

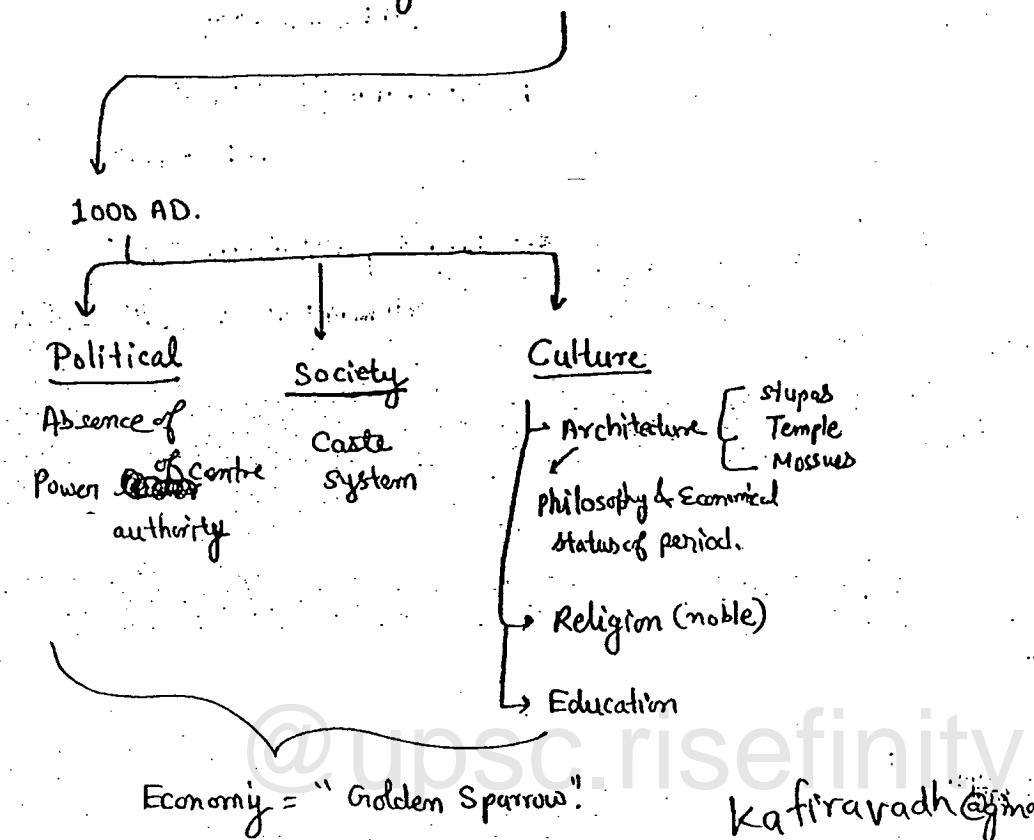
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**WORLD HISTORY**

## Plan

Mahmud Ghazny, George Bush, Central & West Asia.

Prosperity cannot survive with weakness.

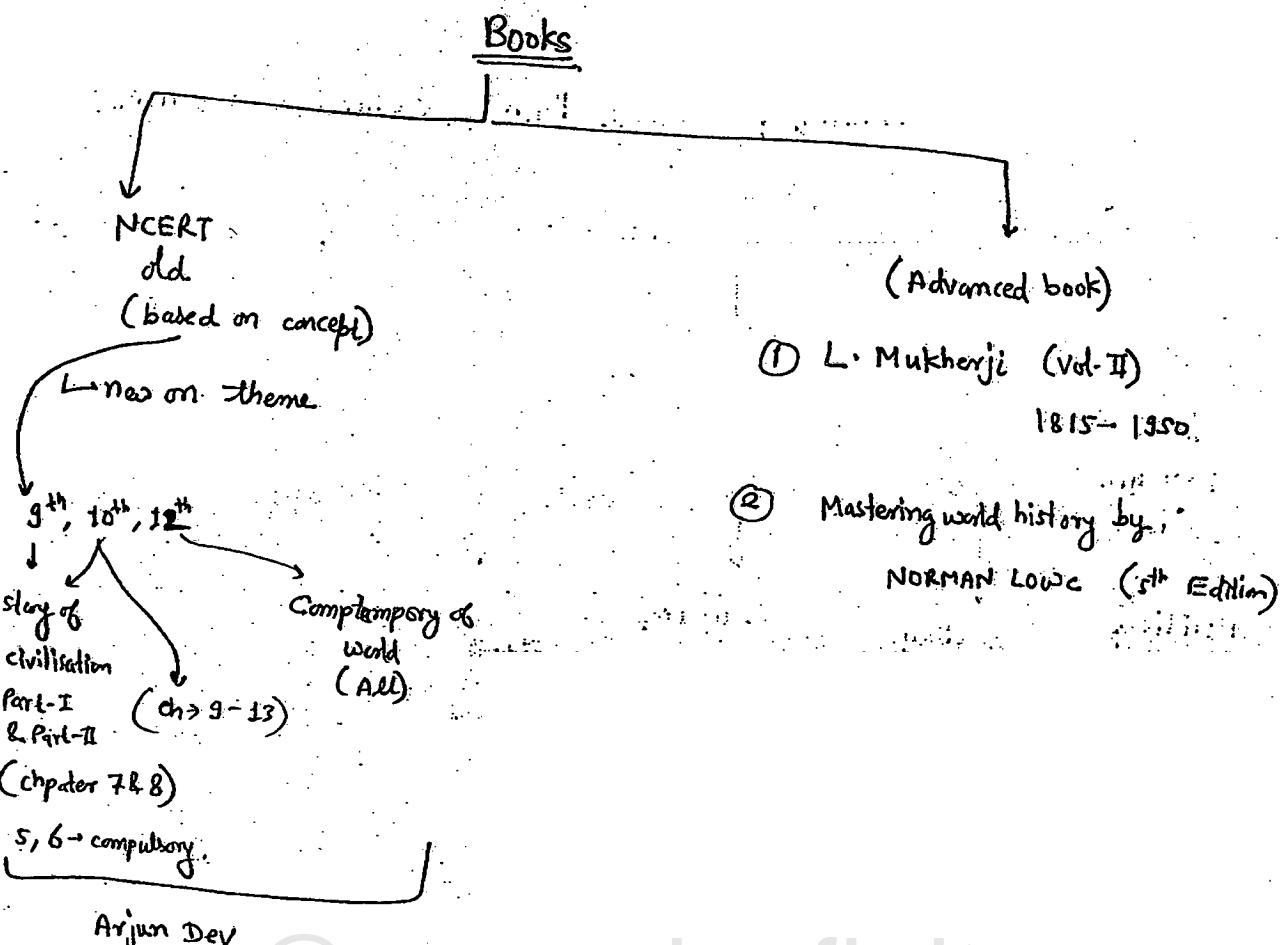


→ Battle of Waihind  
1008

Nagarkot.

- History (1. History with message)
2. Theoretical:- Study of past.
  3. Dialogue b/w past & present. to make better future.

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Arjun Dev

Notes:- 1 page → 1 Chpt.

③ Syllabus:-

## World History (Syllabus)

Pre Modern World

Modern World

1) Economy of world/  
Exchange medium

1) Complex = Token currency  
(E.M.)

2) Polity:- Monarchy

2) Parliamentary form of govt.

3) Society: privileged classes

3) Egalitarian

4) Religion: Constitution  
(Astrocracy)

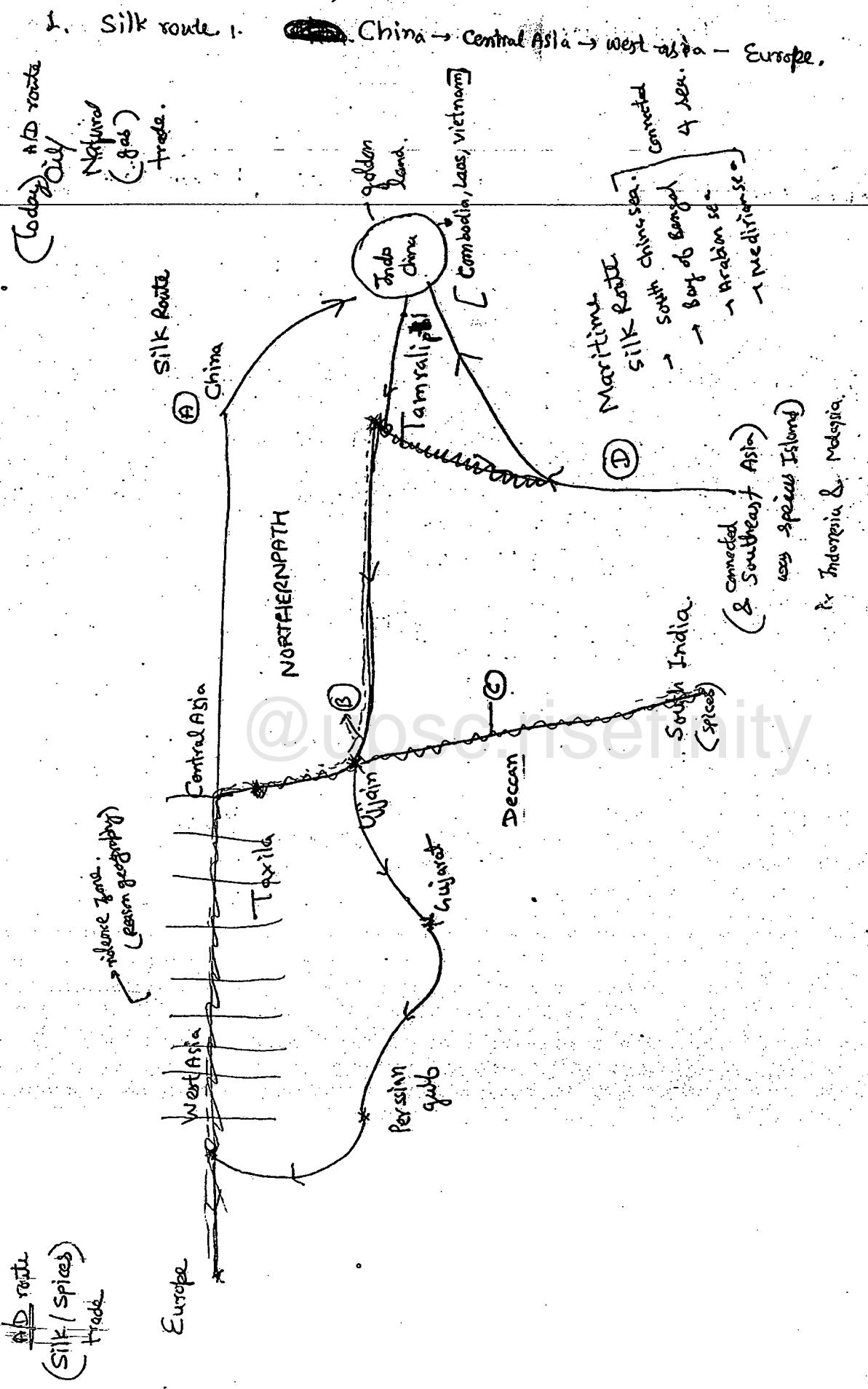
4). Man made constitution.

1. The reason behind the  
changes from pre modern world to  
modern world is related to ~~the~~ the relation  
between West & East

(Europe) (Asia- India & China)

2. In premodern time west was not in a situation to survive.

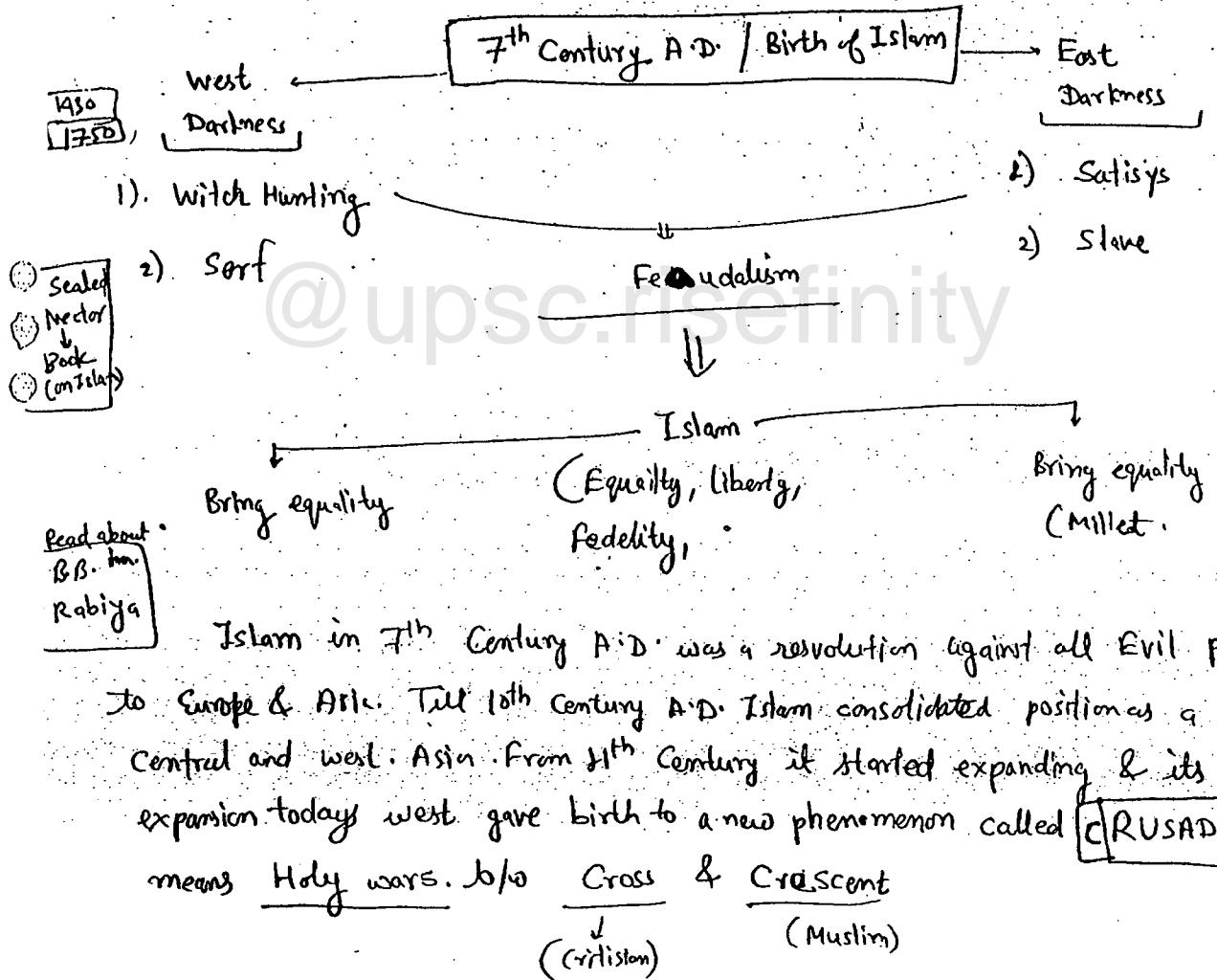
without East. From Nov. to Feb entire Europe was covered with snow & for  
this period European require preservative specially Spices which also had  
medicinal qualities. This lead to a permanent trade in commerce b/w West  
and East. and this relat<sup>n</sup> b/w W&E dependent on Four Routes.



Most of the time the silk route was in trouble & that created the trouble in Trade b/w WEST & EAST in such circumstances silk came China to Indo-china and Spices came from Indonesia & Malasyia to Indo-china. From Indo-china to Bengal, from Bengal to Ujjain, Ujjain to Gujarat, - Gujarat to Persian gulf, P.G. to West Asia & West Asia to Europe called Maritime Silk Route.

② CPAC:- China wants to dominate this A & D Route.

These 4 routes show the movement of Goods, people & Ideas from one place to another and on this background take place in <sup>west</sup> Asia i.e. 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Revolution Birth of Islam



Read about B.B. Ram Rabiya

Islam in 7<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. was a revolution against all Evil propa!

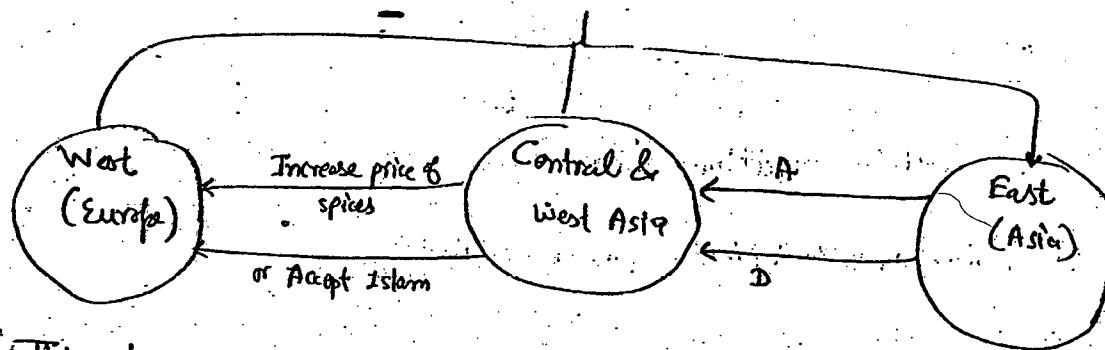
To Europe & Asia. Till 10<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. Islam consolidated position as a Central and west. Asia. From 11<sup>th</sup> Century it started expanding & its expansion today's west gave birth to a new phenomenon called

means Holy wars. b/w Cross & Crescent  
(Christian) (Muslim)

Crusade is basically the war b/w Christian & Muslim ruler for the dominancy of Silk route. Religion was used as a instigator for common people. In 1<sup>st</sup> Century in 1453. Turks (Muslim)

occupied Constantinople (Istanbul).

From here they started trouble b/w West & East trade.  
Creating



This deadlock after 1453 gave promotion to the new development in Europe Renaissance.

↳ Rebirth of Rationalism.

Renaissance gave promotion to next development to Geographical discoveries in which 2 important discoveries was,

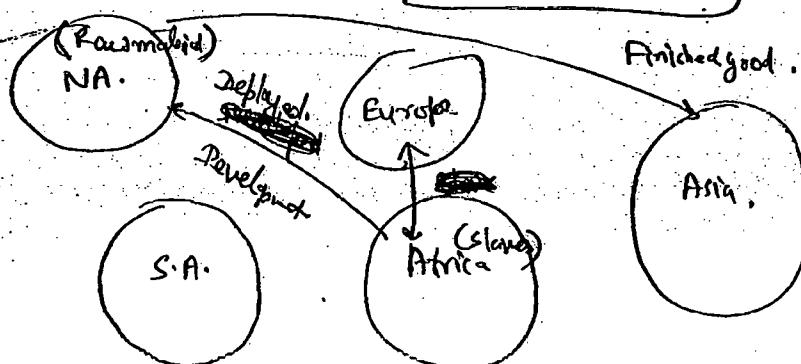
1. 1492 - North America by Columbus

1498 → The direct sea route to India (Vasco De Gama & Cape of Good Hope)

next promotion

This gave development

### WORLD TRADE



This interdependence of trade & commerce b/w diff continents is

called world trade. This w/t with passage of time reached demand of a level that it went beyond human production. That level

The development of 2 half of 17<sup>th</sup> Century called  
Industrial Revolution.

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- ① Islam
- ↓
- ② Crusade
- ↓
- ③ Renaissance (Mother of modern world)
- ||
- ④ Geographical discoveries
- ||
- ⑤ World Trade
- ||
- ⑥ Industrial Revolution.

The new order led to important development in world history,  
 the most imp development in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> century was birth of  
 new Industrialized nation (ex) GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN.

From here start clash of interest b/w old bosses  
 (Britain & France) & the new leader (Germany, Italy) for  
 "OXYGEN" (Raw material & Market). This led to big development in  
 20<sup>th</sup> Century the 2 world wars.

I) 1914

II) 1939.

The use of atom bomb in II World war created the threat for the  
 existence of this world as III world war means the end of this  
 world - Albert Einstein said this world can't survive without war.

\* Peace & Non-violence is the principle of GOD

This situation gave birth for the war. was called Cold War,  
 the war between Capitalism (led by US) & communism (led by USSR)  
 for eliminating over world.

In 1991, with disintegration of USSR, the first phase of modern world history came to standstill.

- ① ISLAM
- ② Crusade
- ③ Renaissance
- ④ Geographic Discoveries
- ⑤ World Trade
- ⑥ Industrial Revolution
- ⑦ New Industrialization · Nations
- ⑧ Two world wars. (1914, 1939)
- ⑨ Cold war
- ⑩ 1991

↑  
1971  
Syllabus  
↓  
1991

(I)

## INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

1. Reasons

2. Features

3. Evaluation

4. Industrial

revolution

in diff countries

(① Britain, ② USA, ③ Germany,  
    { 1887 }      { 1871 }  
    { 1993 }

Slum area

become power

④ Russia, ⑤ Japan  
    [ \* ]  
(only human  
resources)

① Reasons for Industrial Revolution:

① fire

② Ground

③ Fuel

④ spark

1. Renaissance which developed the sense of inquiry giving momentum to scientific development & world trade which in demand such level that it went beyond human production & they prepared the map for the beginning of Industrial revolution in 2nd half of 18th century

2) Fuel:- The fuel for industrial revolution was provided by Capitalism. Capitalism has its beginning in the last phase of 15<sup>th</sup> century & it generally means Rotation of wealth. This gave birth to a new economy structure which is completely different from the old economic structure.

	Feudal Economy (old Economic Structure) Premodern	Capitalist Economic. (New E.S.) Modern
① Means of prod <sup>n</sup>	= man of craftman	= man of stock capitalist
② Production done by	craftman	working class (which only for wages)
③ Wealth was mainly for	personal use.	investment. (Rilance fresh)
4). Profit was essential part	of economy. (service morality) attach with	Profit at any cost. (service professionalism) attach with
5). Prod <sup>n</sup> dependent on necessity.		Production dependent on market (need force created with capitalist)

The 2 imp feature of Capitalistic Economy are:-

- i) Profit at any cost.
- ii) Production for the market.

This require a change in mode of production, transportation, communication which in turn required R&D. This create the necessity for finance & that prepared the ground for the birth of Royal Society

In Europe. Ex [Royal Society of London] It was the organisation of British Capitalist to produce finance for Research & development. This led to New inventions and discoveries which acted as a spark of I.R.

