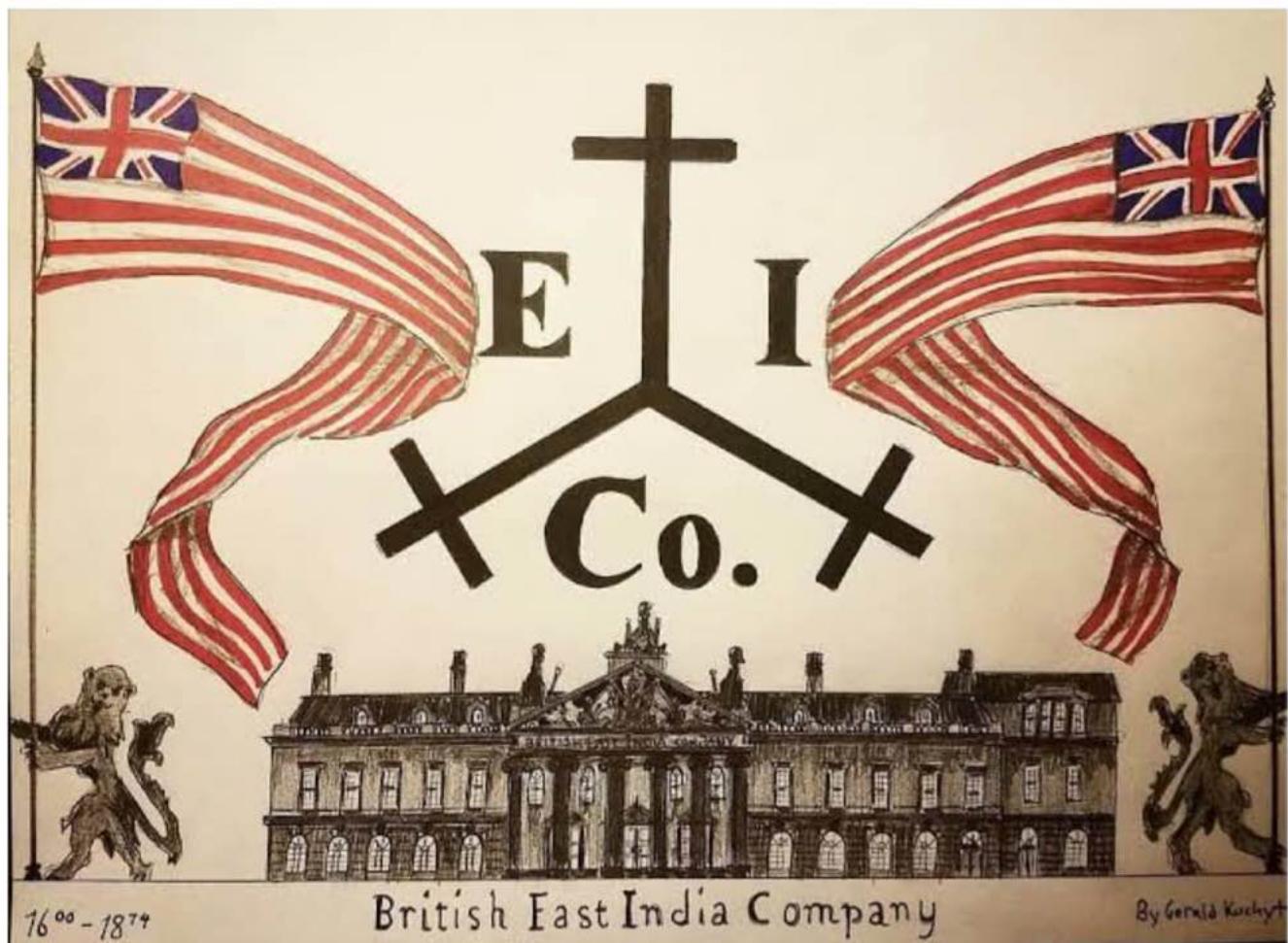


# Early Structure Of British Raj

1) 1757-1857:



British motives were 1) Expansion 2) Political Control

Why? To ease Trade and Business in order to gain profit

- Till 1772: Dual Government: Princes have responsibility but no power and British have power but no responsibility
- In 1772 Company decided to create control directly instead of these Princes.  
Also During that Time problems were going on between British Govt &

EIC

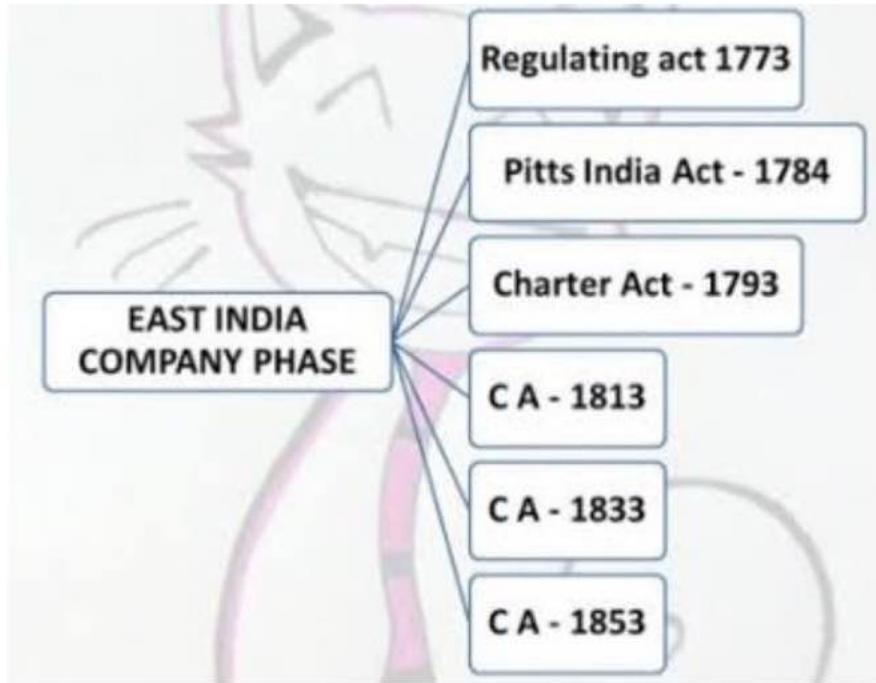
- 1)Political Party emergence and there priorities
- 2)EIC greed
- 3)Illegal trade by company officials
- 4)Bribe
- 5)Jealousy by other capitalists with EIC



- British Passes 1767 act by which EIC has to pay a fixed amount to British Treasury.
- Later situation arises that company asked for loan from British Govt and then British Govt put some conditions and passed 1773 Regulating act

### •ACTS Passed By British Parliament to Control EIC•

Regulating Act,Pitts India Act,Charter Acts



## 1) 1773 Regulating Act



- British Parliament passed to regulate EIC
- Before this Act EIC has 3 presidencies bengal, madras and Bombay.
- 1) In this act the governor of Bengal became the GGB and A council is created with 4 members.  
GGB was the head of company, so he is appointed by the company but

the 4 members were appointed by the British Parliament as with these members only the Parliament is going to regulate the EIC

- Warren Hastings was the first GGB and 4 members Of Executive council were, the whole. That council will also have control over all presidencies.

- 1) Philip Francis
- 2) George Monson
- 3) John Clavering
- 4) Richard Barwell

Now decision has to be taken on the basis of majority and First three members never liked warren hastings thats why they always created problem for hastings in his work implementation.

2) Establishment of Supreme Court which was later established in 1774 @ Calcutta

This S.C is only for the trial of Europeans as they consider Indian laws to be traditional and not as per the proper system

The first Chief justice was Elijah Imphey

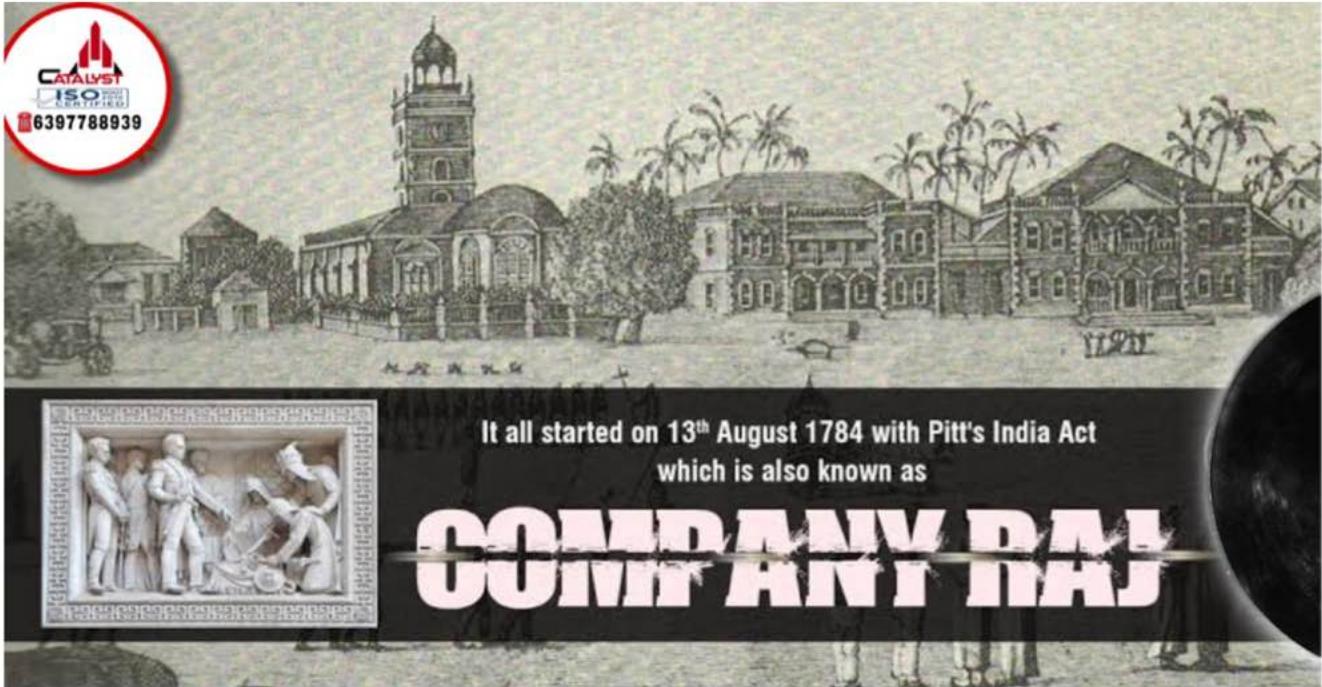
3) Term of Governing body of Company-court of directors(24) of company was increased from 1-4 years

This COD has to submit all documents to To British Govt.

Problem was communication between the council and British Govt and there were conflicts between the members of council.

## Pitts India Act-1784

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It all started on 13<sup>th</sup> August 1784 with Pitt's India Act  
which is also known as

## COMPANY RAJ

- 1) Now System will have GGB and 3 Council members. In order to maintain the majority system proper this is decreased.  
Under this one casting vote power is provided to GGB, in case of 2:2 Voting, GGB can go with casting vote to have a majority.  
It means if GGB wants to implement his decision he has to get one member vote in his side.
- 3) A Board of Control was created with 6 members to Regulate the work of EIC from England, To guide the COD
- 4) In this one power is added to the parliament that is if it is not satisfied by the work of any of the council member as well as the GGB then they can recall back any of them

### **Charter Acts:**

- 1) Charter Act-1793

Charter Acts were passed for 20 years period for company

- Charter renewed for the Trading rights of EIC increased for 20 Years
- More power to Bengal Governor general

## 2) Charter Act -1813

Reason: Napoleon Bonaparte of France forbade importing any British goods in France and other Allied countries, this created trouble for Businessmen in Britain

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1) End of EIC Monopoly except in trade of tea and Trade with China:  
Many private new big companies were established in England and they

were searching for market so they influenced the Parliament there and get the act passed in their favour.

Now the problem which arises after this which is still going on is that after the end of monopoly Private companies with machines manufactures products came to India.These products are cheap and very well finished but in India the Artists there life got ruined as now nobody wants to buy their products..They started shifting towards Agriculture for living and that's the main reason even now in India major population is dependent on Agriculture only.

Also they got angry after this and participated in 1857 Revolt because of this reason only.

2) Company was directed to spend ₹1 lakh in the areas they have control and feel that betterment of Education is required in that area.

