Eve of Cabinet Mission Plan

- The Congress demanded that power be transferred to one centre & that minorities' demands be worked out in a framework ranging from autonomy to Muslim-majority provinces to self determination or secession from the Indian Union—but, only after the British left.
- The British bid for a united & friendly India & an active partner in defence of the Commonwealth, because a divided India would lack in defence & would be a blot on Britain's diplomacy.

On March 15, 1946, the British Clement Attlee said: "though mindful of the rights of minorities cannot allow a minority to place their veto on advance of the majority." This was a far cry from the Shimla conference where Wavell had allowed Jinnah to wreck the conference.

#### • Timeline : Transfer power -> 10 years





### Response

- Cabinet Mission plan was rejected by Congress
- No wait for 10 years
- They shouldn't join the group in the first place.
- Absence of elected members from the princely states.
- League rejected it
- Grouping should be compulsory

### • Muslim League created riots to create pressure for pakistan

- Muslim League used many slogans
- Congress Government which was formed in 1937 failed to sort out the problems & communal violence started.
- Muslim middle class started supporting Muslim League.
- Pakistan was one of the big agendas through which Muslim League campaigned.
- League used very strong slogans in their campaign like “If you do not vote for Muslim League then you will not be buried in Muslim graveyard”.
- It is to be noted that the top leaders of Muslim League were not practicing Muslims like Jinnah whereas orthodox Muslims like Azad was whole heartedly supporting Congress, Gandhi & Nationalist movement.

### Congress' Performance

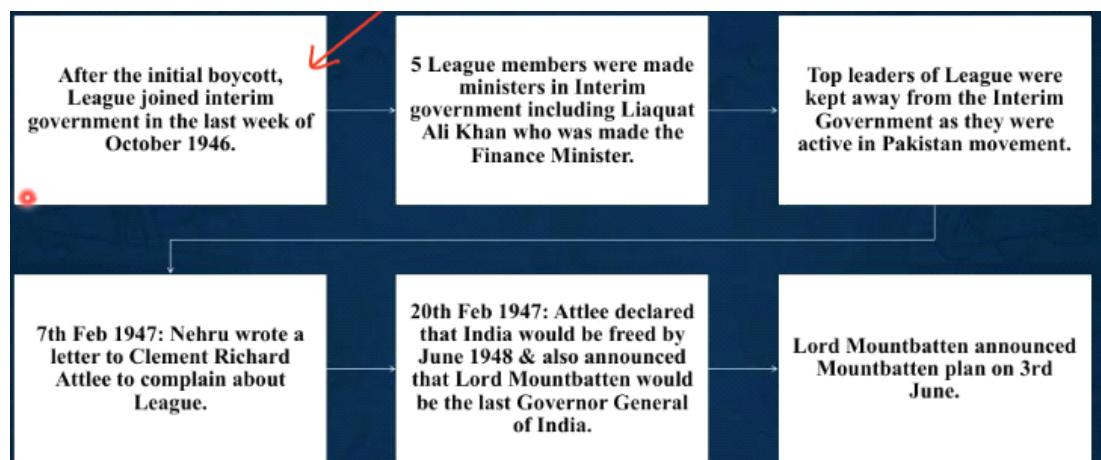
- It got 91% of non-Muslim votes.
- It captured 57 out of 102 seats in the Central Assembly.
- In the provincial elections, it got a majority in most provinces except in Bengal, Sindh & Punjab. The Congress majority provinces included NWFP & Assam which were being claimed for Pakistan.

### Muslim League's Performance

- It got 86.6% of the Muslim votes.
- It captured all the 30 reserved seats in the Central Assembly.

- In the provincial elections, it got a majority in Bengal & Sindh.
- Unlike in 1937, now the League clearly established itself as the dominant party among Muslims.
- Almost 507 seats were reserved for Muslims from all over India in 11 provinces.
- Amongst these 492 seats were of Muslim League.
- Punjab: Unionist-Congress-Akali coalition under Khizr Hyatt Khan assumed power.

- July 1946 : Elections held
- July 10 , 1946: Nehru's Statement
- July 29,1946: league withdrew its acceptance of the long term plan.
- 16th Aug 1946: League declared the infamous Direct Action Day & gave controversial statements like 'ladke lenge Pakistan'.
- ✓ 2nd September 1946: Jawaharlal Nehru was chosen as the head of interim government.
- It was boycotted by Muslim League.



### The Tebhaga Movement

#### • 1946-1947, bY Share cropper peasants

- The Tebhaga movement was manifested in the undivided Bengal in mid 1940s centering around a demand for tebhaga (two-third shares) by sharecroppers of their produce for themselves, instead of one-half traditionally given to them by the jotedars—a class of intermediary landowners.
- This movement grew against the backdrop of the flourishing interest of the intermediary class of landowners on the one hand and that of the deterioration of the economic status of the agricultural labourers, sharecroppers and poor peasants on the other.
- The deteriorating economic condition of the lowest strata was reflected in the rapid expansion in the number of the sharecroppers and agricultural labourers in the Bengal agrarian society of the time.
- The traders, moneylenders and intermediary landowners exploited to the hilt the poverty of the poor peasant and lent him money at usurious rates of interest.

- When the poor peasant was unable to repay the debt and lost his land to the creditor, he was resettled on the same land on condition that he handed over half of the produce to the creditor.

Questions pertaining to the deteriorating economic condition of the peasantry received organised focus since early 1920s with the formation of the Communist Party of India (CPI) 1921, the Workers and Peasants Party (WPP) 1922 and the Krishak Praja Party (KPP) in 1929. The Bengal Kisan Sabha (VKS), a provincial branch of the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was formed in 1936.

- In November 1946 the BKS passed a resolution in Calcutta for ‘Tebhaga’ (two thirds share of the produced crops) for the sharecroppers and ‘langal jar janin tar’ (land to the tiller). North Bengal, especially the Dinajpur district became centre of the BKS activism because of the high intensity of the sharecropping system of land cultivation there.

#### Telangana Movement

##### • 1946-52, By peasants against Landlords

- The Telangana Movement (1946-52) of Andhra Pradesh was fought against the feudal oppression of the rulers and local landowners. The agrarian social structure of Hyderabad emerged to be very oppressive in 1920s and thereafter.
- The process of the sub-infeudation in the landholding accentuated the insecurity of the tenants and the poor peasants. In rural Telangana’s political economy, the jagirdars and deshmukhs, locally known as dora, played a dominant role.
- Because of their privileged economic and political status they could easily subject the poor peasantry to extra-economic coercion through the vetti (force labour) system.

- The Indian National Congress, Andhra Jana Sangam and Andhra Maha Sabha (AMS) raised the issue of poor condition of the peasantry of Telengana since late 1920s. Several resolutions were passed against the jagirdari and the vetti system by the AMS. Under the auspices of the AMS the Jagir Ryotu Sangham was formed in 1940 to bring pressure upon the government to solve the problems of the jagir peasants working under the jogirdars.
- It was against such forced labour and illegal exaction and against eviction of the poor tenants that the peasantry of the Telangana region of Hyderabad State, waged innumerable struggles. The beginnings of the Telangana armed struggles were against the atrocities of Vishnur Ramchandra Reddy, the deshmukh in Jangaon tehsil of Nalgonda district, in 1946, when his goondas attacked and murdered Doddi Komarayya, the local Andhra Mahsabha worker, in Kadivendi village on July 4

#### Atlee Declaration

- British Under Pressure
  - Interim Government
  - Telangana + Tele Bhaga Protest + Riots
  - Under USA Pressure

- Atlee : British decide to

- We will use the cabinet mission plan and transfer power in 1948 June
- Wavell replaced by Mountbatten (Last Governor : March 1947 arrival )
- Mountbatten saw the roits bw Hindu and Muslim and cannot wait till 1948 (Balkanization of India)
- Ismay Plan : Create 11 country -> then ask them to come together
  - Renamed as Dickie Bird Plan : Rejected by Nehru as we don't want 11 India

#### Bad Plans

##### Bengal Pact / “Suhrawardi-Sarat Bose agreement” / “Sarat Formula”

- Bengal would become an independent state
- Bengal's Constitution will be drafted by an assembly of 16 Muslims, 14 Hindus = 30 members.
- Interim government with Muslim CM & Hindu Home minister, until this Constitution is drafted.
- Proportional representation of Hindus & Muslims in the legislature.
- A candidate who wins majority votes of his own community & 25% votes of other community, would be declared elected
- Hindus (including Scheduled Caste Hindus) & Muslims will have equal share in military & Police jobs.

##### Plan Balkan/ Ismay Plan

- Between March & May of 1947, Mountbatten decided that the Cabinet Mission Plan had become untenable & formulated an alternative plan.
- This plan was prepared by a committee of General Sir Hastings Ismay, Sir George Abell & Lord Mountbatten himself.
- The Plan Balkan was completed and presented on 15-16 April 1947 by Ismay to assembly of provincial governors in Delhi.
- Due to this, this plan was also called “Ismay Plan”.
- The plan envisaged the transfer of power to separate provinces viz. Madras, Bombay, United Provinces of Bengal, Punjab & North West Frontier etc (or to a confederation, if formed before the transfer), with Punjab & Bengal given the option to vote for partition of their provinces.
- The various units thus formed along with the princely states (rendered independent by lapse of paramountcy) would have the option of joining India or Pakistan or remaining separate.
- The main proposal of this plan was that provinces should become first independent successor states rather than an Indian Union or the two dominions of India & Pakistan.

## Dickie Bird Plan

- This plan was not discussed in details with leaders of India & Mountbatten discussed just informally.
  - He gave the plan a final touch & sent to London.
  - Later when he moved to Shimla, Nehru joined him as a guest.
- Here the details of the plan were put by Mountbatten before Nehru.
- Nehru rejected the plan right away & told him that this plan would invite Balkanization of India & would provoke conflict & violence.
  - Consequently, Mountbatten cancelled this plan.

## Mountbatten plan

- 3rd June 1947 Plan
- NWP + Punjab + bengal -> Plebiscite (Cote if they want to be part of India)

## Mountbatten Plan

- On 15th August India would be freed.
- If one group of Punjab & Bengal assembly demands for partition, it would be done.
- Sindh assembly would decide whether they want partition or not.
- In NWFP plebiscite will be used which will be based on limited suffrage.
- If partition happened, then there would be boundary commission headed by Radcliffe.
- Princely states had to join either state & were not allowed to remain free.

## Indian Independent Act 1947

- India Independence Act July 18, 1947
- The British Parliament ratified the Mountbatten Plan as the "Independence of India Act-1947". The Act was implemented on August 15, 1947.
  - The Act provided for the creation of 2 independent dominions of India & Pakistan.
  - Each dominion was to have a Governor-General to be responsible for effective operation of the Act.

- The constituent assembly of each new dominion was to exercise the powers of the legislature of that dominion, & the existing Central Legislative Assembly & the Council of States were to be automatically dissolved.
- For the transitional period, i.e., till a new constitution was adopted by each dominion, the governments of the 2 dominions were to be carried on in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935.
- M.A. Jinnah became the 1st Governor-General of Pakistan.
- India, however, decided to request Lord Mountbatten to continue.

# L26 BRA, Congress, Services, Reforms, Wars

17 September 2024 11:07 AM

Dr. B R  
Ambedkar

## Depressed Classes Movement

- Social Justice : Equality, Equal opportunity, access to power, representative
- Social Justice needed before Political Justice (Independence) and Economic Justice (Opportunity)

### Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- Babasaheb had devoted his life to remove untouchability. He believed that the progress of the nation would not be realized without the removal of untouchability, which means the abolition of the caste system in totality.
- For him, Untouchability is the slavery of the entire Hindu society. So the emancipation of the untouchables leads to the emancipation of the whole Hindu society.

### Priority to Social Reform

- He believed that Economic and Political issues must be resolved only after achieving the goal of social justice. If political emancipation precedes social emancipation, it will lead to the rule of upper-caste Hindus, and atrocities on Lower Caste.
- The idea that economic progress will lead to social justice is ill-founded as Casteism is an expression of the Mental Slavery of Hindus. So for social reform, Casteism has to do away with.
- Social reforms consisted of family reform and religious reforms. Family reforms included removal of practices like child marriage etc. He strongly supports the empowerment of women. He supports women's rights of property which he resolved through Hindu Code Bill.

In 1923, he set up the 'Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha' (Outcastes Welfare Association), which was devoted to spreading education and culture amongst the downtrodden.

The temple entry movement launched by Dr. Ambedkar in 1930 at Kalaran temple, Nasik is another landmark in the struggle for human rights and social justice.

Dr. Ambedkar attended all the three Round Table Conferences (1930-32) in London and each time, forcefully projected his views in the interest of the 'untouchable'.

In 1932, Gandhi ji protested Communal Award of a separate electorate by fasting while imprisoned in the Yerwada Central Jail of Poona.

This resulted in the Poona Pact wherein Gandhi ji ended his fast and Babasaheb dropped his demand for a separate electorate. Instead, a certain number of seats were reserved specifically for the 'Depressed Class'.

In 1936, Babasaheb Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party.

In 1939, during the Second World War, he called upon Indians to join the Army in large numbers to defeat Nazism, which he said, was another name for Fascism.

On October 14, 1956 he embraced Buddhism along with many of his followers. The same year he completed his last writing 'Buddha and His Dharma'.

In 1990, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, was bestowed with Bharat Ratna.

The period from 14th April 1990 - 14th April 1991 was observed as 'Year of Social Justice' in the memory of Babasaheb.

Dr. Ambedkar Foundation was established by the Government of India under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on March 24, 1992 as a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

- The main objective of the foundation is to oversee the implementation of programmes and activities for furthering the ideology and message of Babasaheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar among the masses in India as well as abroad.
- Few important works of Dr. Ambedkar: Mook Nayak (weekly) 1920; Janta (weekly) 1930; The Annihilation of Caste 1936; The Untouchables 1948; Buddha Or Karl Marx 1956, etc.

## Books:

- ✓ • Annihilation of Caste (1936),
- ✓ • Thoughts on Pakistan, Mr. Gandhi & emancipation of untouchables

## Journals:

- ✓ • Bahishkrit Bharat &
- ✓ • Mook Nayak (Marathi)

## Congress Session

- ✓ First Session: held at Bombay in 1885. President: W.C. Bannerjee
  - Formation of Indian National Congress.
- Second Session: held at Calcutta in 1886. President: Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Third Session: held at Madras in 1887. President: Syed Badruddin Tyabji, first muslim President.
- Fourth Session: held at Allahabad in 1888. President: George Yule, first English President.
- 1896: Calcutta. President: Rahimtullah Sayani
  - National Song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time by Rabindranath Tagore.
- 1899: Lucknow. President: Romesh Chandra Dutt.
  - Demand for permanent fixation of Land revenue

- 1901: Calcutta. President: Dinshaw E. Wacha
  - First time Gandhiji appeared on the Congress platform
- 1905: Banaras. President: Gopal Krishan Gokhale
  - Formal proclamation of Swadeshi movement against government
- 1906: Calcutta. President: Dadabhai Naoroji
  - Adopted four resolutions on: Swaraj (Self Government), Boycott Movement, Swadeshi & National Education
- 1907: Surat. President: Rashbihari Ghosh
  - Split in Congress- Moderates & Extremist
  - Adjournment of Session
- 1910: Allahabad. President: Sir William Wedderburn
  - M.A Jinnah decried the separate electorate system introduced by act of 1909
- 1911: Calcutta. President: B.N. Dhar

- 1915: Bombay. President: Sir S.P. Sinha
  - Constitution of the Congress was altered to admit the delegates from the extremist section
- 1916: Lucknow. President: A.C. Majumdar
  - Unity between two factions-Moderates and Extremists of Congress
  - Lucknow Pact signed between Congress and Muslim League to build political consensus
- 1917: Calcutta. President: Annie Besant, First Woman President of Congress
- 1918 (Special session): Bombay. President: Syed Hasan Imam
  - The session was convened to deliberate the contentious Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme
- 1919: Amritsar. President: Motilal Nehru
  - Congress extended support to Khilafat Movement

- 1920 (Special Session): Calcutta. President: Lala Lajpat Rai
  - Mahatma Gandhi moved the Non-cooperation resolution
- 1920: Nagpur. President: C. Vijayaraghavachariar
  - Reconstitution of Working committees of Congress on Linguistic basis
- 1922: Gaya. President: C.R. Das
  - CR Das and other leaders broke away from INC
  - Formation of Swaraj Party

- 1924: Belgaum. President: M.K. Gandhi
  - Only Session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi
- 1925: Kanpur. President: Sarojini Naidu, First Indian Woman President
  - Indian Woman
- 1927: Madras. President: Dr. M.A. Ansari
  - Passed a resolution against the use of Indian troops in China, Iran and Mesopotamia.
  - Passed a resolution against boycott of Simon Commission
  - Adoption of resolution on Purna Swaraj
- 1928: Calcutta. President: Motilal Nehru
  - Formation of All India Youth Congress

- 1929: Lahore. President: Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - Passed the resolution on ‘Poorna Swaraj.’
  - Civil Disobedience movement for complete independence to be launched
  - 26 January to be observed as ‘Independence Day’.
- 1931: Karachi. President: Vallabhbhai Patel
  - Resolutions on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme
  - Endorsement of Gandhi-Irwin pact
  - Gandhi nominated to represent INC in the Second Round Table Conference to be held in London
- 1934: Bombay. President: Rajendra Prasad
- 1936: Lucknow. President: Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - Push towards socialist ideas by Jawahar Lal Nehru

- 1937: Faizpur. President: Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - First Session to be held in a village
- 1938: Haripura. President: Subhas Chandra Bose
  - National Planning Committee set up under Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- 1939: Tripuri. President: Rajendra Prasad
  - Subhas Chandra Bose was re-elected but had to resign
  - Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place
  - Subhash Chandra Bose formed Forward Bloc
- 1940: Ramgarh. President: Abul Kalam Azad
  - Civil Disobedience movement to be launched at appropriate time and circumstances.