(3) Spark:-

\* The spark for I.R. is proved by new inventions & discoveries. Ex

(a) Ark Wright:- Invented spinning wheel with good speed.

(b) Hargreaves:- Invented spinning wheel run by water.

(c) Crompton:- Allied both the feature but he failed to overcome the limitation of human production.

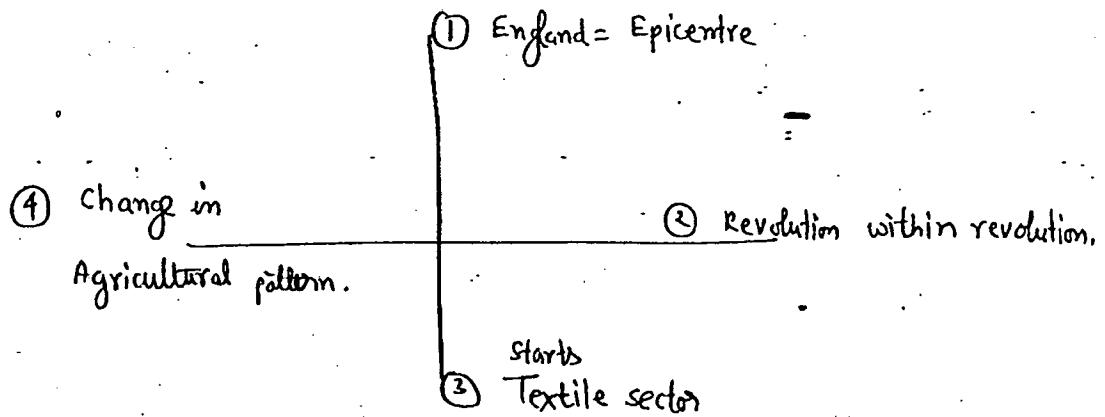
(4) Newcomen:- The revolution in this field done by Newcomen & James Watt who improved the efficiency of steam engine. Steam power converted into ~~heat~~ machine power and this way man power is replaced by machine power. This was the beginning of machine age or Industrial Revolution.

(5) The philosophy of Imperialism & Colonisation turn this spark into fire. Ex The two power houses for British Industries in 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> Century were

(a) American Colonies, in 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

(b) India in 19<sup>th</sup> Century

## II) Features of Industrial Revolution



### ⑤ England became Epicentre:-

① In second half of 18<sup>th</sup> Century, England became the epicentre of Industrial revolution because

Feudal lords driving → U.P., Bihar, Odisha,  
Capitalist driving → gujarat, Punjab]

① Social  
④ New stable Political order  
② Avail. of India  
⑦ Enclosure movement

In beginning of 18<sup>th</sup> Century society & polity in Britain is dominated by Capitalist class?

In beginning of 13<sup>th</sup> century king John of England was suffering from financial crisis. He was helped by Barrons & Capitalist class so as a return to them he included them in the policymaking of the state. This led to the birth of Parliament in Britain through Magna Carta of 1215.

In 1688, because of glorious revolution, this parliament became supreme authority. In this way, the capitalist class became dominant in the polity & society of Britain.

On the other side, feudal lords were dominant in the polity & society of Spain, Portugal, Austria, France, etc.

(2) Availability of Capital India:- Drain of wealth (India)

↳ 1750 - I.R. by Bribes & gifts

↳ 1757 - Plassey

↳ 1761 - Buxar

⇒ Dupleix formula

After 1750, with the beginning of Industrial revolution the wealth started flowing in England mainly from India because from 1757 starts the drain of wealth from India in the form of Bribes & gifts.

(3) Availability of Labour:- with building the I.R., the values

land ring in Britain & this background the big landlord started snatching of lands of small farmer. That was called as ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT. The landless farmer started moving towards cities & they fulfilled the initial requirement of labour in industries.

(4) New stable Political Order:-

1649 Charles-I <sup>was</sup> beheaded by

china foundation → Dr. Sumyot sum.

Parliament and new rulers Charles-II & James-II failed to handle situation. James-II finally escaped to France & in this situation, Parliament brought William & Mary from Holland & were placed on the throne of England and in return surrendered their powers to the parliament.

This was called as Glorious Revolution of 1688.

was peaceful transfer of power from Monarchy to Parliament.

In 1706, by the law of Enactment, Parliament got the right to elect the Ruler of the British throne. & In this way, in the beginning of 18<sup>th</sup> Century when the monarchy was still dominant in Europe, Britain became the 1<sup>st</sup> nation in Europe to have parliamentary form of Govt. which was bothered about the interest of people & the nation.

(5) Availability of oxygen:- i.e. Raw material & market + powerhouses, Initial American colonies & then India.

(6) Naval Power:- Atlantic ocean & Pacific ocean; army helped to dominate.

## (II) Revolution within Revolution:-

I.R. formed to be revolution of revolution especially in the field of transport & communication, ex. ~~Mcadamized~~ Mcadamized Roads (Macadam) - पत्ता रस्ते.

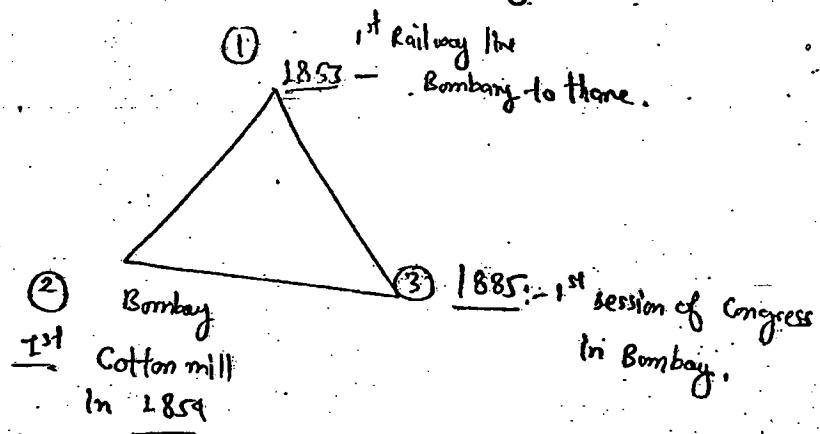
(2) Steam Boat:- by Robert Fulton.

Before I.R. sea trade was dependent on winds & winds have their limitations. After I.R. the requirement was to move in the specific direction of raw material & market and this led to coming of steam boat by Robert Fulton which gave new dimension to shipping Industries & ~~Sea~~ Sea trade.

(3) Unique development was in field of communication which included telegraph, telephone etc.

(4) Most imp development of modern world is Railways.

It not promote Trade & Commerce they have a very important place in Political history.



Railways interconnect territories which led to political integration also.

Railways had led to economy integration of territories which in turn led to political integration of territories (ex) ① India, ② USA (great continental)

③ European Union.

### ③ Textile Sector:-

Industrial Revolution starts from textile sector because

① General Reason:- Food, shelter, clothing basic necessity of human being.

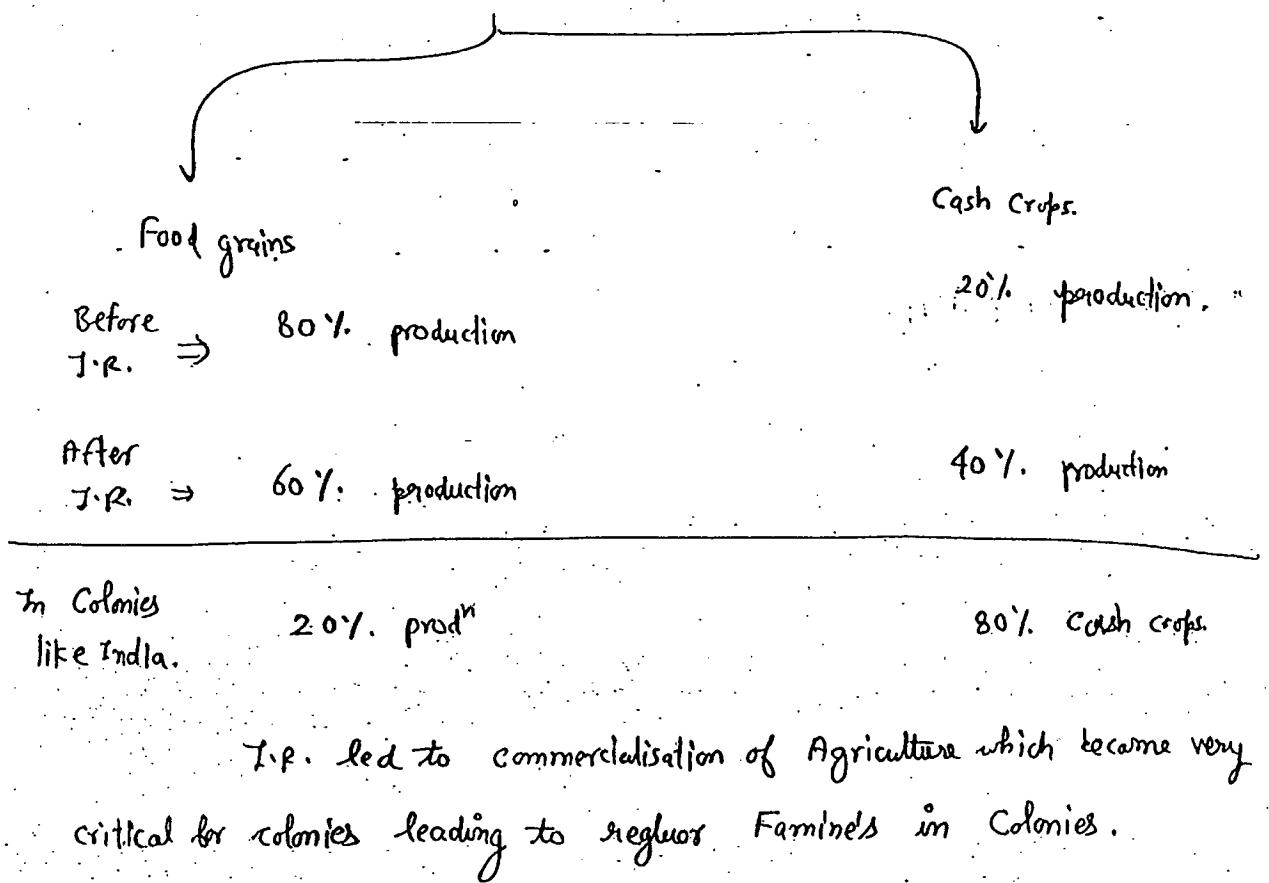
② Main Reason:- At this point of time, the objectives of Europe were

- (a) World trade
- (b) Industrial Revolution.

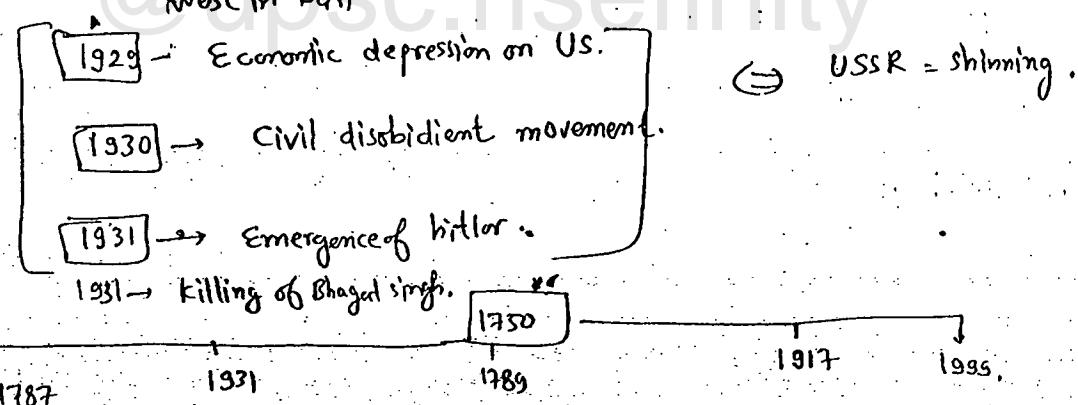
Both objective requires money and the wealth of Europe was drained out in imports of Indian goods especially Spices & textile.

④

### Change in Agricultural Pattern:-



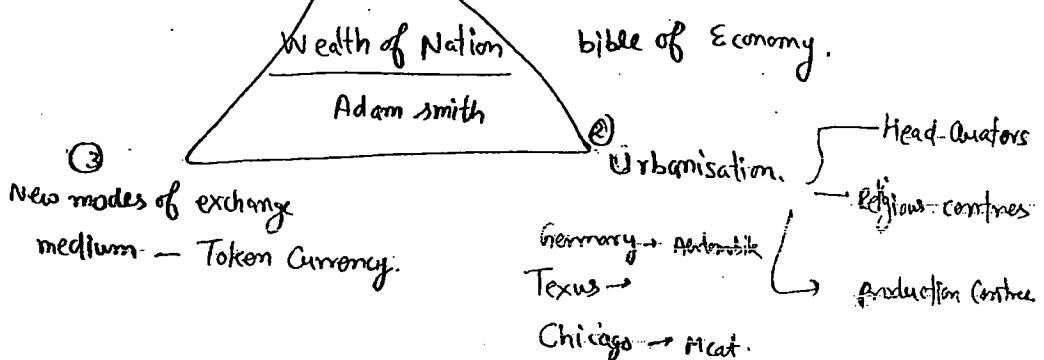
### III Evaluation:-



$\hookrightarrow$  USSR = Starvation.

Q. The event that effect world or Country is important.

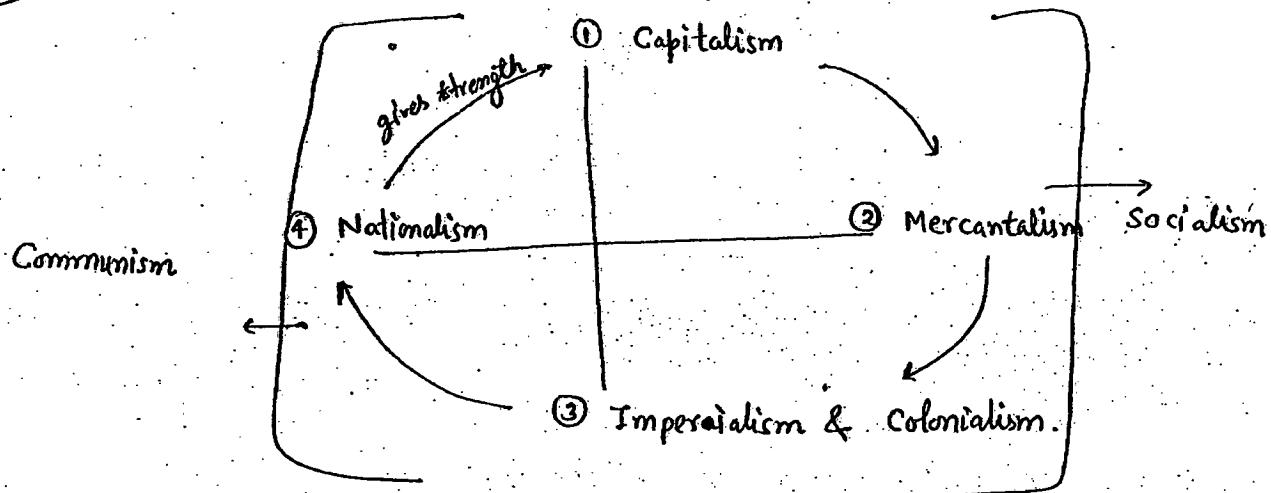
i). Impact on Economy:- what? - Free trade - why?



Free trade:- Trade w/o restriction and it got promotion because industries required oxygen (Raw material & market).

(2) Impact on polity:

VIMP



(i) Capitalism:- It has its beginning from 15<sup>th</sup> century and its generally means rotation of wealth. This gives promotion to next philosophy i.e. Mercantilism.

(ii) Mercantilism:- It generally means to save the wealth. It was.

\* the economical philosophy prevalent in Europe from 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. According to it nations have limited wealth (foreign reserve or HARD CURRENCY)

Capacity to earn.

\* 2012 → India was short of foreign reserve.

\* 1970's → Indo-pak war.

This wealth was used for growth & development of nation and for that it has to be saved by promoting exports and controlling imports. This approach by saving the wealth uses

mainly termed as Mercantilism.

This philosophy was destined to fail and gives rise to development of Mercantile Wars.

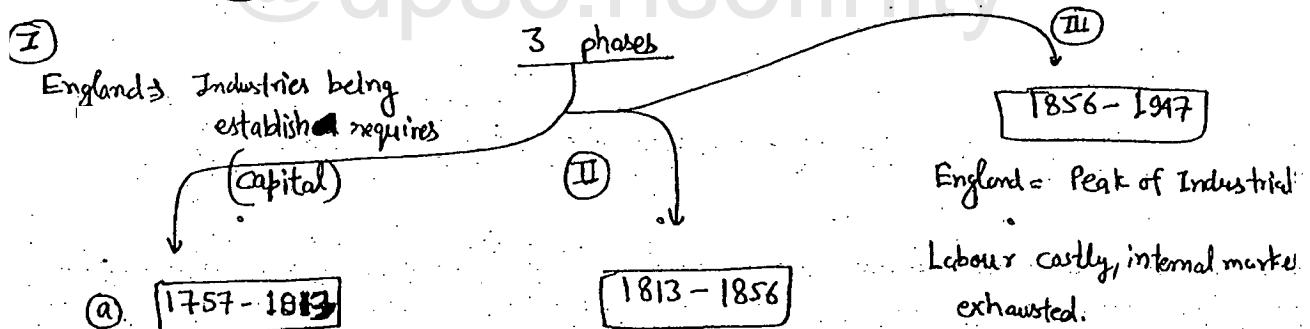
Example:- i) Anglo-Karnatak war in India. The war b/w English & French for dominance of Indian subcontinent.

This gives promotion to next philosophy ie. Imperialism & Colonialism.

### (iii) Imperialism :-

Whenever a country controls the economy & polity of an area outside its territory for the benefit of the mother country is called as Imperialism. (Ex) INDIA.

From 1757 - 1947, India fulfilled the interest of Britain in 3 phases. (Ex)



India:- Bribes and gifts.

England → Industries established.  
Requirements:- Raw material & market.

India → ① Charter Act of 1813.

② "Freetrade" b/w England and India

Polity of India is in hand of British, so they framed economic policy in such a way that India became Agricultural

India → Plunder through Investment

③ Railways

money drained by giving interests of establishment of railway

Britain,

### Colonialism:-

Whenever a country is forced to sacrifice its interest for the interest of mother country it leads to poverty, unemployment, backwardness, along with this the **mechanism** to control a colony directly **(ex)** India or indirectly **(ex)** China. Intotally, is called as colonialism. This gives promotion to the next philosophy i.e. Nationalism.

### (iv) Nationalism:-

- ① Bengalis = 1765 (Bacon)
- ② South Indians = 1799 (-ii-)
- ③ Marathas = 1816 (-ii-)
- ④ Sindhi = 1843 (-ii-)
- ⑤ Punjabi = 1848 (-iii-)
- ⑥ B.P. = 1856 (-ii-).

Imperialism & Colonialism lead to suppression & exploitation of the people and this acted as a binding force for the suffering masses on the name of Nationalism. **(ex)** U.S., India, China etc..

### (v) Communism:-

In 15<sup>th</sup> Century, Capitalism had its beginning & the immediate enemy of Capitalism was Feudalism, Capitalism gave noble dreams to common people with their help they succeeded in suppressing Feudalism but the suffering of the common people is of working class continued and this gives emergence of **Ned Ludd** the labour leader in Britain in the last phase of 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

Considering industries as a cause of suffering for the common people especially common working classes and it started burning industries and it is called as **Luddite movement**. This was the reaction against exploitation & against then by capitalism beginning of

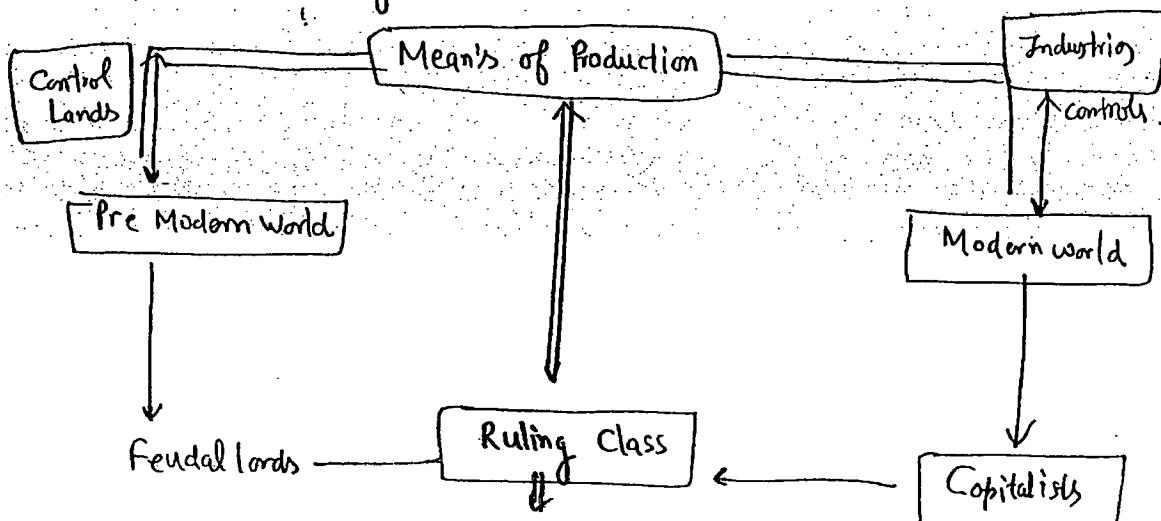
and acted as a foundation for communism & socialism.

Communism generally means the management & regulation of wealth, resources and society by commune (i.e. group of people).

Communism got its prophet "Karl Marx" in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 1<sup>st</sup> century.

→ Karl Marx :-

1. According to Karlmarx working class is destined to be exploited.  
The main profit of capitalist class comes from labour cost.
2. Karlmarks was of the opinion that the section in the society which controls the means of production is also the ruling class in the society.



∴ Working class is without economic & political power.

So, they are bound to be exploited.

3. Karlmarks appeals to the working class to unite and take political power in their hand. As polity is guardian of economy so after getting political power they should end the concept of private property and that will be the end of capitalism.

"Means of prod" will comes in hand of working class. so, they will naturally turn into ruling class. This will establish

Marxism

① Classless society

② Stateless

society

and that will be called as Marxism.