So after 1813 Monopoly ended more companies will be coming in India and they will be requiring space to set up factories and also they will be needing cheap labour(They can't bring all that from England),So for this British need to have political control over the regions.So after 1813 Main aim of British was **Expansion**.

Also many companies were in Textile trade which need cotton,In India cotton is grown mainly in region which was controlled by Maratha so they wanted to Capture Maratha region this time in order to have proper trade and control over that region(3 Anglo Maratha war 1817-18)

### **3) Charter Act 1833**

1) GGB became GG of India,First was William Bentick

- 2)Now again the Number of members in Council were increased to 4,One new member(Macaulay) was added as Law member to advice the GG in legal matters.But the council has both the power of making and executing laws.
- 3)Monopoly also ended for Tea and Trade witj China
- 4)In 1793 Cornwallis introduced Civil Services examination but Indians were not allowed to get into that and no exam was there,But in 1833 act Indians were allowed to be appointed for uncovenanted civil services,For covenanted services Britishers are to be appointed (Higher Civil Service)
- 5)Diwani courts were established by Cornwallis at Dhaka,Patna,Calcutta and Murshidabad were abolished and High court will setup

## **1835 Macaulay Minutes**

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"I have travelled across the length and breadth of India and I have not seen one person who is a beggar, who is a thief such wealth I have seen in this country, such high moral values, people of such caliber, that I do not think we would ever conquer this country, unless we break the very backbone of this nation, which is her spiritual and cultural heritage and therefore, I propose that we replace her old and **ancient education system**, her culture, for if the Indians think that all that is foreign and English is good and greater than their own, they will lose their selfesteem, their native culture and they will become what we want them, a truly dominated nation".

2-2-1835

|| Lord Macaulay's Address to the  
British Parliament on 2nd Feb 1835



During this time of William Bentinck Discussion was going on related to how education(Higher) should be provided in India.

**There were two concepts arising:-**

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### Anglicist-Orientalist Controversy

Controversy surfaced itself in the committee of public Instruction

This committee was constituted for deciding methods to impart education



Anglicist were lead by Macaulay( Became head of the Committee in 1835)



Raja Ram Mohan Roy supported Anglicist



Orientalist were lead by James Princep

### **Development of Education in British India**

- 1) **Anglicist concept:** Education should be based on purely English model in English medium
- 2) **Orientalists Concept:** Indian model with two options Classical language(Sanskrit) or Vernacular language(Local language:Regional)

This debate was won by Anglicists and It was decided to give Minority of population the education as per English model. This is known as Macaulay Minutes, Downward filtration or trickle down model(Teach 1%, They will teach rest)

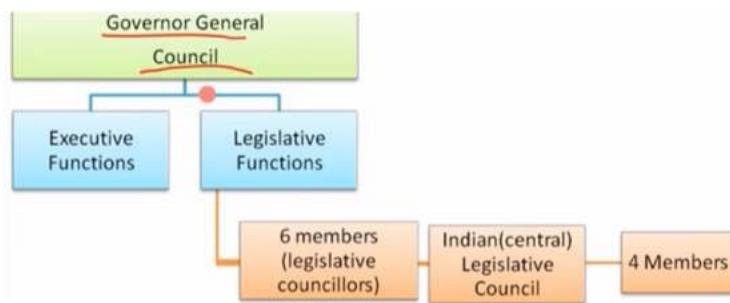
- Many issues arises after this, One as they focussed on Higher education and many of Indians were not having proper primary and secondary education.
- Secondly they wanted 1% population to teach other Indians and those 1% after getting education became more English and started exploiting other fellow Indians

**1837(Persian replaced by English as official Language)**

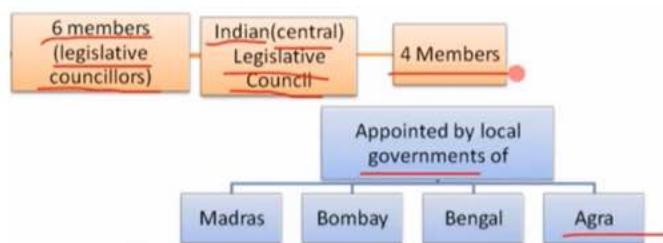
Now This made Indian muslims against the british as after this Many muslims started losing there job as they were having good control on Persian and not on English..They started getting angry and wanted there job back.Because of this reason they participated in 1857 Revolt to remove British.

#### 4) Charter Act-1853

- EIC Charter renewed for unspecified period i.e can be cancelled anytime by Parliament(Full Power)
- New body added with 6 members to assist GG in making laws



These 6 members and GG together forms Indian legislative council and 4 members were appointed from local Govt of Madras,Bombay,Bengal and Agra



- Open examination of civil services where Indians can also participate for Covenanted Civil services.

#### Woods Dispatch-1854

# Wood's Despatch

- This was a written document for the propose of promoting education in India.
- This was introduced by Charles Wood in 1854.
- It was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India.
- It was considered as the 'Magna Carta of English education in India'



19

Charles Woods was the President of Board of Control in England. He wrote a letter to Sir Dalhousie including certain points to be implemented:

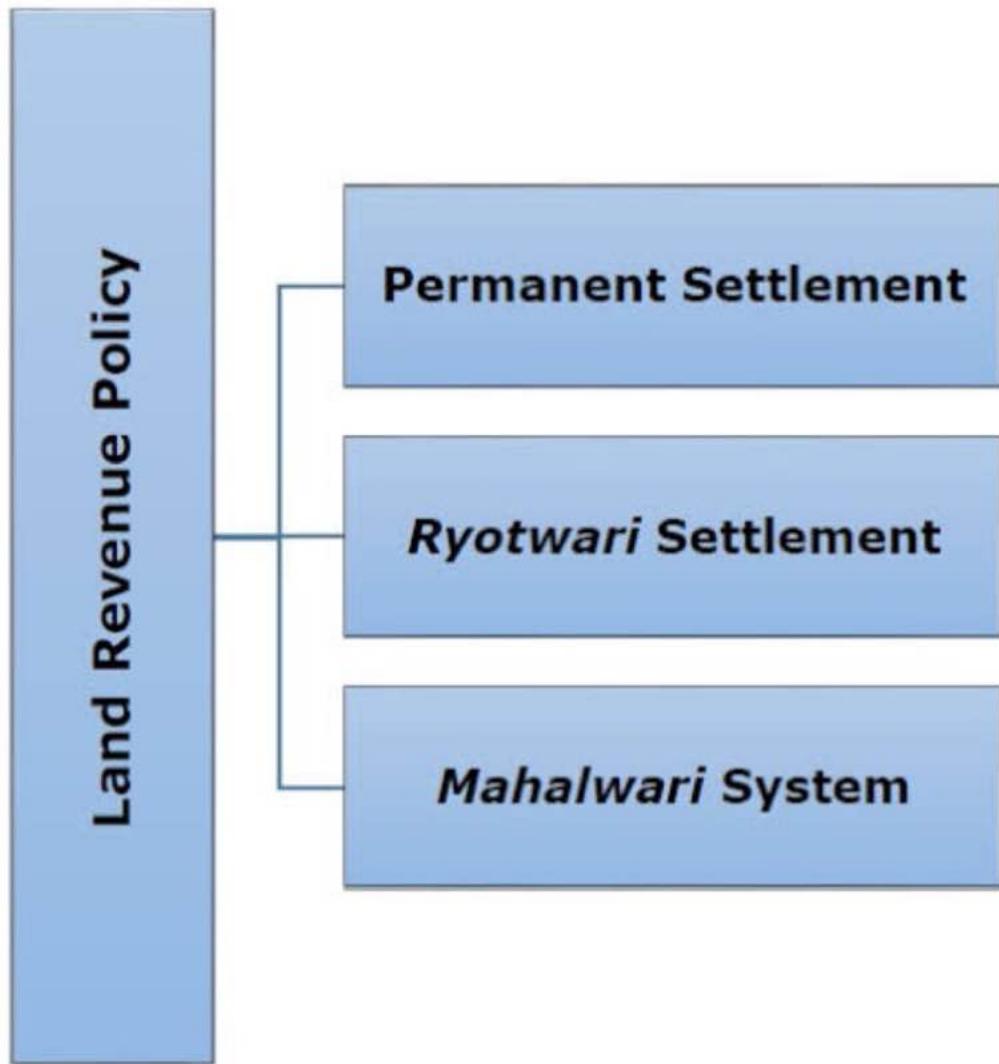
- 1) This says that now State will take the responsibility to educate the masses removing Macaulay Minutes concept. It is also known as Magna Carta of Indian Education
- 2) Also it is said in this that Secondary Education should be given to masses in vernacular language and higher education in English Language
- 3) Technical colleges are to be established (Roorkee-1854, Pusa Institute of Agri sciences, Bihar-1854 - This was later shifted to Delhi)
- 4) Establishment of Universities (in 1857 3 universities were established in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras)
- 5) Teachers Training programs started (B.Ed)

 Magna Carta was passed by English King in 1215 providing certain Rights to citizens

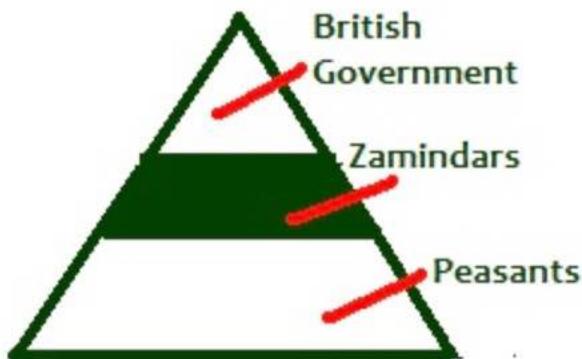
## Class:9

# Land Revenue System under British in India





- Permanent Settlement:



- Introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 in Bengal, Bihar then later in Some

parts of Madras and Benaras i.e areas covering 19% of British India and remained active till charter act 1833

- Outside British India some princely states were present
- In 1772 warren Hastings introduced the system of bidding about the revenue a Zamindar can take from particular land, Highest bidder used to get the Right to collect revenue for 5 years(5 year settlement) but revenue was unstable so warren hastings made 1 year settlement then
- Cornwallis felt that this system need to be changed..The process of this started in 1790 and after approval of COD it was issued finally on 2 March 1793 as 10 years settlement

**System:**Peasant—>Zamindar—>Govt

### **Features**

1) Zamindars are land owner with Hereditary Rights ,Zamindars have all the power to transfer or to sell the land until they are giving the Revenue fixed for that land to govt.

If zamindar failed to give the fixed revenue then his land will be taken away and auctioned again

2) Under this amount of revenue to be collected from peasant was fixed for 10 years such that 10/11 of that(91%) will go to govt and rest 1/11(9%) to the Zamindars,in short you can say amount which Zamindar has to give to British was fixed.

3) Zamindar has to give patta to peasant to work on a particular land and generate revenue from which fixed amount to Zamindar then he will give that to British.

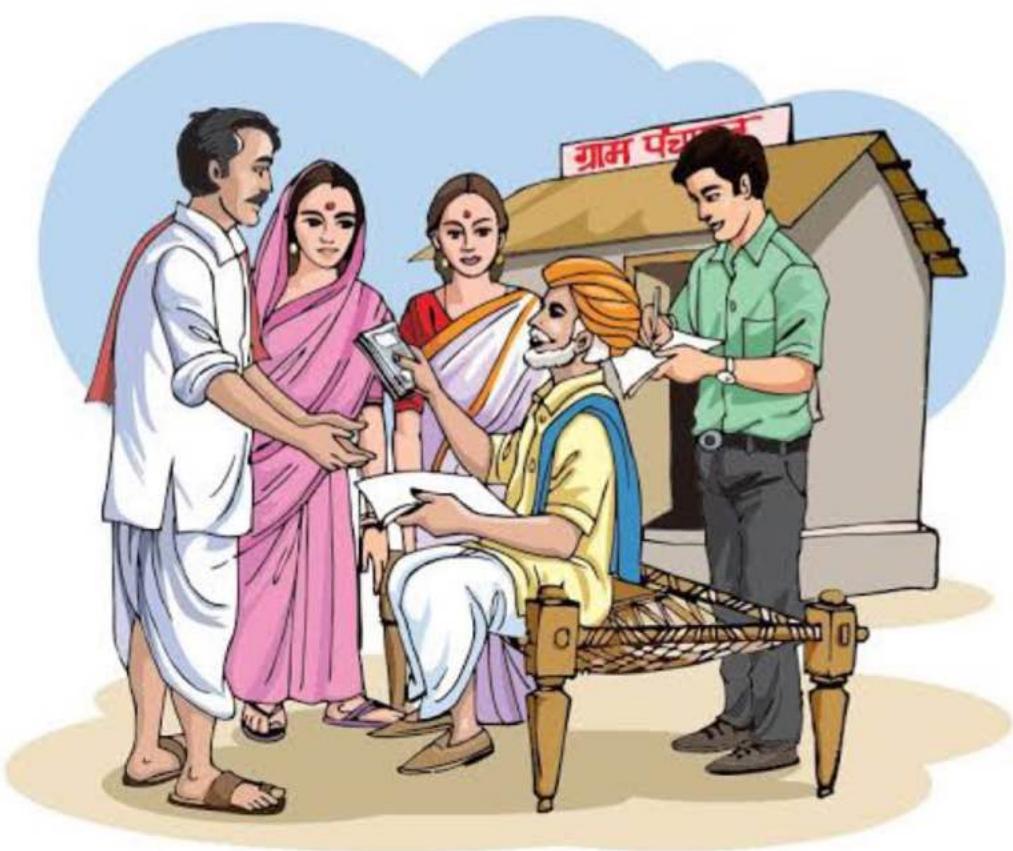
4) British while making permanent settlement thought that this will make the revenue flow continuous and Zamindar will be able to make peasant work properly as they both are Indians.