- 1941–45: This Period is marked by events i.e. Quit India movement, RIN Mutiny & INA trials.
  - Phase of constitutional negotiations such as the Cripps Mission, Wavell Plan and Cabinet Mission.
  - On account of these events during this phase no congress session was held.
- 1946: Meerut. President: J.B Kripalani
  - Last session before independence
  - J.B Kripalani was the president of INC at independence.

### Charter Act of 1853

- The 1853 Charter Act ended the Company's patronage, enjoining recruitment to be through an open competition henceforth.
  - The Indians, however, were barred from high posts from the very beginning. Cornwallis thought, "Every native of Hindustan is corrupt."
- S
- The Charter Act of 1793 had reserved all posts worth 500 pounds per annum for the covenanted servants of the Company. The reasons for exclusion of Indians were:
    - the belief that only the English could establish administrative services serving British interests;
    - the belief that the Indians were incapable, untrustworthy, and insensitive to the British interests;
    - the fact that there was high competition among the Europeans themselves for lucrative posts, so why offer them to the Indians.

### Indian Civil Service Act, 1861

- Act reserved certain offices for covenanted civil servants but the examination was held in England in English language, based on classical learning of Greek & Latin. *Prcl.*
- The maximum permissible age was gradually reduced from 23 (in 1859) to 22 (in 1860) to 21 (in 1866) & to 19 (1878).
- Indian Civil Services Act, 1861 provided that any person, whether Indian or European could be appointed to any of the offices (specified in the schedule of this act), provided that he had resided for minimum of seven years in India. The person had to pass an exam in vernacular language of the district, in which he was employed.

- However, the same act maintained that some of the principal civil offices in India were reserved to the covenanted civil service (only British were eligible for these).

- By that time, Indians were demanding entry into the Covenanted Civil services but this demand was not fulfilled.

1863: S N Tagore became the 1st Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.

- 1878-79: Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service consisting of 1/6th of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians of high families through nominations by local governments subject to approval by the secretary & the viceroy. But, the system failed & was abolished.

### Censorship of Press Act, 1799 (Lord Wellesley)

- Every newspaper should print the names of printer, editor & proprietor.
- Before printing any material, it should be submitted to the secretary of the Government for pre-censorship.
- 1807: Act was extended to all magazines, pamphlets, journals, & books etc.
- Relaxation of the press restriction came under Lord Hastings.

## Licensing Regulation Act 1823 (John Adam acting)

- Every publisher should get a license from the government, defaulters would be fined Rupees 400 & the press would be ceased by the government.
- Magistrates were authorized to seal unlicensed press.
- Governor General has right to cancel the license or call for fresh application.
- Under these regulations many vernaculars including "Mirat-ul-Akhbar" ceased publication.

## Press Act of 1835 (Metcalfe Act)

- Charles Metcalf abolished the Act.
- Due to his liberal policy Metcalf is called the "liberator of the Indian Press".
- Printer & publisher need to give a precise account of the premises of a publication & require similar declaration to cease functioning.

## Licensing Act, 1857

- Act No XV of 1857 reintroduce licensing restriction on the existing registration procedure.
- Prohibited for keeping or using of printing press without a license.
- Government reserve the discretionary right to grant licenses and also to revoke it.
- Government is also empowered to prohibit the publication & circulation of any printed material.

## Registration Act, 1867

- Replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835 & was of a regulatory, not restrictive in nature.
- Every book/ newspaper was required to print the name of the printer & the publisher & the place of the publication;
- A copy was to be submitted to the local government within 1 month of the publication of a book

### The Phase of the period of 1868-1919:

- Rise of Indian press as part of the nationalist or anti-imperialist struggle
- Manifestation of 2 tendencies in the press-
- One, is the support to the colonial Raj & its policies,
- Other, is a line of criticism & opposition.
- For example, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre closes this stage, with the press divided sharply into that section which condemns the crime & outrage, & the opposition camp which defends or provides apologies for.

### Vernacular Press Act IX (1878) (Lord Lytton)

- Vernacular press criticized British rule. Therefore British Government came down heavily on vernacular press.
- Magistrates were authorized to ask any publisher of newspaper to give assurance of not publishing anything threatening peace & security.
- Fixed amount to be paid for security guarantee.
- The magistrate's decision was final in any dispute. Thus, no appeal.
- No exemption for any vernacular paper. This law was not applicable to English Press. It was repealed by Lord Ripon in 1882.
- Som Prakash stopped by this act.
- 1883: SN Banerjee became the 1st Indian journalist to be imprisoned.
- In an angry editorial in "The Bengalee", Banerjee had criticized a judge of Calcutta High Court for being insensitive to the religious sentiments of Bengalis in one of his judgments.
- B G Tilak was most frequently associated with the nationalist fight for the freedom of press.

### The Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908

- If any newspaper is found of inciting offences, crimes of murder & any act of violence, this act can put an end to the existing license of that newspaper.
- District Magistrate was empowered to confiscate the printing press where a newspaper containing an incitement to violence is printed.
- The newspaper's editor and printer were given the option of appeal to the High Court within 15 days of forfeiture.
- The police was also empowered to attach the printing press and issue warrants. The Yugantar, the Sandhya & Bande Mataram newspaper stopped their publication.
- Under this Act as many as 7 presses were forfeited.

## UNESCO Indian Press Act, 1910

- This act empowered the magistrate (local government) to require a deposit from the keepers of news printing presses & publishers of newspapers.
- Local government could even demand a security deposit of Rs.500 minimum to Rs.2k maximum.
- It could be forfeited & its registration cancelled owing to the printing of any objectionable material.
- Fresh registration was allowed for a deposit of not less than Rs. 1k & not more than Rs.10k.
- It was a huge money which would be generally beyond anybody's affordability.
- It was imposed due to seditious publication & enlarged to include writing against the Indian Princes, judges, executive officers & public servants.
- Almost 350 printing press were penalized & securities of 40k pounds were demanded from newspapers.
- Because of security deposits, more than 130 newspapers had not started.
- This act was heavily used against the newspapers "Punjabee & Hinduvasi" etc.
- The newspaper could appeal to a special tribunal of High Court against the forfeiture within 2 months

## UNESCO Press Committee 1921

- Recommended abolition of act of 1908 & 1910
- Tej Bahadur Sapru committee

## Indian Press Emergency Act 1931

- The main feature of the act was that if any publication directly or indirectly admired the offence of any person real or fictitious the government could seize the press.
- The impact of the Gandhian Movement provoked the government to issue a fresh press ordinance in 1930 with the provision of Press Act 1910.
- By the provisions of this act the provincial Government were given sweeping powers to suppress the press. In 1932 the provisions of this Act were further amplified in the form of the criminal Amendment Act.

## Press Regulating Act, 1942

- Registration of journalists was made mandatory.
- Limitations were imposed on the messages regarding civil disturbances.
- Prohibition of news was imposed regarding acts of sabotage.
- Limitations on headlines & space given to news on disturbances.
- Government had the authority on arbitrary censorship.

### In Favor of Censorship -

- Wellesley
- Lord Minto-II
- Lord Adams
- Lord Canning
- Lord Lytton
- Lord Elphinstone
- Sir Munro

### In Favor of Freedom of Press :-

- Lord Hastings
- Charles Metcalf
- Macaulay
- Rippon

### Ilbert Bill Controversy

- Earlier Indian Judge cannot trial European purpose
- Ilbert Bill introduced allowance to Indian to Judge European
- Masked to repeal this act -> cannot take racism

- They introduced Gendered Concept
- They argued that European was the epitome of masculinity
- Therefore women and Indian do not have the outlook for punishing them
- Feminization of the Indian

### Socio Religious Reform

#### Balshastri Jambhekar

- Balshastri Jambhekar (1812–46) was a pioneer of social reform through journalism in Bombay; he attacked Brahminical orthodoxy and tried to reform popular Hinduism. He started the newspaper Darpan in 1832. Known as the father of Marathi journalism, Jambhekar used the Darpan to awaken the people to awareness of social reforms, such as widow remarriage, and to instil in the masses a scientific approach to life.
- In 1840, he started Digidarshan, which published articles on scientific subjects as well as history. Jambhekar founded the Bombay Native General Library and started the Native Improvement Society of which an offshoot was the Students Literary and Scientific Library.
- He was the first professor of Hindi at the Elphinstone College, besides being a director of the Colaba Observatory.

#### Paramahansa Mandali

- Founded in 1849 in Maharashtra, the founders of the Paramahansa Mandali—Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram and others—began as a secret society that worked to reform Hindu religion and society in general. The ideology of the society was closely linked to that of the Manav Dharma Sabha.
- Besides believing that one god should be worshipped, the society also said real religion is based on love and moral conduct. Freedom of thought was encouraged as was rationality. The founders of the mandali were primarily interested in breaking caste rules. At their meetings, food cooked by lower caste people was taken by the members.
- These mandalis also advocated widow remarriage and women's education. Branches of Paramahansa Mandali existed in Poona, Satara, and other towns of Maharashtra.

#### Gopal Baba Walangkar

- Gopal Baba Walangkar, also known as Gopal Krishna, (circa 1840–1900) was a pioneer in the cause of uplifting the Dalits from the socio-economic oppression that they suffered. Indeed, Walangkar is generally considered by Ambedkar to be the pioneer of the Dalit movement.
- Born into a Mahar family near Mahad in what is now Raigad district of Maharashtra, Gopal Krishna served in the army till he retired in 1886. He was deeply influenced by Jyotiba Phule.
- Walangkar subscribed to Phule's idea of the Aryan invasion theory, and said that the untouchable people of India were the indigenous inhabitants and that the brahmins came from the invading Aryans. He contended that the concept of caste was contrived by the Aryan invaders to subjugate and control the Anaryans (who were the indigenous people).
- He formed a group of Maher astrologers so as to give a sense of empowerment to the Mahars and reduce the importance of the brahmins as the service of setting the time for ceremonies was the only one that brahmins had been willing to perform for the Mahars. Walangkar founded the Anarya Dosh-Parihar Mandali (Society for the Removal of Evils Among the Non-Aryans).

- It was through this society that a petition was sought to be raised against the policy of the government to discontinue the recruitment of Mahars in the army.
- In 1888, Walangkar began publishing the monthly journal Vital Vidhvansak (Destroyer of Brahmanical or Ceremonial Pollution). In 1889, he followed with a pamphlet, Vital Viduvansan (Annihilation of Ceremonial Pollution), which spoke against the position of untouchables in society. He has been called “the first intellectual rebel from the Dalit community to have launched a scathing criticism of the caste system and the position of Dalits in it.”
- His approach was not so much a direct opposition to the elites of society; it was rather an appeal aimed at making them change their attitude. He also wrote Hindu Dharma Darpan published in 1894.
- He contributed to Marathi language journals such as Sudharak and Deenbandhu to arouse awareness and inspire the depressed classes. The attitude of the upper castes is manifest in the opposition they showed when Walangkar was appointed to the local taluk board of Mahad in 1895.

#### Kisan Faguji Bansod

- Kisan Faguji Bansod (1879–1946) was born in a Mahar family at Mohapa village near Nagpur in Maharashtra. He wanted the Dalits boys and girls to be educated. He established the Chokhamela girls' school at Nagpur. Setting up his own press in 1910, Bansod published the journals Nirashrit Hind Nagarik, Vital Vidhvansak, and Majur Patrika. He was one of the secretaries of the All India Depressed Classes Conference in 1920.
- Bansod was influenced by the Bhakti cult and the work of the Brahmo Samaj and the Prarthana Samaj. Though he also subscribed to the theory of the enslavement of the Dalits because of the Aryan invasion, he advocated reforms within
- Hinduism for the upliftment of the Dalits.

#### Manav Dharma Sabha

#### Organization

- In western India, reformism began in the early nineteenth century in two different ways. One was the Orientalist method of exploring and translating ancient Sanskrit texts and rediscovering in them the glories of Indian civilisation. The most notable scholar-reformers involved in this project were KT. Telang, V.N. Mandalik and above all, Professor R.G. Bhandarkar.
- The other trend was represented by the more direct method of social reform attacking such institutions as caste system or prohibition of widow remarriage. This was undertaken by a number of individuals like Mehtaji Durgaram Mancharam, Karsondas Mulji, or Dadoba Pandurang, who were involved in organisations like Manav Dharma Sabha, founded in 1844, or the Paramhansa Mandali, founded in 1849. The latter organisation followed the iconoclastic radical tradition of the Derozians in Bengal; but in order to avoid any frontal confrontation with the wider community, they operated like a secret society. Revelation of its membership in 1860, therefore, quickly led to its demise, leaving very little achievement to its credit.

#### Bharat Dharma Mahamandala

- An all-India organisation of the orthodox educated Hindus, it stood for a defence of orthodox Hinduism against the teachings of the Arya Samajists, the Theosophists, and the Ramakrishna Mission. Other organisations created to defend orthodox Hinduism were the Sanatana Dharma Sabha (1895), the Dharma Maha Parishad in South India, and Dharma Mahamandali in Bengal.
- These organisations combined in 1902 to form the single organisation of Bharat Dharma Mahamandala, with headquarters at Varanasi. This organisation sought to introduce proper management of Hindu religious institutions, open Hindu educational institutions, etc.

**Bhutan****Anglo-Bhutanese Relations**

- The occupation of Assam in 1826 brought the British into close contacts with the mountain state of Bhutan.
- (Viceroy), messenger*
- Frequent raids by Bhutanese into adjoining territories in Assam and Bengal and the bad treatment meted out to Elgin's envoy in 1863–64 and the treaty imposed on him, by which the British were forced to surrender the passes leading to Assam, led to British annexation of these passes and the stopping of allowance paid to the Bhutanese.
- In 1865, the Bhutanese were forced to surrender the passes in return for an annual subsidy. It was the surrendered district which became a productive area with tea gardens.

**Nepal****Anglo-Nepalese Relations**

- The Gorkhas wrested control of Nepal from the successors of Ranjit Malla of Bhatgaon in 1760. They began to expand their dominion beyond the mountains. They found it easier to expand in the southern direction, as the north was well defended by the Chinese. In 1801, the English annexed Gorakhpur, which brought the Gorkhas' boundary and the Company's boundary together. The conflict started due to the Gorkhas' capture of Butwal and Sheoraj in the period of Lord Hastings (1813–23). The war ended in the Treaty of Sagauli in 1816, which was in favour of the British.