Marxism is a standard philosophy because it gives core (i.e. means of production) but it's also Ideal philosophy. Classless and stateless society can never be implemented.



Karlmark himself said that my philosophy will be ideal & it will never be completely implemented. But as he has given the core (i.e. means of production) to future Communist leaders, took the core from him and made additions in it according

to their requirement. This led to the birth of different various of communism / Stalinism / Maoism / Castroism / Leninism etc.

## ⑥ Socialism:-

Socialism has no definite definition

The important

parameters of socialism are.

① equal opportunity to everyone in all aspect of life like employment, education etc

India → Chronosocialism

② Emphasis on welfare of state.

③ Key industries in the nation will be managed & regulated by the state (ex) Railways in India.

## ⑦ IMPACT ON SOCIETY:-

Society is a living organ when economy & polity will change it will lead to change in society. Industrial revolution led to important changes in society (ex).

Reading

↓  
Understanding

↓  
Correlation

1. Liberation of Women:- Women provides cheap labour.

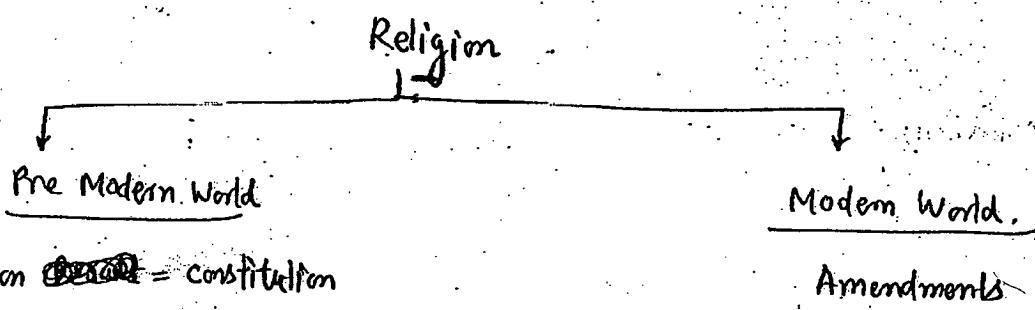
+ Dylmpe De Goughals → women activist.

2. Emergence of new sections in the society like Capitalist class, middle class, working class.

3. Heterogeneous society

{ ∵ Industrial Revolution  $\xrightarrow[\text{subject}]{\text{rose}}$  Sociology )  
Capitalism → physiology )

#### (4) IMPACT ON RELIGION:-



Religion ~~constituted~~ = constitution

In pre-modern world amendment took place through Religious movements

Ex ① 6<sup>th</sup> Century BC. → Buddha & Mahavira

[ ∵ Buddhist → Chapter 12 NCERT (R.S. Sharma)  
said "Cow as Mother" ]

Stop animal killing.

② 15<sup>th</sup> Century: Guru Nanak / Kabir

③ 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Dayanand Saraswati

Swami Vivekanand (having vivek, wisdom — having control of sense)

Saiyed Ahmed Khan

4) Today: Pandit Ravi Shankar → Art of living.

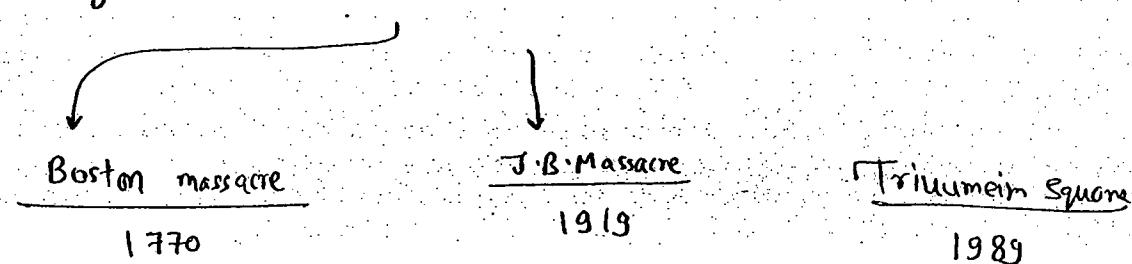
Osho →

so, American

This was followed by the organisations like sons of liberty & daughter liberty. They gave slogan "No Taxation w/o Representation". As a symbol of protest they started targeting [Stamp Vendor's] pulled out the stamps and burnt it. This was the beginning of [rift] b/w American colonies and Britain.

#### Phase II:-

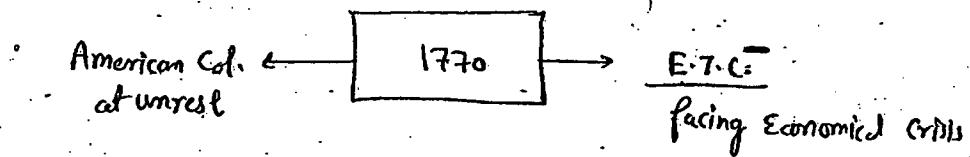
The two sided trouble became costly for greenville and its govt came down for this issue. New PM RUCKIMGHAM considering stamp duty as the cause of irritation for American, abolished it but then the finance minister TOWNSHED said although we have abolished stamp duty but Britain still has the rights to impose tax on American Colonies, and as a evidence [undertownshed plan] Britain increased import duties on certain Article imported by America like Glass / Paper / Tea etc. This again show [Resistance] in America when Samuel Addam organised [mass protest] in Boston leading to Boston ~~massacre~~ of 1770.



The British govt failed to create fear & this incident ruptured the relation b/w American colonies & Britain. In this background, lord north tried to handle the situation through [this] Tea

[Policy]

### \* Phase III :-



1770 was a crucial year to Britain bcz the <sup>2</sup> power houses were in trouble. American colonies were facing the unrest & in India E.T.C. was facing financial crisis. Lord North tried for double shot by single arrow through his Tea policy.

American were the consumer of Tea & companies like E.T.C. were the suppliers of Tea. Lord north gave permission to E.T.C. to shift its Tea containers towards America. This Tea got Exemption from toll tax. This brought down the prices of the Tea supplied by E.T.C. and Lord North was of the assumption that American would be attracted to purchase tea. and if they did so, it will fulfill two objective:

- 1). It will relieve E.T.C. from financial crisis.
- 2) If American purchase the Tea with import duty increased by Britain under TOWNSHED PLAN [it meant] the American accept British right to impose tax on American Colonies. But American were not in a mood of surrender, Samuel Adam with the follower enter into the Boston port & threw away Tea ~~Container~~ in Atlantic. This was called as Boston Tea Party (1773).

### \* Boston Tea Party, 1773:-

Turning point for American followed by

## First Philadelphia Convention, 1774

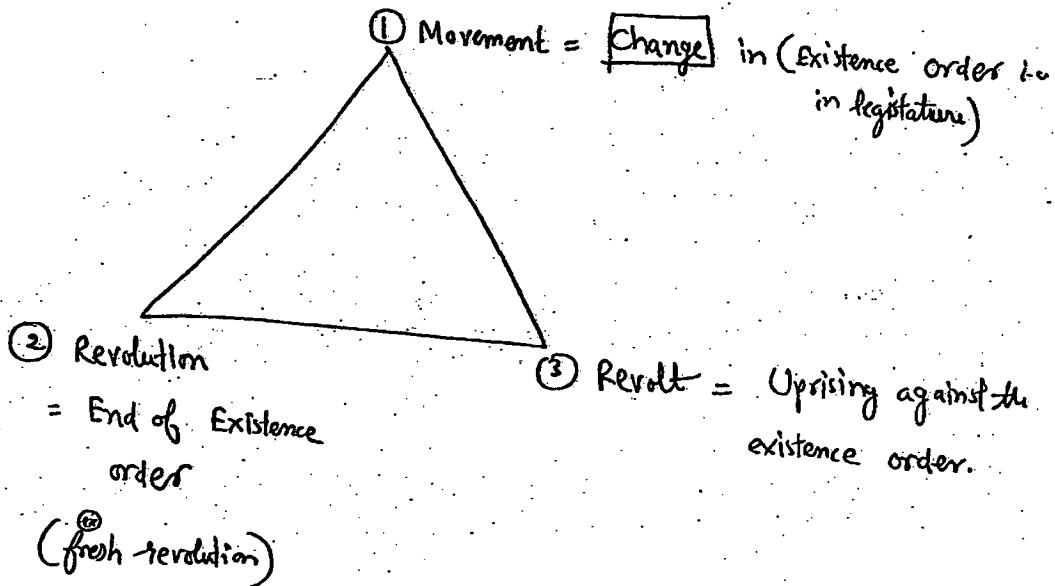
- ① Meeting of representative of 12 colonies. (~~George~~ was absent)
- ② They send Olive Branch petition.  
(symbol of peace)
- ③ American wanted peace but with 2 condition:-
  - a) Britain should remove all restriction on Trade and commerce America.
  - b) American should be given representation in British Parliament.

It seems that British failed to understand the situation in America. They underestimated American Colonies. British parliament declared this petition as a revolt by the Americans and decided for Military action against American Colonies. This leads to 2nd Philadelphia

connection

- ① On 4th July, 1776, Thomas Jefferson drafted the independence in which he said, that "All men are equal in the eyes of the state" and it's the moral duty of every citizen to oppose the misrule of the state. This was the beginning of American war of Independence in which the important battles were Lexington, Concord. Initially the cond<sup>n</sup> of American's were critical but in 1781 France gave military Assistance to American colonies under their commander Lafayette. This strengthen the position of American and in 1783 British force under ~~G~~ Cornwallis surrendered to Militia. & lead by George Washington. By the treaty of Paris in

1783, Britain accepted the Independence of American Colonies

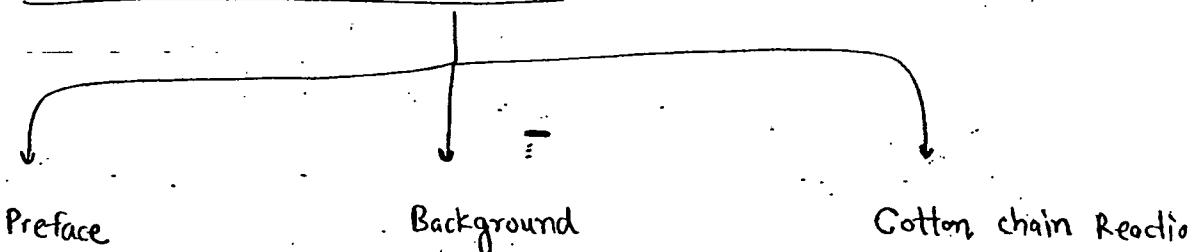


In 1783, when American Colonies got independent. They were facing new challenges regarding their future and philosophy and leads to 3rd Philadelphia Convention, 1787.

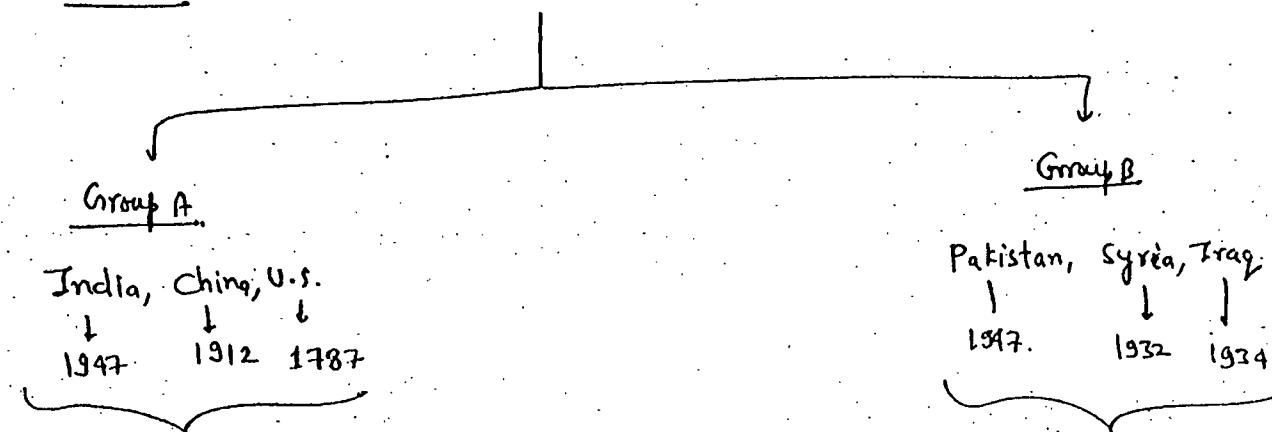
The important decisions were,

- ①  $13^{\text{th}}$  colonies decided to remain United and this was the birth of 1787 United States of America.
- ② They opted for man-made constitution in which imp. Constitution were Federalism, Federal court, Bill of rights (fundamental right), provision of Amendment, and these development turned American war of independence into American Revolution. The new born U.S. opted the path of Industrial Revolution which turned America into a Economic power in 19th century.

## ① Industrial Revolution in U.S:-



### ① Preface:-

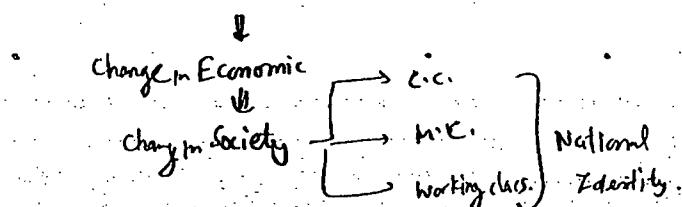


#### ① Natural Birth of Nationalism

- Imperialism & Nationalism/Colonialism.

#### ② After Independence, went for

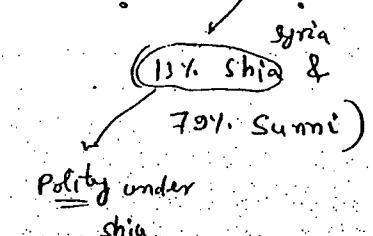
Industrial revolution:



#### ① Artificial creation of co "Searis":

#### ② No Industrial Revolution.

Personal Identity alone.  
strong and fighting civil war.



Industrial Revolution has a very important place in Modern World History as it leads to change in the economy that leads to change in society giving birth to the new sections like capitalist class, middle class, working class. They lose their personal identity & get a new identity. i.e. Identity of a Nation.

### ② Background:-

- In 1787, when America was born it already had a strong Economical & Political base. (Ex).

- (4) America is rich in natural resources, (5) Pennsylvania is a good reservoir of coal & iron.
- (6) Till the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century, it turned into the land of mines & plantations.
- (7) It developed mechanised agriculture.
- (8) It got modern political structure which respected man-made constitution & parliamentary form of govt.

2), 19<sup>th</sup> Century prove to be a century of opportunity for America.

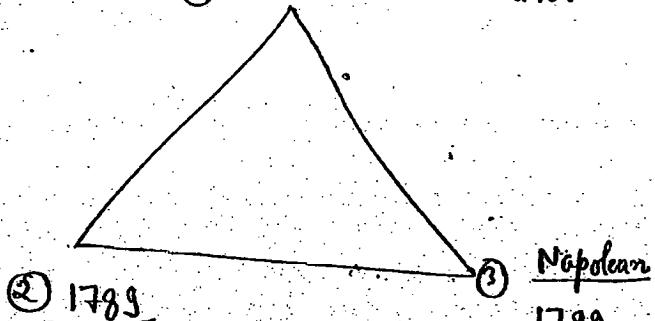
1787 U.S born, in 1787 U.S was infant against old world Britain & France. Resources are not only required, market is necessary to build themselves.

### @upscrisefinity

#### Fate of U.S.

U

① U.S.A - 1787 - Infant.



② 1789

French Revolution

Napoleonic

1799

Follow policy of Aggression.

┌──────────┐  
 | Liberty  
 | Equality  
 | Fraternity  
 └──────────┘

The policy of aggression followed by Napoleon play a very imp role in spreading the ideals of French Revolution. In 1815, he was removed from power but then he instigated the forces of change in Europe. From [1815 to 1950] Europe was in complete Crisis leading to series of event in Europe. (ex) Revolution of 1840 & 1848, German and Italian unification, Balkan wars and 2 world wars.

This crisis in Europe prove very beneficial for America because

- ① It gave the isolation to America for more than 200 years.

[ Astrocracy requires Isolation ]

- ② As Europe was in crisis, European Industrialist & Capitalists started moving towards America bcz U.S. became the safe destination for investment. This was followed by infrastructural revolution in America. Under this, imp. development were,

③ ~~Macadamized~~ Roads.

④ Canal Age 1812. (Interlinking of rivers & lakes) (ex) Erie canal, Philadelphia canal.

⑤ Continental Railway system. imp. networks were

(i) North Pacific Railway.

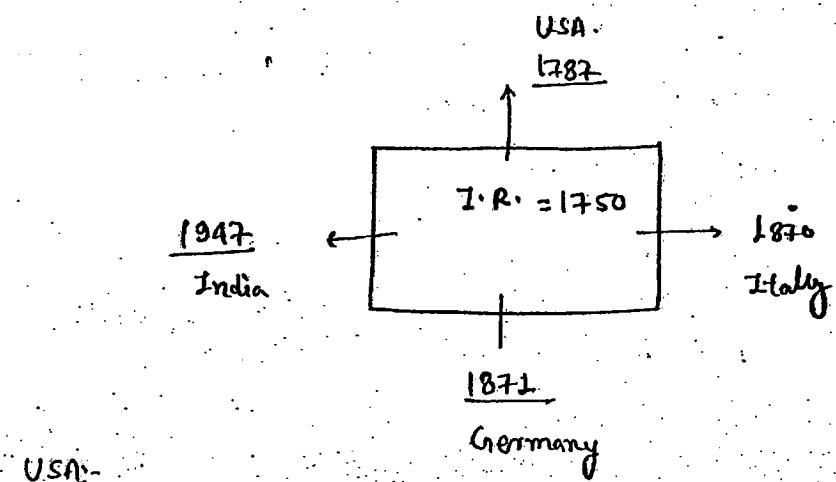
(ii) South Pacific Railway.

(iii) Grand continental Railway.

& till 1850, the total network in America was 50,000 km

(iv) Steam boats gave new dimension to shipping industry and after 1850, American ships were much better comparison to

British & French ships. This was followed by technological development.



\* Waltham System - 1812 (Textile Industry in America)

\* 1833 - Iron ore Industry : coke & charcoal.

This became the background for an important development in America i.e. Cotton Chain Reaction.

### ① Cotton Chain Reaction:-

America was rich in resources iron, cotton, coal and market was provided by

NOTE :  $M = \frac{\text{market}}{\text{Napolean}} = \text{Continental Policy}$

\* Economy = Empire. (mother)

1905 : Swadeshi Movement

1907 : Separation of Surat.

The continental policy was trade war between France & Britain. Under it Napoleon & its friends like Spain, Austria, Russia and their friends ended their trading relation with Britain. In 1803. This had impact on 2 countries

- ① India: by charter Act of 1813, EIC lost its trading monopoly in India.
- ② U.S.: Europe was not to buy goods from Britain. They cannot buy from India and they themselves were backward.  
So, the only option is the United State of America.
- This gave promotion of <sup>(B)</sup> textile industry in America where in turn gave promotion to <sup>(C)</sup> Iron and Steel industries.  
<sup>(B) + C</sup> gave birth to New York Stock Exchange.

As this entire development based on cotton. Therefore, it's called Cotton Chain Reaction.

In India:

$$(A) \text{ India} = R/R = C+C+I$$

Note = Market = local

$$(B) \text{ Textile Industries} = 1854$$

↓

$$(C) \text{ Iron & Steel} = 1907$$

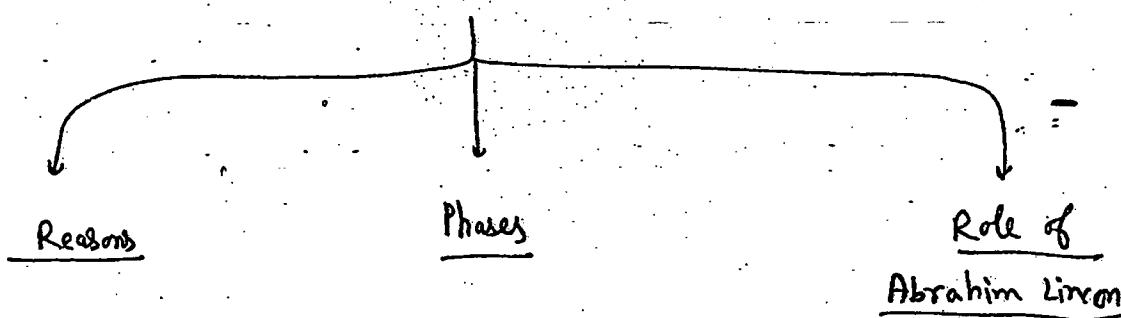
↓

$$(D) (B+C) = \text{Bombay Stock Exchange}$$

{ 1<sup>st</sup> person to organise intellectual meeting at Prayag — Harshvardh  
[Sufis → who believe in Monotheism]

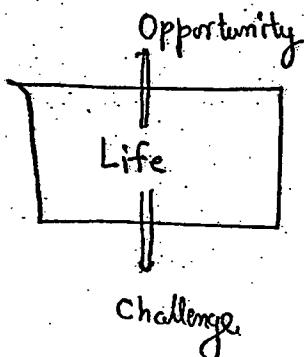
19<sup>th</sup> Century was not the century of opportunity for America, it was also the century of Challenges, and the biggest challenge in the next second half of 19<sup>th</sup> Century was American Civil War.