But peasants suffered under this as Zamindar has to give fix amount to british so for there Greed they started demanding as much they can from Peasant.

5)British also thought that as Zamindar has all rights over the land so he will take care of land fertility but that was not the things which happened.Zamindars main aim was to earn as much they can from land.

Peasants has to pay the tax on land and if peasants was unable to give the tax then lmd will be taken from him..This started the concept of money lenders as peasants use to take loans from them to keep there land enact



Now next year even if they are able to generate revenue from land they are unable to pay to zamindar as pending money of money lenders have to be paid which made them land less labours after losing there own land.

#### 6) State vs Zamindar Vs Peasant

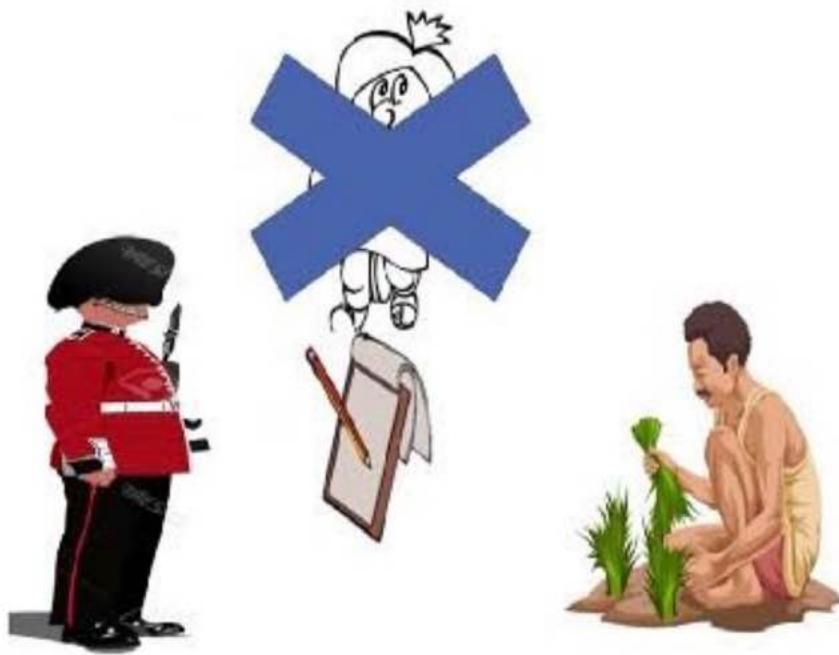
If one Zamindar is removed then other will be appointed who doesn't belong to that village so he must be having some other business and he can't go to village, He became Zamindar just for the taxes so he started appointing some person to work on his behalf in the village creating system of **absentee landlordism**

- Z1-Z2-Z3(Starts exploiting)(Chain of intermediaries)

•**Concept:** Govt Fixed=₹100 to be collected from Peasant  
Zamindar has to give=₹91 to Govt  
But There is nothing fixed on the amount which Zamindar has to collect  
from Peasant(He started asking for ₹200)  
Means Zamindar earning is ₹109(Only person who is getting benefit  
mainly)

## Ryotwari System-1820

Ryot is Persian work means Peasant, It was introduced by Thomas Munro & Read in First Madras then Central Provinces and Bombay in total 51% of British Area.



## Direct Settlement with the Peasants

During this system also Permanent Settlement was going on in Eastern part of India

**System:** Peasant—>British Officer—>Govt

(Absentee landlordism and Zamindar chain removed)

Here in this system ownership was given to the peasant. As peasants were the owner so not they started lending their land also to money lenders losing it for money. As they have to pay High revenue under any situation, in case of any calamity they started taking money from lenders. When they are unable to pay then Money lenders start ceasing that land causing loss to British as now their revenue is stopped.

## Mahal wari System-1822

Mahal means village in Punjabi , Introduced by Holt Mackenzie in North and NW part of India like Punjab and In UP also covering 30% of British India



**System:** Peasant—>Panchayat—>Govt

Panchayat here means group of villages, They have to collect the

revenue from all the lands in total which amount is fixed to be given to British.

- Sometimes one land is not generating good cultivation then it can contribute less but in total it has to be adjusted to other land.. Here Whole village group have to sit together to finalise and send the revenue to British.. When Cultivation is not good and everybody is sitting together and suffering as they have to give British the fixed revenue and also money lenders are snatching there lands then. There developed a consensus against British which will be seen In 1857 Revolt.

## Civil Services Reformed-1793



Cornwallis introduced Civil Services by Direct appointment of Britishers only(Indians not allowed)

Later in 1833 Act it was through exam but exam has to be conducted in England with the subjects they want.

## Police Reforms-1793

Only Two Important Points under this :

1)Police officers were appointed and

2)Police stations were established,Each PS was headed by Daroga and Number of Police stations were headed by S.P

## Judicial Reforms/Cornwallis Code



### System:

Munsif Ki Adalat—>Court of Registrars—>District Courts

District courts are of two types: 1)Diwani courts for Civil cases(4 Courts @Dhaka,Patna,Calcutta and Murshidabad) and 2)Circuit courts for Criminal Cases

Above Diwani court it was Sadar Diwani and above Circuit court there was Sadar Nizamat and in these Sadars Governor General will be sitting

### Important Changes introduced in Law System

1)Equality before law for witness

2)Rule of Law(Everybody has to follow the law even governor general)

# **Revolt of 1857(Class:10)**

Colonialism(Colonies) and Bullionism(Wealthy metals):Company entered India

Between 1757 to 1857 They exploited each and everybody to that extend that when they exploded it became a Revolt .

## **(i) Military –**

- Overseas deployment, which was against the belief of Hindus in not crossing the seas
- Differences in salaries for equal ranks
- Special provisions for European soldiers.
- Indian ranks could not rise above subedar.

If European soldiers are going abroad for any war they used to get double salary but this was not the Case with Indian soldiers

## **(ii) Political cause –**

### **Doctrine of Lapse (by Lord Dalhousie)**

- states under this revolted **Nana Sahib** was refused pension, as he was the adopted son of **Peshwa Baji Rao**
- . Awadh was annexed in 1856, on charges of maladministration.

**Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur and Sambhalpur** were annexed owing to Doctrine of lapse

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•**Doctrine of Lapse:**After third Anglo-Maratha war british placed a person as puppet ruler of Satara(Maharashtra),He remained works obedient to British till 1839 and after that he died and his brother Appa Sahib was placed in Throne who died in 1848 without any son.

At that time British bombay presidency George clerk was confused and wrote a letter to Dalhousie who just came to India as GG, That if a King died without any heir then whether adopted son will be allowed to take the place or not. In that case Doctrine of lapse will be adopted.

Also Nana sahib was not given pension being an adopted son of Peshwa

### **Satara-Jhansi-Nagpur-Sambalpur**

- *Annexation of Awadh:* The Kingdom of Oudh was the only great Indian state whose ruler Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dispossessed on the ground of "intolerable misgovernment"

Nawab signed a treaty with Wellesley that he will develop an administration that will lead to prosperity of Awadh but there is nothing which happened by saying this British Annexed Awadh in feb 1856

- **Policy of Subsidiary Alliance : 1798**

Wellesley proposed this policy where he asked the King to sign a treaty with them and British will protect his territory ,In return he has to allow British to keep there army there and also allow them to Trade in his territory with Subsidy(Tax Free)

Nizam of hyderabad was the first to enter into this Alliance

- **Economical Causes**

### **(iii) Economic causes –**

**High rate of taxation ( Zamindari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari )**

**Discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products**

**Destruction of traditional handicrafts resulted into deindustrialization which resulted in unemployment**

**Greed for Bullions:** Earlier Britishers were purchasing raw goods from Indians and selling them outside means they were giving gold to Indians, Queen said that we need bullions and you are giving them to Indians. Then Britishers make such policies where they forced Indians to buy furnished goods from British only.

## **•Social Causes**

### **(iv) Socio Religious causes –**

**Some reforms like Anti Sati Resolution (1829), Widow Remarriage Act (1856) were unpopular among orthodox Hindus.**

**– Racial discrimination by British against Indians,**

**Forceful conversion to Christianity**

**Anti Sati Resolution:** Bentick and Raja Ram Mohan Roy

**Widow remarriage act:** Dalhousie

## **•Immediate Causes**

### **Immediate Cause:**

. Uses of **cartridges** made from cow and pig fat (rumored) in **new Enfield**.

This use of fat was respectively offensive to the Hindus and Muslims

### **•Other Causes**

#### **Other causes**

. **Muslim Elite** [Ashraf in Persian] –Before British, they held top position in Army, Civil services, Judiciary.

. **Persian being replaced by English** as official language affected them a lot. – Some **Muslim elite** joined the revolt thinking they could **reestablish the old system**.

### **•Santhal rebellion 1855-56**

The Santhal rebellion predates 1857. It was a rebellion of Santhal people led by 4 Murmu Brothers named Sindhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav, in modern Jharkhand (then Bengal Presidency) against the oppressive Zamindari system. They initially launched Guerrilla warfare in the Jungles of Jharkhand. The British trapped these outstanding archers and killed them in a battle. The Santhal villages were plundered and the rebellion was brutally subdued.

### **Influence of Revolt**

•Mainly concentrated in North India as in south India Britishers were

placed everywhere for trade, So people also there were involved in business with Britishers so many of the elite class people not participated in revolt.

•

. **29 march 1857-** Mangal Pandey –was a sepoy in **34th Bengal Native Infantry** regiment of E.I.C.  
– known for his involvement in the initial Stages of revolt of 1857  
**1<sup>st</sup> person to revolt, at Barrackpore (Bengal).**  
He killed two British Officers- **Hugeson and Baugh**  
**May 10, sepoy mutiny at meerut** then it spread throughout **UP** along with some other parts of the country.

### Important centres and their leaders

Centre	Indian Leader(s)	Britishers
Delhi-	Bahadur Shah II 'Zafar' and Bakht Khan	Nicolson and Hudson
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan	
Kanpur	Nana Saheb [adopted son of BajiRao II] & Tantia Tope [accountant of Nana Saheb]	Campbell
Lucknow	Begum HazratMahal,	Campbell
Jhansi	Rani LaxmiBai Faizabad Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah	Huge Rose
Allahabad	Liyaqat Ali	Col. Neil
Jagdishpur (Bihar)-	Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh	William Taylor and Vincent Eyre

**Patna**- Maulvi Pir Ali (leader of Wahabi movement)

**Faizabad** – maulavi ahmedullah

**Fathepur**- azimullah

**Awadh and Rohilkhand**- Maulavi Ahmedullah ( He was also called Danka shah or Maulavi with Drum )

**Mathura**- Devi Singh

**Meerut**- Kadam Singh

#### **Fate of the leaders:**

**Bahadur Shah II**- Deported to Rangoon

**Nana Sahib and Begum Hazrat Mahal**- Escaped to Nepal

**Rani Jhansi**- Died in battle

**Tantia Tope**- captured and executed.

Tantia Tope was the only person who was captured.

In 1856, Lord Canning took office as last Governor General of India under the East India Company. The Mutiny of 1857 ended East India Company's rule in India and brought India directly under the British monarch.