**Anglo-Nepalese Relations**

- As per the treaty,
- Nepal accepted a British resident.
- Nepal ceded the districts of Garhwal and Kumaon, and abandoned claims to Terai.
- Nepal also withdrew from Sikkim.

This agreement brought many advantages to the British:

- the British empire now reached the Himalayas;
- it got better facilities for trade with Central Asia;
- it acquired sites for hill stations, such as Shimla, Mussoorie, and Nainital; and
- the Gorkhas joined the British Indian Army in large numbers.

**Burma****Anglo-Burmese Relations****(3 wars)**

In the beginning of the 19th century, Burma was a free country and wanted to expand westward. The expansionist urges of the British, fuelled by the lure of the forest resources of Burma, market for British manufactures in Burma and the need to check French ambitions in Burma and the rest of South-East Asia, resulted in three Anglo-Burmese Wars, and in the end, the annexation of Burma into British India in 1885.

### First Burma War (1824–26)

The first war with Burma was fought when the Burmese expansion westwards and occupation of Arakan and Manipur, and the threat to Assam and the Brahmaputra Valley led to continuous friction along the ill-defined border between Bengal and Burma, in the opening decades of the 19th century. The British expeditionary forces occupied Rangoon in May 1824 and reached within 72 km of the capital at Ava. Peace was established in 1826 with the Treaty of Yandabo, which provided that the Government of Burma:

- pay one crore rupees as war compensation;
- cede its coastal provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim;
- abandon claims on Assam, Cachar, and Jaintia;
- recognise Manipur as an independent state;
- negotiate a commercial treaty with Britain; and
- accept a British resident at Ava while posting a Burmese envoy at Calcutta.

### Second Burma War (1852)

The second war was the result of the British commercial need and the imperialist policy of Lord Dalhousie. The British merchants were keen to get hold of timber resources of upper Burma and also sought further inroads into the Burmese market. This time, the British occupied Pegu, the only remaining coastal province of Burma. An intense guerrilla resistance had to be overcome before complete British control of lower Burma could be established.

### Third Burma War (1885)

- After the death of Burmese King Bhindan, his son Thibaw succeeded to the throne.
- Thibaw, from the beginning itself, was hostile towards the British.
- The British merchants at Rangoon and lower Burma had been complaining about the stepmotherly treatment by Thibaw, who had also been negotiating commercial treaties with the rival powers of France, Germany, and Italy.
- The French also planned to lay a rail link from Mandalay to the French territory at a time when the British were in conflict with the French in Niger, Egypt, and Madagascar.
- A humiliating fine had been imposed on a British timber company by Thibaw.
- Dufferin ordered the invasion and final annexation of upper Burma in 1885.

[The British had to face a strong guerrilla uprising in the whole of Burma soon after, and a nationalist movement after the First World War. The Burmese nationalists joined hands with the Indian National Congress. To weaken this link, Burma was separated from India in 1935. The Burmese nationalist movement further intensified under U Aung San during the Second World War, which finally led to the independence of Burma on January 4, 1948.]

### Tibet

#### Anglo-Tibetan Relations

Tibet was ruled by a theocracy of Buddhist monks (lamas) under nominal suzerainty of China. The British efforts to establish friendly and commercial relations with Tibet had not yielded any result in the past and a deadlock had been reached by the time of Curzon's arrival in India. The Chinese suzerainty over Tibet was ineffective and Russian influence at Lhasa was increasing. There were reports of Russian arms and ammunition coming into Tibet. Curzon felt alarmed and sent a small Gorkha contingent under Colonel Younghusband on a special mission to Tibet to oblige the Tibetans to come to an agreement. The Tibetans refused to negotiate and offered non-violent resistance. Younghusband pushed his way into Lhasa (August 1904) while the Dalai Lama fled.

### Treaty of Lhasa (1904)

Younghusband dictated terms to the Tibetan officials which provided that:

- Tibet would pay an indemnity of 75 lakh rupees at the rate of one lakh rupees per annum; as a security for payment, the Indian Government would occupy the Chumbi Valley territory between Bhutan and Sikkim) for 75 years;
- Tibet would respect the frontier of Sikkim;
- Trade marts would be opened at Yatung, Gyantse, Gartok; and
- Tibet would not grant any concession for railways, roads, telegraph, etc., to any foreign state, but give Great Britain some control over foreign affairs of Tibet.

Later, on the insistence of the Secretary of State and true to the pledge given to Russia, the treaty was revised reducing the indemnity from Rs 75 lakh to Rs 25 lakh and providing for evacuation of Chumbi valley after three years (the valley was actually evacuated only in January 1908).

### Afghan

- Only space or country Britain was never able to control, even after 3 wars

### Anglo-Afghan Relations

In the early 19th century, increased Russian influence in Persia replaced British influence and thwarted an English scheme for establishment of a new route by River Euphrates to India. Especially after the Treaty of Turkomanchay (1828), the English got alarmed about possible Russian plans regarding India. Soon, there was a search for a scientific frontier from the Indian side. Passes of the north-west seemed to hold the key to enter India. The need was felt for Afghanistan to be under control of a ruler who would be friendly to the British.

### Forward Policy of Auckland

- Auckland who came to India as the governor general in 1836 advocated a forward policy. This implied that the Company government in India itself had to take initiatives to protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack. This objective was to be achieved either through treaties with the neighbouring countries or by annexing them completely.
- The Amir of Afghanistan, Dost Mohammed, wanted British friendship but made it conditional on the British helping him to recover Peshawar from the Sikhs—a condition which the British government in India rejected. Dost Mohammed now turned to Russia and Persia for help.
- This prompted the British government to go ahead with the forward policy, and a Tripartite Treaty (1838) was entered into by the British, the Sikhs, and Shah Shuja (who had been deposed from the Afghan throne in 1809 and had been living since then as a British pensioner at Ludhiana).

### First Anglo-Afghan War (1839–42)

- Soon after the tripartite treaty of 1838, there came about a drastic change in the political situation of the region because of the removal of the original irritants—Persia lifted its siege of Herat, and Russia recalled its envoy from Kabul.
- Nevertheless, the British decided to go ahead with their forward policy. This resulted in the First Afghan War (1839–42).
- The British intention was to establish a permanent barrier against schemes of aggression from the north-west.
- An English army entered triumphantly into Kabul (August 1839) after a successful attack.
- Most of the tribes had already been won over by bribes. Dost Mohammed surrendered (1840), and Shah Shuja was made the Amir of Afghanistan. But Shah Shuja was unacceptable to the Afghans.
- As soon as the British withdrew, the Afghans rose in rebellion, killing the garrison commander in Kabul.

- The British were compelled to sign a treaty (1841) with the Afghan chiefs by which they agreed to evacuate Afghanistan and restore Dost Mohammed. But the English plan failed.
- Under a new expedition, the British re-occupied Kabul in September 1842, but having learned their lesson well, they arrived at a settlement with Dost Mohammed by which the British evacuated from Kabul and recognised him as the independent ruler of Afghanistan.
- The First Afghan War cost India about 1.5 crore rupees and nearly 20,000 men.

### John Lawrence and the Policy of Masterly Inactivity

John Lawrence (1864–69) started a policy of masterly inactivity, which was a reaction to the disasters of the First Afghan War and an outcome of practical common sense and an intimate knowledge of the frontier problem and of Afghan passion for independence. Even when Dost Mohammed died in 1863, there was no interference in the war of succession. Lawrence's policy rested on the fulfilment of two conditions:  
(i) that the peace at the frontier was not disturbed, and (ii) that no candidate in civil war sought foreign help. And as Sher Ali established himself on the throne, Lawrence tried to cultivate friendship with him.

### Lytton and the Policy of Proud Reserve

Lytton, a nominee of the Conservative government under Benjamin Disraeli (1874–80), became the Viceroy of India in 1876. He started a new foreign policy of 'proud reserve', which was aimed at having scientific frontiers and safeguarding 'spheres of influence'. According to Lytton, the relations with Afghanistan could no longer be left ambiguous.

### Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–80)

Lytton made an offer of a favourable treaty to Sher Ali, but the Amir wanted friendship with both his powerful neighbours, Russia and British India, while keeping both of them at an arm's length. Later, Sher Ali refused to keep a British envoy in Kabul while having earlier granted a similar concession to the Russians. Lytton was displeased, and when the Russians withdrew their envoy from Kabul, Lytton decided to invade Afghanistan. Sher Ali fled in face of the British invasion, and the Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879) was signed with Yakub Khan, the eldest son of Sher Ali.

### Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879)

The treaty signed after the Second-Anglo Afghan War provided that:

- the Amir conduct his foreign policy with the advice of the Government of India;
- a permanent British resident be stationed at Kabul; and
- the Government of India give Amir all support against foreign aggression, and an annual subsidy.

But soon, Yakub had to abdicate under popular pressure and the British had to recapture Kabul and Kandhar. Abdur Rehman became the new Amir. Lytton chalked out a plan for the dismemberment of Afghanistan, but could not carry it out. Riphon abandoned this plan and decided on a policy of keeping Afghanistan as a buffer state.

[After the First World War and the Russian Revolution (1917), the Afghans demanded full independence. Habibullah (who succeeded Abdur Rahman in 1901) was killed in 1919 and the new ruler Amamullah declared open war on the British. Peace came in 1921 when Afghanistan recovered independence in foreign affairs.]

### PARAMOUTCY

- British to deal with Princes and Regional Kingdom they used

- Direct annexation
- Indirect Annexation
- After 1857 : followed Paramountcy

- Subordinate Phase (1740-1765):

- British are themselves subordinate and draw power from the regional power

#### The Company's Struggle for Equality from a Position of Subordination (1740–1765)

- Starting with Anglo-French rivalry with the coming of Dupleix in 1751, the East India Company asserted political identity with the capture of Arcot (1751). With the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the East India Company acquired political power next only to the Bengal nawabs. In 1765, with the acquisition of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, the East India Company became a significant political power.

- Policy of Ring Fence (1765-1813)

- Buffer State : Hostile power as buffer, one entity to deal with them, If Mysore problem let Maratha deal with them

#### Policy of Ring Fence (1765–1813)

This policy was reflected in Warren Hastings' wars against the Marathas and Mysore, and aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. The main threat was from the Marathas and Afghan invaders (the Company undertook to organise Awadh's defence to safeguard Bengal's security).

Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was an extension of ring fence—which sought to reduce states to a position of dependence on British Government in India. Major powers such as Hyderabad, Awadh, and the Marathas accepted subsidiary alliance. Thus, British supremacy was established.

- Policy of Subordinate isolation (1813-1857)

- Annex and forget, like Awadh, Jhansi, Maratha

- Issue : Isolation led to reaction, no connection led to surprise

## Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813–1857)

Now, the imperial idea grew and the theory of paramountcy began to develop—Indian states were supposed to act in subordinate cooperation with the British government and acknowledge its supremacy. The states surrendered all forms of external sovereignty but retained sovereignty in internal administration. British Residents were transformed from diplomatic agents of a foreign power to executive and controlling officers of a superior government.

In 1833, the Charter Act ended the Company's commercial functions even as it retained political functions. It adopted the practice of insisting on prior approval/sanction for all matters of succession. In 1834, the Board of Directors issued guidelines to annex states wherever and whenever possible. This policy of annexation culminated in usurpation of eight states by Dalhousie, including some big states such as Satara and Nagpur.

- Policy of Subordinate Union (Paramountcy) 1857-1935

- Resident - Autonomous also control from within : Princely state

### Policy of Subordinate Union (1857–1935)

1858

The year 1858 saw the assumption of direct responsibility by the Crown. Because of the states' loyalty during the 1857 revolt and their potential use as breakwaters in political storms of the future, the policy of annexation was abandoned. The new policy was to punish or depose but not to annex. After 1858, the fiction of authority of the Mughal emperor ended; sanction for all matters of succession was required from the Crown since the Crown stood forth as the unquestioned ruler and the paramount power.

Now the ruler inherited the gaddi not as a matter of right but as a gift from the paramount power, because the fiction of Indian states standing in a status of equality with the Crown as independent, sovereign states ended with the Queen adopting the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' (Queen Empress of India). The paramount supremacy of the Crown presupposed and implied the subordination of states. The British government exercised the right to interfere in the internal spheres of states—partly in the interest of the princes, partly in the interest of people's welfare, partly to secure proper conditions for British subjects and foreigners, and partly in the interest of the whole of India.

- Policy of Equal Federation 1935

- Never implemented

### Policy of Equal Federation (1935–1947): A Non-Starter

The Government of India Act, 1935 proposed a Federal Assembly with 125 out of 375 seats for the princes and the Council of States with 104 out of 160 seats for the princes, under its scheme of an all-India federation, which was subject to ratification by states representing more than half of the population and entitled to more than half of the seats in the Council of States. This scheme never came into existence and after the outbreak of World War II (September 1939), it was dropped altogether.

## Post Independence

- After World War II began and a position of non-cooperation was adopted by the Congress, the British government tried to break the deadlock through the Cripps Mission (1942), Wavell Plan (1945), Cabinet Mission (1946), and Attlee's Statement (February 1947).
- Cripps held that the British government did not contemplate transferring paramountcy of Crown to any other party in India. The states tried various schemes to forge a union of their own, envisaging themselves as sovereign in status or as a third force in the Indian political scene. The June 3 Plan and Attlee's Statement made it clear that the states were free to join either of the two dominions, and Mountbatten refused to give a sovereign status to the states.
- Sardar Patel, who was in charge of the states' ministry in the interim cabinet, helped by V.P. Menon, the secretary in the ministry, appealed to the patriotic feeling of rulers to join the Indian dominion in matters of defence, communication, and external affairs—the three areas which had been part of the paramountcy of the Crown and over which the states had anyway no control. By August 15, 1947, 136 states had joined the Indian Union but others remained precariously outside.

## Rise of the left

- Any idea associated with Socialism, Who want change
- Left is negative in view of capitalist

- The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now, the capital of Uzbekistan) by M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji, and others after the second Congress of Comintern.
- M.N. Roy was also the first to be elected to the leadership of Comintern.
- In 1924, many communists—S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta—were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case.
- In 1925, the Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur formalised the foundation of the CPI.
- In 1929, the government crackdown on communists resulted in the arrest and trial of 31 leading communists, trade unionists, and left-wing leaders; they were tried at Meerut in the famous Meerut conspiracy case. Workers' and peasants' parties were organised all over the country, and they propagated Marxist and communist ideas.
- All these communist groups and workers' and peasants' parties remained an integral part of the national movement and worked along with the Congress.

## Growth of Trade Unionism

Strikes

- The trade union movement was led by All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) founded in 1920. Lala Lajpat Rai was its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal its general secretary.

- Tilak was also one of the moving spirits. The major strikes during the 1920s included those in Kharagpur Railway Workshops, Tata Iron and Steel Works (Jamshedpur), Bombay Textile Mills (this involved 1,50,000 workers and went on for 5 months), and Buckingham Carnatic Mills. In 1928, there were a number of strikes involving 5 lakh workers. In 1923, the first May Day was celebrated in India in Madras.

- Formed in 1934 as Congress Socialist Party (SP), with its own constitution, membership, discipline, and ideology, it remained within the Congress Party till March 1948.
- Their disassociation as a protest against the Congress's move towards the right and its growing authoritarian tendencies was announced at a meeting in Nashik on March 28, 1948. In September 1952, the CSP merged with the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (KMPP) to form a new party—Praja Socialist Party (PSP).