## ① American Civil Wars: (1860):-



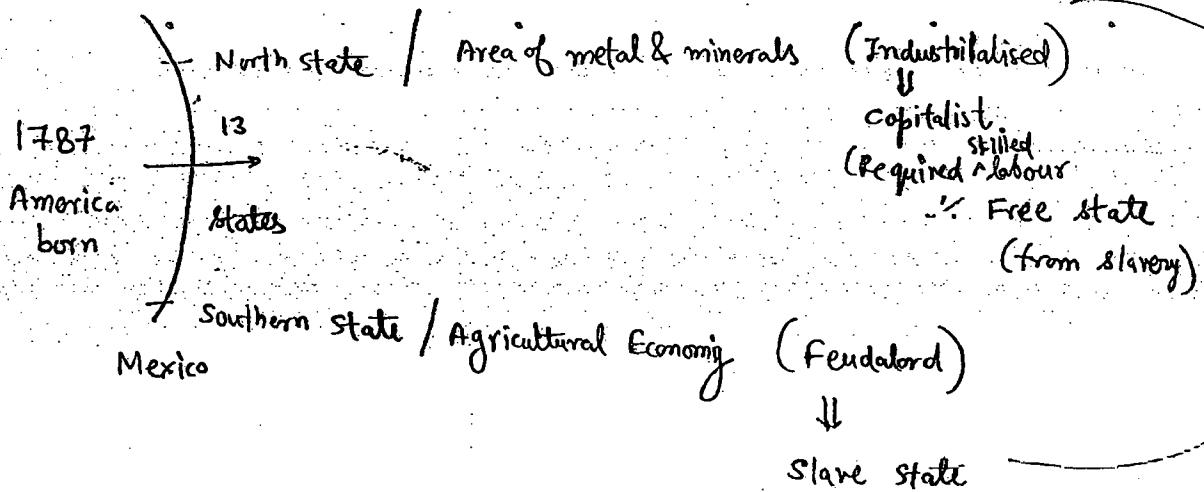
①

Reasons:-



[ Enjoy the Challenges → Everyday you have opportunity, just need a courage to face challenges ]

Canada



Economic Structure different

⇒ Interest difference ⇒ Clash b/w states.

① Rift :- Compact sovereignty

[ Integration of Indian state by - Krishna Veni ]

② Struggle :- Tariff Policy

N.S: Wanted high import duty to save local industries from foreign competition and S.S. are against them since they are importing agricultural goods & machinery.

③ Blast :- Slavery system

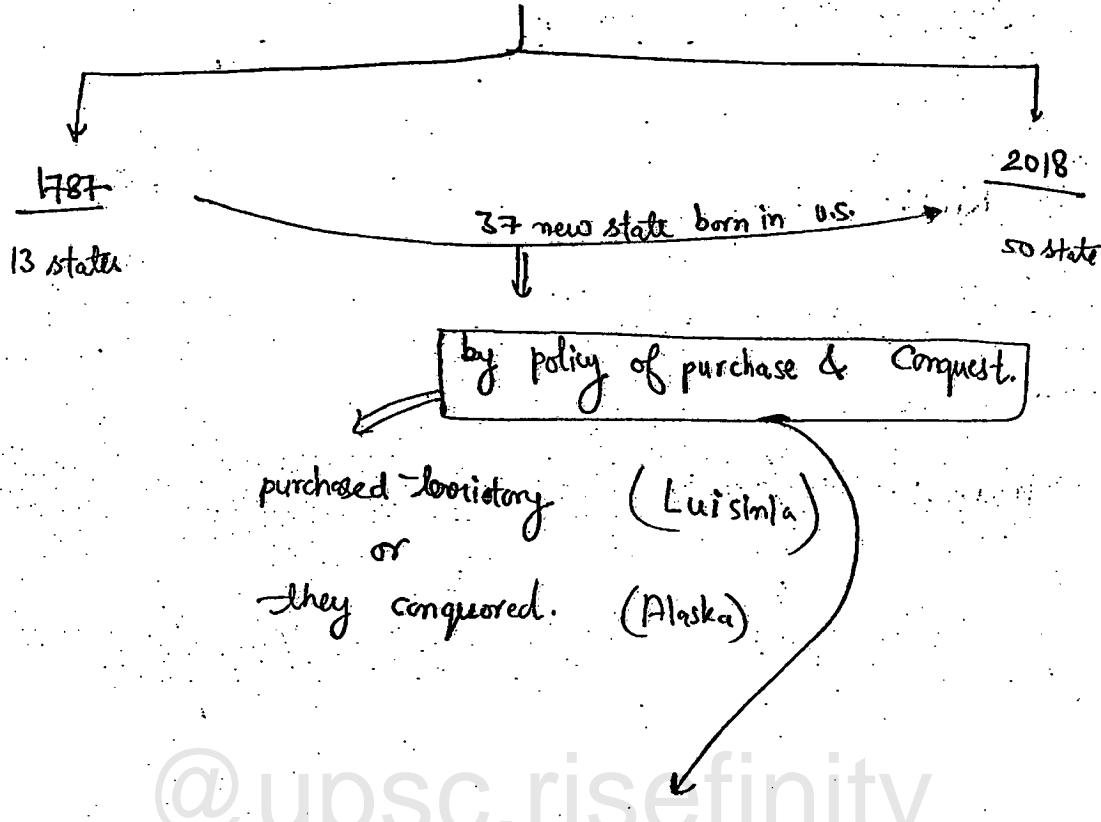
was curse for northern state and boon for southern state

" Political & Economic rivalry already present in N & S. The issue of slavery taken up by the northern state on humanitarian ground was purely a economic matter b/w both the parties. It was a attack on feudal lords of southern state so they revolted on existence

this issue & this lead to civil war America.

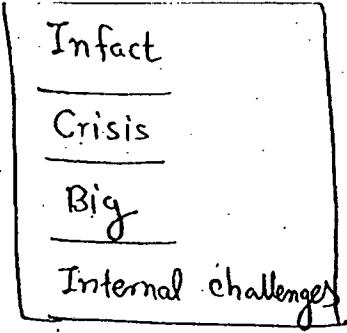
## Phases:-

## ① Missouri Agreement: 1820



states in America, creating new challenge for American Union i.e. the states of these states whether they will free or slavistic. Both the groups wanted to increase their no.

because dominancy in senate (Parliament) meant Acceptance of their Policy. This started increasing the tension in America which became the threat for the existence of America because infant nation and a nation in crisis cannot handle Big Internal Challenges.



Permanent settlement of land in India is the cause of Naxalism  
 in India in 1907

→ 1931, 1942, **1947**

Strength of  
 Jamindar  
 (11 lakh)  
 Army Force  
 (5 lakh)

This could lead to first War.

→ Maoist vs Rambees Sons → Abduction Industries

**Bhoodan Movement**

(in Telangana) — based on principle of

i. donate

Sabka saath sabke haath

class cooperation.

1<sup>st</sup> land to landless labourers

As Bhoodan Movement was compromised in India, similarly Missouri

agreement was a compromise b/w Northern & Southern state. In

this it was decided that the states above

**36°33' North**

will be **free state** and state below it will be

**slave state**

(2) Although the 2 groups accepted the compromise but it seems that capitalist opted the Backdoor policy to fight against slavery system. and this was evident by the following developments.

(a) The newspaper liberator declared crusade against slavery system. (b) The famous novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin" presented the critical ~~per~~ picture of slaves in America.

(c) 1833: saw the emergence of Anti-slavery societies in America. These development created Suspicion among Southern states because Revolt, Revolution, movement and organisation cannot be maintained without Finance.

(d) HRA - 1924: (Hindustani Republic Army).

(3) phase: Anti-slavery activities alarmed the southern state in America and they started consolidating their position in which they got the support by 2 new development in America.

(a) Dred <sup>(slave)</sup> Scott Case:— Legal victory for slavery in America.

(b) Squatter Sovereignty: (Stephen Douglas)

According to Squatter Sovereignty the status of state depends upon the wish of the people

This case was <sup>political</sup> ~~legal~~ victory of slavery ~~system~~ system.

This enthusiasm southern state turn CANTGASS &

NEBRASKA into slave state which were above  $36^{\circ}33'N$ .

This was the violation of missouri agreement and it opened the door for direct clash b/w both the parties.

4<sup>th</sup> phase:- Kansas & Nebraska increased the tension in America and in this background the new developments deterred the cond<sup>n</sup> in America.

(1) 1854: Birth of Republican party:-

To abolish slavery.

(2) John Brown Episode: Sympathizer of state.

(3) 1860: Abraham Lincoln:- He became the ~~leader~~ Republican president of America & was clear cut message to southern state was day of slavery were over in America. In this scenario 7 southern state Alabama, Missouri, Texas, Florida, etc.

separated from the Union & formed confederation of state.

Davis Jefferson was the 1<sup>st</sup> Head of confederation of state

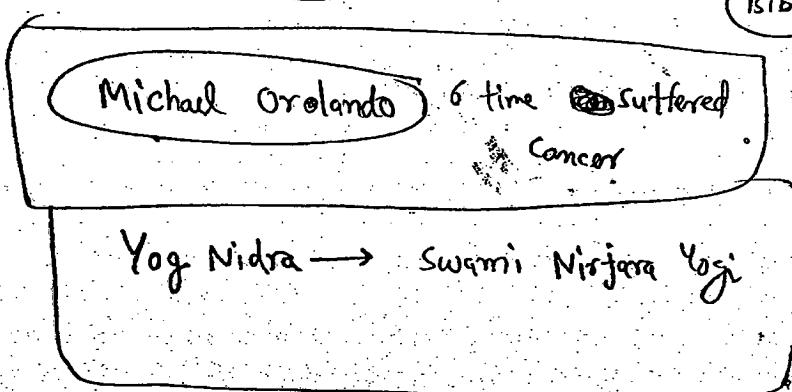
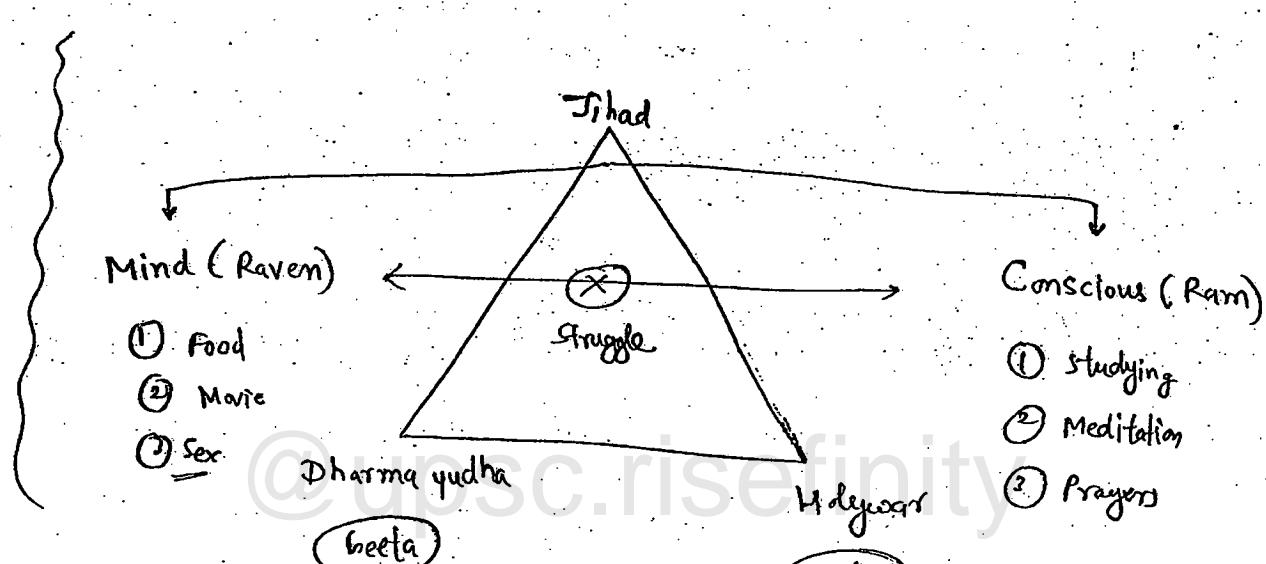
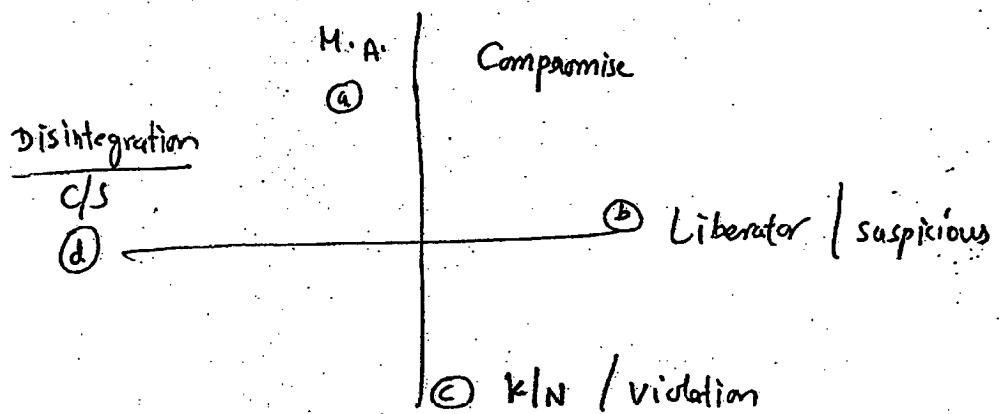
who made 3 important declarations.

(1) Abolition of Tariff policy

(2) Slavery as a legal institution.

(3) Special status to the states.

This was the beginning of civil war in America which was smartly handled by Abraham Lincoln.



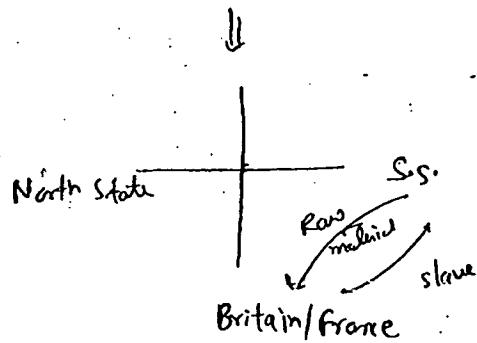
Yog Nidra → Swami Nirjara Yogi

Abraham Lincoln:-

The success of revolution, revolt, movement depends on 2 things by strong inside support and a strong outside support

In this background Lincoln took following decisions.

- ① He isolated southern state from outside support.



In 1860 when civil war started in America, Britain & France were involved with Russia in East Europe. Lincoln took advantage of it, send proposal to Britain & France that all their interest will be protected in America & America will help them in the time of their need in return for their neutrality in internal matters of America. This was accepted by Britain & France and this was the big achievement of Lincoln as he cutout the S.S. from outside support.

- ② Naval Blockade of Atlantic: - (Precaution) to completely control the threat from outside.

- ③ Changes in the issues:- The war started with the issue of slavery but at the beginning of war Lincoln change the issue said slavery is not matter of concern for me priority is Union which by created by sacrifice of our ancestors. This created emotional wave in America.

- ④ Internal emergency:- Press stop.

- ⑤ Role of volunteers:- Spreading his message through them.

(6) 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, stop slavery in America & succeeded in getting large support of slaves in America.

In this way Lincoln was successful in fulfilling a impossible task of protecting American Union & eliminating slavery in America.

But American Revolution of in the last phase of 18<sup>th</sup> century prepare the ground for a new development in Europe i.e. French Revolution

(Notes on portal)

@upsc.riseinfinity

## FRENCH REVOLUTIONS

① Reasons:-

Phases

Rise & Fall  
of Napoleon

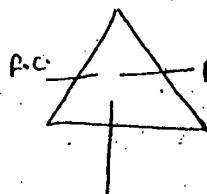
\* Evaluation of  
French revolution  
Napoleon.

② REASONS:-

Economic Causes

①

1789



E.C. = National  
Income in  
disorder  
in primary

- ① France suffering from financial & Economic crisis (source of income) because of 7 years war.
- sector (agriculture) was in the hand of feudal lords and problem of landless peoples/labourers

→ Secondary sectors were absent

→ Tertiary sector in trouble (service sector)

Challenges:

- ① Poverty  
② Unemployment.

can destroy the nation.

II) Blunder of 1781: French army sent to American war.

This created financial bankruptcy in bank.

### ① Political Causes:-

- I) Collapse of Administrative and Political Order:- Lack of financial bankruptcy → not be able to provide salary / remunerations.
- II) Incompetent Ruler i.e. Louis XVI:-

- ① Social Condition:-
- ① Absence of law and order
  - ② Tax paying section ~~were~~ having previlage.
  - ③ Role of intellectual
    - (a) Voltaire — freedom of expression.  
"An Idea can change your life."
    - (b) Montesquieu — Separation of powers.
    - (c) Rousseau ~~Revolution~~ — Liberty to people, fraternity, Equality to people

They initial inspired American and ~~French~~ <sup>their</sup> success of other  
In American revolution becomes the inspiration for ~~French~~ <sup>french</sup> people.

In this way, after 1789's unrest was prevailing in France  
and in such circumstances the mistakes of Louis XVI became  
fatal for him and ~~for~~ France.

### Phases:-

#### I) Financial Bankruptcy 1781:-

- (a) Louis XVI imposed new taxes on the people  
~~from~~ people and ~~with~~ their demand
- (b) Constituent Assembly i.e. Parliamentary form of Government.

→ king refuses for the reform. — people refused for the taxes.

king started using the force.

people started riot in France.

In this scenario Louis XVI was clear

do. he can't use force against common people because state was bankrupt, army was disaffected & people were on the streets.

He agrees for the peace with the people and accepts their demand of inviting a Estate General.

## II) Estate General:-

General Assembly of  
france to discuss  
crucial matter

Had 3 estates (groups)

Decision = Voting  
(1 group = 1 voter)

so, ① & ② always  
united

① Clergy  
(Priest)

② Nobels

③ Common  
people.

People started moving to Paris (lakhs of people).

& demanded the change in structure of Estate General,

want ① Representation with Population ratio.

② 1 person 1 vote

"The most imp outcome of invitation to issue western  
Assembly in France"

Lord Reeding — Viceroy at present of National Movement

(12:40)

Gandhi — strong

② Closing the door of Assembly mistakes

- ③ Arresting the leaders of National Assembly.
- ④ Invited army.

III) Fall of Bastille — 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789

Bastille Fort → Army station & Prison

People attack on Bastille fort to gather arms & ammunition.  
and to release prisoners (leaders).

7000 men/women formed people's Militia.

1781 — America,

1789 → France

8 years — no salary for them, no clothes etc.

Royal Army heavily disappointed and seen a good experience of  
people success in American Revolution.

So, they joined people's Militia.

and becomes "National guards" came under the control of National Assembly → end of monarchy.

Dec<sup>th</sup> With the fall of Bastille end of States of monarchy in France & National Assembly become new power in France.

First priority of N.A. was to frame the Constitution.

### Constitution of 1791

745  
Constitutional Monarchy  
(king became nominal political head)

④ New Economic policies

(Mixed economy),  
Nationalisation of land,  
Introducing new currency  
"ASSIENE"

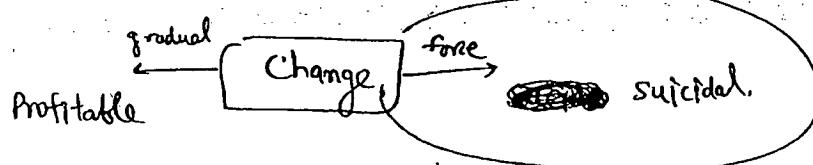
to give message  
in charge of govt.

② Law of Clergy

(Religious was subordinated to the state)

Pope became the Nominal religious head

③ Human & Civil rights



This constitution was progressive in nature but instead creating peace & stability it created confusion & conflicts. & in this background 2 new developments deteriorated the cond<sup>th</sup> in France

Louis XVI trying  
escape from state

and the 1<sup>st</sup> Constitution  
become invalid.

Austria  
Attacked France  
de Pilmitz  
declaration.

This was followed National convention.

IV) National Convention: New govt. is formed. The first priority was to frame new constitution by National convention.  
Therefore

C = 1791 (Invalid).

① Constitutional  
Monarchy

④ Mixed Economy

② Law of Clergy

③ Human & Civil Rights

## New Constitution

① constitution = Republic

Directory was head = <sup>Total</sup> 5 (having 3 months of Parliament), Two house, Indirect election

① Promotion of

Communism

Mmr. Babeuf

② Religion of Reason

(secular)

③ Human & Civil Rights

& dress code.

1<sup>st</sup> constitution created confusion & conflicts, 2<sup>nd</sup> increased confusion & conflicts.

Conquer = Consolidation

and this situation, national convention got divided into number of groups

①

Jacobins

mainly from  
working class  
(Left side)

② Girondist

Capital ~~clay~~ clay  
(right side)  
sitting

Reign of Terror

||

Rобеспierre

(1793 - 54)

In 1 year of his reign he created complete darkness  
and Intellectual Vacuum in France preparing the  
ground for emergence of Napoleon.

### ① Emergence of NAPOLEON:-

- I) Emergence as a POWER
  - II) Reforms of Napoleon.
  - III) Blunders of Napoleon.
- 2) Emergence as a POWER:-

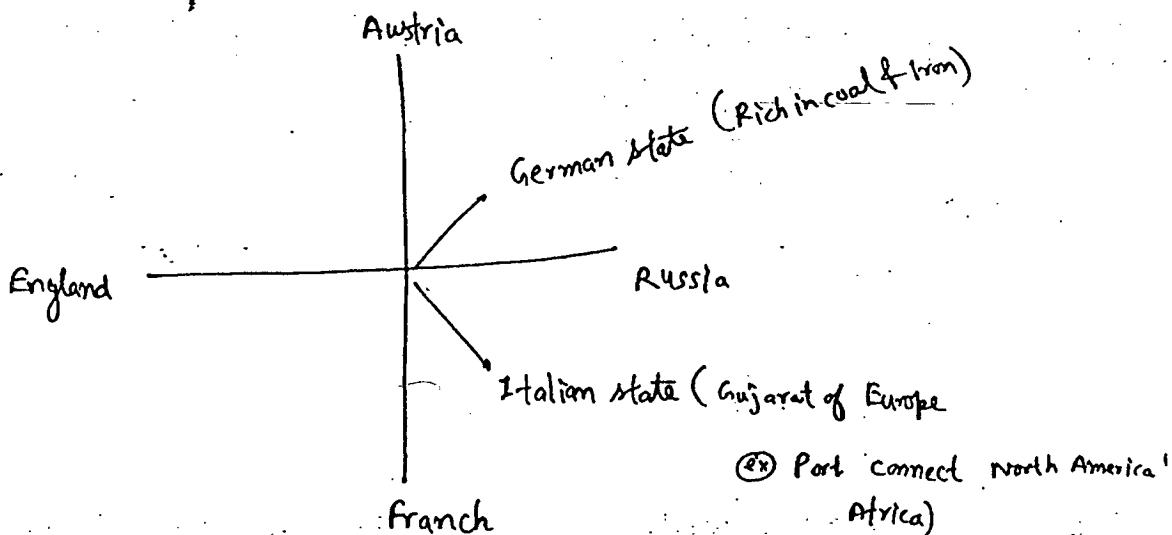
NAPOLEON — Italian born at Island CORSICA gifted by  
Genoa.

and Napoleon became French Resident.