## Contents

- Reasons of Mutiny
- Major Events of the mutiny
- Role of Princely states
- Those who helped British
- Who said what about this mutiny?

## Reasons of Mutiny

The key reasons for mutiny were as follows:

### Pathetic Socioeconomic Condition

Not a shilling was spent from the British treasury on the defense of the India. The several famines which devoured millions of people remained issues, that were never addressed.

The tenure of Dalhousie was pathetic as far as concerns of the Indian natives are concerned. The feelings of the unrest that was growing among the Indians finally got manifested in the form of revolt of 1857.

The Indian public which does not like sudden changes was applied with the new laws and customs which were anathema to the Indian society. Some of them were allowing the widows to remarry, abolishing practice of Sati (which was considered revered at that time) , establishing the land revenue systems which never existed before.

Widows Remarriage Act was introduced by Lord Dalhousie, but it was approved by Lord Canning in 1856. The Hindus saw it as a sequel to the Abolition of Sati (Regulation XVII) and took it as a threat to Hinduism.

## **Problems of Land Revenue**

*The Ryotwari and Mahalwari system* demanded the revenue which was exorbitant and methods of collecting the revenue were cruel.

In 1852, the Inam commission was established which recommended the takeover of the Jagirs on which the revenue was not paid. The result was that twenty thousand Jagirs had been confiscated.

## **Destruction of Economy**

The Economic drain also destroyed the Indian Industry, disintegrating the traditional fabric of the country. The Industrial revolution of England made the machines devourers of Indian Raw material and destroyed the Foreign Trade of the country. India was reduced to a mere exporter of the raw materials.

## **Low position in Administration**

Indians were debarred from the important and high posts in their own country. The notorious signboards 'Dogs and Indians not allowed' were common in the British places of activities in India.

## **Doctrine of Lapse**

The annexation of Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi, Sambhalpur, Karauli, Udaipur, Baghat etc. by the notorious Doctrine of Lapse caused the general hateful sentiments among the Indian public. In Nagpur, there was an open auction of the Royal belongings.

## **III-treatment with Bahadur Shah Zafar**

The name of Bahadur Shah Zafar was removed from the coins during the times of Lord Ellenborough. He was ordered by Lord Dalhousie to vacate the Red Fort and shift to the Mahrauli area outside Delhi. By this time the people of India had become nostalgic about the Mughal rule and wanted to see Bahadur Shah Emperor of India. Lord Canning announced that after Bahadur Shah, the Mughal successors would not

be called emperor and their status would be reduced to Prince.

### Annexation of Oudh

The annexation of the so far loyal state of Oudh created general panic and disaffection contrary to the British belief that it was done for removing the "misrule and administration irregularities".

### Police and Judiciary

The Judiciary was biased. The British officers were hated and considered aliens in the land of Hindus and Muslims. The people were loathful of the oppressive loot of the officers, including British appointed Indian Daroghas.

### Christian Missionaries

The increased activities of the Christian missionaries were seen with suspicion and mistrust. They tried their best to convert as many people they could and indulged in the false propaganda against the faiths and religions of Hindus and Muslims. The Padris were appointed in the army to "teach" the sepoys about Christianity.

### Education

The education policy was not taken positively in Indian public. They thought that the new schools opened by the British and where the "English" is taught will convert their sons to "Christians".

### Discrimination with Sepoys

The Indian sepoys were victims of discrimination. They were paid low wages and faced constant verbal and physical abuses from their bosses. The annexation of Oudh in 1856 created discontent in the Bengal army. The Indian sepoys were chaffed of the new customs which forbade them putting caste marks on their foreheads, keeping beards and wearing turbans.

## Santhal rebellion 1855-56

The Santhal rebellion predates 1857. It was a rebellion of Santhal people led by 4 Murmu Brothers named Sindhu, Kanhu , Chand and Bhairav, in modern Jharkhand (then Bengal Presidency) against the oppressive Zamindari system. The initially launched Guerilla warfare in the Jungles of Jharkhand. The British trapped these outstanding archers and killed them in a battle. The Santhal villages were plundered and the rebellion was brutally subdued.

## The cause of Nana Sahib 1854-55

Nana Sahib was the adopted son of Last Peshwa Baji Rao II who had been retired to Bithoor, after the Third Anglo Maratha War. Baji Rao was receiving the pension of Rupees Eight Lakh per annum from the British. When he died, Nana Sahib was to get this pension as heir-presumptive to the throne. But the company stopped the pension on the ground that he was not a natural born heir. Nana Sahib sent his friend and envoy Azimullah Khan to England in 1853 to plead his cause but the British were not convinced. The result was that he conspired against the British and led the revolt at Kanpur.

## Azimullah Khan – The envoy to England

So far, Azimullah Khan, who was prime minister to Nana Sahib, was an English lover. But at England, he could not plead the cause of Nana Sahib and while returning from England, he got an opportunity to visit Constantinople, in the Ottoman Empire. He visited the sites of the Crimean war and was able to look at the exhausted British soldiers returning. He also tried to get in touch with the Turkish and Russian spies.

## Tantya Tope – The rescuer of Laxmibai

His name was Ramachandra Pandurang Tope and he was friend of Nana Sahib. After the Kanpur was preoccupied by the British, he went to Gwalior, where he rescued Laxmibai. But the forces of British defeated him and executed him at Shivpuri.

## Major Events of the mutiny

Introduction of Pattern 1853 Enfield Musket

On the New Year day of 1857, a new Enfield (P 1853) rifle was issued in India to the 60th



## Queen's Royal Rifles in Meerut.

The cartridges of this rifle had a paper cover that had to be bitten off before loading in the rifle. It was accepted by some British officials that the papers and the grease inside is composed of the beef and pig fat.



This was taken as destroying their religion. On 22 January 1857, at the Dum Dum arsenal near Calcutta the natives expressed concern regarding the use of the greased cartridge required by the new rifle and a consequent threat to Hindu and Muslim religions.

The military drills of the time needed the sepoys to bite off the cartridge, pour the gunpowder from within to down the barrel, then ram the cartridge, which included the bullet, then remove the ram-rod, then bring the rifle to the ready and set the sights and fire. The "user guide" said:

Whenever the grease around the bullet appears to be melted away, or otherwise removed from the cartridge, the sides of the bullet should be wetted in the mouth before putting it into the barrel; the saliva will serve the purpose of grease for the time being".

From January to May, the wave of dissatisfaction touched various British Cantonments. The most awful sentiments were in the cantonments of Meerut, Barrackpur and Ambala.

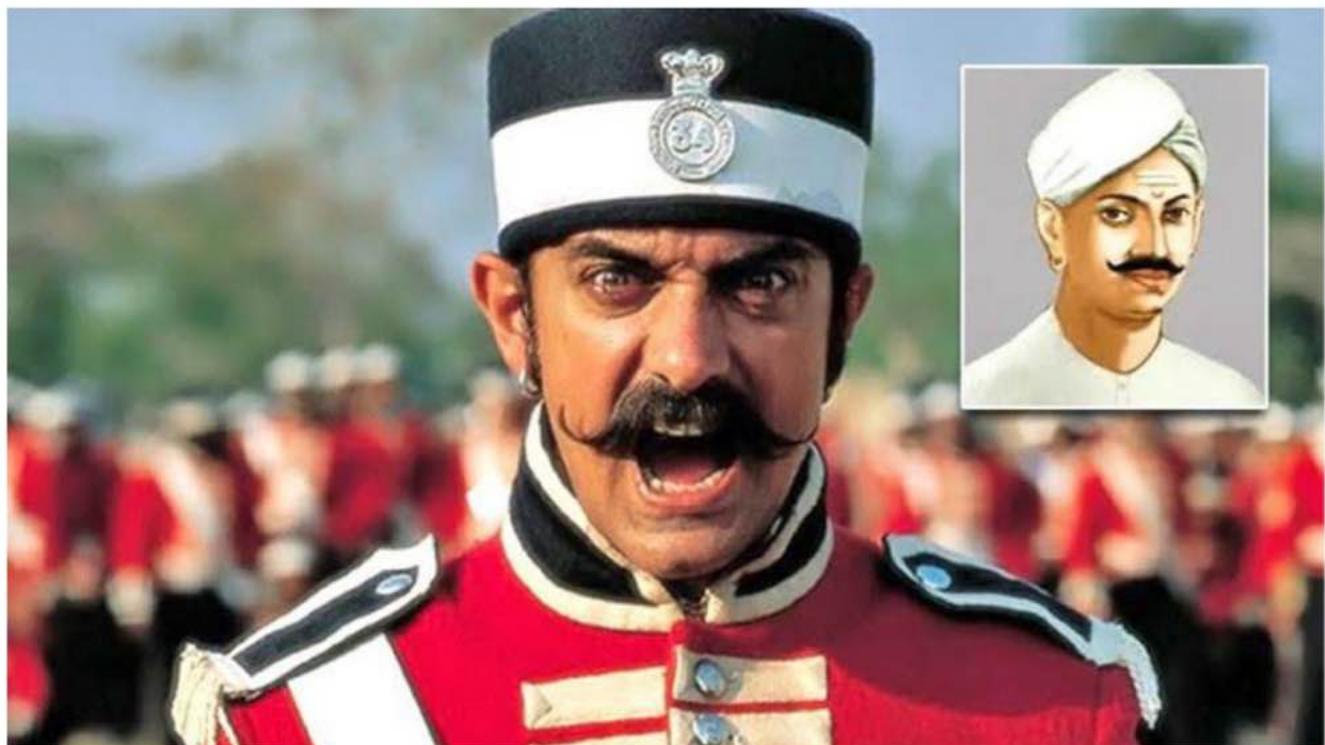
## Use of Chapattis

All of a sudden, the English officials could see passing of the Chapattis, usually by the village chaukidars and watchmen throughout the north India. The first report was issued in February 1857 by Magistrate of Gurgaon that these Chapattis may be a portent of a general disturbance coming up and signify the joining of the people. The magistrate was true in his interpretation, but it was realized later only.

**March 1857:** Refusal to accept greased cartridge

By 9 March 1857, the Sepoys of the 19th Bengal Native Infantry at Behrampur refused to accept the greased cartridges. A court martial was done and the regiment was disarmed. On 23 March General Greg Anson, Commander in Chief, India, issued an order suspending the use and firing of the greased cartridges throughout India until a special report is received from Meerut.

**29 March 1857 – Mutiny at Barrackpur – Mangal Pandey**



At Barrackpur, Mangal Pandey of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry went on a rampage wounding the British Officers. The mutiny was basically a "One Man Show". Mangal Pandey was hanged on 8 April 1857, thus becoming one of the first martyrs of mother India's liberation war that extended 90 years afterwards. One more officer **Issurl Pandey** was hanged on 11 April for not helping the British during the rampage. One **Paltu Khan** was promoted for his active duty towards stopping Mangal Pandey creates more havoc.

### **Mutiny at Meerut – 10 May 1857**

85 Sepoys of the 20th and 11th Bengal Infantry regiments and 3rd Indian Light Cavalry mutinied. They broke out in open rebellion, shouted "Delhi Chalo", proceeded to Delhi, overthrew the British Rule, massacred any European that came their way, Proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as Emperor of India. Col. Ripley was killed at Delhi. The public welcomed the soldiers and supported the revolt. The son of Bahadur Shah Zafar, Mirza Zahiruddin was declared commander in chief, despite no military experience.

Later the command at Delhi was taken by Bakht Khan, the nominal commander chief of the rebels at Delhi who later died in the battle in 1859.