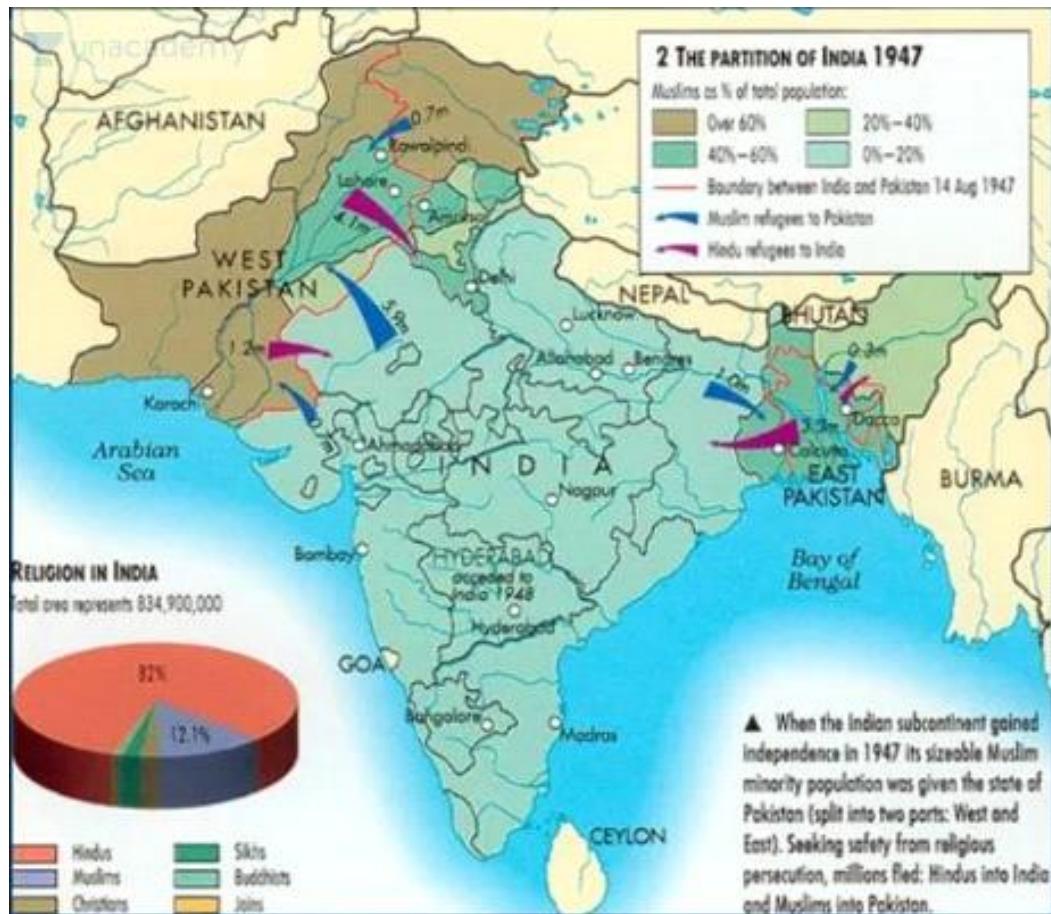
#### The Socialist Party/Congress Socialist Party

- The Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was a socialist caucus within the Indian National Congress. It was founded in 1934 by Congress members who rejected what they saw as the anti-rational mysticism of Gandhi as well as the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India towards the Congress. Influenced by Fabianism as well as Marxism-Leninism, the CSP included advocates of armed struggle or sabotage (such as Yusuf Meherally, Jai Prakash Narayan, and Basawon Singh (Sinha) as well as those who insisted upon Ahimsa or Nonviolent resistance (such as Acharya Narendra Deva). The CSP advocated decentralized socialism in which co-operatives, trade unions, independent farmers, and local authorities would hold a substantial share of the economic power.
- As secularists, they hoped to transcend communal divisions through class solidarity. Some, such as Narendra Deva or Basawon Singh (Sinha), advocated a democratic socialism distinct from both Marxism and reformist social democracy. During the Popular Front period, the communists worked within CSP.
- JP Narayan and Minoo Masani were released from jail in 1934. JP Narayan convened a meeting in Patna on 17 May 1934, which founded the Bihar Congress Socialist Party. He was a Gandhian Socialist. Narayan became general secretary of the party and Acharya Narendra Deva became president. The Patna meeting gave a call for a socialist conference which would be held in connection to the Congress Annual Conference. At this conference, held in Bombay October 22–23 October 1934, they formed a new All India party, the Congress Socialist Party. Narayan became general secretary of the party, and Masani joint secretary. The conference venue was decorated by Congress flags and a portrait of Karl Marx.

## L27 Partition and Eve of Independence

17 September 2024 03:42 PM

<b>Context of Independence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The National Movement : long drawn process</li><li>Partition (Burning in East and West)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Oct 1947 : War with Pakistan over Kashmir</li></ul></li><li>The Rise of United State vis à vis USSR)</li><li>Cold war politics, who to choose as ally USA or USSR</li></ul>
<b>Partition Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Communalism and muslim League</li><li>Cabinet Mission -&gt; Denied (deep rooted and deep seated disturbance) but still</li><li>Mountbatten plan (Still went for partition)</li><li>Why Bengal and Pakistan : <b>More than 50% population was muslim</b></li></ul>
	<p>The diagram illustrates the 'The Radcliff Line' partition of India. It shows two main regions: West Punjab and East Bengal. West Punjab is described as having 62,000 square miles, 15.7 million people (Census 1941), and 11.85 million were Muslims. East Bengal is described as having 49,400 square miles, 39.10 million people (27.7 million Muslims and the rest non-Muslims), and the text 'Census 1941' is written next to it. A bracket groups both regions under 'The Partition'. Below the diagram, the text 'Where will be the Line?' is followed by '3rd June Plan of Mountbatten appointed British jurist Sir Cyril Radcliff'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Partition<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fraud Logic, No understanding of ground reality, No people consent</li><li>Outdated Data</li><li>Very badly plan, No admin machinery to manage it, worst implementation possible</li><li>Done in hurry, speed was too quick<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hindu muslim violence , civil war</li><li>International pressure</li></ul></li><li>2 <b>Pakistan never made sense, No land connection</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Two different culture (Urdu and Bengali based culture)</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>



▲ When the Indian subcontinent gained independence in 1947 its sizeable Muslim minority population was given the state of Pakistan (split into two parts: West and East). Seeking safety from religious persecution, millions fled: Hindus into India and Muslims into Pakistan.

- On the eve of Independence 15th Aug 1947 morning : A huge number of population was on the wrong side of the Border.
- Refugee crisis : Indian holocaust : 5-6 million died crossing borders

### Limitations of the Award

- ✓ Limited knowledge of India
  - Use of out-of-date maps and census materials to draw the boundaries
  - Decide disputed points within a period of six weeks
  - Grassroot reality unknown

#### After Partition

- Within minute of Independence we had to
  - Admin crisis + Control the violence + Control the rehabilitation

#### Challenge: The Holocaust & Refugee Crisis

- The partition of Indian subcontinent roughly affected 15 million people, who hastily crossed the new borders.
- Armed bands of Sikhs (and Hindus) and Muslims roamed the cities and countryside of Punjab
- According to an estimate, around 180,000 were killed (60,000 from the west and 120,000 from the east).
- Between August 1947 and October 1947, 3,25,320 refugees migrated to Delhi

- Destitution
- Freedom meant Displacement and Horror
- In Delhi, Lajpat Nagar, Rajinder Nagar, Punjabi Bagh, Nizamuddin East and Kingsway Camp
- People who came from West Pakistan settled in states like Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.
- The Sindhi Hindus settled in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- Ulhasnagar in Maharashtra was especially developed to settle refugees from Sindh areas.
- West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and other north-eastern states accommodated the refugees from East Pakistan.
- The government settled some refugees in the Andaman Islands too (at present, Bengalis form the largest linguistic group in some parts of Andaman Islands).

#### Legacy of Partition

- Hindu- Muslim tensions
- The Sikh and Muslim Experience of Independence
- A problematic Neighbour
- Need for Secular Outlook and the idea of "Whose Nation"

#### CHALLENGES

- Internal
  - Partition: Burning in two sector (West and east)
  - Princely State
  - Economic Crisis (No money / No capital)
  - Institution Crisis (Fundamentally restructure needed)
- External
  - Cold War

#### Economic Backwardness

- We have backward economy which had been destroyed by the British Systematically
- We have no money, Industry, -> Became dependent on IMF
  - The Zamindar-Moneylender Agrarian Nexus
  - The Colonial Economy: Deindustrialized and Subservient
  - The Drain and Poverty
  - The net savings between 1914 to 1946 was only 2.75 per cent of National income

#### Institution

- Our Institution are made for rule not to govern
- No governance - only control

All institutions are colonial  
Challenge: The Legacies of Colonial Rule

- The ICS and the Police

## All institutions are colonial

### Challenge: The Legacies of Colonial Rule

- The ICS and the Police
- Colonial Education System
- The Paradoxes of the Judicial system

## Cold War

- British no longer super war -> create a vacancy of super war
- Western Capitalism (USA) or Eastern Socialism (USSR) -> Which block to join
- We cannot move to another Domination
- Solution -> NAM Non Alignment movement
  - we will aligned to both
  - Made us independent to alignment, pure sovereign absolute power

## Challenge: Cold War

- The principles of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and maintenance of one's own sovereignty (which are the basic postulates of India's foreign policy) evolved into the crystallisation of the concept of non-alignment.  
The term 'non-alignment' got currency in the post-**Bandung Conference** (1955).
- Non-alignment implies the active refusal of a state to align itself with either party in a dispute between two power blocs. In the conference of non-aligned powers—the first non-aligned movement or NAM summit—held in Belgrade in 1961 and attended by 36 Mediterranean and Afro-Asian powers, Jawaharlal Nehru explained the essence of non-alignment: "We call ourselves the conference of non-aligned countries.

The Preparatory Committee of the first non-aligned conference laid down the following five criteria of non-alignment:

1. A country should follow an independent policy based on peaceful co-existence and non-alignment.
2. It should have consistently supported national freedom movements in other countries.
3. It should not be a member of multilateral military alliances concluded in the context of superpower conflicts.
4. If it has conceded military bases, these concessions should not have been made in the context of superpower conflicts.
5. If it is a member of a bilateral or regional defence arrangements,
6. this should not be in the context of superpower politics.

## Five Pioneering Leaders of the NAM

1. President Tito (original name Josip Broz) of Yugoslavia
2. President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt
3. President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana
4. President Sukarno of Indonesia
5. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India

Now the word non- aligned may be differently interpreted but basically it was used and coined almost with the meaning: non aligned with greater power blocs of the world. Non-aligned has a negative meaning but if you give it a positive connotation it means nations which object to this lining up for war purpose, military blocs, military alliances and the like. Therefore, we keep away from this and we want to throw our weight, such as it is, in favour of peace."

# L28 Assembly and Integration of Princely

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## Constituent Assembly Facts

The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.

The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan. The meeting was, thus, attended by only 211 members.

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice.

Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly. Similarly, both H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari were elected as the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. In other words, the Assembly had two Vice-Presidents.

## (Unique points)

1. Elephant was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.
2. Sir B.N. Rau was appointed as the constitutional advisor (Legal advisor) to the Constituent Assembly.
3. H.V.R. Iyengar was the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly.
4. S.N. Mukerjee was the chief draftsman of the constitution in the Constituent Assembly.
5. Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the calligrapher of the Indian Constitution. The original constitution was handwritten by him in a flowing italic style.
6. The original version was beautified and decorated by artists from Shantiniketan including Nand Lal Bose and Beohar Rammanohar Sinha.
7. Beohar Rammanohar Sinha illuminated, beautified and ornamented the original Preamble calligraphed by Prem Behari Narain Raizada.
8. The calligraphy of the Hindi version of the original constitution was done by Vasant Krishan Vaidya and elegantly decorated and illuminated by Nand Lal Bose.

## (Preamble)

### Objectives Resolution

On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Assembly. It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure. It read:

1. "This Constituent Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an Independent Sovereign Republic and to draw up for her future governance a Constitution;
  2. Wherein the territories that now comprise British India, the territories that now form the Indian States and such other parts of India as are outside India and the States as well as other territories as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India, shall be a Union of them all; and
  3. wherein the said territories, whether with their present boundaries or with such others as may be determined by the Constituent Assembly and thereafter according to the law of the Constitution, shall possess and retain the status of autonomous units together with residuary powers and exercise all powers and functions of Government and administration save and except such powers and functions as are vested in or assigned to the Union or as are inherent or implied in the Union or resulting therefrom; and
  4. wherein all power and authority of the sovereign independent India, its constituent parts and organs of Government are derived from the people; and
5. wherein shall be guaranteed and secured to all the people of India justice, social, economic and political; equality of status of opportunity, and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality;
6. wherein adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed and other backward classes; and
  7. whereby shall be maintained the integrity of the territory of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea and air according to justice and the law of civilized nations; and
  8. This ancient land attains its rightful and honoured place in the world and makes its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind."

This Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947. It influenced the eventual shaping of the constitution through all its subsequent stages. Its modified version forms the Preamble of the present Constitution.

In addition to the making of the Constitution and enacting of ordinary laws, the Constituent Assembly also performed the following functions:

1. It ratified the India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949.
2. It adopted the national flag on July 22, 1947.
3. It adopted the national anthem on January 24, 1950.
4. It adopted the national song on January 24, 1950.
5. It elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India on January 24, 1950.

In all, the Constituent Assembly had 11 sessions over two years, 11 months and 18 days. The Constitution-makers had gone through the Constitutions of about 60 countries, and the Draft Constitution was considered for 114 days. The total expenditure incurred on making the Constitution amounted to ₹64 lakh. On January 24, 1950, the Constituent Assembly held its final session. It, however, did not end, and continued as the provisional parliament of India from January 26, 1950, till the formation of new after the first general elections in 1951–52.

## Drafting Committee

Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, the most important committee was the Drafting Committee set up on August 29, 1947. It was this committee that was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution. It consisted of seven members. They were:

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
2. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
3. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
4. Dr. K.M. Munshi
5. Syed Mohammad Saadullah
6. N. Madhava Rau (He replaced B.L. Mitter who resigned due to ill-health)
7. T.T. Krishnamachari (He replaced D.P. Khaitan who died in 1948)

The Drafting Committee, after taking into consideration the proposals of the various committees, prepared the first draft of the Constitution of India, which was published in February, 1948. The people of India were given eight months to discuss the draft and propose amendments. In the light of the public comments, criticisms and suggestions, the Drafting Committee prepared a second draft, which was published in October, 1948. The Drafting Committee took less than six months to prepare its draft. In all it sat only for 141 days.

## Integration of Princely States

- There were 565 Princely states that were under the Crown (Queen) Directly, 1/3rd population
- GOI act does not apply on them
  - Indian Independence Act also do not apply on them
- July -Aug 1947 : Paramountcy is going to get dissolved or dismissed
  - Three Option : India / Pakistan / remain Independent
  - Remain free has to be undercut



As many as 565 princely states could become legally independent.

This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers of these states. This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India.

## What is Paramountcy

- Annexation under Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse
- Revolt of 1857 and the Rude Shock
- Crown Rule and Concept of Suzerainty
- Princely States covered one-third of the land area of the British Indian Empire & one out of four Indians lived under princely rule.

### Sardar Vallabh Patel strategy took big part in finding the solution Integration, Consideration :

First, the people of most of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian union.

Second, the government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions.

The idea was to accommodate plurality and adopt a flexible approach in dealing with the demands of the regions.

Third, in the context of the Partition, demarcation of territory, the integration & consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.

### Mountbatten Speech in the chamber of Princes 26th July

- Ruler don't want to be the part of India, but people do want
- People role was very significant (Peoples movement, Political parties, Pamphlets, literature produce

First of all, the ruler of Travancore announced that the state had decided on Independence.

- The Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement the next day.
- Rulers like the Nawab of Bhopal were averse to joining the Constituent Assembly.
- The prospects of democracy for the people in these states also looked bleak.
- This was a strange situation, since the Indian Independence was aimed at unity, self-determination as well as democracy. In most of these princely states, governments were run in a non-democratic manner and the rulers were unwilling to give democratic rights to their populations.

Travancore

Travancore

Travancore was under the Maharaja of Travancore Chithira Thirunal but the real ruler was its Diwan C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer.