- Studied in Army school.
- Started his career as "Incharge of Artillery".
- His posting was in Toulon port (where no violence due to French Revolution).
- Called for protection of Paris
- He search
- Josephine \* assignment

As a commander of chief his 1<sup>st</sup> job was Italian expedition,

because Austria has taken advantage of revolution & ~~was~~ was dominating both the areas. Napoleon was given the charge to take charge from the charge from Austria. He defeated Austria



and compelled Austria for **Treaty of Campoformio (1797)**.

Important provisions of this treaty were

① Rhineland was accepted as the natural frontier for France.

② Netherland & Lombardy (Italy) rich in coal

③ France was accepted as guard of Italian states. (Eastern Europe)

④ To satisfy the sentiment and requirement of Austria, Venice was given to Austria.

**Egyptian Expedition**

⑤ Reforms of Napoleon:-

1) Peace with Europe

1799  
Napoleonic President.  
(1789-93 Economic crisis)

$$\frac{\text{Crisis}}{\text{Fact}} = \frac{\text{Peaceability}}{\text{Growth development}}$$

(2008-2014)

Modi

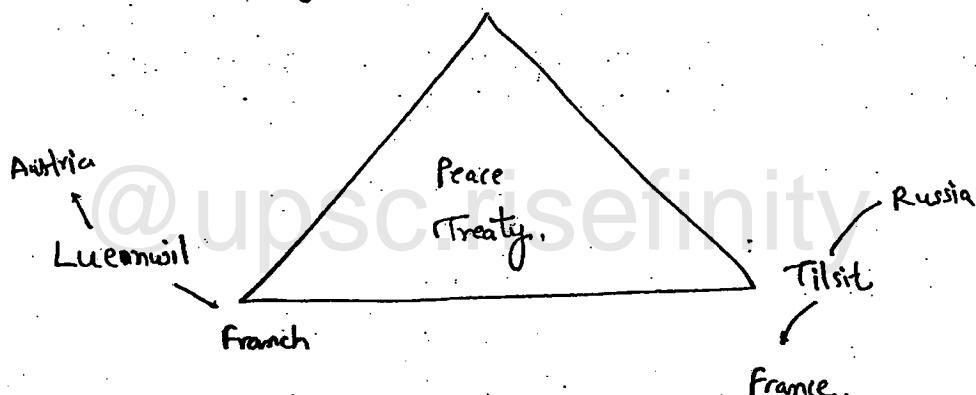
Mother Diplomacy

He started

Letter diplomacy

- ↳ to all Emp. ruler of Europe
- ↳ He appealed what is the utility of war in development.
- ↳ Lead to Treaty.

Treaty of  
England → Amiens ← France



II) Economic Reforms:

1799

Napoleon  
Good days  
ahead.

1922

Mussolini  
Old glory of  
Rome

1939

Hitter  
Lebasarum

2014

Modi

Acche din

↓  
Steps

① Niti Ayog

② FDI

③ Make in India

④ Skill development

cosmopolitan reform.

Steps - Common features

① Agriculture Reform      ① Country was suffering from Economic Crisis.  
② All gave dream's to their people.

③ Promotion to  
public works + ie construction of canal, road,

④ Bank of France (est.)

Common reform

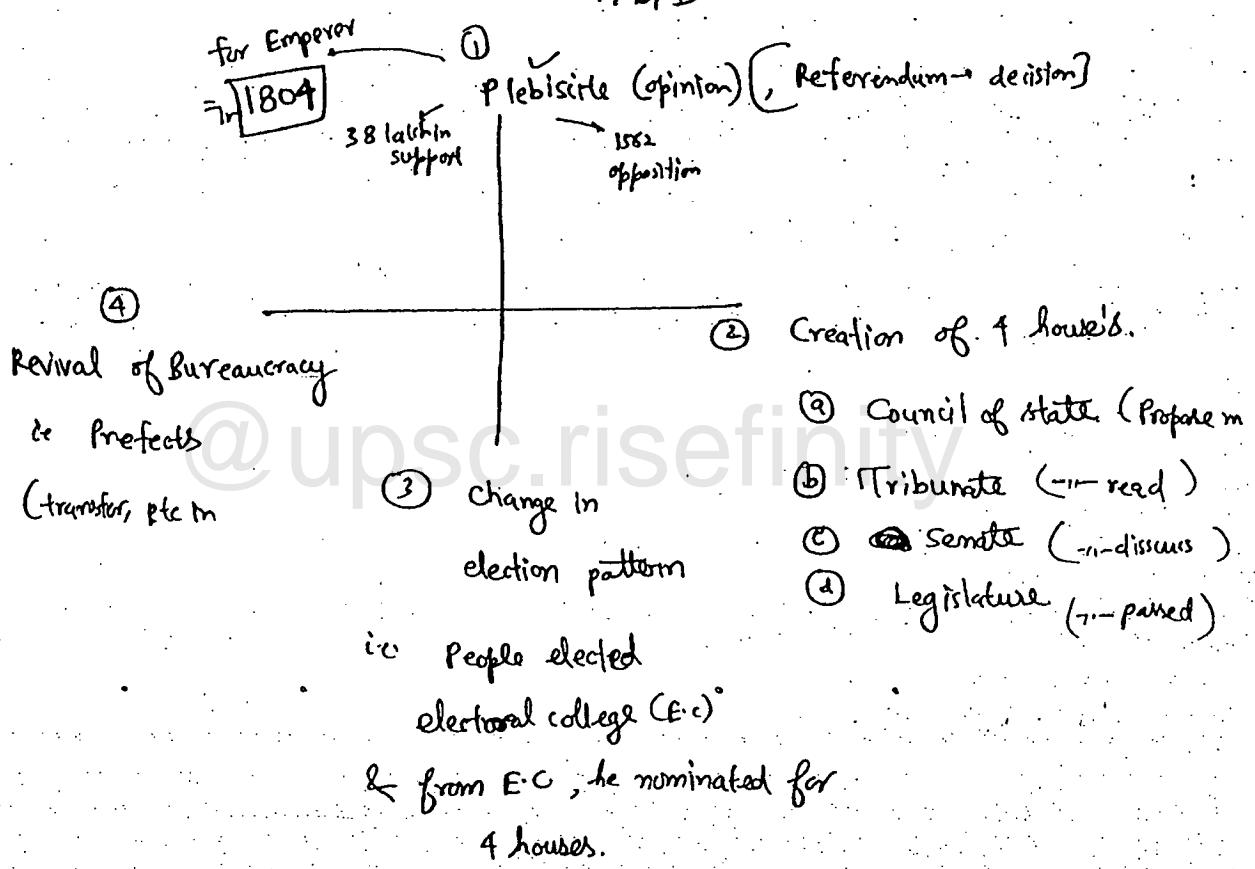
Although Napoleon was successful in providing food & employment to his people but he neglected basic reforms in economy i.e. LAND REFORMS & Industrialisation. So, inspite of signs of development in reality French Economy was still weak & backward.

### III) Political Reforms:-

Formula:

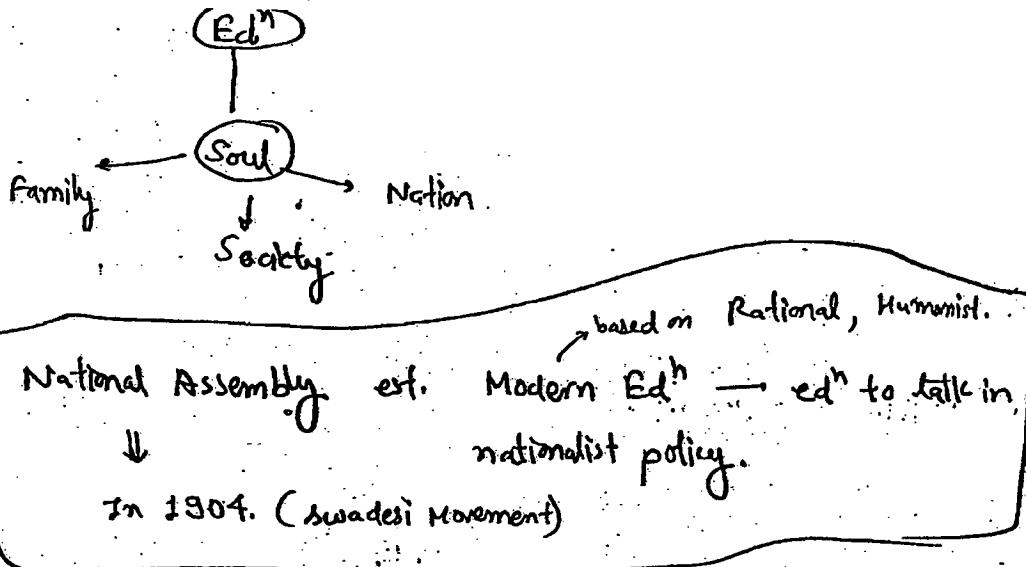
Promise in Odd situation creates dictators.

P/D/D



The political reforms were done in such a way that from outside they presented picture of democracy but from inside they were completely based on the principle of "Autocracy" as all power was in hands of Napoleon.

### IV) Educational reforms:-



### E/S/M

- Primary School
- Secondary Schools
- Centre of Mod Ed<sup>n</sup>.

#### Drawbacks:

- Women allowed till Secondary school.
- Napoleon was the part of syllabus.
- Normal School - to train teachers of Higher education. (i.e. commitment & dedication to nation & Napoleon).

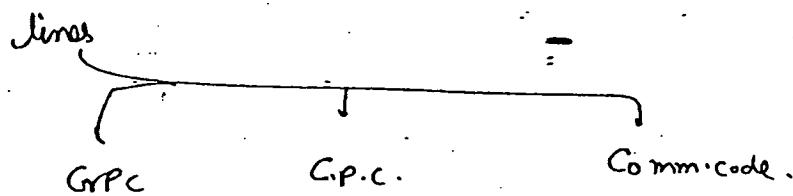
### IV) Cultural Reforms:

- Constructed Palaces
- Legion of Honour
- Concord Agreement 1801
  - ↳ To solve dispute b/w Pope & State which was started if council came into existence.
- Catholic Religion of majority of people.

Neither the status of Pope & Legion of Honor was

were clear in this agreement, & dispute continued.

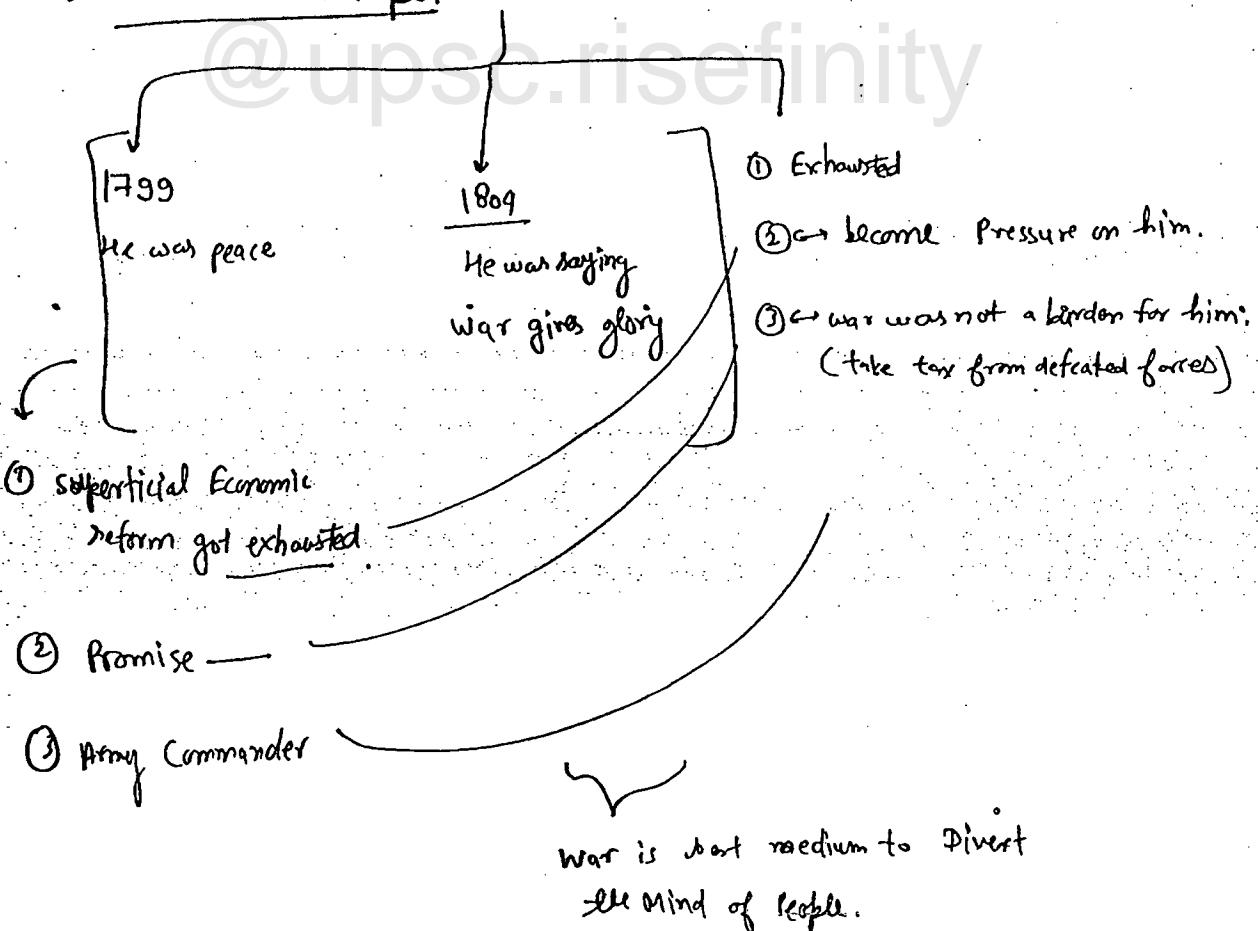
## VI) Napoleonic Code:- Codification of modern laws on secular



Napoleon was successful in maintaining peace & stability in France sometimes but then his reforms had certain drawbacks which irritated French Intellectual, which proved costly for him. In this situation, his blunder proved fatal for him.

## III) Blunders of Napoleon:-

### I) War with Europe:-

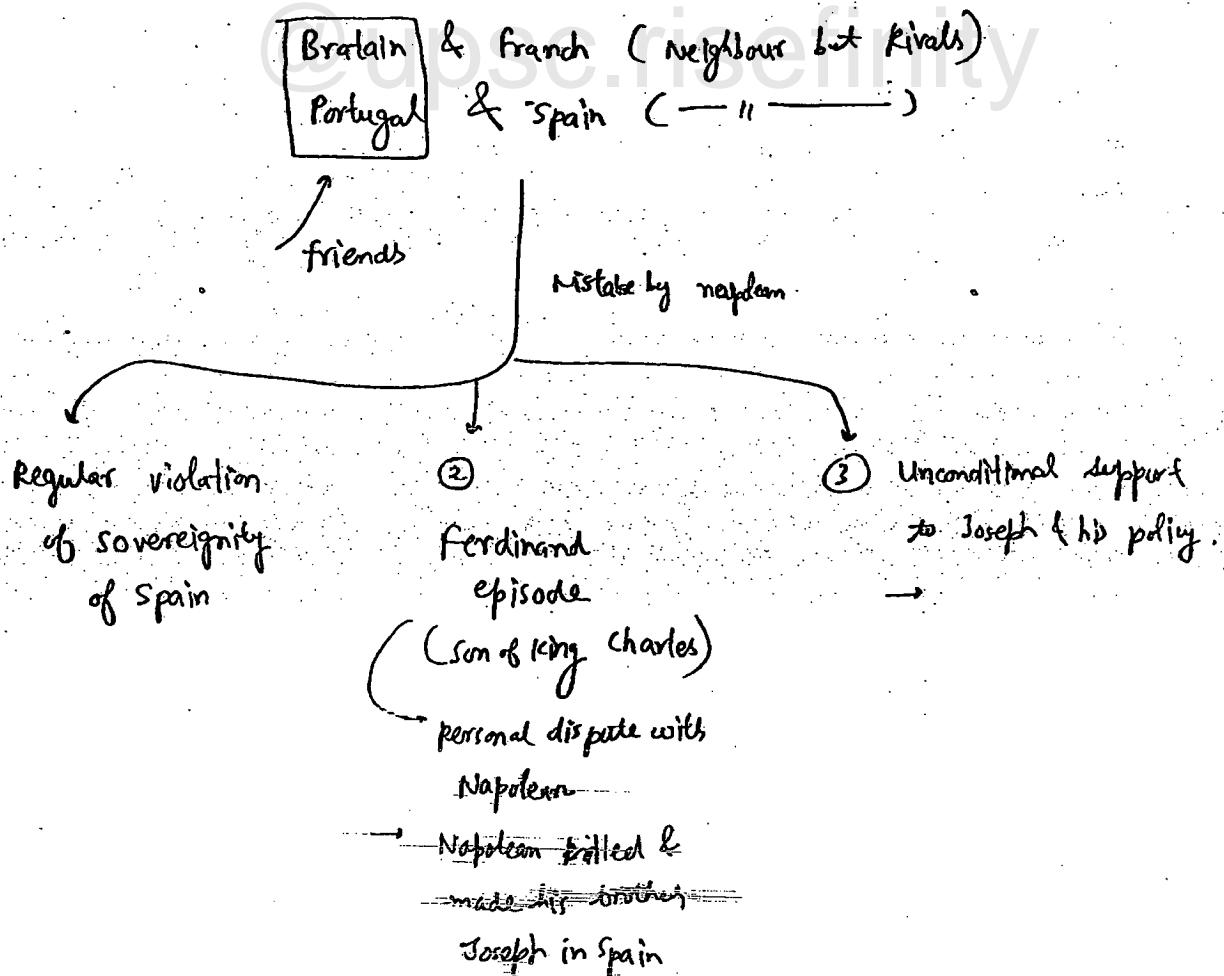


Napoleonic initiated policy of Aggression which initially proved beneficial for him. as it gave prosperity & employment to people & glory to France & Napoleon. He fought approx 90 wars. In which Important battle were.

- ① Austerlitz
- ② Jena
- ③ ~~Waterloo~~ <sup>this battle</sup> Trafalgar. (give birth to New Europe)

These wars proved harmful for him in longer run because it created unity among European against him which proved costly to him in 1813 & 1815.

## 2) Trouble with Spain:-



The land reforms of Joseph united feudal lords of Spain and they gave the slogan of SPANISH NATIONALISM

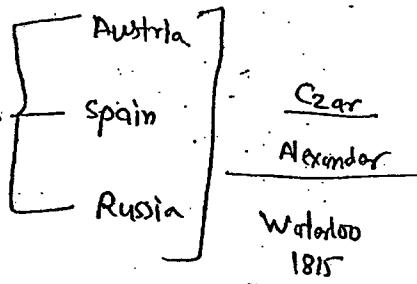
Here Napoleon committed same blunder which was done by Aurangzeb in Deccan.



### 3) Continental policy:

③ Continental Policy

B. [Trade War] France + Allies



④ War with Russia — Tilsit.  
Grand Darbar — Warsaw

St. Helena

With the removal of power from Napoleon in 1815 Europe took the sigh of relief because he played an important role in promoting the idea of french revolution in Europe. This was a threat to old order. So in 1815, once he moves out of power the old order unified an organised "Khap Panchayat" also called as VIENNA CONGRESS of 1815.

⑤ VIENNA CONGRESS 1815:— organised by old order to strengthen old order by Metternich. Important decision of vienna congress.

⑥ Separation of nationalism  
at any cost.  
(Oppression of revolt of 1820)  
Av. Naples

① Principle of legitimacy  
(State existing by Napoleon given back to monarchy)

② Principle of Compensation

(To recover losses given by Napoleon & to maintain balance of power).

③ Russia got Poland & new gift Finland.

④ Formation of Alliances  
(As a praeaurum)

⑤ Holy alliance  
- alliance of Christians  
power.