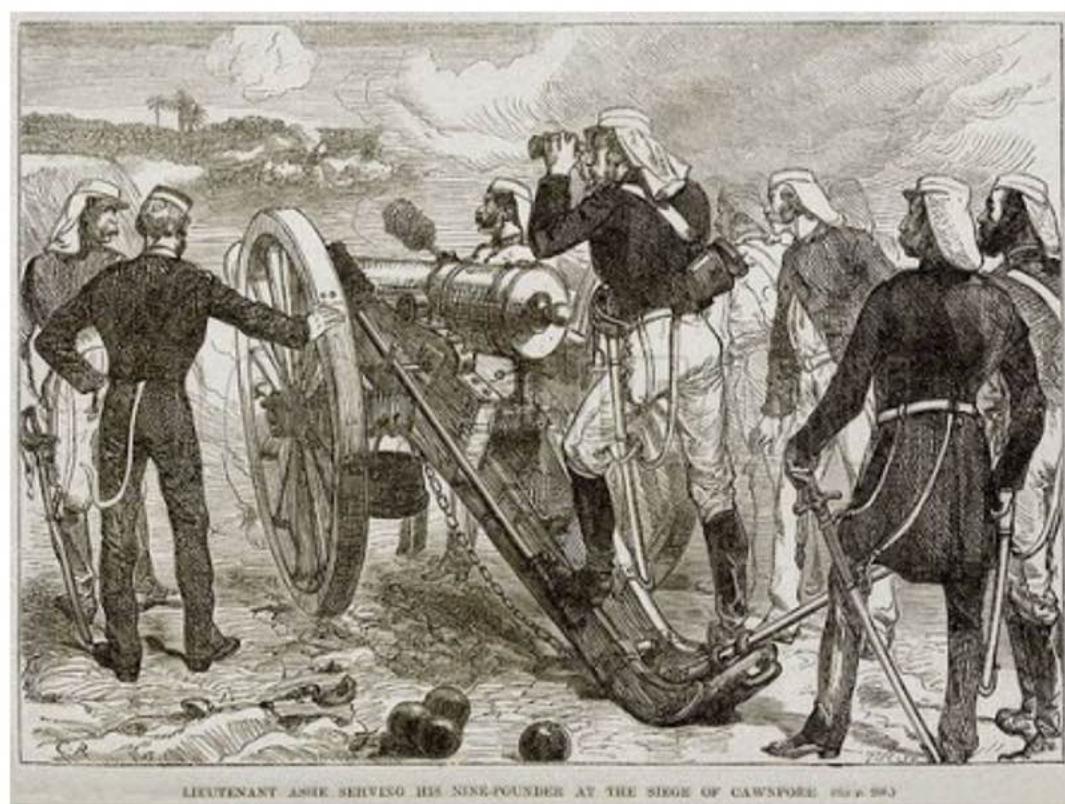
### **The Mutiny Spreads – May 1857**

On 12 May 1857, a company of the 81st infantry captured the fort of Govindgarh near Amritsar. The mutiny spread to Lahore where Mian Mir fought the mutineers and saved the Lahore from falling to the Mutineers.

**On 14 May 1857**, Lord Canning issued orders for the 43rd Queen Regiment and 1st Madras Fusiliers to embark immediately to Calcutta.

Lord Canning telegraphed Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay to send British Forces immediately. He also sent transport to bring the British forces back from Pegu in Burma. On 16 May 1857, 50 Europeans rounded up in Delhi were massacred by the crowd. On 16 May, Lord Canning sent a letter to Lord Elgin at Singapore to send troops at Calcutta. The rebellion spread to Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur, Bareili, Banaras, and Jhansi very soon.

### The siege of Cawnpore



LIEUTENANT ASHE SERVING HIS NINE-POUNDER AT THE SIEGE OF CAWNPORE. (1857)

Siege of Cawnpore is also known as "Bibighar Massacre" or "Satichaura Ghat massacre".

Before this event the British had approached Nana Sahib and 'convinced' him to support in case there is a mutiny at Kanpur. By June 1857, the number of the rebellions got 3000. The place was mistaken as safe by the British, European families began to drift into the entrenchment as the news of rebellion in the nearby areas reached them. The entrenchment was fortified. Nana Sahib entered as a friend

of the British inside and declared that he was with the rebels. He proceeded with the soldiers to capture Cawnpore. He made the British officers surrender on a promise of safe passage to Allahabad. Cawnpore was in siege till 15 July 1857 and 200 Europeans including women and children were massacred.

On 16 July the British Forces arrived and Cawnpore was recaptured. Nana Sahib disappeared and then fled to Nepal in 1859.

#### Mutiny at Lucknow:

## Begum Hazrat Mahal

- The wife of Wajid Ali Shah and the Queen of Awadh (Oudh) though charming and affable in nature, was a strong leader and an adroit strategist. She bravely led her army in one of the central places of the revolt, Lucknow. Even after being a gallant woman she is lost in the pages of history.



Begum Hazrat Mahal was the first wife of recently deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. She led the rebels at Lucknow and was able to siege

Lucknow. Her son Birjis Qadra was declared King of Awadh. But when the British were able to destroy the rebels, she fled to Nepal, where she took asylum and died in obscurity in 1879.

### **Mutiny at Gwalior:**

Tantya Tope

With the aid of the rebels at Gwalior he was able to compel General Windham hard at Cawnpore on the 27th and 28th of November 1857. But later was defeated by Sir Colin Campbell on the 6th of December. Together with the Rani of Jhansi he was besieged by Sir Hugh Rose in the Jhansi fort, but escaped and collected a force of 20,000 men which Sir Hugh defeated without relaxing the siege. After this he sought refuge in the jungles of Bundelkhand, and later

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captured and executed in 1859.

### Mutiny at Jhansi – Rani Laxmi Bai

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Jhansi was relatively calm in 1857, but British troops arrived under Hugh Rose and laid siege to Jhansi on 23 March 1858 and asked Laxmi Bai to surrender. She did not surrender and the fight began which continued for 2 weeks. Later her army was joined by Tantya Tope's troops, but the British were able to capture Jhansi by 31 March. Laxmi Bai escaped over the wall at night and fled from her city, surrounded by her guards. Along with her young adopted son Anand Rao, she decamped to Kalpi. Both Nana and Laxmibai moved on to Gwalior and occupied the fort of Gwalior. But on 17 June, 1858, she died in the battle. The British captured Gwalior three days later. Her father, Moropant Tambey, was captured and hanged a few days after the fall of Jhansi. Anand Rao, was given a pension by the British Raj.

### Mutiny in Arrah – Kunwar Singh

A band of rebels was led by Kunwar Singh at Arrah in Bihar. Despite his old age (near 80) he had a good fight and harried British forces for nearly one year and remained invincible till the end. But he was defeated by William Taylor and Eyre and died in the battle.

### Recapturing

Bahadur Shah was arrested. British general Hudson shot dead his two sons and he was exported to Rangoon where he died 1862. The imam of Bauli kalandar led the revolt in Panipat. He was captured and hanged. General Hewitt commanded the Forces at Meerut. Delhi was recaptured by Sir John Nicholson. Colin Campbell recaptured Kanpur. General Havelock defeated Nana Sahib.

### Role of Princely states

The princely states did not participate in the mutiny and as per Lord Canning, the princely rulers proved to be a barrier to stop this hurricane.

### Those who helped British

**Holkar of Indore** remained with the British. Man Singh at Gwalior deceived Tantya Tope and Laxmibai. Nizam of Hyderabad, Gulab Singh of Kashmir, Sikh rulers of Patiala, Nabha and Jind also remained loyal to British. The Sikhs detest towards the Mughals was the main reason behind their remaining against the mutineers.

**Dinkar Rao of Gwalior and Salar Jang of Hyderabad** were "praised" by the British for their loyalty to the Government. Zamindars, Land Lords, Money lenders, Big Traders remained loyal to the East India Company. The elite "educated" class of Indians remained indifferent. Railways, Telegraph and Postal services, which were initiated by Lord Dalhousie saved India for British from the hands of Indians.

## **Leaders of Revolt**

- Delhi : Bahadur Shah Zafar and Bakht Khan
- Jhansi : Rani Laxmi Bai
- Bihar : Kunwar Singh
- Mathura : Devi Singh
- Meerut : Kadam Singh
- Faizabad : Muhammad Ullah
- Kanpur: Nana sahib, Tantya Tope and Azimullah Khan
- Allahabad : Liaqat Ali
- Gwalior : Tantya Tope
- Haryana : Rao Tularam
- Sambhalpur : Surender Sai
- Bareli: Khan Bahadur Khan
- Satara: Rango Bapuji Gupte
- Hyderabad : Sonaji pant
- Karnataka: Maulavi Sayyed Allauddin, Bhimrao Mundargi And Chhota Singh
- Kolhapur : Annaji Phandnavis and Tatya Mohite
- Madras: Ghulam Gaus and Sultan Baksh
- Chengalpattu: Annagirian Krishna
- Coiambatore: Mulbagal Swami

## **Who said what about this mutiny?**

- Charles Raikes: Merely a mutiny of the soldiers, which took the shape of revolt of the people in certain areas.
- Sir J.W. Kaye : A battle of Blacks against the Whites
- T R Holmes: A conflict between civilization and barbarism
- V D Savarkar: India's planned war of Independence.
- Karl Marx: Struggle of soldiers, peasants and democratic combine

against the foreign and feudal bondage.

- Rees: a war of Fanatic religionists against the Christians
- R C Mazumdar: "Neither first, nor national not war of independence."
- Hutchinson: It began as a mutiny and became a popular rebellion.
- J L Nehru: a feudal outburst headed by feudal chiefs and their followers aided by widespread anti-foreign sentiments.
- S N Sen: began with a fight for religion, ended with a war for independence.

After the Mutiny of 1857, Peace was restored in a period of more than one year and the most important outcome was that the Government of India passed from the Company to the Crown.

## Important leader Associated with the Revolt of 1857

Place	Leader
Barrackpore	Mangal Pandey
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan
Delhi	Hakim Ahsanullah (Chief advisor to Bahadur Shah II)
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal, Birjis Qadir, Ahmadullah (advisor of the ex-Nawab of Awadh)
Kanpur	Nana Sahib, Rao Sahib (nephew of Nana), Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan (advisor of Nana Sahib)
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai
Bihar (Jagdishpur)	Kunwar Singh, Amar Singh
Allahabad and Banaras	Maulvi Liyakat Ali
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah (He declared the Revolt as Jihad against English)
Farrukhabad	Tufzal Hasan Khan
Bijnaur	Mohammad Khan
Muradabad	Abdul Ali Khan
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan
Mandsor	Firoz Shah
Gwalior/Kanpur	Tantia Tope
Assam	Kandapareswar Singh, Manirama Datta
Orissa	Surendra Shahi, Ujjwal Shahi
Kullu	Raja Pratap Singh

Rajasthan	Jaidayal Singh and Hardayal Singh
Gorakhpur	Gajadhar Singh
Mathura	Sevi Singh, Kadam Sing

# **After Revolt of 1857**

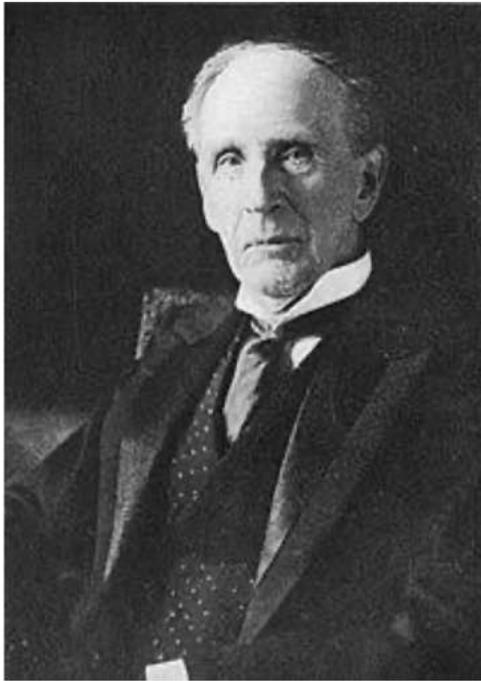
- New administrative changes:-

## Government of India Act-1858



### **Government Of India Act, 1858**

- 1)Appointment of A member of British parliament in India as Secretary of State with a council of 15 members(9 Who have served in India at-least 10 years),8 members will be nominated by crown and rest 7 will be elected by COD
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- 2) Now British Parliament has to directly contact him in order to apply or ask for any changes in India.
- 3) Dual system of Government as provided by Pitts India act with BOC and BOD is removed and now Direct control of British Crown is established over India
- 4) Now Governor general will become Viceroy in india with council: Canning, he will have limited powers and will work under Sec of State
- 5) First Secretary was Stanley
- 6) Now the situation is Admin of India will be controlled by the Parliament which is present in Britain and Not in India, Earlier EIC was handling everything as it was staying in India only.  
**Concept:** So from now onwards whatever acts or policies will be made they will not have any consideration for Indians, means without looking at the current situation and condition of India closely all policies will be made directly from Britain.