There was an attack on C. P. Aiyar and after that it was Maharaja of Travancore which wired the government that they are ready for accession. → India

Bhopal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainly Hindu population &amp; ruler was <u>Hamidullah Khan</u> supported by <u>Jinnah</u>.</li> <li>There was a revolt against the Bhopal ruler, he faced pressure from Patel and the population</li> <li>Finally signed the Instrument of Accession.</li> </ul>
Instrument of Accession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The interim government took a firm stance.</li> <li>Sardar Patel was India's Deputy Prime Minister &amp; the Home Minister during this crucial period.</li> <li>He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.</li> <li>On <u>June 27, 1947</u>, Sardar Patel assumed additional charge of the newly created States Department with V.P. Menon as its Secretary.</li> </ul> <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patel Strategy : Repackaged paramountcy to lure the Princely States</li> <li>Princely states within the boundaries of India : Offer valid before 15th Aug 1947           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sign Instrument of Accession</li> <li>You will get Privy purse (money)</li> <li>Internal Freedom to do what you want</li> <li>Rerun : Law order + Defence + Communication + Foreign Policy</li> </ul> </li> <li>If not sign within date, then nothing will be given, and applied people will come on streets</li> </ul> </p>
	<p> Patel's Strategy</p> <p>Patel's first step was to appeal to the princes whose territories fell inside India to accede to the Indian Union in three subjects which affected the common interests of the country, namely, <u>foreign relations</u>, <u>defense</u> and <u>communications</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He also gave an implied threat that he would not be able to restrain the impatient people post August 15, 1947.</li> <li>States were issued an appeal with an implied threat of anarchy &amp; chaos.</li> <li>Next step of Patel was to convince Mountbatten to bat for India.</li> <li>25th July speech of Mountbatten to the Chamber of Princes finally persuaded the Princes.</li> <li>This speech ranked as the most significant Act of Mountbatten in India. After this, virtually all the states except 3 signed the Instrument of Accession.</li> </ul> <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patel -&gt; Mountbatten -&gt; Only two option India or Pakistan , no Third option to be free</li> <li>561 Princely State become part of India</li> <li>4 State : Jodhpur, Junagarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad.</li> </ul> </p>
Jodhpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jinna influenced King Hanmat Rao in return of seats in Islamabad.</li> <li>He did not even consider Instrument of Accession</li> <li>Hanmat Rao pointed gun -&gt; Lead to punishment (jail in Delhi) or signing accession           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Hindu king was there, it's accession was a serious issue due to its proximity to border.</li> <li>Jinnah also persuaded him but after tremendous pressure from Patel and Menon, finally he signed the Instrument of Accession.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Junagarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special location as it is strategic local lower part of Gujarat, EEZ</li> </ul>

- Junagadh was a small state on the coast of Saurashtra surrounded by Indian Territory without any geographical contiguity with Pakistan.
- Yet it's Nawab Mahabbat Khan announced accession of his state to Pakistan on August 15, 1947 even though majority of the people, overwhelmingly Hindu, desired to join India.
- People of the state organized a popular movement and a group of Junagarhi people forced the Nawab to flee and formed Aarze Hukumat led by Samal Das Gandhi.
- The issue of Junagarh was resolved after a plebiscite which confirmed people's desire to join India.
- The Diwan of Junagadh, Shah Nawaz Bhutto, now decided to invite the Government of India to intervene.
- Indian troops marched into the state. Later, a plebiscite was held in state in February 1948, which favored joining India.

- People movement -> Mahabat Khan ran away -> Indian troop sent** (After Junagadh representative asked) -> Plebiscite
- 99% voted to be part of India

#### Hyderabad

- Ruler Mir Osman Ali (MIM Party) wanted to be part of Pakistan or remain free
- Signed Stand Still Agreement : 6-8 month for thinking
- People sense -> Movement started -> Tortured and killing started against movement
- Patel -> will not allow violence on people of India -> sent Indian Army -> protect people -> Osman Ali arrested -> Signed accession in jail.

~~↳~~ The peasantry in the Telangana region in particular, was the victim of Nizam's oppressive rule and rose against him. Women who had seen the worst of this oppression joined the movement in large numbers. Hyderabad town was the nerve centre of this movement.

- The Communists and the Hyderabad Congress were in the forefront of the movement.
- ~~↳~~ The Nizam responded by unleashing a para-military force known as the Razakars on the people. The atrocities and communal nature of the Razakars knew no bounds.
- They murdered, maimed, raped and looted, targeting particularly the non Muslims.
- The central government had to order the army to tackle the situation. In September 1948, Indian army moved in to control the Nizam's forces.
- After a few days of intermittent fighting, the Nizam surrendered. This led to Hyderabad's accession to India.

#### Jammu and Kashmir

- Hindu ruler : Hari Singh with 80% of Muslim population, People were happy with Hari Singh
- Pakistan entered JK from Baltistan, to pursue people to their side
- Hari Singh asked help from Nehru, And signed accession to get army from India to fight Kashmir
- Dec 1947 , we could push Pakistan till POK, weather did not help up
- India (Nehru) went to UN, but UN took side of Pakistan and LOC was created

## Kashmir

- Hindu Ruler- Hari Singh and 75% of the Population was Muslim
- Decided to accede neither to India or to Pakistan
- Pakistan tries to short-circuit the process
- On 22 October, Pakistani Army crosses over with Pathani tribesmen

*On 24th October Hari Singh demanded military assistance from Indian government. Mountbatten pointed out that under international law India can send its troops only after the state signs a formal instrument of accession.*

- V. P. Menon went to Kashmir and on 26th October Maharaja signed instrument of accession.
- 27th October morning nearly 100 planes airlifted men and weapons to Srinagar.
- Pakistan army left the main valley region but continued to occupy a large chunk of territory of Gilgit, Baltistan region.
- Sheikh Abdullah became the Prime Minister.
- India decided to take the Kashmir issue to UN.

*Security Council was with Pakistan; both USA and Britain supported Pakistan & even Nehru accepted that they were playing a dirty game.*

- Finally after a security council resolution there was a cease fire from 1st January 1948 and India and Pakistan agreed upon ceasefire line as LoC.
- In 1951 UN passed a resolution for a referendum under UN supervision after Pak has withdrawn its troops. This resolution remains ineffective because Pakistan never withdrew its force from what is called Azad Kashmir or Pak occupied Kashmir.

## Goa

- Goa was part of Portugal, from 1510
- EU stopped giving everyone citizenship

In 1950, the Indian government, in a bid to start diplomatic measures to free Goa, asked the Portuguese government to start negotiations for the independence of Goa.

However, Portugal refused saying that Goa and its other Indian possessions were not colonies but an integral part of metropolitan Portugal; and also that since the Indian republic had not existed when Goa became a part of Portugal, it had no right to ask for Goa's merger.

In 1953, the Indian diplomatic mission in Lisbon (capital of Portugal) was withdrawn.

By 1954, India imposed travel restrictions between India and Goa which impeded transport from Goa and other Portugal enclaves which were wholly within Indian Territory.

Economic blockades were also imposed on the Portuguese colonies.

In 1955, about 3000 unarmed Indian civilians tried to enter Goa. But they were repelled by Portuguese police officers and around 30 civilians were killed. That year, Indian consul office in Goa was shut down.

There was also a huge outcry among the Indian people against Portuguese continuance in Goa.

By this time, India was seriously contemplating military action against Portuguese presence in Goa.

On 24 November 1961, a passenger boat plying between Anjediv Island (held by Portugal) and Kochi was fired at by Portuguese authorities and this resulted in one death.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli was annexed by India in 1954 with the support of the United Front of Goans, the Azad Gomantak Dal and the National Movement Liberation Organisation.

- Goa raided in 1961 by Indian Army and taken in India

## Pondicherry

- unacademy
- ## Pondicherry
- From the time India gained its independence, it raised the issue of the French settlements on the continent with the Government of France.
  - Jerome D'Souza, a member of the Constituent Assembly was appointed by the Government of India to negotiate with the French authorities in Pondicherry.
  - As a result of these negotiations, the French agreed to hold a referendum in their territories regarding the political status of the French territories in India.
  - However, sensing that the result of the referendum may not be in favor of merger with India, the Government of India withdrew support for the referendum.

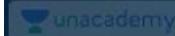
- Parallelly there was a movement within these territories for integration with India.
- A momentous event in the freedom movement of Puducherry occurred on 18 March 1954, when the members of the executive council and mayors of Pondicherry and seven adjoining communes proclaimed their decision to merge with India without a referendum.  
*24th Oct 1954*
- Five days later, on *23rd Oct 1954* the elected members of the Representative Assembly and the municipal councilors of Pondicherry and Karaikal took part in a referendum at Kizhur.
- Of the 178 members voting, an overwhelming majority of 170 members favored the merger of French Indian territories with the Republic of India.
- Three days later, an agreement on the de facto transfer of the French territories to India was signed in New Delhi between the two countries.
- A treaty of cession was signed by the two countries in May 1956. It was ratified by the French parliament in May 1962.

- After 1962 all the territory were part of INDIA

## L29 Linguistic and Reorganization of India

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Linguistic Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Post Consolidation Challenges<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>After sorting post independence challenges new emerged</li><li>Official Language issue</li><li>Linguistic reorganization</li></ul></li><li>Language : Verbal expression which has meaning, can be written in multiple script</li><li>Script : How to write</li><li>Oldest Language : Sanskrit (Brahmi Script)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sanskrit -&gt; Pali -&gt; Gupta Sanskrit -&gt; Regional Language</li><li>Dialect after maturing becomes Language</li></ul></li><li>Oldest South Language : Tamil (Old Tamil Script)</li><li>National Language of India : 22 national Language (8th Schedule)</li></ul>
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Official Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Official language :<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Language of Federalism (Centre-State and State-State)</li><li>Administration</li><li>Higher Education and Higher Court</li><li>To Solve losing essence while translating to other language (We cannot have 22 official language)</li></ul></li><li>1765-1947 : English</li></ul>
	<p> Pre-Independence Stance</p> <p>In 1925, Congress amended its constitution to read:</p> <p>“The proceedings of the Congress shall be conducted as far as possible in Hindustani. The English language or any provincial language may be used if the speaker is unable to speak Hindustani or whenever necessary”</p> <p>The Nehru Report had laid down in 1928 that Hindustani which might be written in the Devanagari or Urdu script would be the common language of India, but the use of English would be continued for some time.</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi with regards to English</p> <p>“I would accord it a place as a second, optional language.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Nehru echoed these sentiments in his 1937 article on ‘The Question of Language’ and also during the Constituent Assembly debates.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Pre Independence by INC : Hindustani (Hindi + Urdu)</li><li>Problem with Hindi<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Not everyone know hindi (South, NE and Rural India)</li><li>Not fully developed : Influence of foreign words + vocabulary incomplete (like justice and admin)</li></ul></li></ul>

- Decided 1945-1965 : Hindi + English
    - South can learn Hindi and Hindi will be developed till then

## The Arguments

## Pro Two Language Stance

The critics of Hindi talked about it being less developed than other languages as a literary language and as a language of science and politics

Hindi's adoption puts non-Hindi states at a disadvantage in the educational and economic spheres, and particularly in competition for appointments in government and the public sector.

## The Constitutional Compromise

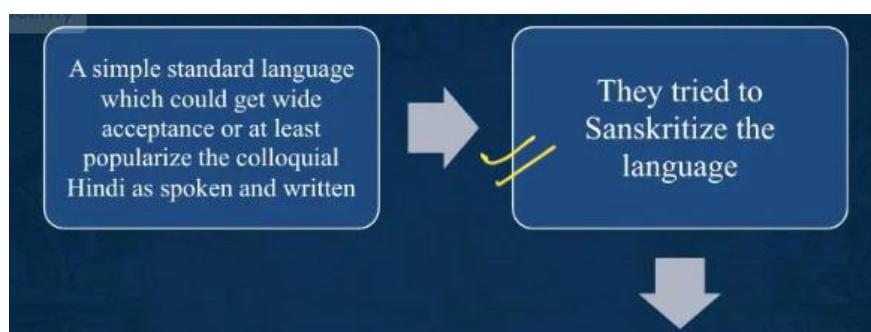
- In Post-Partition tensions which rejected Hindustani and Urdu as symbols of succession
  - Would Hindi or Hindustani replace English?
  - What would be the timeframe for such a replacement to happen?

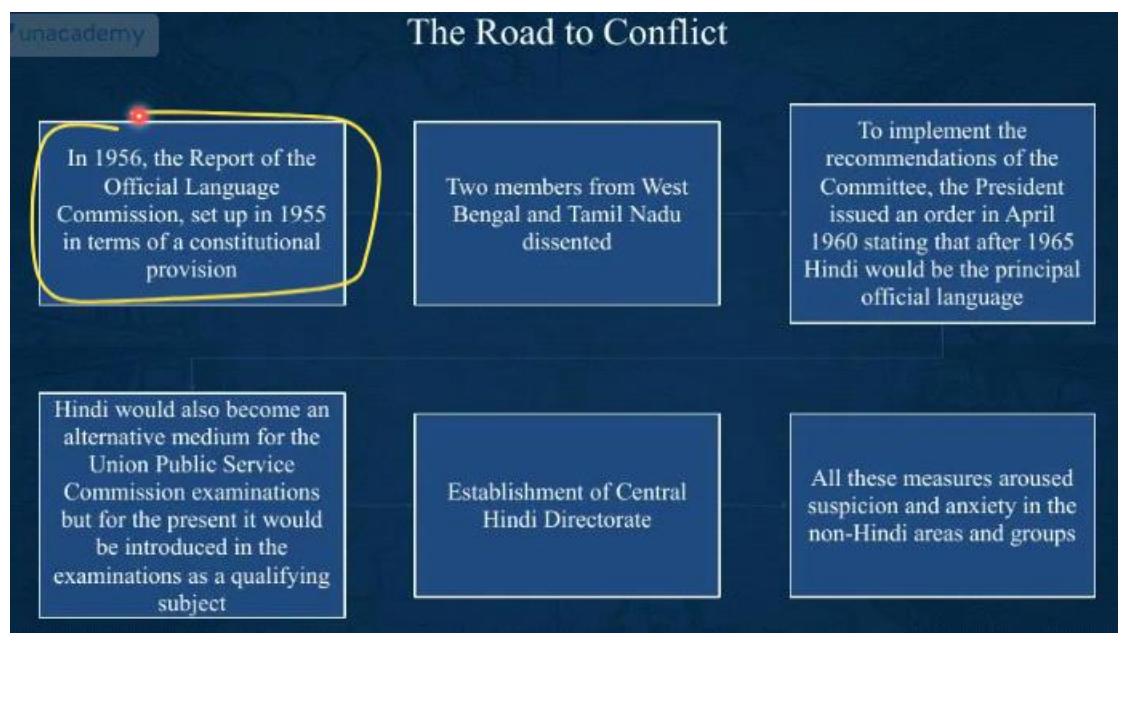
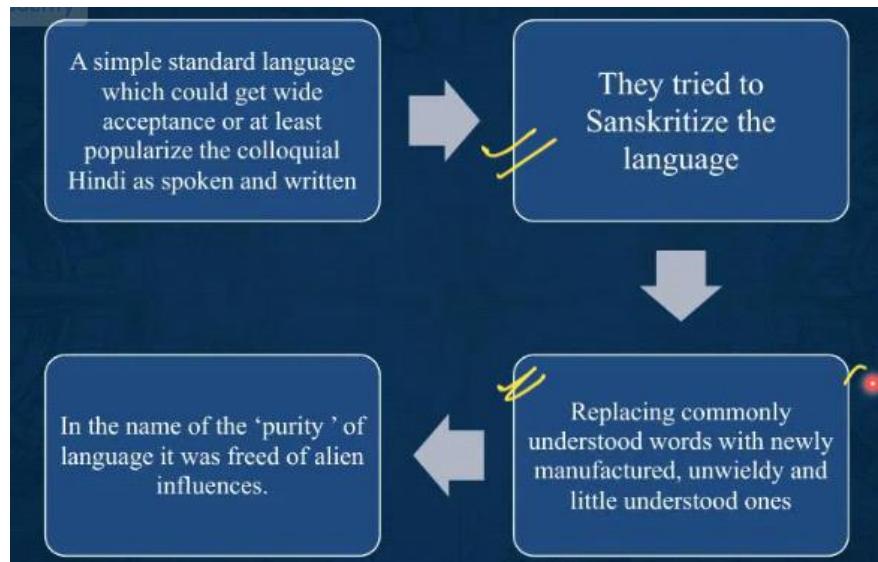
"Hindi in Devanagari script with international numerals would be India's official language. English was to continue for use in all official purposes till 1965, when it would be replaced by Hindi"

Hindi was to be introduced in a phased manner. After 1965 it would become the sole official language.