⑥ Quadruple alliance — Russia, Britain, ~~Austria, Prussia~~

⑦ Austria retained Venice,  
allied with roman states could

when France joined it is called "CONCERT OF EUROPE"

with the

It was successful in

maintaining peace & ~~mainly~~  
stability in Europe for sometime

But with passing of [time]

the [interest] started changing &

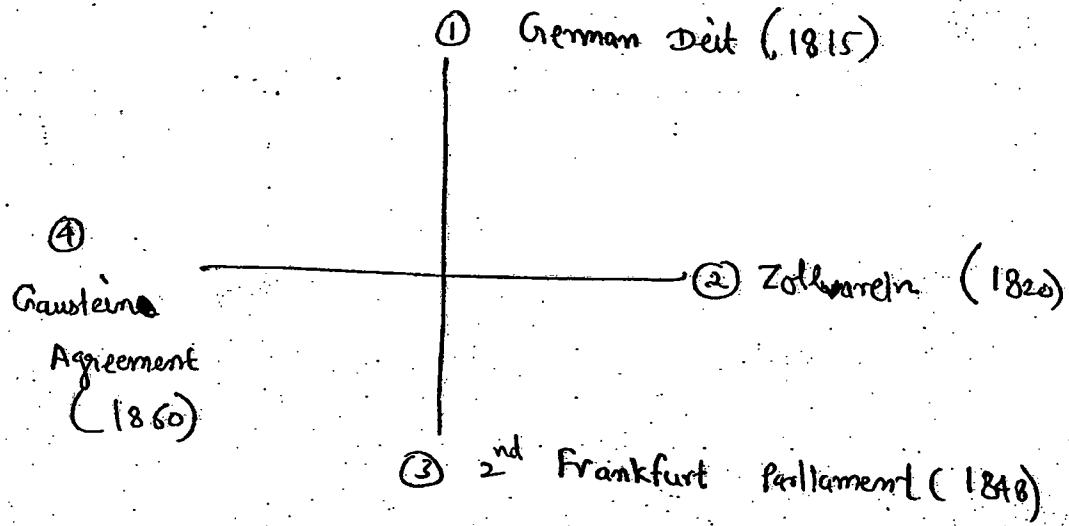
change in [interest] led to change in  
relation

Along with this the forces of new order were active

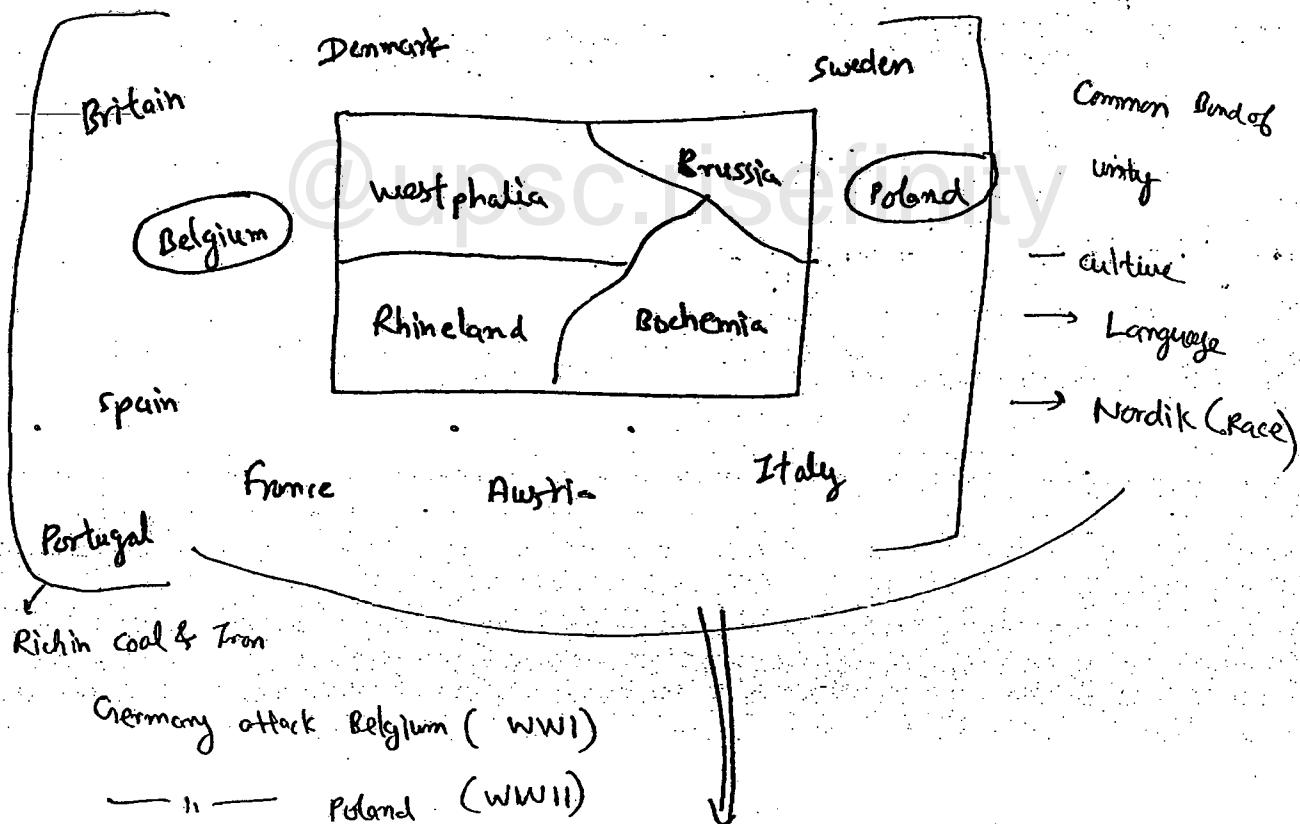
(Capitalism & Industrial Rev<sup>b</sup>) and that gives promotion to new developments in Europe in which 2 biggest development of 19<sup>th</sup> century were:

- ① Unification of Germany & Italy.
- ② Unification of Germany:-

## UNIFICATION OF GERMANY



### ① German Diet (1815) :-



In spite of this richness & unity, german states were backward & weak because of following reasons.

- ① Absence of unity among German states
- ② Non-German leadership from Ancient times (ex)

Holy Roman Empire: It was a arrangement done by Charlemagne the famous Roman ruler & it was a union of German & Italian state. The ruler of these states were called as electors (Germany & Italy) because they elected their political head. This political head is guided by the Pope as this arrangement was attached with the pope. so no one dared to keep the hand on it. In beginning of 18<sup>th</sup> century, Napoleon in battle of Taana defeated Russia & took out this Italian state from this Union. Integrated them into 3 big states and he himself became the president of these states. This was the end of Holy Roman Empire.

But before the Germans could take advantage of Liberation in Vienna Congress, they come under the guardianship of Austria. There were 38 german states & it was not possible for Austria to individually handle these states. So, Austria created German Diet in the Parliament of German states. This parliament has the right to solve its internal issues by  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority.

Austria Created German Diet for its benefit but it finally benefitted Germans because it gave formal political unity to Germans.

## II phase:- Zollverein (1820):-

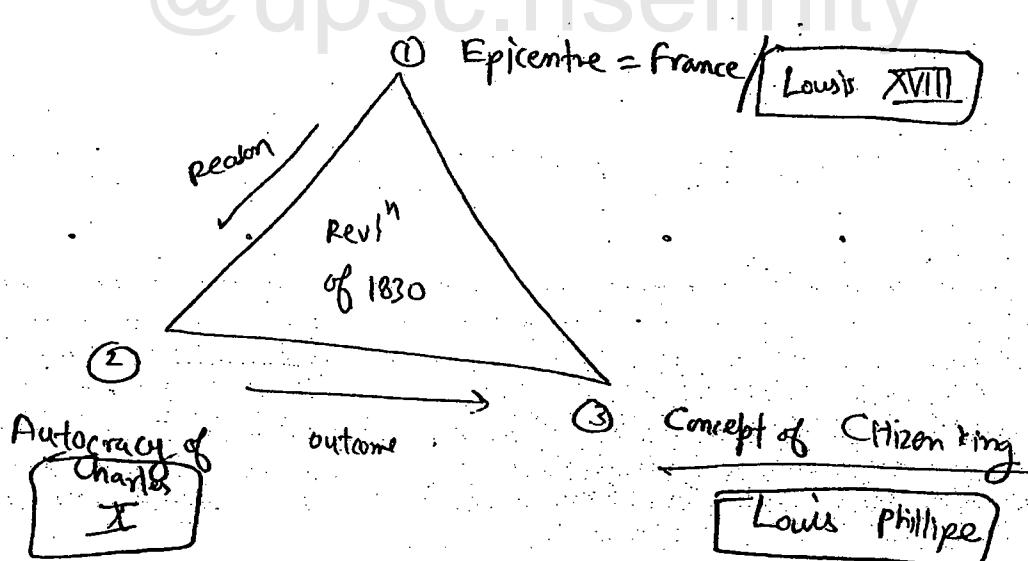
Pru<sup>nic</sup> took advantage of German Diet & introduced Zollverein i.e. Custom Union. This gave promotion to trade & commerce which in turn gave promotion to growth & development. & this was message to german people no political stability / unity will lead to Economic empowerment

Therefore still 1820's, German states had formal political & economic unity and in this background the revolution of 1830.

1848 Consolidated the cause of the unification of Germany.

## III) Revolution of 1830/1848:-

### (A) Rev<sup>n</sup> of 1830:-



Vandha, folles bay in s.a., Sabarmati Ashram - [Taty]

Louis XVIII failed to handle the situation in France & was succeeded by Charles X. He was of the opinion that it is better to be a wood cutter than to be King of France having the status like a King of England. In disappointment & anger he dissolves the parliament & that led to uprising of 1830. He was forced to leave the throne & was succeeded by Louis Philippe who took the title of [Citizen King]. This was the revolution because before 1830 King was the representative of "God" and in this authority he has to respect the will of God and wish was mentioned in Holy books.

From the revolution of 1830, King became representative of people and in this authority he has to respect the will of people mentioned in constitutions framed by people.

This revolution ended DIVINE RIGHTS of the kings. Instigating the middle class in Europe to demand constitution in Europe from rulers.

### (B) Revl<sup>n</sup> of 1848:-

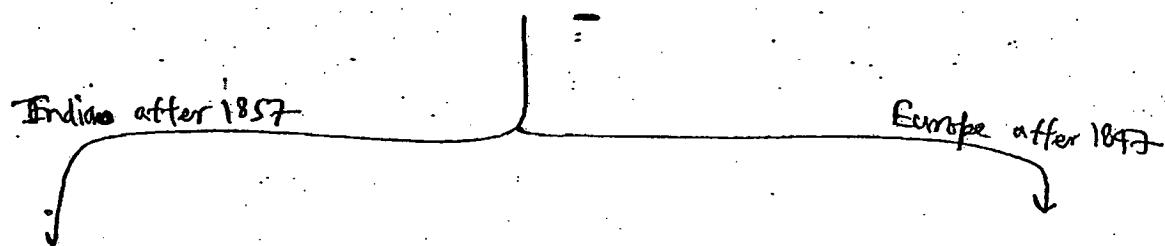
1847  
Britain became victim  
of Economic Depression

↓  
Europe became  
Economic depression.

↓  
Created social economic unrest in Europe

1848  
Emergence of Karl Marx  
with concept of  
[Communist Manifest]  
Working class to unit  
to change political or

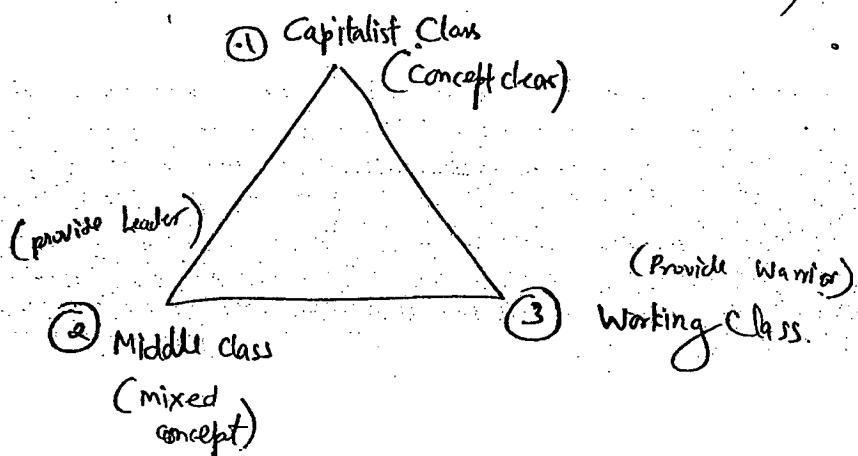
Therefore, After 1847 Europe was facing the same situation which was faced by British Crown ~~after~~ after 1857 in India.



- ① Power changed from Company to Crown, but suppression & exploitation was maintained,
- ② This irritated educated middle class,  
ex) T.C.S. episode in 1876.
- ③ Common people were frustrated,  
ex) Decam Plots 1875.

1885  
Birth of Congress

(provide finance when dissatisfied)



## Europe after 1847

1830

instigated middle class  
demanding  
constitution

1848

ignited common people  
to change political  
order.

The European ruler accepted the demand of constitution to break the possibilities of alliance b/w both groups & german states were not the exception. This led to 2<sup>nd</sup> Frankfurt parliament in 1848. It was attended by the representative of German states to decide the constitution for German state 38 constitutions were not possible and german state already had formal political & economic unity. So, they decided for one constitution and german federation under the leadership of ~~Prussia~~ Prussia. But in Almuntz Convention Austria gave warning to Prussia that if Prussia ~~will~~ violate the decision of Vienna congress Prussia should be ready for the consequences. This ended peaceful path of german unification preparing the ground of heroes of german history emergence of the

IV)

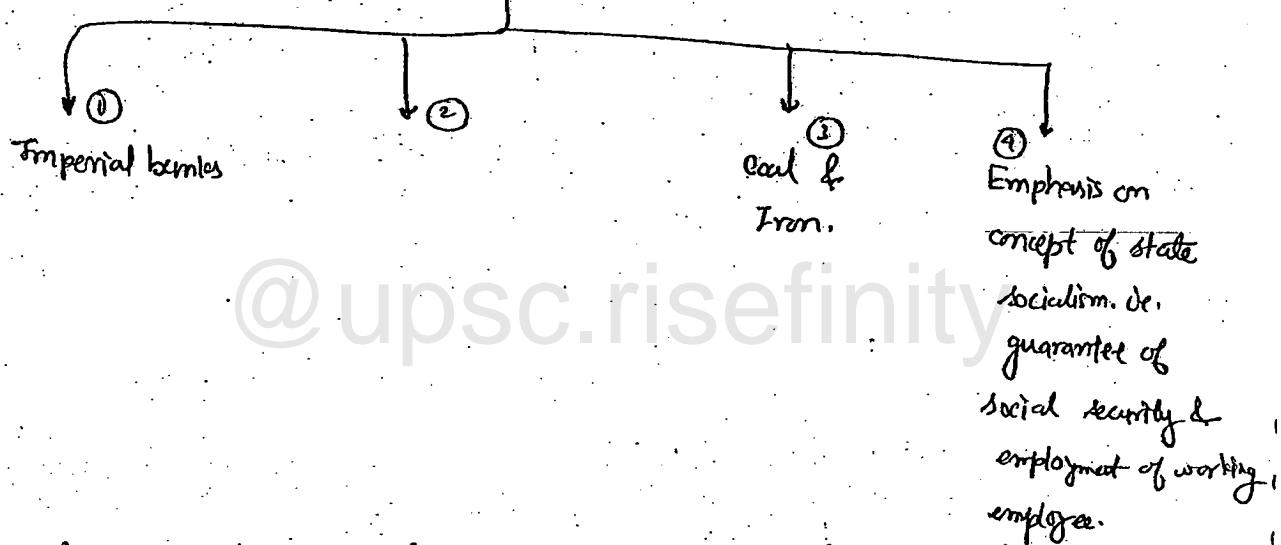
Emergence of

Bismarck:-

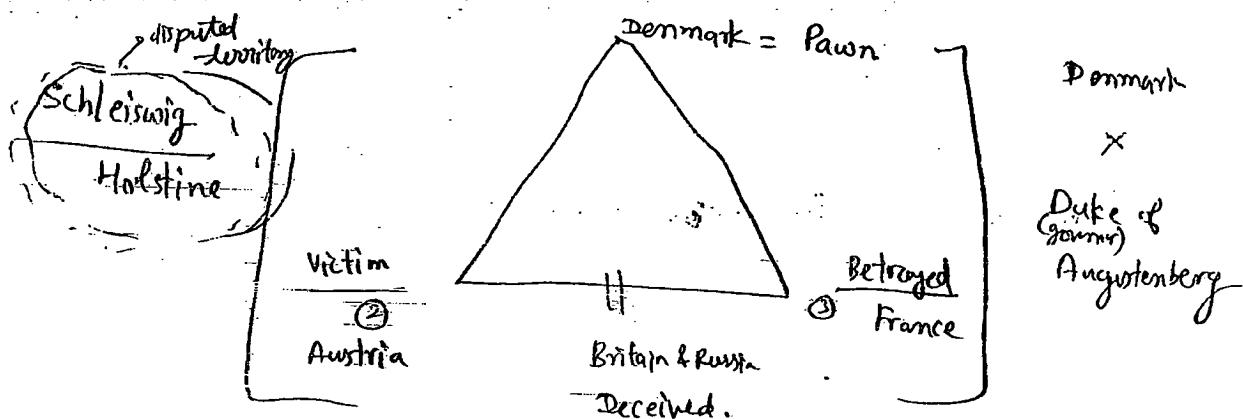
William I appointed him Chancellor of Prussia and in this authority he is clear that ~~the~~ war with Austria in the ~~way~~ of German unification. His steps:

### 1) Economic Empowerment of Prussia.

The important steps of Bismarck were  
to est. modern ~~modern~~ financial institutions (imperial banks)  
& infrastructure revolution.  
(spine of Economic)



This was followed by military empowerment of Prussia and Bismarck came out with a policy called "Policy of Entanglement" to fulfill its objective.



- ② Sher Shah Suri
- ③ Tutor
- ④ Ladmalika.

(This is known as "policy of Entrapment".)

- ⑤ 1534 (gov. of Mirzapur) / 1538.
- ⑥ Jamnatabad (Humayun gave name).
- ⑦ Hindal (Emperor of Hindostan).
- ⑧ Chausa - 1539.
- ⑨ Nizam Sakka saved Humayun from River.

By the London Agreement of 1852, Schleswig & Holstein was <sup>bismarck</sup> kept under the protection of Denmark. Later on instigated Denmark to take away both the territory & when Denmark followed it it was the violation of London agreement. The combined army of Austria & Prussia defeated Denmark and then by Claustine Agreement of 1860. <sup>(xx)</sup> Schleswig was kept under protection of Prussia and Holstein under Austria. This was the end of issue for Austria but for Prussia it was the beginning of the story. The war with Denmark proved beneficial for Bismarck because Bismarck understood the strategy & strength of Austrian army. after this he started eliminating Austria from its European allies <sup>(ex)</sup> ① He promised Russia not to interfere in the matter of eastern Europe. ② He promised Italians to help them in their unification.

- ③ He made a ~~secret~~ commitment of big gifts to Napoleon III the ruler of France in return for his neutrality. In case the war broke out b/w Austria & Prussia.

Rajaram Mohan Roy

① Gift to Monothesis, 1809

(fundamental of all  
religions is same)

Priest is agent of state  
Prophet is agent of God.

② Atmiya Sabha, 1814

③ 1820, Percept of Jesus. (separate miracles from  
Rationalism)

④ Brahmo Samaj, 1825 (group of enlightened people).

So, promoted unity & Rationalism

① B.S.

Dwarka Nath Tagore

② Sadaran Brahmo Samaj

D.R.

② Adi-Brahmo Samaj

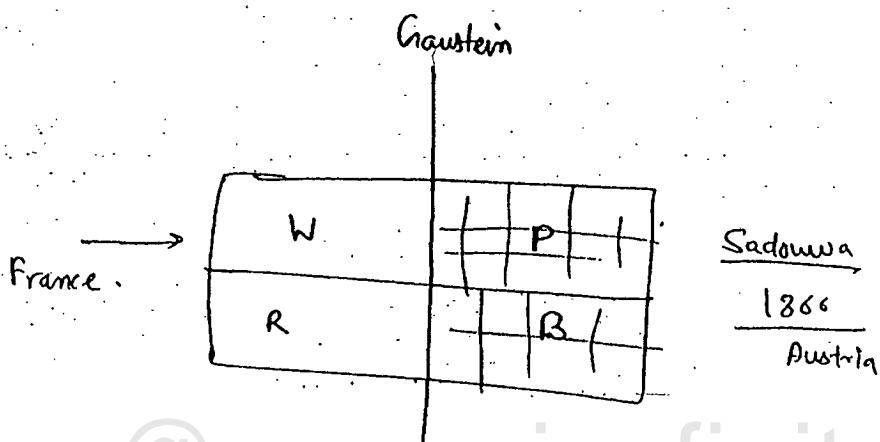
① K.C. S.C.M.  
Brahmo Samaj of India.

Page 95-96 Bipin Chandra

\* 1<sup>st</sup> Indian to be the Royal guest of British Crown.

After all these developments Bismarck was clear when his position was strong. He instigate Austria by violating ~~Gauleins~~ Gauleins agreed. This lead to war b/w Austria & Prussia.

In Battle of Sadowa 1866 Austria was defeated. The german states on the eastern side lost the support of Austria were integrated in Prussia.

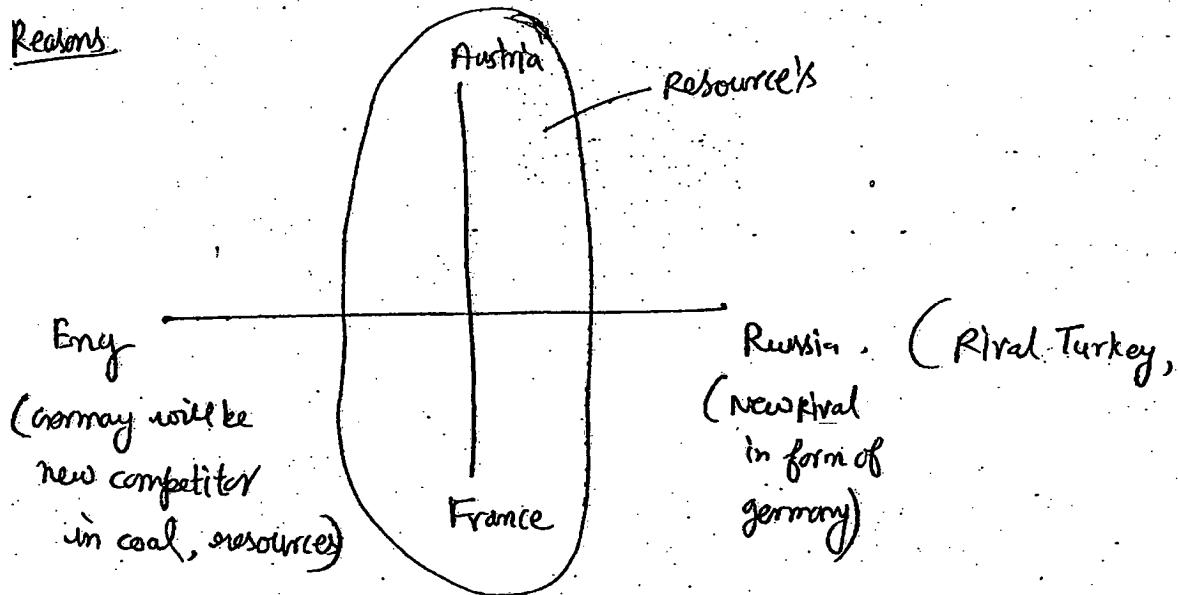


After Austria, Bismarck turns towards France & Napoleon III committed the mistake of demands in writing to Bismarck.

Bismarck shows those letters to the concerned parties & entire Europe was angry with Napoleon. He took the advantage of situation & instigated France ~~on~~ on Benedictine episode (Ambassador). This led to the war b/w France & Prussia & battle of Sedan 1871. France was defeated. The german states on the western side lost the support of France & were integrated in Prussia. This completed the story of German Unification.

This was the grand achievement of Bismarck because Entire Europe was against German unification.