## •Changes in Army

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- 1) Strength of Indians in army was reduced and Europeans were increased. In Bengal the ratio was kept 50:50
  - 2) New recruits were taken from Punjab and NWFP who were loyal during revolt
  - 3) Roman policy of divide and rule was adopted and Hindi, Muslims army units were considered different
  - 4) More Effective warfare was not given to Indians
  - 5) No recruitment from Awadh
- **Policy of annexation was given up**

1) As British realised the importance of Princely states after their support in Revolt so they gave up the policy of annexation

- **Non Interference in Religious things**

The British, after the Revolt of 1857, decided to concentrate in providing a sound and efficient administration rather than introducing western ideas and reform in a traditional Asian society.

- **The Policy of Divide and Rule Begins**

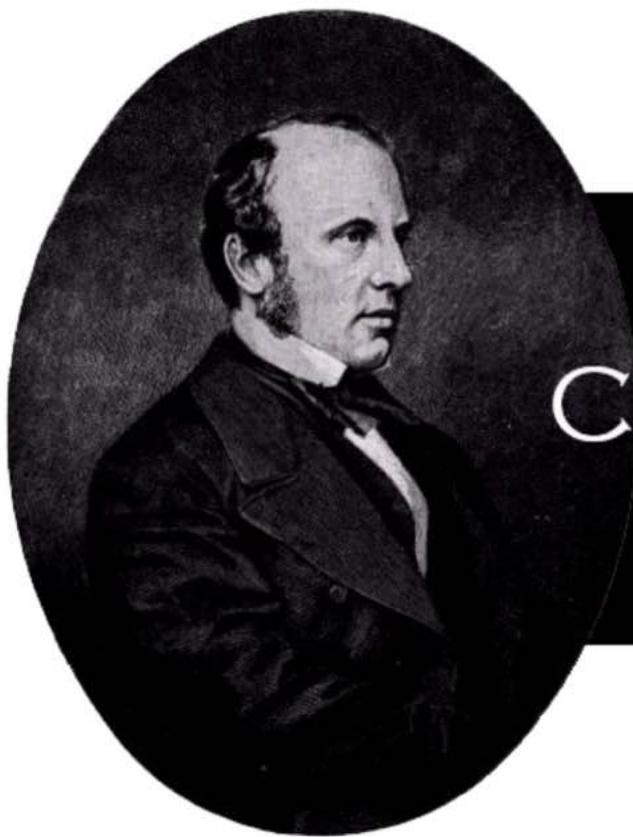


After the Revolt of 1857, the British had patronaged and applied the most unscrupulous policy to divide the Indians in different castes and classes. The British used one class or caste against the other. The Muslims were made to fight with the Hindus and the high caste Hindus were excited against the low caste Hindus. Thus, There was a deterioration in the whole country.

## **Economic Loot Accelerated**

With the failure of the Great rebellion, the era of British territorial conquest came to an end and a new era of systematic economic loot and plunder by the British was inaugurated. The English people ruthlessly exploited Indian economy without any fear.

## Indian Council Act 1861



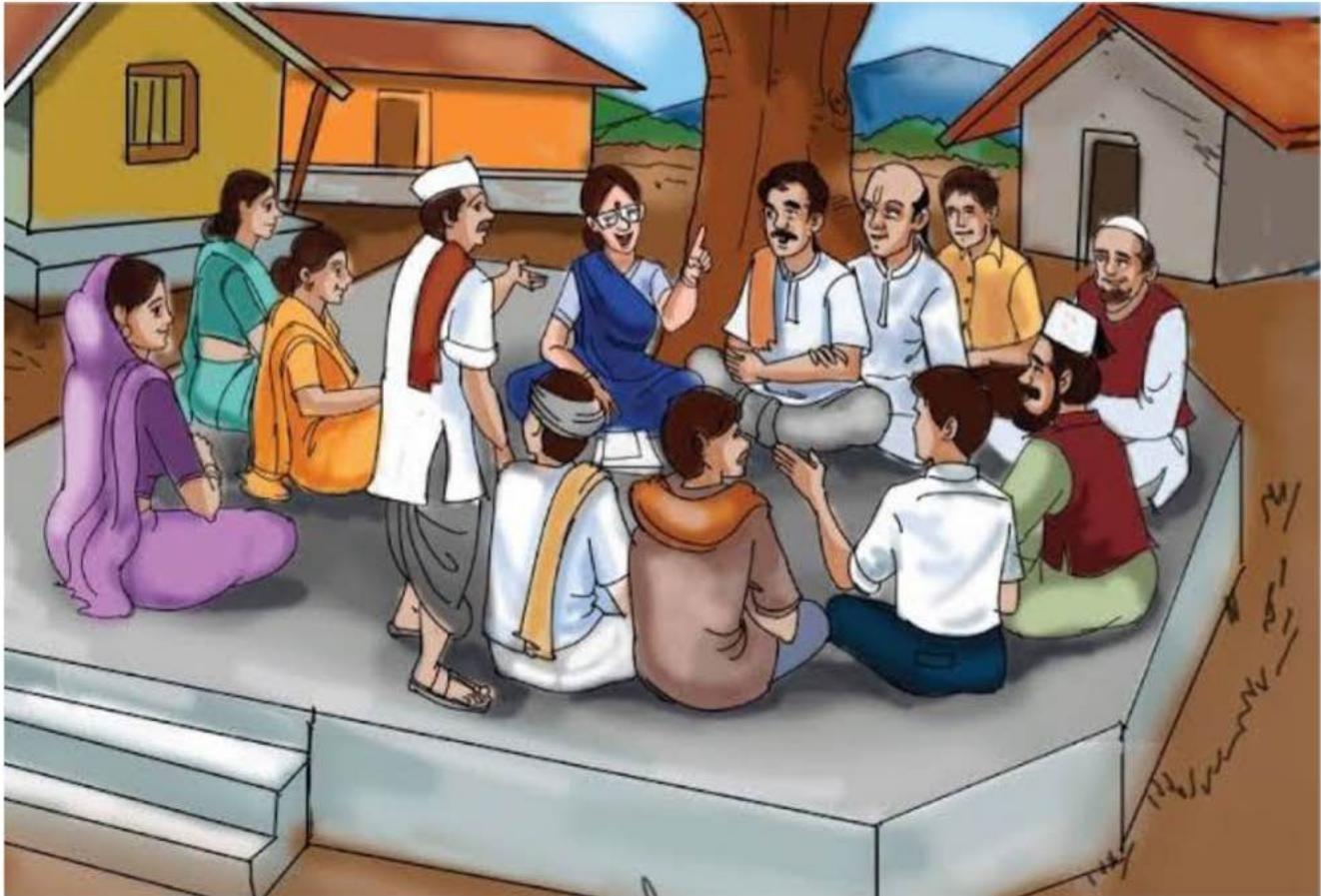
# INDIAN COUNCIL ACT 1861

- Viceroy executive council will not have more legislative members(Increment in seats),Some Indians will also be allowed to come into Legislation),This is to get the confidence of Indians and to show then that British want to Admin India with support of Indians also
- Number of seats were increased in legislature but powers were limited,there advice was not bounding on Viceroy.So even if legislature has passed a bill but that will only become act when Viceroy will permit it and even after that Sec of state is there who can cancel it anytime
- These legislatures were also not allowed to discuss Budget and finance related bills

- Law making ability was with Executives, legislative had only advisory powers
  - Provision of departmental or Portfolio system, members of council were allotted different departments like military, revenue, law etc
- Decentralisation of Finances between presidencies and provinces**
- 1) Before 1857 all revenue was collected and transferred to the Central Govt (GGI) and then from there they used to allot the money depending upon the demand from other provinces and presidencies for Railway, irrigation, medical or facilities etc
  - 2) After 1857 it was decentralised by Mayo and in 1870 he started giving packages of ₹1 crore including all facilities to Provinces and presidencies without asking for separate facilities demand. Later in 1877 package amount was increased and in 1882 provinces are allowed to keep the revenue with them for expenditure in facilities

2) *Introduction of local bodies:*

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*First time introduced in 1864 with British officers but later by Rippon Indian members were placed into that*

During that time Indians territories were British possessions ,So people started demanding that there should be some development also in India ,As british is doing in its own country so some development should also be there in India.

But Britishers need finance for that,they dont want to bring money from England for that and also can't impose more taxes on Indian peasants.So they introduced local bodies with Indians in that with a view that if Indians will go to Indian peasant and tell them that we are working for your betterment,providing you facilities then they will easily give more taxes which can be utilised later by us.

Also by adding Indians into local bodies they will feel that we are getting some place in administration and will remain happy.

# Rise of Nationalism(राष्ट्रवाद) in India



## Nationalism/राष्ट्रवाद

the desire of a group of people who share the same race, culture, language, etc. to form an independent country

जाति, संस्कृति, भाषा आदि की समानता के आधार पर एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र-बनाने की जन-भावना

•*Peasants, Artisans:*



Due to british policies all these were suppressed.Land revenue policies created problems for Peasants as money lenders as well as Zamindars and British Givt everybody was looting them

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Artisans were also destroyed due to the entry of new companies in India after the Industrial revolution of Britain..So they all were very much tensed and Frustrated.

Weavers in India were suffering due to increase in cost of raw cotton in India.Also cz of this they also started shifting towards agriculture creating disguised unemployment(more people working than required)

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**•Factory workers**



Those working in factories were not given proper salaries and facilities. Also they were not allowed to go for strikes or demands and they were suppressed by British Forces in doing that.

#### •*Elite Classes*



Before 1857 Britishers used to fool these people by saying that we came to India to guide and make you all understand how to run a country and

later when we will give you self government then you should be able to handle everything properly.

Because of these things only they were not interested in Revolt of 1857 as they used to think that Britishers will make them civilised.

But after 1857 these people started analysing British policies and understood that Britishers were actually fooling them as from these policies we can notice their main aim is to live here in India and earn as much as they can.

They are providing all facilities in Britain but not in India.

## ***India***

- Now earlier before British India was ruled by different kings in different areas having different policies but now there is single authority ruling over whole country with same policies everywhere so now in each and every part people started experiencing same issues with the same people..Means enemy became common for all.

- Also due to western education people in India now became literate and now they started analysing British policies everywhere.

One major point is now Everybody is following English in different places of India.Earlier language was also a barrier for communication and understanding the things.

People started studying about the other countries revolting against British etc

- Educated people now started looking for the past of India ,telling others about the same and its past rulers like Ashoka, their policies etc.So that people can feel proud & can generate faith over the abilities of Indians.The only issue was that they were telling only good things but not the evil things which created a mindset of people that whatever was present in the past everything was correct and good.All the evil systems like sati pratha, caste system was fine .

## ***Presence of Press and Vernaculars***

# ਮੁੰਬਈ ਸਮਾਚਾਰ

## THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

મંગળવાર, તા. ૮મી ફેબ્રુઆરી ૨૦૦૦ : Tuesday 8th February 2000

શરાબમાં ભેળસેળ  
કરનારી દુકાનો પર  
અયાપક દરોડા

(अमारा प्रतिनिधि तरक्षी)

મુખી, તા. ઉમી કંજુઆરી.  
એકસાઈઝ વિભાગે એન્ટી-પાઈરસી  
અને જંબી સાથે હાથ પરેલી સંયુક્ત  
ક્રમગીરીમાં છોટ ખાતે પાંચ સ્વચ્છ વ્યાપક  
દરોડા પારીને વિદેશી શરાબમાં લેવાસેળ  
કરતી ટોણીની પરપરક કરી લતી.

વિસ્તી, ભાન્ડી, જિયરની જાણીતી દેશવિહેશી ભાન્ડમાં હલકી ગુલાબજાની શરાબ ભરીને તેને વ્યવસ્થિત પેક કરીને સસ્તે ભાવે આ માલ દેખવામાં આવતો હતો. આ કામગીરીમાં લેળસેળ કરેલી સુમારે ૧૫૦૦ જેટલી શરાબની બોટલો જૂણ કરાઈ હતી. આ સંબંધે દસ જીજાને તાબામાં લેવાયા હતા, એમ એકસાંચાં વિભાગનાં સાધનોંએ જીજાયું હતું.

એકોસર્વે ઓછ હન્ટલચ્યુલલ  
પ્રોપરી રાઈના પદાપિકારી એ. એ.  
ખાન, કલોર ખાન, રોનીએ આ  
કાર્યવાહીમાં મદદ કરી હતી. વાસ્તવમાં  
દરોડાની કામગીરી આ એજસીની  
માહિતીને અનુભવીને જ લાય પરાઈ  
હતી; એમ તેમણે જીવાયું હતું.