# Hindi Development in India

- Key to adopt hindi
    - Hindi should be easy
    - Gradually change was required
  - **Hindi during 1950-1956-1965**
    - Sanskritization of Hindi (in name of Hindi) -> made hindi complex
    - State action, wanted state sponsored push
  - It was assumed that Hindi protagonists would overcome the weaknesses of Hindi and win the confidence of non-Hindi areas
  - Contrary to that, instead of taking up a gradual, slow and moderate approach to gain acceptance of Hindi by non-Hindi areas and to rely on persuasion, the more fanatical among them preferred imposition of Hindi through government action.





Fallout of Hindi	Nehru's Response
<p>7 August 1959</p> <p>"I would have English as an alternate language as long as the people require it, and I would leave the decision not to the Hindi knowing people, but to the non-Hindi-knowing people"</p> <p>Official Languages Act, 1963</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove the Constitutional Mandate of 1965</li> </ul> <p>The Act laid down that 'the English language may . . . continue to be used in addition to Hindi'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The non-Hindi groups criticized the use of the word 'may' in place of the word 'shall'.</li> </ul>	<p>unacademy</p> <h3>Nehru's Response</h3>

## Nehru's Death

- Lal Bahadur Shastri was unfortunately not sensitive enough to the opinion of non-Hindi groups.
- He declared that he was considering making Hindi an alternative medium in public service examinations.
- This meant that while non-Hindi speakers could still compete in the all-India services in English, Hindi speakers would have the advantage of being able to use their mother tongue.
- Non Hindi States approached changes so that there should be no deadline fixed for the changeover

## The Year of 1965

- On 17 January, the DMK organized the Madras State Anti-Hindi Conference which gave a call for observing 26 January as a day of mourning.
- Students, concerned for their careers and apprehensive that they would be outstripped by Hindi speakers in the all-India services, were the most active in organizing a widespread agitation and mobilizing public opinion.
- They raised and popularized the slogan: 'Hindi never, English ever.'
- The students' agitation soon developed into statewide unrest.
- Widespread rioting and violence followed in the early weeks of February leading to large-scale destruction of railways and other Union property
- Four students, burned themselves to death in protest against the official language policy .
- Two Tamil ministers, C. Subramaniam and Alagesan, resigned from the Union cabinet.
- The agitation continued for about two months, taking a toll

The agitation continued for about two months, taking a toll of over sixty lives through police firings.

Final Decision

- Dual Official Language : Hindi / English
- Tri Language for School :
  - North India : Hindi / English / South or foreign Language
  - South India : South Language / English / North or foreign language

## Indira Gandhi's Role

- Indira Gandhi, then Minister for Information and Broadcasting at the height of the agitation she flew to Madras
- With the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri in January 1966, Indira Gandhi became the prime minister.
- As she had already won the trust of the people of the South, they were convinced that a genuine effort would be made to resolve the long-festering dispute.

## The Solution

- Indira Gandhi moved the bill to amend the 1963 Official Language Act on 27 November 1967. The Lok Sabha adopted the bill, on 16 December 1967, by 205 to 41 votes.
- The Act gave an unambiguous legal fortification to Nehru's assurances of September 1959.
- It provided that the use of English as an associate language in addition to Hindi for the official work at the Centre and for communication between the Centre and non-Hindi states would continue as long as the non-Hindi states wanted it, giving them full veto powers on the question.

A virtually indefinite policy of bilingualism was adopted.

- The parliament also adopted a policy resolution laying down that the public service examinations were to be conducted in Hindi and English and in all the regional languages with the provision that the candidates should have additional knowledge of Hindi or English.
- The states were to adopt a three-language formula according to which in the non-Hindi areas, the mother tongue, Hindi and English or some other national language was to be taught in schools while in the Hindi areas a non-Hindi language, preferably a southern language, was to be taught as a compulsory subject.

#### Linguistic Reorganization

- Before 1947 : Provinces created on basis on administrative convenience
- Dhar Commission 1948 : We should go with admin convenience rather than linguistic difference

#### Dhar Commission

- It appointed in 1948 the Linguistic Provinces Commission, headed by Justice S.K. Dhar, to enquire into the desirability of linguistic provinces.
- Integration of princely states was purely an Ad-hoc arrangement and there was a need for a permanent arrangement.
- Recommended reorganization of states on the basis of administrative convenience and rejected linguistic basis.

- INC because of south fragile nature : created JVP committee

#### JVP COMMITTEE, 1948

- To appease the vocal votaries of linguistic states, the Congress appointed a committee (JVP) in December 1948 consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
- JVP Committee dismissed the idea of reorganization on a linguistic basis.
- However, the committee stated that the problem may be re-examined in the light of public demand

**Provinces**

(1956)

- Part A states were Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh (formerly Central Provinces and Berar), Madras, Orissa, Punjab (formerly East Punjab), Uttar Pradesh (formerly the United Provinces), and West Bengal.
- Part B states were Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU), Rajasthan, Saurashtra, and Travancore-Cochin.
- Part C states were Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Cutch, Manipur, Tripura, and Vindhya Pradesh.
- The sole Part D territory was the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

1950  
Republic of India

Part A states  
Part B states  
Part C states  
Other colonial territories/protectorates

The boundaries of four territories—Orissa, Mizoram, Tripura, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands—remain the same till date.

Part A: Former British provinces ruled by an elected governor and state legislature.  
Part B: Former princely states governed by a Rajpramukh, who was appointed by the President.  
Part C: States governed by a commissioner appointed by the President.

Phase I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linguistic Organization : 1947-1960s</li> <li>Principle Language under Dhar, JVP, Fazl Ali</li> <li>1953 : First State : Andhra and TN, last Haryana Punjab Himachal Pradesh</li> </ul>
Reorganization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patti Sriramulu -&gt; fast till death to create Telugu State</li> <li>1953 : Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu were created</li> </ul> <p><b>The Road to Reorganization</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Post JVP Protests in States</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Case for Andhra State out of the Madras Presidency</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>On 19 October 1952, a popular freedom fighter, Patti Sriramulu, undertook a fast unto death</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>His death was followed by three days of rioting, demonstrations, hartals and violence all over Andhra.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The government immediately gave in and conceded the demand for a separate state of Andhra, which finally came into existence in October 1953.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Simultaneously, Tamil Nadu was created as a Tamil-speaking state.</p> </div> </div>

## State Reorganisation Act 1956

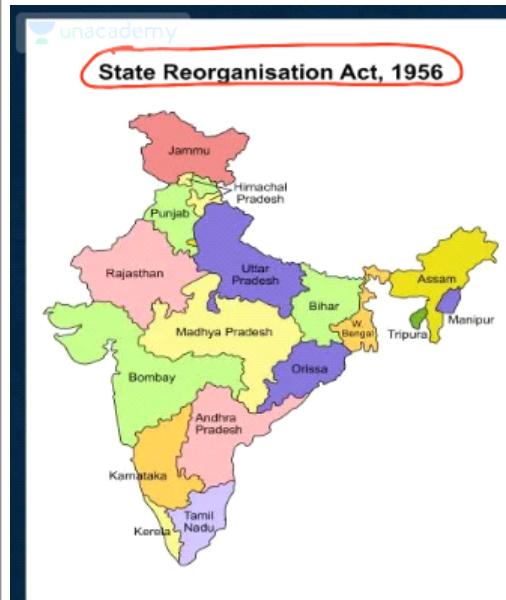
Fazl Ali Commission, 1953  
(Justice Fazl Ali; K.M Panikkar; H.N Kunzru)

Three-tier state system should be abolished A 1B, C 1D

- Broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganization of states. But, it rejected the theory of 'one language-one state'.

Identified 4 Major Factors That Can Be Considered For Reorganization Of States:-

- Preservation and strengthening of unity and security of India
- Linguistic and cultural homogeneity
- Financial economic and administrative considerations
- Planning and promotion of the welfare of people any state as well as of the nation as a whole



### Phase I

- Seventh (7th) Amendment Act, 1956 - the existing terminology of Part A, Part B, Part C, and Part D states was altered.

### Outcome:

- 14 states and 6 Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands)

- Bombay Gujrath Issue : Over Mumbai

### Bombay Violence

- The strongest reaction to the States Reorganization Act came from Maharashtra where widespread rioting broke out and eighty people were killed in Bombay city in police firings in January 1956.
- In June 1956 to divide the Bombay state into two linguistic states of Maharashtra and Gujarat with Bombay city forming a separate, centrally administered state.
- The government finally agreed in May 1960 to bifurcate the state of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat, with Bombay city being included in Maharashtra, and Ahmedabad being made the capital of Gujarat. →

## Linguistic reorganization continues right after 1956 SRC (1956-1966)

<p><b>1957</b></p> <p>Naga Hill Tuensang Area was carved out of Assam as UT</p>	<p><b>1961</b></p> <p>Goa joined the Indian Union and with it, European colonialism came to an end on the subcontinent</p>
<p><b>1960</b></p> <p>Gujarat and Maharashtra were carved out of Bombay</p>	<p><b>1962</b></p> <p>Pondicherry officially became a part of the Union</p> <p><b>1963</b></p> <p>Nagaland was granted statehood</p> <p><b>1966</b></p> <p>Punjab, Haryana, UTs Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh were created</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Alaki Dal's protests for linguistic reorganization led to the former states of East Punjab, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Himachal Pradesh.</p>

### Phase II

- 1970-1980

#### Phase II-1970s-1980s : Tribal and Cultural Affiliations

The main focus was the reorganization India's North-east.

#### The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971

- 1972 : Upgraded the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura, and the Sub-State of Meghalaya to full statehood.
- Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh (then Tribal Districts) to Union Territories. They latter became states in 1987.

## Fixing the North-East jigsaw (1971-1991)

<p><b>1971</b></p> <p>UT Himachal Pradesh was granted statehood</p>	<p>North Eastern Frontier Agency (later renamed as Arunachal Pradesh)</p> <p>States</p> <p>UTs</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>Sikkim</p> <p>Nagaland</p> <p>Meghalaya</p> <p>Manipur</p> <p>Mizoram</p> <p>By 1975, the north-eastern region achieved its current boundaries</p>
<p><b>1972</b></p> <p>Manipur and Tripura were granted statehood. Mizoram, Meghalaya and North East Frontier Agency were carved out of Assam as UTs</p>	
<p><b>1975</b></p> <p>A protectorate of India until then, Sikkim joined the Indian Union after a referendum</p>	
<p><b>1987</b></p> <p>UTs Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh became states. The state of Goa, Daman and Diu was split into two: the state of Goa and UT of Daman and Diu</p>	
<p><b>1991</b></p> <p>Delhi was deemed National Capital Territory and given a legislative assembly, with power jointly shared with the central government</p>	

### Phase III

- Third Phase 2000-Present : Regional imbalance in development :

Three new states (created in 2000):

- ✓ Chhattisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh,
- ✓ Jharkhand out of Bihar
- ✓ Uttarakhand out of Uttar Pradesh

2014

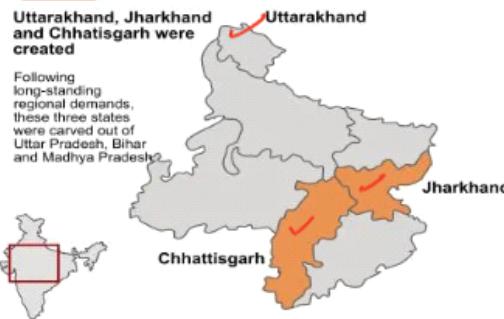
Andhra Pradesh, giving a separate Telangana

J&K split into UT of J&K and Ladakh (2019)

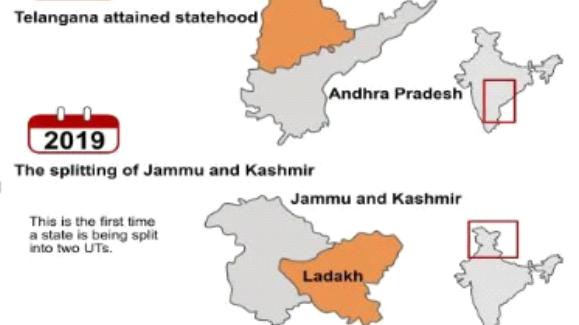
Merger of Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli

### Old faultlines make a return in new millennium (2000-Present)

**2000** *Phase 3*



**2014** *Phase 3*



**2019**



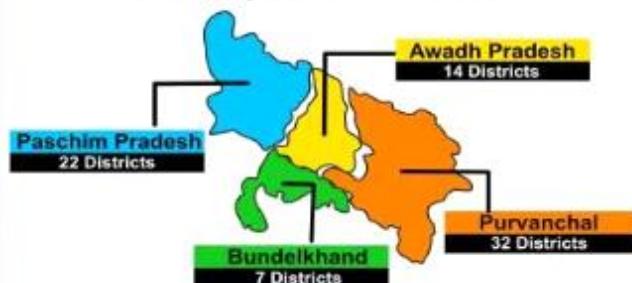
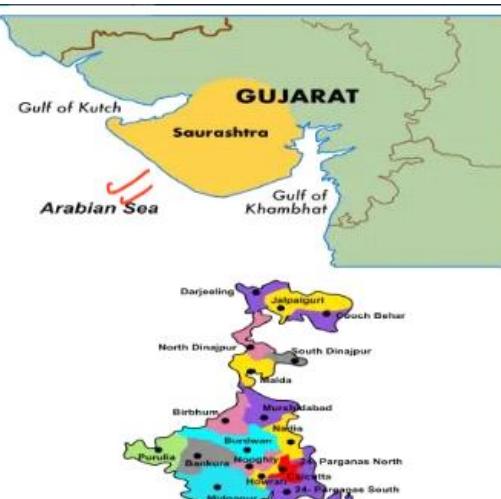
### Phase IV

Merger of Damana and Diu + Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Unlocked	State/UT	Formation Year	Status prior to formation
	Andhra	1953	Part of the state of Madras
	Gujarat	1960	Part of the state of Bombay
	Maharashtra	1960	Part of the state of Bombay
	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1961	Freed from Portuguese in 1954, Ruled by Administrator till 1961. **Goa Daman & Diu is also freed
<i>Phase 1</i>	Puducherry	1962	French Handover in 1954, Made a UT in 1962
	Nagaland	1963	Union territory
	Haryana, Chandigarh	1966	Part of Punjab
	Himachal Pradesh	1971	Elevated to status of statehood from UT
	Manipur, Tripura	1972	Elevated to status of statehood from UT
<i>Phase 2</i>	Meghalaya	1972	Autonomous state within state of Assam **Mizoram, AP made UT
	Sikkim	1975	Associate state since 1974 and a protectorate of India before that.
	Mizoram	1987	District of Assam till 1972 and Union Territory from 1972 to 1987.
	Arunachal Pradesh	1987	Union Territory
	Goa	1987	Acquired Goa, Daman & Diu from Portuguese in 1961 and made Union Territory of GOA. Separate UT of Daman & Diu made in 1987
	Uttarakhand	2000	Part of Uttar Pradesh
	Chhattisgarh	2000	Part of Madhya Pradesh
	Jharkhand	2000	Part of Bihar
	Telangana	2014	Part of Andhra Pradesh
	J&K and Ladakh	2019	State of J&K
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2020	Separate UT Merged

## Statehood Demands:

- Uttar Pradesh: For better governance there has been a demand to split it into four smaller states – Purvanchal, Bundelkhand, Awadh Pradesh and Paschim Pradesh
- Vidarbha: State Reorganization Act of 1956 recommended the creation of Vidarbha state with Nagpur as the capital, but instead it was included in state, which was formed on May 1, 1960.
- Delhi : Demand for full statehood

**Sub Region- Uttar Pradesh****Sub Region- Maharashtra**

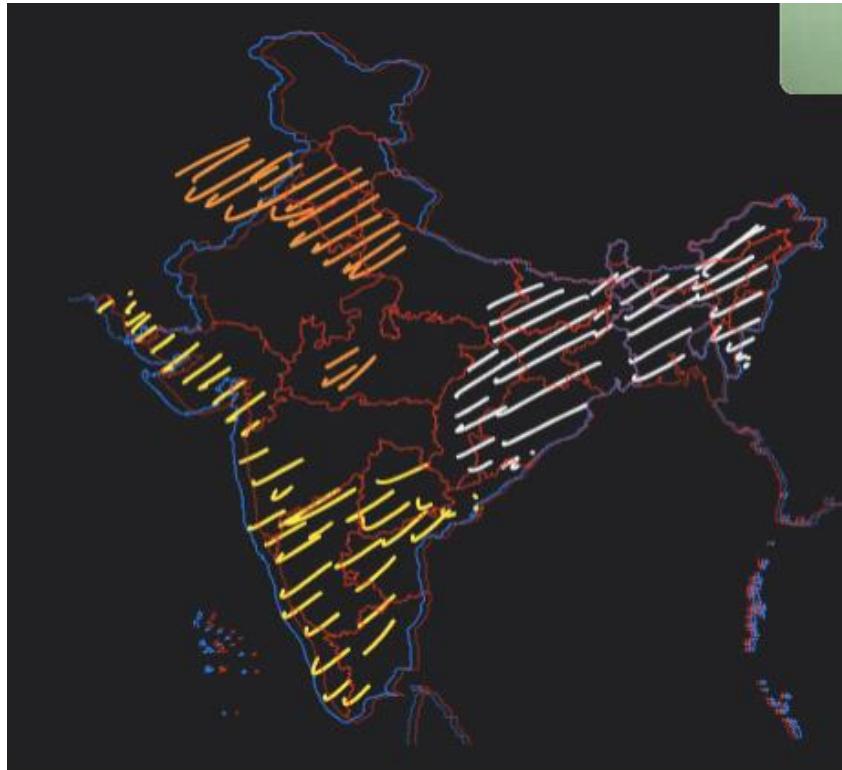
## Statehood Demands:

- Saurashtra: Linguistically Difference and Asymmetry  
in Development
- Gorkhaland: Region covering areas inhabited by the ethnic Gorkhas (Nepali speaking) community, namely Darjeeling Hills and Dooars in the Northern Parts of West Bengal.