Reasons



The next development in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> century was

Italian unification

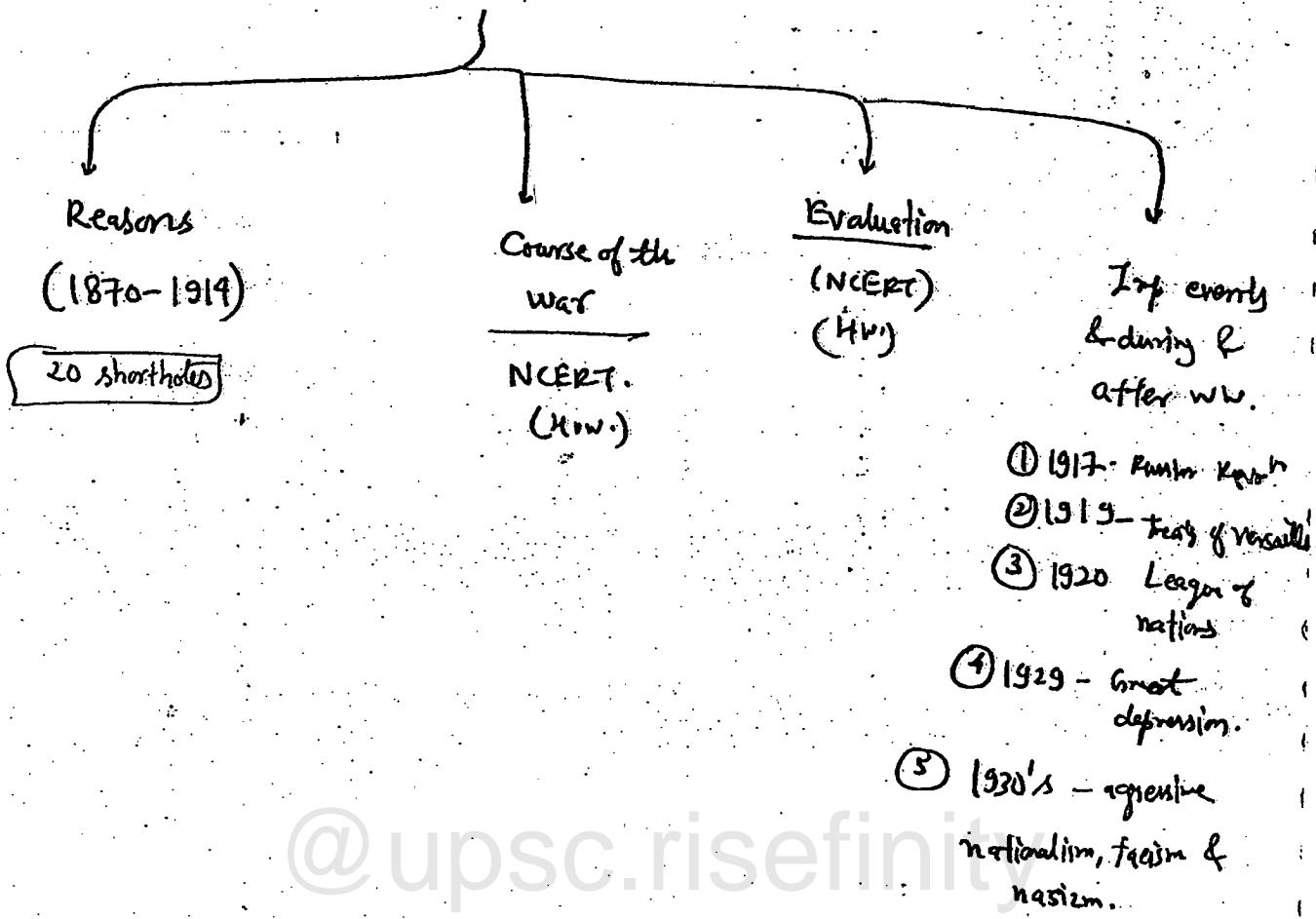
① Italian Unification (Prepare from Yellow book)

(+) Italy was born in the marshy land of Crimea.

Rome was the last state in 1870 to be integrated with Italian union. The birth of new industrialized nation like Germany & Italy started changing political equation in Europe. Leading to big event First World War.



## First World War



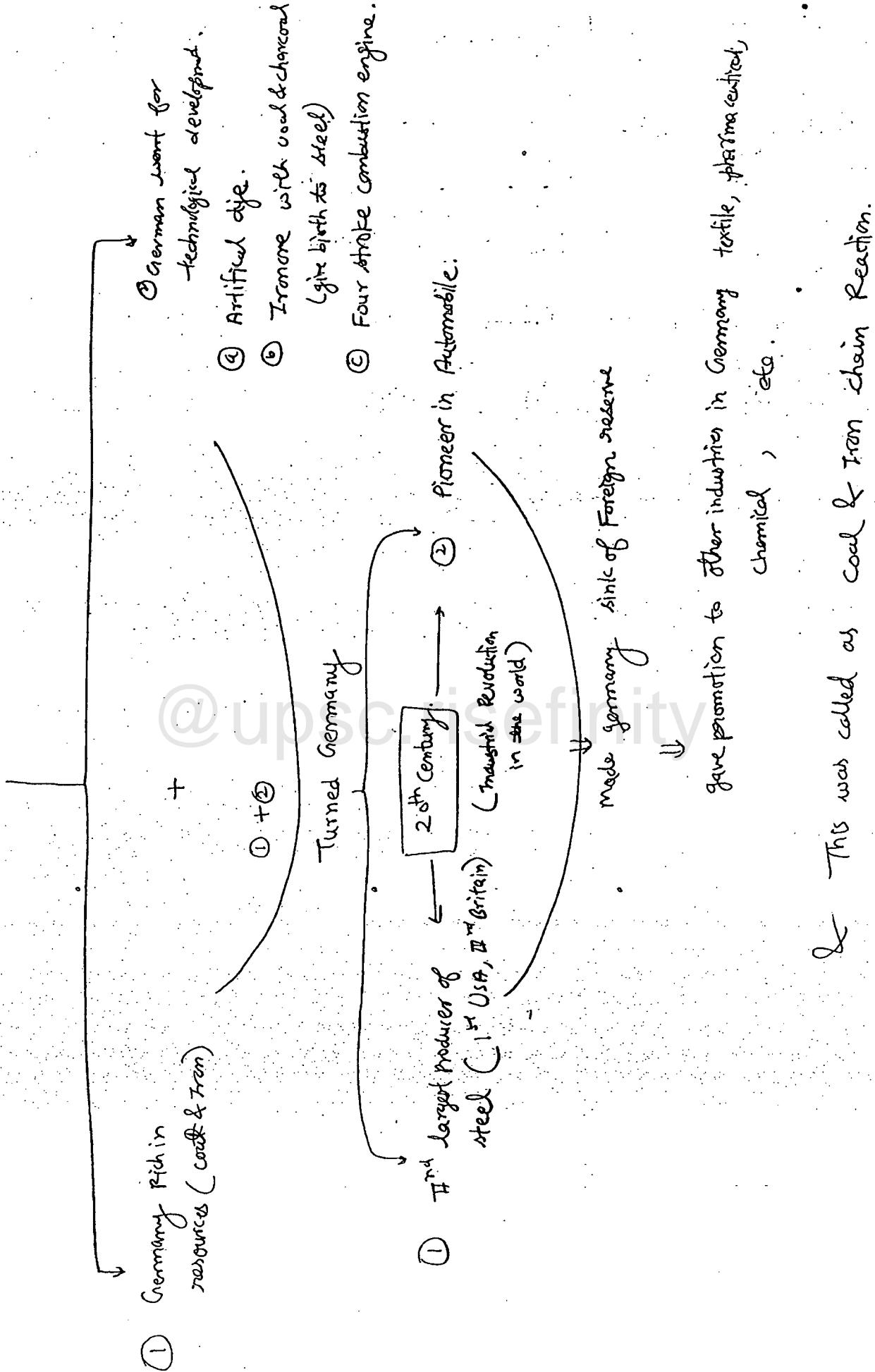
### ① Reasons:-

#### ① Economic causes:-

(i) The clash b/w cotton chain reaction and coal & iron chain reaction became the [major] cause of WW.

#### → Coal & Iron chain Reaction:-

The Tag of Made in Germany became the Item for Britain & U.S. creating [economic rivalry] b/w old bosses & new leaders. This economic rivalry became reason for political rivalry.



Economic rivalry gave promotion to political rivalry.

② Political cause:- In political cause the lead was taken by Germany when Germany shifted from the policy of <sup>aggressive</sup> Cautious Continentalism to Imperialism.

Bismarck's foreign policy: Under it imp. development were:

① Triple alliance (Germany, Austria, Italy)

④ France <sup>was</sup> without friends

③ Friendly relation with

Russia

- promised not to interfere in matter with eastern europe.

① Good rel<sup>n</sup> with Britain on  
2 ground.

① Royal alliance.

② balance of power

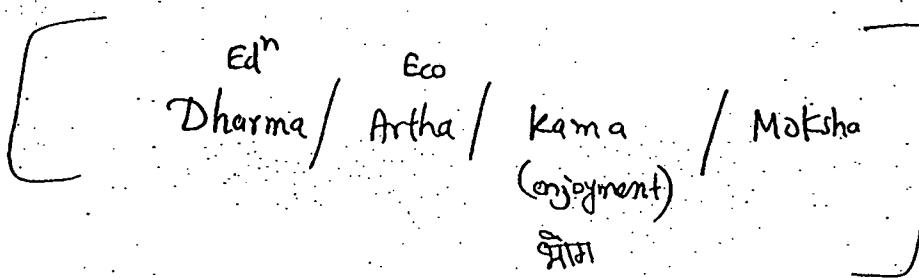
Britain = Naval

Germany = Land

This was again achievement of Bismarck because when entire Europe fighting among themselves he was successful in maintaining good relation with all powers.

The story starts changing with the arrival of Caesar William II (1888-1918)

Young, energetic & ambitious but suffering from patience & bad temperament & lack of experience



In 1890, Bismarck resign due to internal reasons and then William II came out with its policy of aggressive Imperialism also called a) "Welt Politik".

### "Welt Politik":

- 1. Naval Empowerment
- 2. Territorial Expansion
- 3. Interference in world politics.

This was not simply the theoretical declaration of William-II. He started taking practical steps to support his policy.

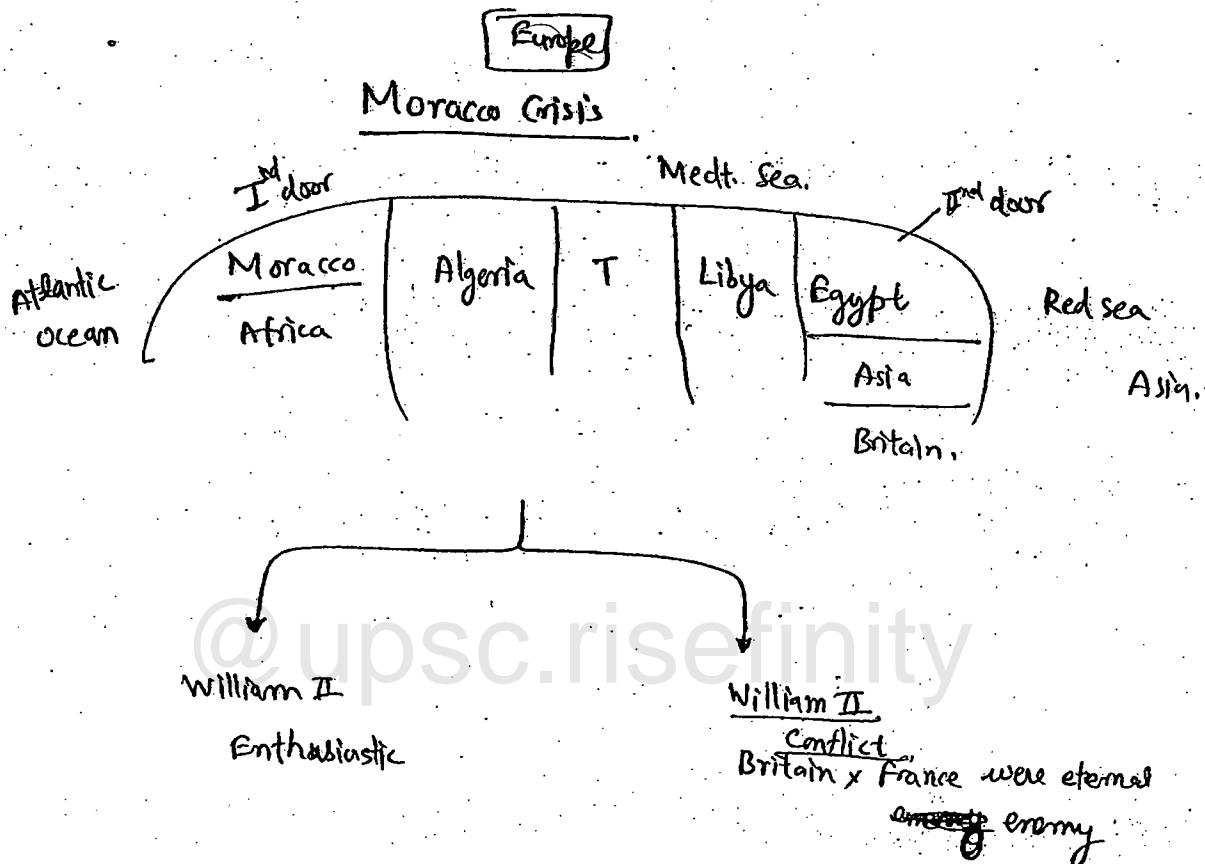
Ex. Boer war:- Boer war Dutch farmers & they had revolted against exploitation by Britishers in South Africa.

William-II:-  $\xrightarrow{\text{moral support to}}$  Dutch farmers and also congratulated Kruger, the rebel leader, from Transvaal.

- 1<sup>st</sup> time Germany went against British
- Queen Victoria had died meanwhile.

## ① Morocco Crisis:-

- Britain neglected William II mainly because Germany was a very good market for Heavy industry Britain. This led enthusiasm of William II & he turned toward Morocco creating Morocco crisis.



In this enthusiasm & confidence William-II personally visited Morocco. He assured sultan to help him against France & then to fulfil his promise he started sending Dreadnoughts (Battle ships) to Morocco. Britain was alarmed and Britain immediately sided with France. It was not possible for him to face the combined army of Britain & France so, he left the issue but with the condition of having share in the National Bank of Morocco. This was accepted by Britain. Initially

it proved [beneficial] for Britain because Britain counter the 2 powers by using them against each other. But in longer run this policy of appeasement proved harmful for Britain because William-II developed it as a practice.

Interfere = Pressurize = Bargain.

This gave promotion to political rivalry between the old bases and the new leaders. This economic & political rivalry lead to [General developments].

1) It included [militarisation] and formation of Block's.

(1) Lead taken by Germany

(ex) Naval empowerment  
by increasing the no. of dreadnaught  
& later on increasing U-boats.  
(submarine)

(\*) (2) Construction of Kiel Canal

(adjoining Baltic Sea & North Sea)

(3) Railway project from Berlin to Baghdad.

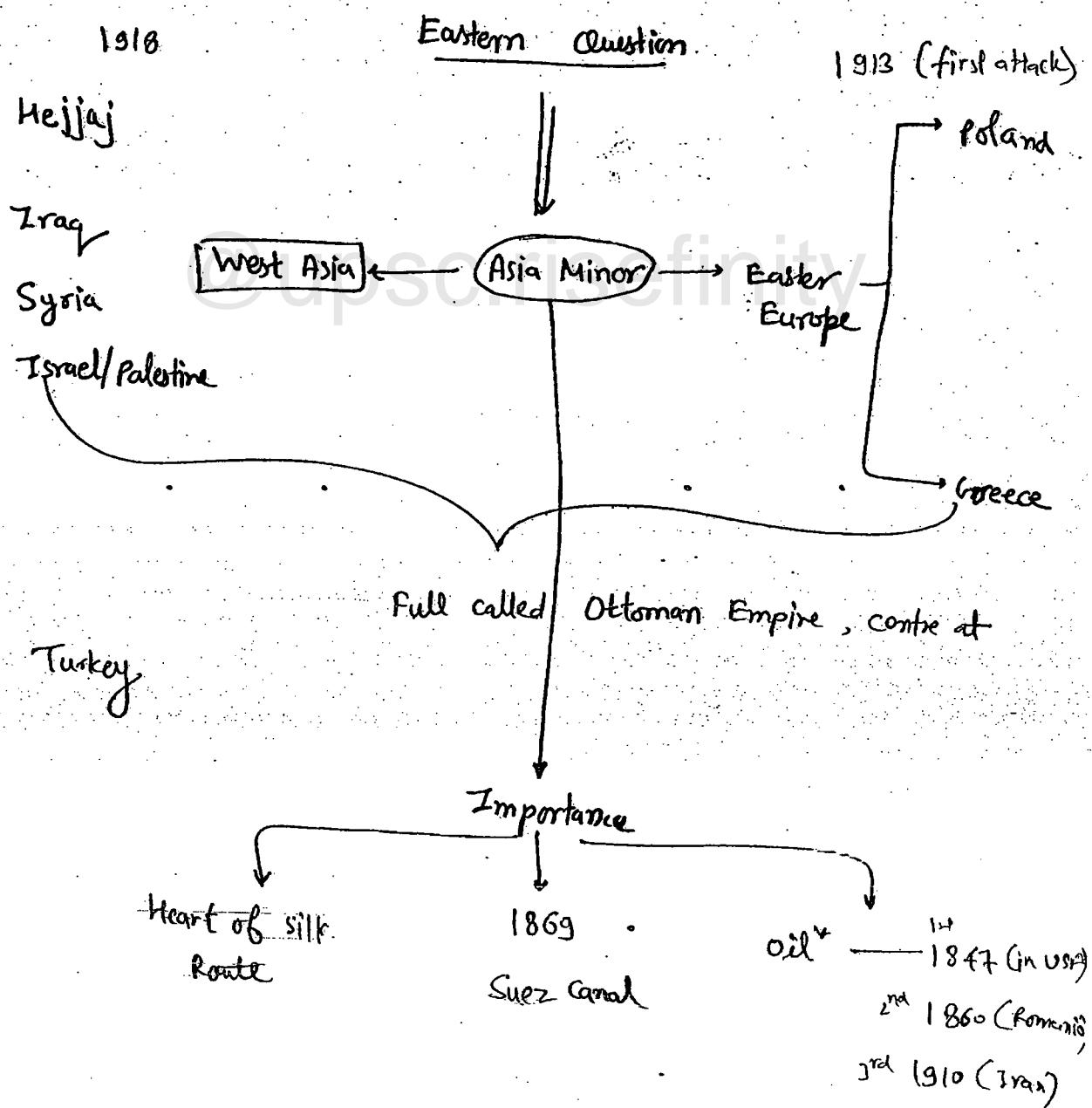
This trend was followed by other European country preparing the ground for big war in future & as a precaution, European country started forming Block's

- (1) Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, Italy)
- (2) Dual alliance (1878 - France & Russia)

③ 1902: Anglo-Japanese Alliance

④ 1907: Triple Entente: Diplomatic alliance b/w Britain, France & Russia:

This political rivalry, ~~opposition~~<sup>Economic</sup> rivalry & general development completed the script for 1<sup>st</sup> world war. The shooting took place in Eastern Europe under the banner called "Eastern Question".



Ques: What is Eastern Question?

Ans: The real story of Eastern Question start from 1453 when Turks occupied "Constantinople" from here they started entering Europe ~~but~~ but <sup>were</sup> stopped on border of ~~Vienna~~ Vienna. But till the end of 15<sup>th</sup> Century Ottoman succeeded in occupying entire Eastern Europe but they never gave equal status to their Christian Subject of Eastern Europe. So, from the very beginning Eastern European aspire for independence from ottoman Empire.

Muslim Ruled / Hindustan

1206 - 1707

(No Revolt)

[ Inner Engineering book to be Read ]

- ① Kaki
- ② Auliya
- ③ Chisti
- ④ Aurangzeb / Mir Mir

Sufi  
Saints  
were the  
Pulwaz guides

Muslim Ruled / Eastern Europe

1453 - 1913

Rulers guided by priest

Mansoor Bin Hallash  
(sufi from Central Asia)

Chopped off in Baghdad.

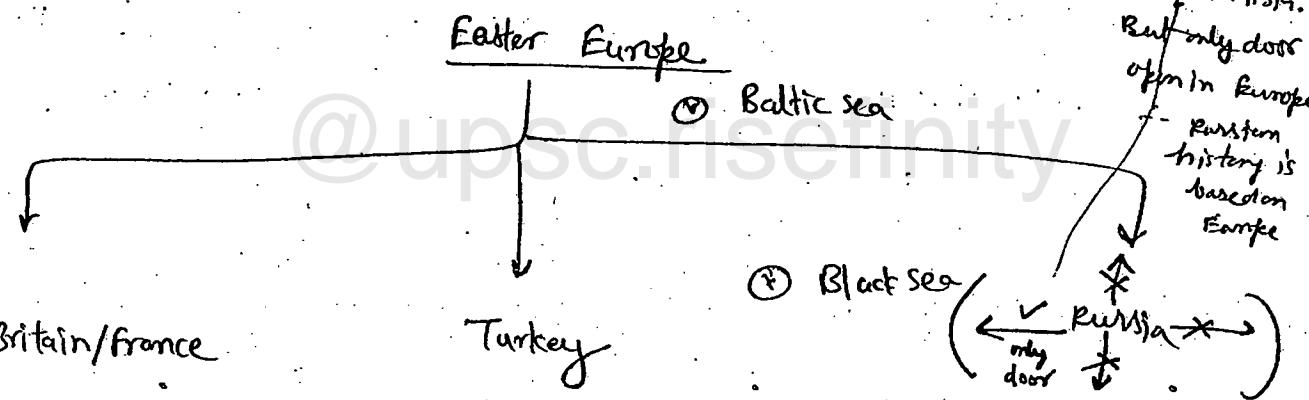
In the last phase of 18<sup>th</sup> century, when ottoman Empire started declining, the eastern european states started declaring their independence (ex) -

① 1799 → Montenegro

② 1820's → Serbia.

③ 1830's → Greece.