## TRANSLATION

## Mass raids on shops involved in liquor adulteration

Excise Department alongwith Anti Piracy agency jointly raided 5 places in fort area and arrested a gang involved in adulteration of foreign liquor

Foreign brand whisky, brandy, bears used to be prepared by mixing inferior quality liquor packed neatly and sold in cheaper rate. Excises Dept. reported that about 1500 bottles were seized in this operation and 10 persons arrested.

Officers of Enforcers of Intellectual Property Rights Shri. A.A. Khan, Zaheer Khan, Rony assisted in this operation. This operation was done on the information of this agency.

Local language magazines etc were published with articles related to Indian Nationalism, that helped in unifying people for a common cause against common enemy.

### ***Racial Discrimination by Britishers***

British attitude for Indians also created a major role here as at every place they discriminates with Indians, Like separate train compartments, Not allowing Indians to entry at many places etc

### ***Arms act 1878, Vernacular Press act 1878, I'llbert Bill controversy 1883***

Lytton became the Viceroy in 1876 and brought this act under which no Indian was allowed to keep any arm.

Also He banned any publication in local languages ,only English was allowed in Vernacular act

Also under illbert bill it was said that Indian judge can take trial for British cases but it was opposed and issue was created that if British judge can take any case then why not Indian judge

*All these things together helped in unifying people and Feeling of Nationalism was created among the People of India.*

*Association formation started to give a proper platform for Indian demands to reach upto the government*

## **Associations before Congress**

### **Landholders Society**

- In July 1838, the "Zamindari Association", also known as the "Landholders Society", was established to safeguard the interests of the landlords.
- Landholders' Society was limited in its objectives i.e. covered demand of Landlords only.
- The landholders Society used the methods of constitutional

agitation for the redressal of grievances and marked the beginning of organised political activities.

### Bengal British India Society

- In April 1843, another political association under the name of the Bengal British India Society was founded.
- Its objective was "the collection and dissemination of information relating to the actual condition of the people of British India"

### The British Indian Association of Calcutta (1851)

- It was formed in 1851 by the merger of Bengal British India Society and the Landholders' Society.
- It was established to convey Indian grievances to the British Govt.
- It suggested various reform in Company's upcoming charter like Need for the establishment of a separate legislature, separation of judicial functions from executive functions, salaries of higher officers to be reduced, abolition of abkari, salt duty and stamp duties.
- Some of the recommendations of the association were accepted when the Charter Act of 1853 provided addition of six members to the governor general's council for legislative purposes.

### The Deccan Association (1852)

- British India Association of Calcutta was confined only to Bengal but British India Association's Secretary, Debendranath Thakur wanted to expand the association, as the aim of the British India Association was to make representations from every part of British India to the British Parliament.
- In February 1852 as a further expansion of British India Association, the deccan Association was established at Poona.
- Deccan Association did not last long and could not fulfil its

objective of sending any mission or petition for suggesting reforms to the upcoming Charter Act i.e. Charter Act of 1853.

### The Madras Native Association (1852)

- After the establishment of Deccan Association, Madras acted next by establishing, the Madras branch of the British Indian Association in February 1852.
- Within a few months, its name was changed to the Madras Native Association as it decided to act independently of the parent body.
- The possibility of joint Indian petition to Parliament was wrecked by the split between Calcutta and Madras associations.
- However, the Madras Native Association right from its inception possessed very little vitality, had hardly any hold upon the public mind and languished into obscurity after 1857.

### The Bombay Association (1852)

- On the lines of British India Association of Calcutta, on 26 August 1852, Bombay Association was founded with the object of 'reminding from time to time the government authorities in India or in England for the removal of existing evils, and for the prevention of proposed measures which may be deemed injurious or for the introduction of enactment which may tend to promote the general interest of all connected with this country'.
- The Bombay Association sent a petition to the British Parliament urging the formation of new legislative council to which Indians should also be represented.
- It also condemned the policy of exclusion of Indians from all higher services, lavish expenditure on posts given to the Europeans. However, this Association didn't survive for long.

### East India Association

- In the year 1866, East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in London.
- East India association started its branches in Bombay, Kolkata and Madras in 1869.
- The objective of East India Association was to discuss the problem and questions related to India and to influence the British leaders towards the development of India.
- Later, Dadabhai Naoroji also opened its branch in various important Indian cities.

### Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

- The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was established in 1870 at Poona.
- It has the objective of serving as a bridge between the Government and the people.

### India League

- It was established by Sisir Kumar Ghose in 1875.
- The aim of India league was to instill the feeling of Nationalism amongst the people.

### The Indian Association of Calcutta

- Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose founded the Indian Association of Calcutta in 1876.
- Founders of Indian Association of Calcutta were discontented with the pro-landlord and conservative policies of the British India Association that's why they established this new Association.
- This association was aimed to unify Indian people on a common political programme and create a strong public opinion on political questions.
- East India association also organized an all India agitation known as the Civil Service Agitation after its formation.

### The Bombay Presidency Association

- Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, Badruddin Tyabji and others formed the Bombay Presidency Association in 1885.
- The reactionary policies of Lytton and the Ilbert Bill controversy caused political commotion in Bombay and led to the formation of Bombay Presidency Association.

### Madras Mahajan Sabha

- In 1884 Madras Mahajan Sabha was established by Viraraghavachari, P. Ananda- charlu and B. Subramaniya Aiyer.
- The Madras Mahajan Sabha was formed in May, 1884 to co-ordinate the activities of local association and to 'provide a focus for the non-official intelligence spread up through the Presidency'. It was founded by M. V. Raghavachari, G. Subrahmanyam Aiyar, Anand Charlu and others.

# **Peasant Movements in India after 1857**



- Condition of Peasants and Artisans, Disguised employment.. Money lenders and Zamindars looting them..
  - lands were snatched from Peasants and were auctioned.. Peasants were in extreme difficult condition.
  - Peasants became landless labour
- 
- Before 1857 peasants were not aware of their rights neither they knew proper way to revolt against any policy but after 1857 they were very much aware of legal rights and started using those for proper systematic revolt
  - Elite and educated people helped them a lot by making them aware and helping them fighting legal battle.

## **Revolts**

### **1) Indigo Revolt(1859) in Bengal(British Planters Vs Peasants)**



Indigo a cash crop, is the replacement of blue dye, which has high demand in European countries but it grows in Tropical region like India. It was known as Blue Gold in Europe

- ***Two systems were involved for Indigo plantation:-***

1) NIJ system: Totally controlled by Europeans. Land and everything were their own

2) RYOTI System: European planters force the Peasants to grow indigo on atleast 25% of the Land you have and in return they will give them attractive loans, advances etc. For this an agreement has to be signed

- The reason of this revolt was exploitation by British by the use of Attractive policies during starting at the time of signing the agreement and later creating it difficult for peasants.

British planters used to pay advances to Peasants for indigo plantation which seemed attractive to peasants and later they ask them to renew the agreement with new increased rent etc and if he is unable to pay that rent then he will be evicted from that land.

- Also the price paid to the peasants was so less for the work they were doing.

- European planters regularly ask bribe from them for basic formalities

- Planters used to hire armed lathials for this in order to force peasants accept the advance and when they are unable to pay they are evicted forcefully from land.

- Two brothers were the leaders from Nadia district: Digambar Biswas & Bishnu Biswas said no for planting indigo, British asked them to pay more rent they said no for that also and when British asked them to leave the land they said no for that also..
- Also some other leaders were Kader Molla of Pabna and Rafiq Mondal of Maida

Peasants stopped paying rents and Some people started attacking British Factories also .

Women also joined the revolt.

- Many elite class people and press helped them in legal battles and as a result in 1860 commission was formed Indigo commission which provided the report that Forceful indigo plantation not allowed

## 2) PABNA REVOLT(1873-76): Zamindars Vs Peasants



- This revolt was against Zamindars who were extracting extra tax from the peasants illegally and forcefully
- Zamindars were allowed to take rent as per the **Act X of 1859**, It says

that Zamindar can take extra rent only in these conditions:

1)If peasants are paying less rent as compare to the rent of neighbouring area for the same type of work

2)The value of produce is increased

3)If peasant have more lands and is paying rent for less number of Lands .

•Zamindar used to forcefully get this rent by using illegal methods, seizing lands etc or troubling peasants into legal grounds.

•Against this An Agrarian League(Group of Peasants) was formed at **Yusuf shahi Pargana** in Pabna to resist the demands of Zamindars.

They organised mass meetings ,stopped paying rent & started challenging Zamindars in courts.Also they created a fund to fight this legal battle peacefully.

Main **leaders** were Ishan Chandra roy,Koodi Molla and Shambhu Nath Pal.

In July 1873 George Campbell(Lt Governor of Bengal) protect the peasants by saying to Zamindars whatever you want can only take through legal means. Later Bengal Tenancy Act was passed in 1885

### **3)DECCAN REVOLT(1874-75):Money lenders Vs Peasants**

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### *Pune and Ahmed nagar district of Maharashtra*

- Lenders were Marwaris & Gujaratis which were not from Maharashtra and Peasants were local
- Situation arises when peasants were unable to pay back to money lenders
- During 1860s When american war of Independence was going on the export of Cotton was increased manifold but when that ended around 1864 the rate of cotton decreased as demand was less so this was

tragic for peasants as during high demand they grew cotton by taking money from lenders but not at the time of payback they are not getting good amount back..

Also in addition to this Govt had also increased the rent by 50% so Peasants were in very critical situation. One more problem raised soon that they started getting crop failures

- Because of all these situations they were unable to pay so money lenders started capturing there land,cattle,jewellery etc..
- Peasants starting burning the contract with Money lenders also they started doing social boycott to Lenders but it was not effective then in frustration the situation turned into Riots. Attacks on lenders,Burning contracts..All this get spread in the villages of Poona and Ahmednagar .
- Elite and educated classes supported the peasants and Justice Ranade of Poona sarvajanik sabha also supported Peasants
- Initially govt started arresting Peasants but later passed a relief act that in 1879 that if Peasants are unable to pay back to lenders then they cant be arrested.

#### **4)EKKA Movement:1921(Unity Movement)**

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That time Uttar Pradesh was known as United Province and this movement started in Hardoi, Bahraich & Sitapur due to excessive rents. Under this all people collected together and finalised that they will pay rent on time but recorded rent not extra.

Also they will not accept forced labour & Criminal elements like thekedar

- During starting phase this movement was going under Congress and Khilafat leaders but later was shifted in the hands of Local people of Madari Pasi Community. After that this became violent and ended by the govt then in 1922.

## 5) MOPLAH/MAPPLIA REVOLT 1921 (Malabar:Kerala)



## **UNREST IN INDIA:** **The Moplah Rebellion of 1921**

- Before Britishers coming to India these were at good posts under Zamorin, They were wealthy and warriors before Britishers captured that region
- Later they became labourers, Fishermen etc
- Due to this change in condition frustration developed among them. Also During 1915 Total number of Hindu landlords were 84/86, Means generally Mopillas/Muslins were tenants or peasants. So hindu landlords were taking rent from Muslims tenants (59-77%)
- One conference was held at Manjari in Malabar in April 1920, Where these issues were discussed and after that Various tenants association starts getting formed like first at Kozhikode
- Even Khilfat rulers and Gandhiji were involved and made this issue National.
- In Feb 1921 main National leaders like Yakub Hassan, Gopala Menon, P Moideen Koya these were arrested and local leaders started controlling the revolt who were already frustrated with Hindu landlords so this revolt became violent then.
- So in August 1921 they outburst and started attacking Hindu Landlords, police stations, British offices and Planters. Later British

crushed the revolt.