## L30 Regional Inequality and Political Trends

18 September 2024 12:49 AM

### Regional Inequality



- Area marked with Permanent / Ryotwari / Zamindari system

- We can see states with Regional Inequality

- All region have different starting point

- Industrial zone started in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were developing

- Economic inequality among different states and regions was a challenge.

- Only a few enclaves or areas around Calcutta, Bombay and Madras had undergone modern industrial development.

- In 1948, Bombay and West Bengal accounted for more than 59 per cent of the total industrial capital of the country and more than 64 per cent of the national industrial output.

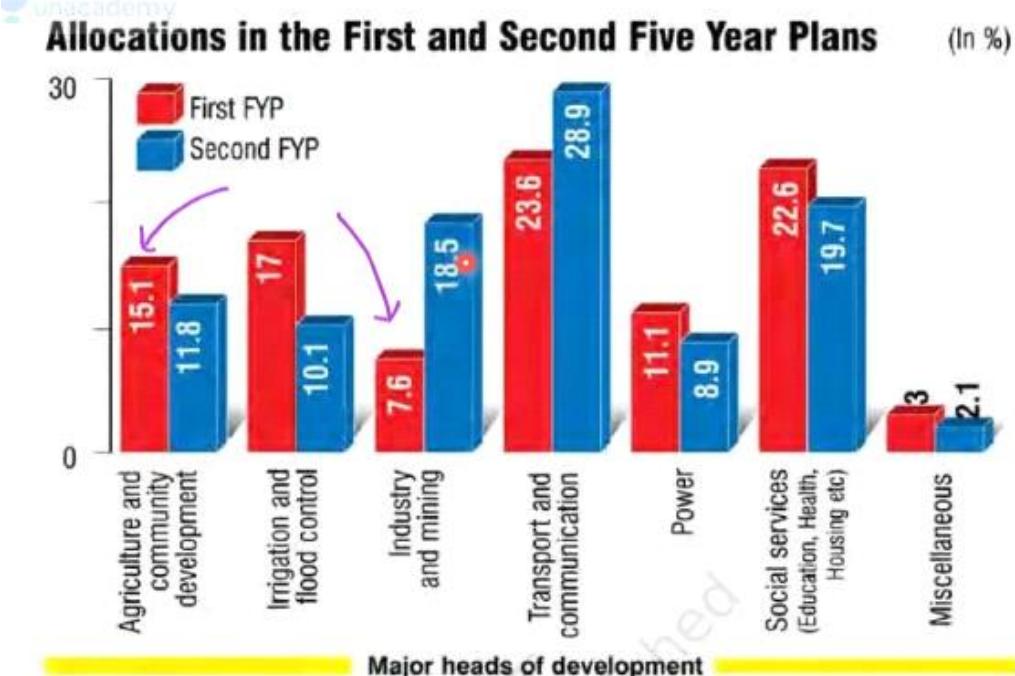
- In 1949, while West Bengal, Punjab and Bombay had per capita incomes of Rs 353, 331 and 272 respectively, the per capita incomes of Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan were Rs 200, 188 and 173 respectively.

**Solution**

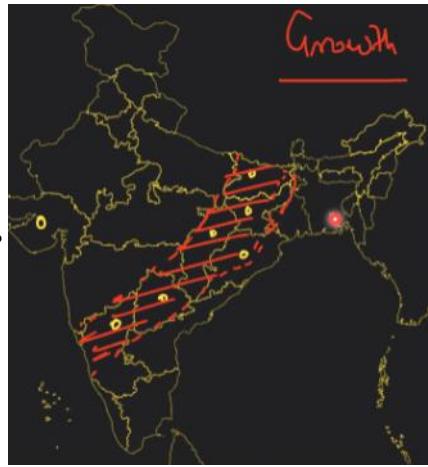
- Role of the Finance Commission
- Planning Commission and Five Year Plans
- Government incentives were provided to the private sector to invest in backward areas through subsidies, tax concessions, and concessional banking and institutional loans at subsidized rates.
- The system of licensing of private industrial enterprises, which prevailed from 1956 to 1991, was also used by the government to guide location of industries in backward areas.

<b>Financial Commission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance Commission (Article 280)</li> <li>• By President every 5 years to divide the share of centre and state tax pool</li> <li>• <b>Vertical (Centre-State 59) and Horizontal (State-State 41 Rs)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to distribute, Should more money given to prosperous state ?</li> <li>• <b>More money was meant to give to weaker states like Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal</b></li> <li>• But still in 2024, all these states have same status</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Fiscal Indiscipline</b> : how money is used -&gt; Burning cash</li> <li>• <b>Money capital</b> -&gt; Expenditure, Revenue &gt;&gt; Capital</li> </ul>
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<b>Planning Commission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Commission : Plans and allocates money</li> <li>• Niti Aayog : Can just plan, Cannot distribute money (Advisory)</li> </ul>
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- 5 Year Plan :
- 1st FYP -> Focus on Agriculture
- 2nd FYP -> PC Mahanobis changed orientation -> Industrialization
  - Issue Govt want to dictate location : Licensing
  - Created Naxalite , when industry start thinking about roft > Welfare



### Land Reforms

- For 200 Years -> Concentrated land in few hands -> Zamindar and Moneylenders
- Most people are Tenants (Agriculture labour)

- India was a typical agrarian economy and had inherited a very inequitable agrarian system.
- Removing institutional discrepancies of the agrarian structure.
- Issue of socio-economic inequality in the country.
- Increasing agricultural production

### Abolition of Intermediaries

Under this step, the age-old exploitative land tenure systems of the Zamindari, Mahalwari and Ryotwari were fully abolished.

### Tenancy Reforms

- Regulation of rent so that a fixed and rational rate of rent could be paid by the sharecroppers to the land owners;
- Security of tenure so that a share-cropper could feel secure about his future income and his economic security
- Ownership rights to tenants so that the landless masses (i.e., the tenants, the sharecroppers) could get the final rights for the land they plough—"land to the tillers".

- Ceiling Laws -> If more than max amount land -> distribute to peasant
- Only in WB, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh

## Reorganisation of Agriculture

- Redistribution of land among the landless poor masses after promulgating timely ceiling laws—the move failed badly with few exceptions, such as West Bengal, Kerala and partially in Andhra Pradesh.
- Consolidation of land could only succeed in the regions of the Green Revolution (i.e., Haryana, Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh) and remained marred with many loopholes and corruption.
- Cooperative farming, which has a high socio-economic moral base, was only used by the big farmers to save their lands from the draconian ceiling laws.

### Impact of Land Reform

#### Achievement

- Tenancy reforms provided tenants with rights, but only on 4 per cent of the total operated areas in the country (14.4 million hectares of operated area by 11 million tenants by 1992).
- Redistribution of ownership rights of land took place, but only upto 2 per cent of the total operated area in the country (less than 2 million hectares among the 4.76 million people by 1992).
- Taken together, the whole process of land reforms could benefit only 6 per cent of the operated area of the country with a negligible socio-economic positive impact.

## Reasons for Failure of Land Reforms

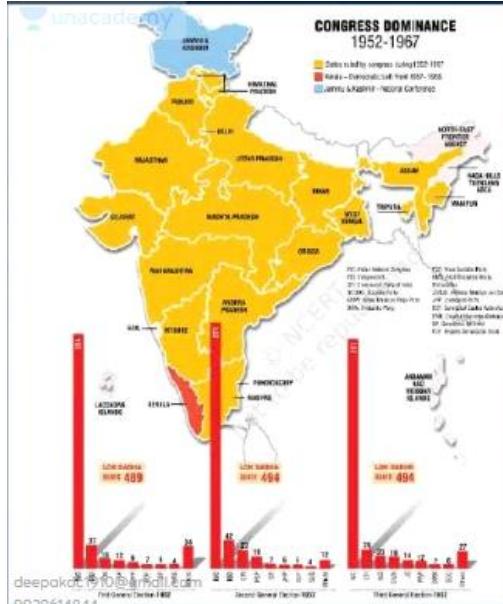
- Land in India is considered a symbol of social prestige, status and identity unlike the other economies which succeeded in their land reform programmes, where it is seen as just an economic asset for income-earning.
- Lack of political will which was required to affect land reforms and make it a successful programme.
- Rampant corruption in public life, political hypocrisy and leadership failure in the Indian democratic system.

• Land Reform : Very Big Failure

### Political Currents

- One party Dominance to Coalition Politics

- In 1951 The Dominance of INC was seen, containing freedom fighters



## Congress Domination

- The Congress party had inherited the legacy of the national movement.
  - The party won 364 of the 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha and finished way ahead of any other challenger. The Communist Party of India that came next in terms of seats won only 16 seats.

- Syndicate (MP of Southern INC) started to grow under K Kamraj
  - Indira Gandhi was pushed by Syndicate and defeated Morarji Desai

Shastri to Indira

- With Shastri's death, the Congress faced the challenge of political succession for the second time in two years.
  - This time there was an intense competition between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi.
  - This time the senior leaders in the party decided to back Indira Gandhi, but the decision was not unanimous. The contest was resolved through a secret ballot among Congress MPs.
  - Indira Gandhi defeated Morarji Desai by securing the support of more than two-thirds of the party's MPs.

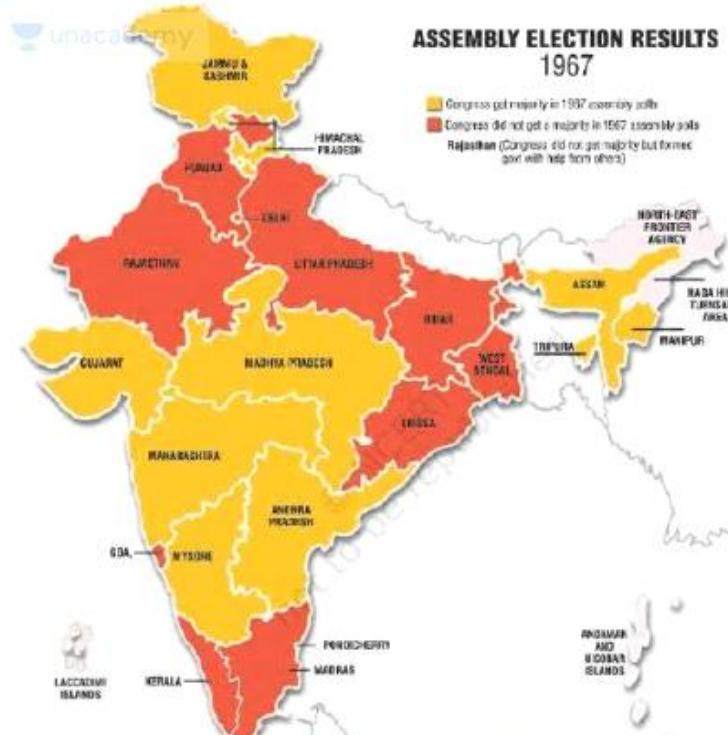
## The Election of 1967

The Elections of 1967

- In the years leading up to the fourth general elections, the country witnessed major changes.
  - Two Prime Ministers had died in quick succession, and the new Prime Minister, who was being seen as a political novice, had been in office for less than a year.
  - Economic crisis resulting from successive failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production, serious food shortage, depletion of foreign exchange reserves, drop in industrial production and exports, combined with a sharp rise in military expenditure and diversion of resources from planning and economic development.

## Non- Congressism

- 1967 Elections- The Congress did manage to get a majority in the Lok Sabha, but with its lowest tally of seats and share of votes since 1952.
- In Madras State, a regional party- the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) won power after having led a massive anti-Hindi agitation by students against the center on the issue of imposition of Hindi as the official language.
- This was the first time any non-Congress party had secured a majority of its own in any State.



- First time show coalition government
- Defection was seen

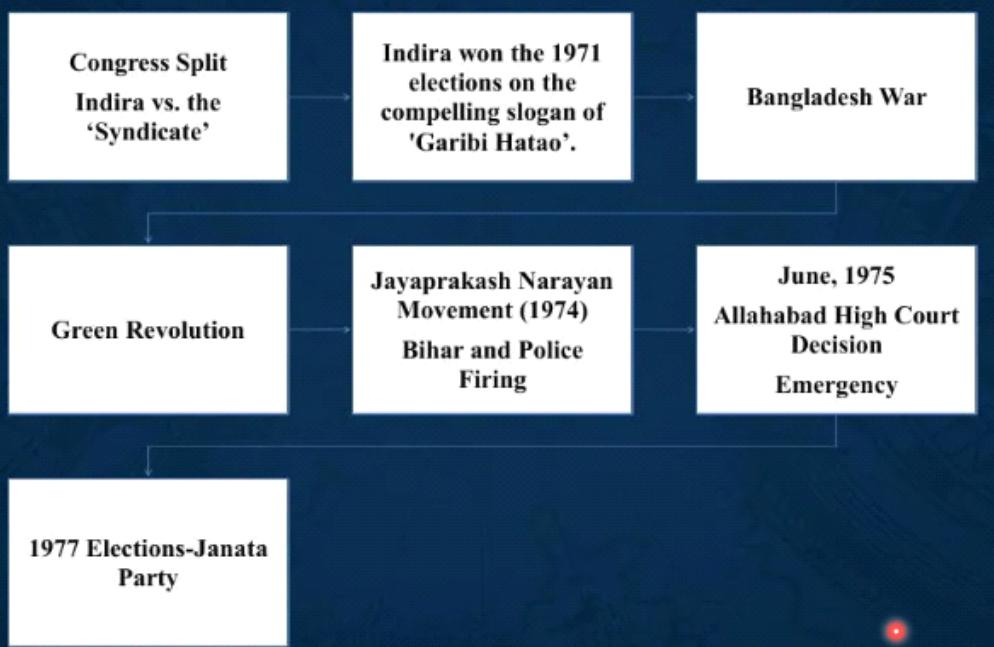
## Rise of Coalition Politics

- The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions.
- Since no single party had got majority, various non- Congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties (called Samyukt Vidhayak Dal in Hindi) that supported non- Congress governments.

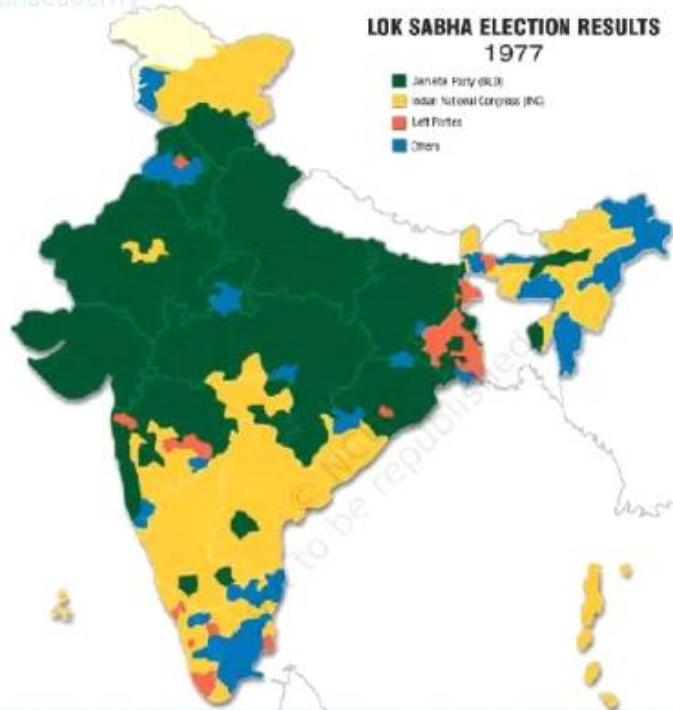
## Rise of Defection

- Another important feature of the politics after the 1967 election was the role played by defections in the making and unmaking of governments in the States.
- Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party.
- After the 1967 general election, the breakaway Congress legislators played an important role in installing non-Congress governments in three States - Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- The constant realignments and shifting political loyalties in this period gave rise to the expression 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram'.

## The Road Ahead



- Indira Gandhi faced
  - JP Narayan movement
  - Student Protest
  - Case of using IAS power to win 1971 election



Towards the end of 1979  
the Janata Party  
collapsed under the  
weight of its  
contradictions.

In the mid-term poll  
that resulted, the  
Congress returned to  
power.

**1984-Indira  
Gandhi's Death**

- First time Congress lost
- But all member want to become PM
- Janata Party collide internally -> Indira won again

#### Political Change

- Khalistan Movement rise
- Indira Gandhi launches Operation Blue star (Army Entered Golden temple)
- Indira Gandhi as assassinated
- Rajiv Gandhi grabs power -> Killed by LTTE
- PV Narasimha Rao -> Bring Globalization



# L31 Wars with Neighbour

18 September 2024 02:45 AM

PYQ

Q. Assess the main administrative issues and socio-cultural problems in the integration process of Indian Princely States. (Answer in 150 words)

2021

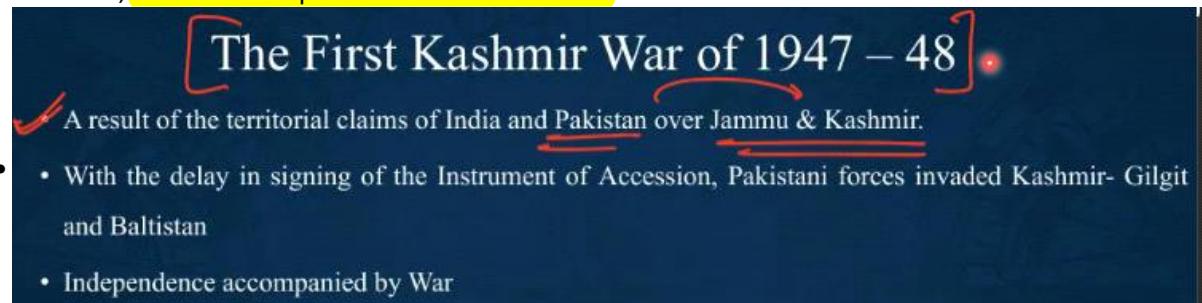
Q. Discuss whether the formation of new states in recent times is beneficial or not for the economy of India. 2018

Wars

- 1947-1999

Pak 1947

- First War, Just after Independence within 3 months



- We were not prepared
- Needed help from UN, just created problematic neighbour

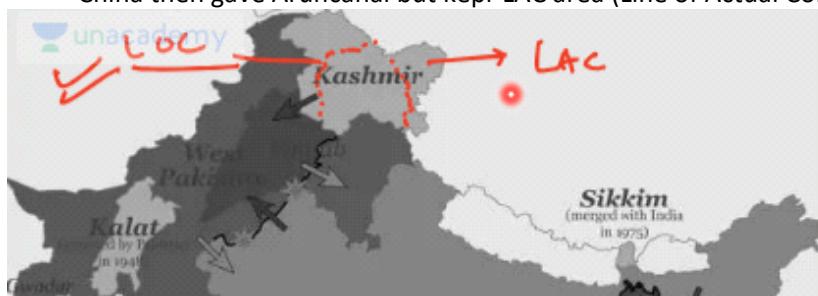
China 1962



- Two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries.
- The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that the government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place from within India.
- Issue stems in the "McMahon Line."
- Between 1957 and 1959, the Chinese occupied the Aksai-chin area and built a strategic road there.



- Proper failure of Jawahar Lal Nehru
- When China attacked -> Dalai Lama fled to India -> JLN gave Dalai Lama Assylum
- Which made China Angry with India, China begin capturing India Land
- China then gave Arunachal but kept LAC area (Line of Actual Control)



- China launched a swift and massive invasion in October 1962 on both the disputed regions.
- The first attack lasted one week and Chinese forces captured some key areas in Arunachal Pradesh.
- The second wave of attack came next month.
- While the Indian forces could block the Chinese advances on the western front in Ladakh, in the east the Chinese managed to advance nearly to the entry point of Assam plains.
- Finally, China declared a unilateral ceasefire and its troops withdrew to where they were before the invasion began.

Pak 1965

- Again Pakistan, Pakistan with confidence of 1962 they attack again in Sir Creek (Gujarat)
- Pakistan just wanted to check

## Indo-Pak War of 1965

First came the dress rehearsal and a probe. Pakistan tested India's response to a military push by occupying in April

# Indo-Pak War of 1965

First came the dress rehearsal and a probe. **Pakistan tested** India's response to a military push by occupying in April 1965 a part of the disputed & un-demarcated territory in the marshy Rann of Kutch.

There was a military clash but because of the nature of the terrain, India's military response was weak & hesitant.

- On Britain's intervention, the two sides agreed to refer the dispute to international arbitration.
- Unfortunately, the conflict in the Rann of Kutch sent wrong signals to the rulers of Pakistan, who concluded that India's government & armed forces were not yet ready for war.

They paid no heed to Shastri's statement; given in consultation with the Army Chief, General J.N. Chaudhri, that whenever India gave battle it would be 'at a time & place of its own choosing.'

In August, the Pakistan government sent well-trained infiltrators into the **Kashmir Valley**, hoping to foment a pro-Pakistan uprising there & thus create conditions for its military intervention.

• Taking into account the seriousness of this Pakistan-backed infiltration, Shastri ordered the army to cross the ceasefire line & seal the passes through which the infiltrators were coming & to occupy such strategic posts as Kargil, Uri & Haji Pir.

• In response, on 1 September, **Pakistan launched a massive tank & infantry attack in Jammu & Kashmir**, threatening India's only road link with Kashmir.

• Shastri immediately ordered the Indian army to not only defend Kashmir but also to move across the border into Pakistan towards Lahore & Sialkot.

• Thus, the **two countries** were involved in war, though an **undeclared one**.

• The USA & Britain immediately cut off arms, food, & other supplies to both countries.

• China declared India to be an aggressor & made threatening noises.

• In Kashmir, Pakistan used Pass (Haji, Kargil, Khyber pass) -> Start Instigating Kashmir people.

- People did not respond
- Lal Bahadur Shastri -> sent army -> Army started pushing Pakistan and even enter POK
- Army started entering Pakistan -> Pakistan goes to UN/ USA
- USA and China took side of Pakistan, USSR sided India

However, the Soviet Union, sympathetic to India, discouraged China from going to Pakistan's aid.

- Under pressure from the UN Security Council, both combatants agreed to a ceasefire that came into effect on 23 September.
- The only effective result was that 'invasion by infiltration' of Kashmir had been foiled.
- Indians were, however, euphoric over the performance of the Indian armed forces which recovered some of their pride, prestige & self-confidence lost in the India-China war.
- Moreover, India as a whole emerged from the conflict politically stronger & more unified. There were also several other satisfactory aspects.
- The infiltrators had not succeeded in getting the support of Kashmiri people. As a result of the war, Shastri became a national hero & a dominating political figure.

- In 1966 : ceasefire
- India agreed to unfavourable term and had to come back to LOC
  - Because of Foreign Import and Foreign pressure

### Tashkent Declaration

- Subsequent to the ceasefire agreement & under the good offices of the Soviet Union, General Ayub Khan, & Shastri met in Tashkent in Soviet Union on 4 January 1966 & signed the Tashkent Declaration.
- Under this Declaration, both sides agreed to withdraw from all occupied areas & return to their pre-war August positions.
  - In case of India, this meant withdrawing from the strategic Haji Pir pass through which Pakistani infiltrators could again enter the Kashmir Valley & giving up other strategic gains in Kashmir.
  - Shastri agreed to these unfavorable terms as the other option was the resumption of the mutually disastrous war; that would also have meant losing Soviet support on the Kashmir issue in the UN Security Council & in the supply of defense equipment, especially MiG planes & medium & heavy tanks.
  - The Tashkent Conference had a tragic consequence. Shastri, who had a history of heart trouble, died in Tashkent of a sudden heart attack on 10 January, having served as PM for barely 19 months.

### Bangladesh 1971

- Not our war, West Pakistan doing better than East Pakistan
- First time election in Pakistan held in 1971 :
  - PP Party (Zulfikar Ali Bhutto) vs Awami League (Miyibur Rehman)
- Bhola Cyclone hit Bay Bengal (Worst Cyclone Ever)
- Indira Gandhi sent more money and resource than East Pakistan.
- Miyibur (167) seats vs Zulfikar (86)
  - Zulfikar -> election were fraud
- Mukti Bahini -> Declare demand of Independence
- Pakistan attacked East Pakistan -> kill Mukti member
- Pakistan attacked India as well -> India joined war with side to East Pakistan
- Indian Blocked air space, Pushed Pakistan forces further
- Bangladesh was given independence, 3K-4K Pakistan forces surrendered

### The Indo-Pak War of 1971 3 December to 16 December 1971



## The Indo-Pak War of 1971

3 December to 16 December 1971

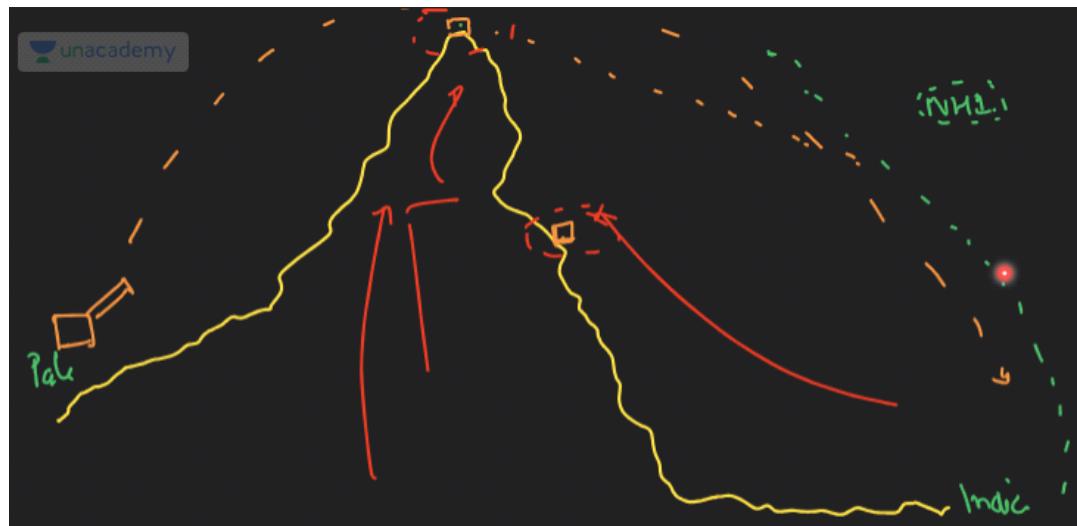


- In 1971, India won the war against Pakistan, thus giving birth to Bangladesh as a free country.
- It was a result of the Bangladesh Liberation War wherein Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) was fighting to seek freedom from (West) Pakistan.
- The war started when Pakistan launched airstrikes on the Indian airbases on 3rd December 1971. India thus had to declare war on Pakistan.
- On December 6, even before the war ended, Indira Gandhi - the then PM of India announced in Parliament that India had accorded recognition to the Bangladesh Government.

- The war ended after the chief of the Pakistani forces, along with 93,000 troops, surrendered to the joint forces of the Indian Army and Mukti Bahini (armed organizations of Bangladesh that fought against the Pakistan Army during the war) through the Instrument of Surrender on 16 December 1971 in Dhaka.
- India celebrates the 16th of December as Vijay Diwas to mark this victory.

**Pak 1999**

- **Last attempt for Kashmir**
- **Kargil war** : In winters we cannot do anything,
- Agreement : All troop will go down in winter
- Shepherd : saw Pakistan army going uphill 4 month before agreed date
  - Tiger point important for NH1 : connectivity to Kashmir
  - Pakistan kill Indian Army people
  - Bajpayee asked Nawaz Sharif why Pak is in Tiger peak
  - Nawaz Sharif said they are Kashmiri people , not army
  - But people have heavy machinery -> which shows they are army
  - India attack -> we could capture
  - Captain Vikram Batra -> climbed western steep -> take the cliff by surprise



## The Indo-Pak War of 1999

- The Kargil war which broke out in May 1999 continued for 60 days up until 26th July when the war was officially declared over.
- Local shepherds first reported the presence of Pakistani infiltrators in Kargil in District Baltistan in the Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir on 3rd May 1999.
- The Indian army set up patrol units along the area on 5th. Five Indian patrolling soldiers including Captain Saurabh Kalia were captured by Pakistani forces alive and brutally tortured to death.
- Heavy shelling by the Pakistanis started on 9th. This was meant as cover fire to engage the Indian troops so that infiltrators could enter Indian Territory along the LOC.
- Infiltrations occurred in the Dras, Mushkoh and Kaksar sectors.
- The Indian Army moves its troops from the Kashmir Valley to the Kargil sector during the middle of May. The Indian Air Force also engages the infiltrators by the end of May.
- Intense fighting continued from both sides.
- In early June, the Indian army released documents that confirmed the involvement of the Pakistani army which rubbed claims by the latter that the infiltrations were done by Kashmiri “freedom fighters”.
- Even though initially taken by surprise, the determined Indian Army recover many positions and posts from the other side. Our soldiers fought bravely in hostile environments of mountainous terrain, extremely high altitudes and harsh cold weather conditions.

- On 4th July, the Indian army captured Tiger Hill after a battle that lasted 11 hours. The next day, India recovered Drass.
- These were major breakthroughs.
- Internationally, Pakistan was losing face because of vital proofs regarding its army's involvement in the war. The USA led by Bill Clinton had asked Pakistan's Nawas Sharif to withdraw troops.
- On 5th July, Sharif announced after meeting with Clinton that Pakistan was withdrawing troops.
- The pull-out by Pakistani forces started on 11th On 14th July, the then Indian Prime Minister A B Vajpayee announced that Operation Vijay (the codename given to the Kargil War) was a success.
- The war officially came to an end on 26th All Pakistani intruders are evicted from Indian soil.