## 6)Kisan Sabha Movement(1919-22):U.P



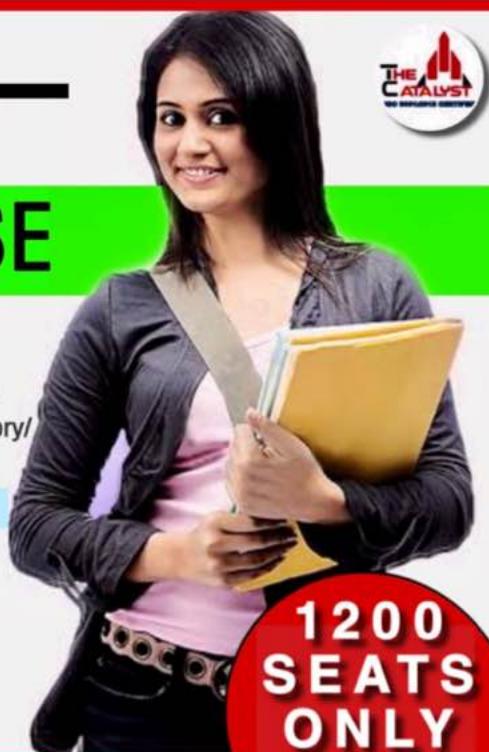
- Exploitation by Landlords by Extra rents,Nazranas(Renewal fees) and Bedakhli(Eviction) irritated the peasants there.
- Also at this time after world war 1,Food prices were increased and moreover these Landlords were also creating troubles
- UP Kisan Sabha was formed in 1918 with Gauri shankar Mishra,Indra narain dwedi with the support of Madan mohan Malviya  
Also other leaders like Jhinguri Singh,Durgapal Singh & Baba Ramchandra were the leaders
- Earlier they started mass meetings then later looting bazars,Houses and Clashes with Police was also seen mainly in the regions of Rai bareilly,Faizabad and Sultanpur.Later crushed by British after getting Violent.



List of Non tribal, Tribal and peasant movements during British India

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Name of the movement	Main causes	Course of the movement and consequences
Sanyasi Rebellion Area: Bengal Year: 1763-1800	Displaced peasants, Demobilized Soldiers, disposed Zamindars, Participated led By Sanyasis.	It was made famous by Bankim Chandra Chaterjee. In his novel: Anandmath
Revolt of Kattambomman Area: Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu Year: 1792-99 Leader: Veerapandya Kattabomman (Ruler of panchalakurichi)	Attempts of the British to force Katabomman to accept their suzerainty and his refusal	Defiance of the British by Kattabomman for 7 years; his final capture and execution by the British (1779); annexation of his territory by the British (1779).
Rebellion of the Paiks Area: Orissa Year: 1804-06 Leader: First under the Raja of the Khurda and later under jagabandhu	British Occupation of Orissa (1803); resentment of the paiks (a militia class occupying rent free lands under the zamindars) against British land and land revenue policies	Unsuccessful attempt of the Raja of Khurd to organize a rebellion with the help of the Paiks, and confiscation of his territory by the British (1804) continuous unrest among the Paiks between 1804 & 1806; rise of the Paiks under Jagabandhu

and their occupation of Puri after defeating the British force (1807); final suppression of the movement by force and conciliatory measures by British.

<p><b>Revolt of Velu Thampi</b>  <b>Area:</b> Travancore  <b>Year:</b> 1805-09  <b>Leader:</b> Velu Thambi (Dewan of Travancore)</p>	<p>Financial burden imposed on the state by the British through the subsidiary system; the high handedness of the British Resident there; and British demand for the removal of Dewan.</p>	<p>Beginning of war between the two sides (December 1805); fall of Trivendrum (Capital of Travancore) to the British (February 1809); death of Velu Thampi in forest due to serious injuries.</p>
<p><b>Revolt of Rao Bharmal</b>  <b>Area:</b> Cutch and Kathiawar in Gujrat  <b>Year:</b> 1861-19  <b>Leader:</b> Rao Bharmal (Rule off Cutch)</p>	<p>Anti-British feeling due to British expansionist policy and their interference in internal affairs of Cutch.</p>	<p>Final defeat and deposal of Rao Bharmal; imposition of Subsidiary treaty on Cutch.</p>
<p><b>Revolt of Ramosis</b>  <b>Area:</b> Poona  <b>Year:</b> 1822-29  <b>Leader:</b> Chittur Singh and Umaji</p>	<p>British Annexation of Peshwa's terntory(1818), resulting in large scale unemployment among Ramosis (under the Peshwa, they served</p>	<p>Revolt of the Ramosis under Chittur Singh (1822-24); their revolt under (Umaji (1822-24); establishment of peace by the British</p>

	in inferior ranks of police)	by pardoning all the crimes of the Ramosis and also by granting them lands and recruiting them as hill police.
Kittur Rising Area: Kittur (near dharwar in Karnataka) Year: 1824-29 Leader: Channamma and Rayappa	Death of Shivalinga Rudra Desai (chief) of Kittur (1824), leaving no male to recognize the adopted issue; refusal of the British son as the Desai and assumption of administration of Kittur by British	Revolt of Channamma (widow of late Desai) in 1824 and murder of English officers including Thackeray (Collector of Dharwar); conquest of Kittur and its annexation by the British revolt of the people of Kittur under Rayappa who declared independence and set up the adopted boy as the Desai (1829); capture and execution of rayappa by British, and death of Channamma in Dharwar prison.
Sambalpur Outbreaks Area: Sambalpur (Orissa) Year: 1827-40	Frequent interference of British in the internal affairs of Sambalpur such as	Death of Maharaja Sai (ruler) and outbreak of civil war; succession of Mohan

Leader: Surendra Sai	the issue of succession.	Kumari (widow of the late Raja) with the support of the British and revolt of other claimants under Surendra Sai; final arrest and life imprisonment of Surendra Sai by British (1840).
Satara disturbances Area: Satara (Maharashtra) Year: 1840-41 Leader: Dhar Rao Pawar and Narsing Dattatreya Pettkar	Deposal and banishment of Pratap Singh, the popular ruler of Satara by the British	Revolt of the people of Satara under Dhar Rao in 1840; their revolt under Narsing and seizure of Badami in 1841; defeat and capture of Narsing by the British ( he was transported for life).
Bundela Revolt Area: Sagar & Damoh (Bundelkhand) Year: 1842 Leader: Madhukar Shah and Jawahir Singh	Resentment against British land revenue policy	Revolt of the Bundelas under Shah and Singh; murder of police officers and disruption of British administration; capture and execution of madhukar Shah and Singh by British.
Gadkari Rebellion Area: Kolhapur	Assumption of direct administration of	Revolt of the Gadkaris, followed by

(Maharashtra) Year: 1844-45 Leader: Not Available	Kolhapur by British and reforms of D.K. Pandit; resentment of the Gadkaris (a militia class who had earlier held revenue free lands in return for their services to the ruler against the revenue reforms.	a popular revolt in the city of Kolhapur and all other parts of the state of Kolhapur; final suppression of the movement by the British.
Satavandi Revolt Area: Satavandi (Maharashtra) Year: 1839-45 Leader: Phond Savant-(leading noble) and Anna Sahib (heir apparent)	Deposal of Khen Savant (ruler of satavandi) and appointment of a British officer to administer to administer the state; resentment of the people against British system of administration.	Revolt of the nobles and their attempts to drive away the British; transformation of the revolt into a popular movement with the common people all over the state rising in arms against the British; proclamation of martial law and suppression of the movement by the British.
Raju Rebellion Area: Visakhapatnam (A.P.) Year: 1827-33 Leader: Birabhadra Raju	Birabhadra was dispossessed of his estate by the British in return for a small amount of pension	Revolt of Birabhadra and his defiance of British authority till he was captured

<p><b>Palakonda Outbreak</b></p> <p>Area: Palakonda (Andhra Pardesh)</p> <p>Year: 1831-32</p> <p>Leader: Zamindar of Palakonda</p>	<p>Attachment of the property of the zamindar for non-payment of revenue</p>	<p>Revolt of the zamindar; suppression of the revolt of forfeiture of Palakonda estate to the British</p>
<p><b>Gumsur Outbreak</b></p> <p>Area: Gumsur (Ganjam District)</p> <p>Year: 1835-37</p> <p>Leader: Dhananjaya Bhanja (Zamindar of Gumsur)</p>	<p>His failure to clear the arrears of revenue to the British</p>	<p>Revolt of zamindar; Appointment of Mr. Russel as the Commissioner; final suppression of the movement after larger scale military campaign in 1837</p>
<p><b>Parlakimedi Outbreak</b></p> <p>Area: Parlakimedi (Orissa)</p> <p>Year: 1829-35</p> <p>Leader: Jagannath Gajapti Narayan Rao</p>	<p>Attachment of his zamindari for arrears by the British in 1827</p>	<p>Revolt of the zamindar, followed by a popular rising of the people; final suppression of the movement.</p>
<p><b>Movement of the Faraizis (In the later stages it was amalgamated with the Wahabi movement)</b></p> <p>Area: East Bengal</p> <p>Year: 1838-62</p> <p>Leader: Shariatullah and Muhammad Mushin (better known</p>	<p>Degeneration of the Islamic society and loss of power to the British (Hence its aims were to remove abuses from Islamic society as well as to restore Muslim rule by expelling the British from India).</p>	<p>Foundation of the movement by Shariatullah of Faridpur, the movement under him was mainly religious in character, though he had declared British as enemies; his death in 1837; succession of</p>

as Dudhu Mian)		Dudu Mian as the leader of the Movement, under him it became mainly political in nature; his success in mobilizing all the Muslim peasants of East Bengal against zamindars and indigo planters; his arrest and confinement in the Alipore jail.
<p>Wahabi Movement            Area: North India and Deccan            Year: 1820-70            Leader: Saiyad Ahmad (Founder of the Movement)</p>	<p>Degeneration of Islamic society and loss of power to the British (Aims – same as above)</p>	<p>Fight of the Wahabis against the British for 50 long years, and their final suppression by British after a series of trials in the 1860s.</p>
<p>Movement of Pagal panthis            Area: Sherpur (East Bengal)            Year: 1825-33            Leader: Karam Shah and Tipu</p>	<p>Resentment of the peasants against the oppression of zamindars</p>	<p>Under Karam Shah (founder), It was mainly a religious movement, but under tipu (son of successor of Shah) it became a political movement against the oppressive zamindars and British, its final suppression by British</p>

		after large scale military operations.
Kuka Movement Area: Punjab Year: 1854-72 Leader: Bhagat Jawahar Mal (founder)	Degeneration of Sikh religion and loss of sikh sovereignty	Though it started as a religious reform movement, it became a movement for the restoration of Sikh sovereignty after the annexation of Punjab by the British.
Indigo Revolt Area: Bengal Year: 1859-60 Leader: Digambar Biswas & Bishnu Biswas	Forced cultivation off Indigo without any proper remuneration	Planters could not withstand the resistance of ryots, indigo cultivation virtually wiped out, Govt. response restrained & not harsh
Pabna Movement Area: Bengal Year: 1873	Enhanced rent Beyond the legal Limit & prevention of tenants from acquiring the occupancy rights	Govt. accepted the Demands & promised to protect Tenants. It enacted Bengal tenancy Act 1885.
Deccan Riots Area: Poona & Ahmadnagar Year: 1874	Riots against the moneylenders	Govt. repressed the Movt. It enacted Deccan Agriculture Relief Act, 1879 to protect peasants against the money lenders

Peasant unrest Area: Punjab Year: 1901	Against the acquisition of the land by the money lenders	Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1902 enacted prohibiting transfer of the land from the peasants to the money lenders & mortgages for more than 20 years.
Eka movement Area: Harrdoi, Bahraich, Barabanki, Sitapur (U.P.) Year: 1921-22 Leader: Madari pasi	Enhanced rent Oppression of the contractors	Police managed to crush the movt
Mappila, Rebellion Area: Malabar, Kerala Year: 1922	Cultivators of Malabar revolted against the moneylenders & Zamindars against the lack of security of tenure, exorbitant rent and renewal fees.	It later assumed Communal colour Crushed by the Govt. in 1921.
Bardoli Satyagraha Area: Bardoli - Gujarat Year: 1927 Leader: Vallabhbhai Patel	Enhancement of the land revenue by 22% even though cotton prices had declined	Govt. tried to suppress the govt. Maxwell Broomfield enquiry Committee set up Govt. which admitted Bardoli assessment was Faulty and enhancement was Cut

		down.
All India Kisan Congress Area: Lucknow Year: 1936 Leader: Presided over by Swami Shajanand	Against moneylenders, Zamindars, traders & Govt.	A Kisan manifesto was adopted in Bombay session in 1937
Tebhaga movement Area: Bengal Year: 1946 Leader: Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha	By the sharecroppers against the Jotedar's demand of $\frac{1}{2}$ share of crop instead of $\frac{1}{3}$ share	In 1950 congress passed Bargadar's Bill
Bakasht Land Struggle Area: Bihar Year: 1938-47 Leader: Karyanand Sharma; Yadunandan Sharma, Jauna Karjee, Rahul Sanskritayana	Bakasht lands were those lands which tenants had lost to zamindars during depression years by virtue of non-payment of rent which they conti	

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