This uprising in Eastern Europe became beneficial for "Russia". As Russia was busy fighting with Turkey from 17<sup>th</sup> century because



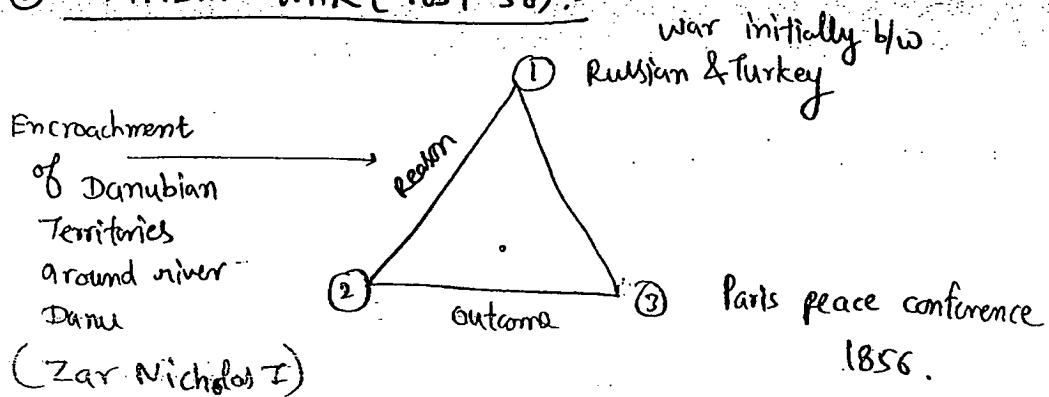
Story of Modern Russia start from Peter the Great when he came out with a policy called "Warm Water Policy". The objective of this policy was to dominate Baltic sea & Black Sea and here starts rivalry b/w Russia & Turkey. Later on, Catherine-II (famous women ruler)

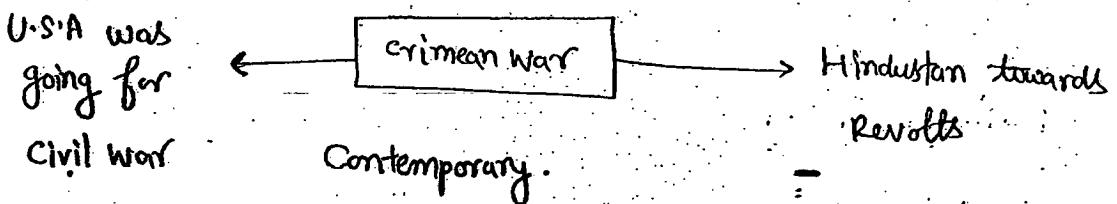
of Russia) defeat Turkey & by the treaty of Kathchuk 1679, she took away Crimea from Turkey from that time Crimea became ~~desphagus~~ (foodip) initially supplying Spices & silks & today supplying oil & gas.

In this backdrop when uprising started in Eastern Europe Russia sided with Eastern Europe on the grounds of Religion greek orthodox church & Race (Slav). This became the reason for Britain and France because if Russia <sup>in</sup> alliance with Eastern Europe eliminate Turkey Russia will dominate silk Route and that will go against the interest of Britain & France in Asia, So, Britain & France sided with Turkey. This involvement of all the powers in <sup>matters of</sup> Eastern Europe is called as Eastern Question.

### Crimean War

#### ① CRIMEAN WAR (1854-56):-





In Paris peace conference of 1856, the Sultan of Turkey promised to give equal status to the people of Eastern Europe but after returning back to Turkey he neglected his promise and on the other side Eastern Europe became the victim of famine. In this background Bulgaria attacked Turkey in 1877. Russia supported Bulgaria and Turkey was defeated & was compelled for treaty of San Stefano.

Important provision of this treaty were,

- ① Black sea became the zone of Russian influence.
- ② Bulgaria was given Autonomy and was kept under the protection of Russia.
- ③ Turkey accepted the independence of Eastern European states.

This treaty fulfil the Russian dream of Dominating Eastern Europe & this became the for Britain & British P.M.

Benjamin Disraeli immediately gave warning to Russia

"Amend the treaty or face the war".

[ 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Afghan War in India ]  
(1877-78)

In this scenario Bismarck became the peacemaker & that lead to next development Berlin Congress of 1878

## ① Berlin Congress of 1878:-

① Till now London, Paris, Vienna were the centres for political activities in Europe for the 1<sup>st</sup> time

**BERLIN** got this status and this shows rising status of Germany in Europe.

② The important decision of Berlin congress were

a) Black sea became the neutral zone.

b) Bulgaria was partitioned and was kept under the protection of Turkey.

c) Eastern Europe was given back to Turkey.

d) To maintain the balance of power Bismarck gave Cyprus to Britain and Bosnia/ Herzegovina to Austria. (the 2 Slav dominated area)

## "AMBITION IS THE GAME OF PERSONALITY"

Berlin congress succeeded in maintaining peace in Europe for sometime but then it also laid down foundation for 1<sup>st</sup> WW. because

① Russia was completely disappointed for this agreement.

② The issue of Eastern Europe was still not solved.

③ 2 new entries to eastern Europe (Germany & Austria)

④ Beginning of rivalry between (India and Pakistan) Serbia & Austria

Pak

Kashmir (Muslim)

India

Serbia

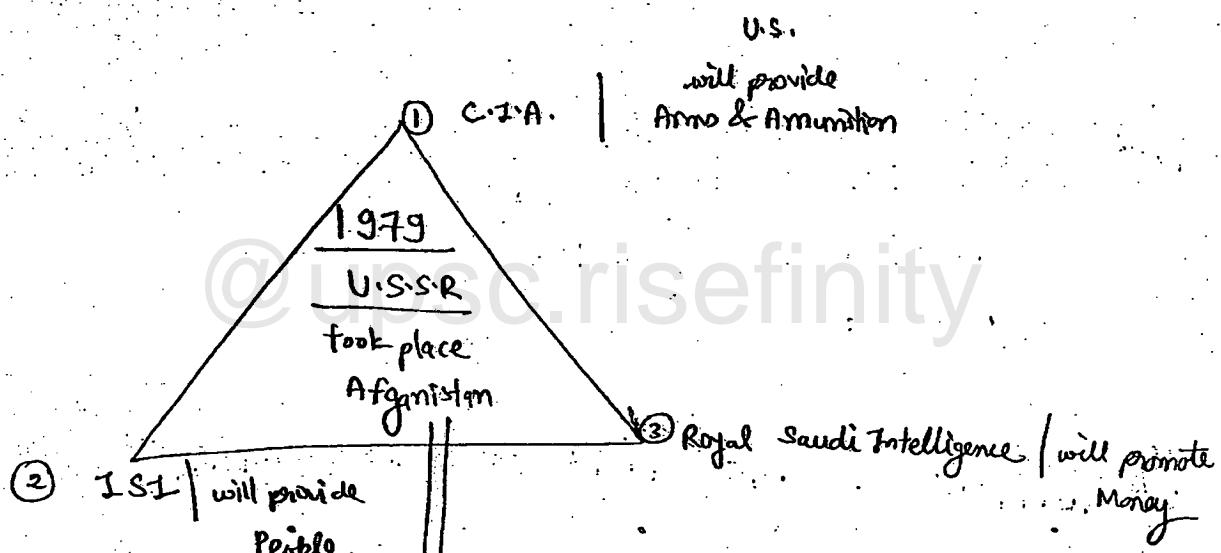
Bosnia / Herzegovina (Slav)

Austria

on the issue of Bosnia/ Herzegovaria.

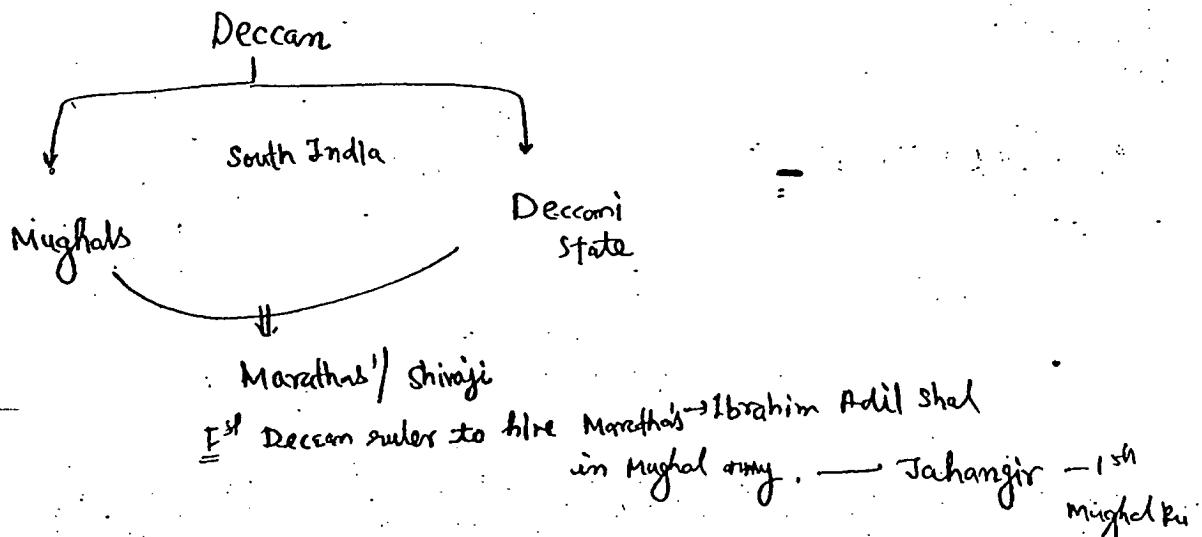
Russia was cheated by Bismarck but it was not possible for Russia to oppose this agreement because Germany, Britain, Austria, Italy, Turkey were on one side & Russia was alone. but Russia opted for **indirect path** to maintain its presence in Eastern Europe and that lead to a new development i.e. **PAN-SLAVISM**.

### ① PAN-SLAVISM:



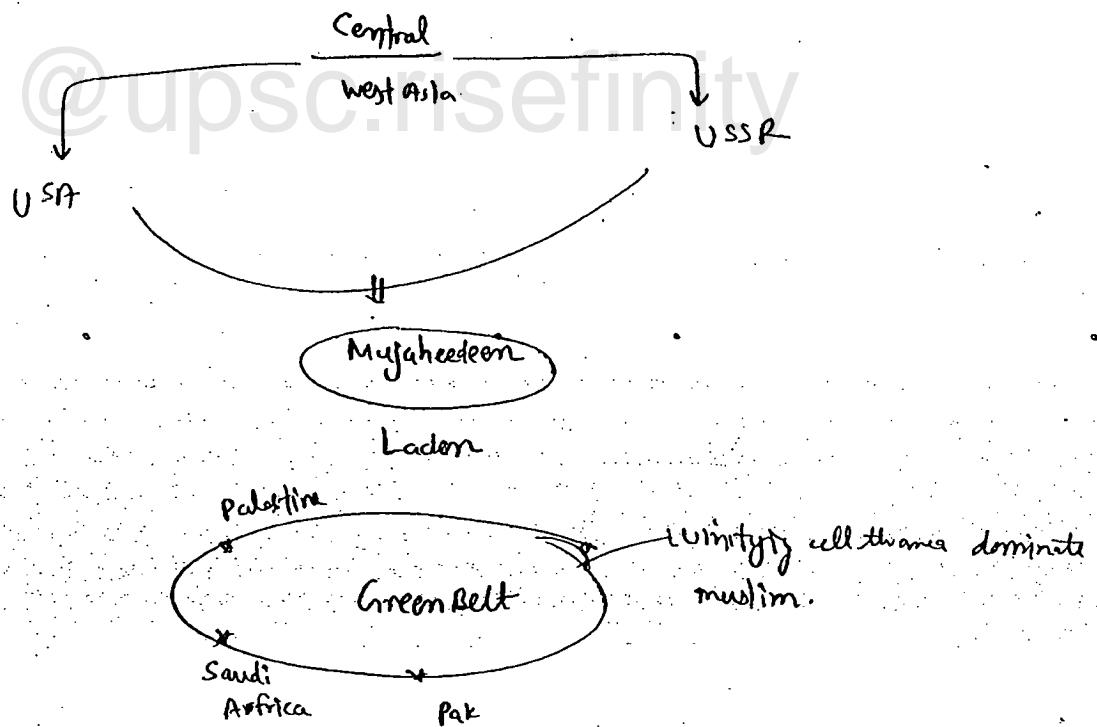
Mujahideen

were succeeded in throwing out USSR. in 1989  
(O. Bin Laden)



→ Malik Amber

→ Maratha Swaraj — given by "Shivaji".



Under Pan-Slavism the objective of Serbia is to unite all.  
dominate by  
the area Slav race & create greater Serbia.

This was in the interest of Russia & was the against the interest of Britain & France. It led to a new development in Turkey to "Young Turk Movement". This was the movement by youth & military officers of Turkey demanding cultural & political reforms.

In Political Reforms they wanted promotion to constitution & parliament.

In Cultural reforms they wanted promotion in Turkish culture especially promotion to Turkish language in entire Ottoman empire.

Urdu → "Military Camp"  
(Persian word.)

The 2 developments prepare the ground for cultural clash between both the parties in future. In this background, as a precaution, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Romania, Greece etc. united & formed Balkan League in 1911. This was followed by 2 Balkan wars.

## ① TWO BALKAN WARS:-

### I). 1<sup>st</sup> Balkan war (1912-1913)

↓  
B/w eastern Europe  
& Turkey

#### Reason

- ① Turkey solved Bosnia
- ② & Herzegovina because Turkey was suffering financial

crisis, ~~on~~ all the fronts.

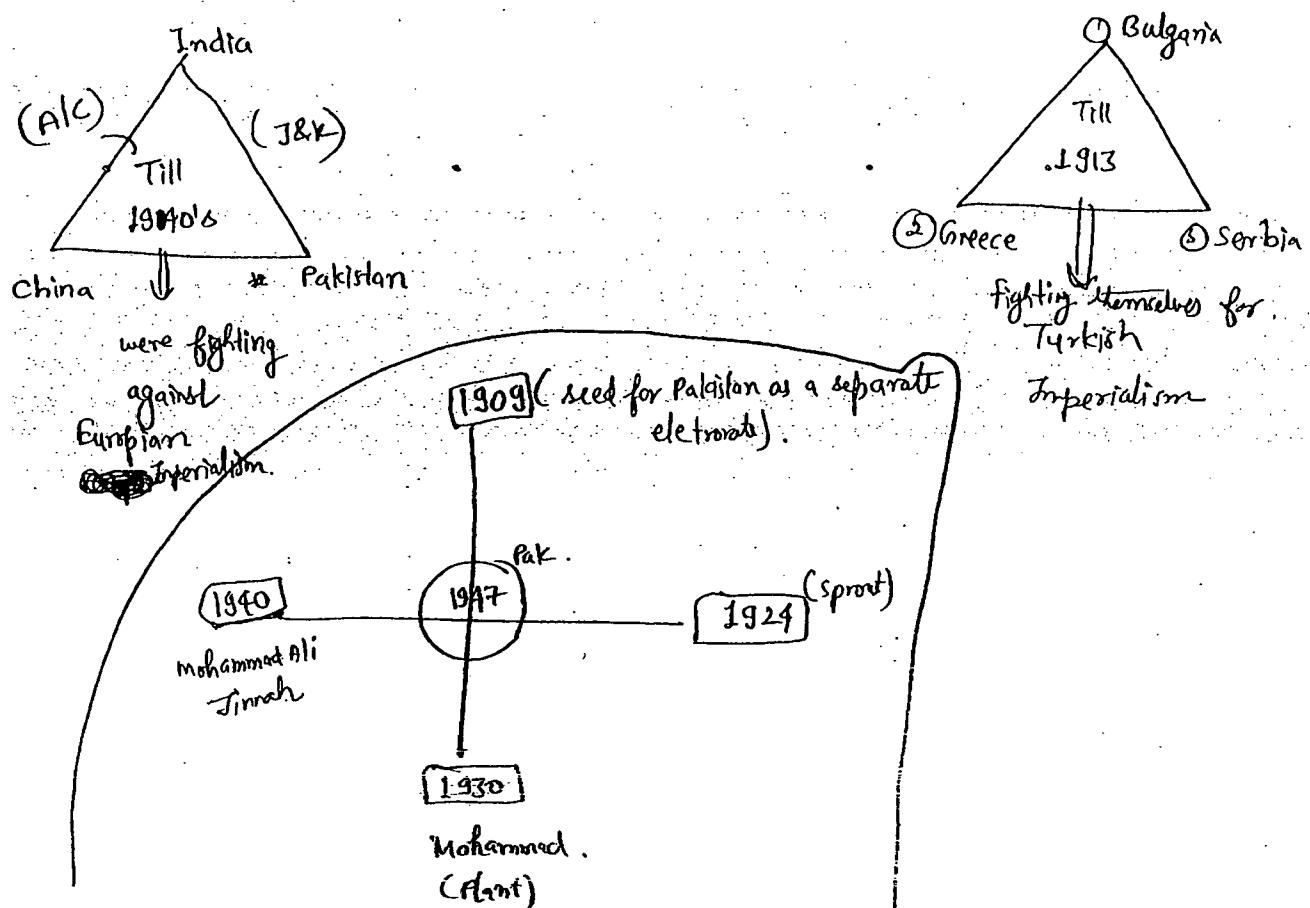
③ Britain & France left the Turkey.

1902 Britain got new friends to control silk route (Japan)  
and in 1907 Britain, France & Russia become friends.

Outcome:- 1) Montenegro attack Turkey & got support of Balkan league  
2) Turkey was defeated & exhausted.

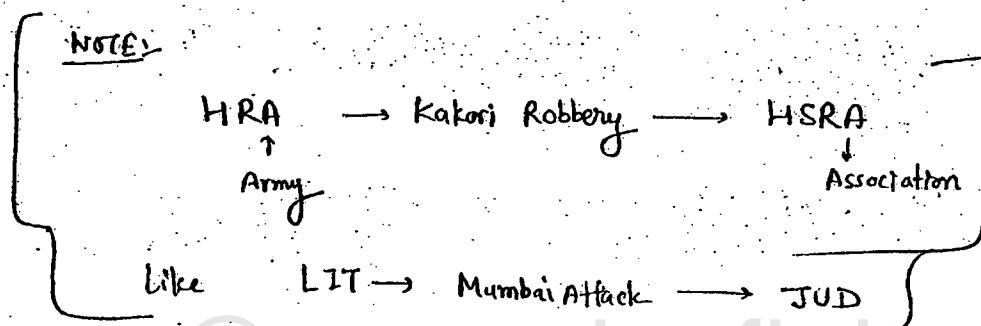
By London-agreement of 1913, Turkey left all its claim on Eastern Europe. Fulfilling the dream of Eastern Europe to get independence.

## II) Wazir War (1947):-



In 1913, Eastern European state got independence but then they started fighting themselves for territories so, in 1914 the situation was tense in Eastern Europe & in this tense situation Archduke Ferdinand was killed in Bosnia on 28<sup>th</sup> June, 1914, (Crown Prince of Austria)

by the terrorist organisation known as "Blackhand".

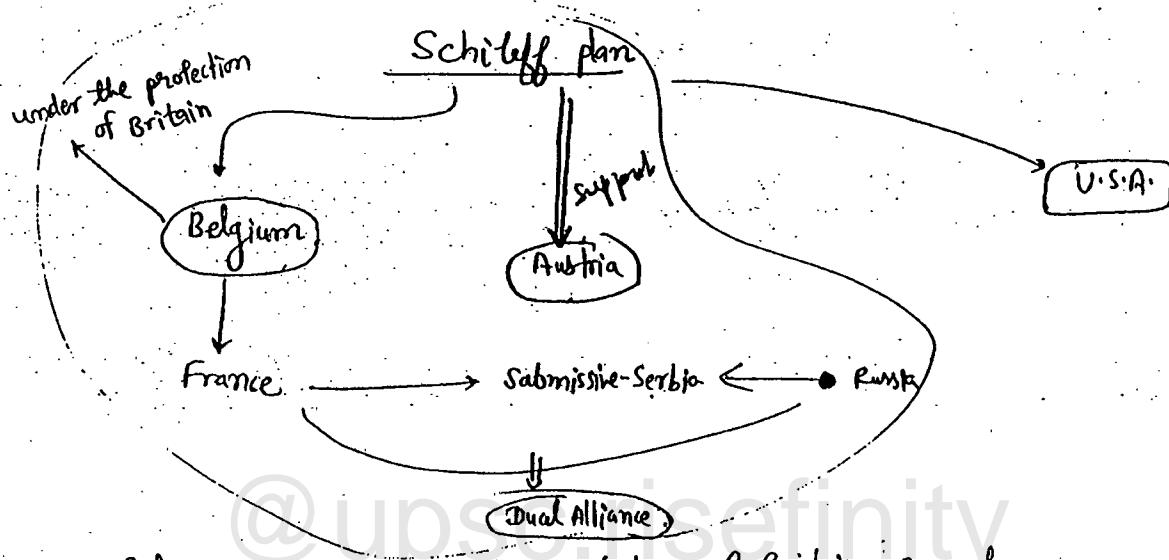


II<sup>nd</sup> International — M.N.Rao - meeting of communist.

In 1914, II<sup>nd</sup> International took place in Europe, it was attended by communist leaders of entire world and they were of the opinion that war is fought for the benefit of the capitalist class but the burden of the war is paid by the common people. so, II<sup>nd</sup> International gave the slogan war against war. i.e. STRIKE by the working class. as the protest against war.

This became the confidence for William-II, & he gave unconditional backing to "Austria".

and Austria. Inspite of submissive mood of Serbia attacked Serbia. Russia came forward to assist Serbia, Germany send military help to Austria & under Schleiff plan target France via Belgium. (because Britain & France are in Dual alliance).



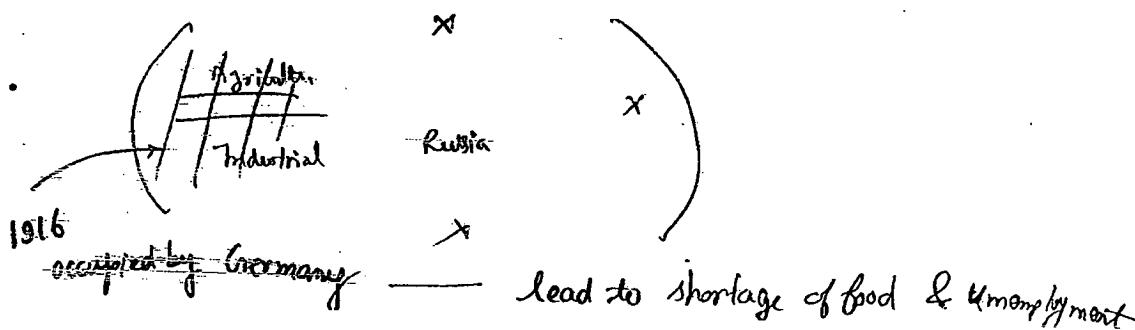
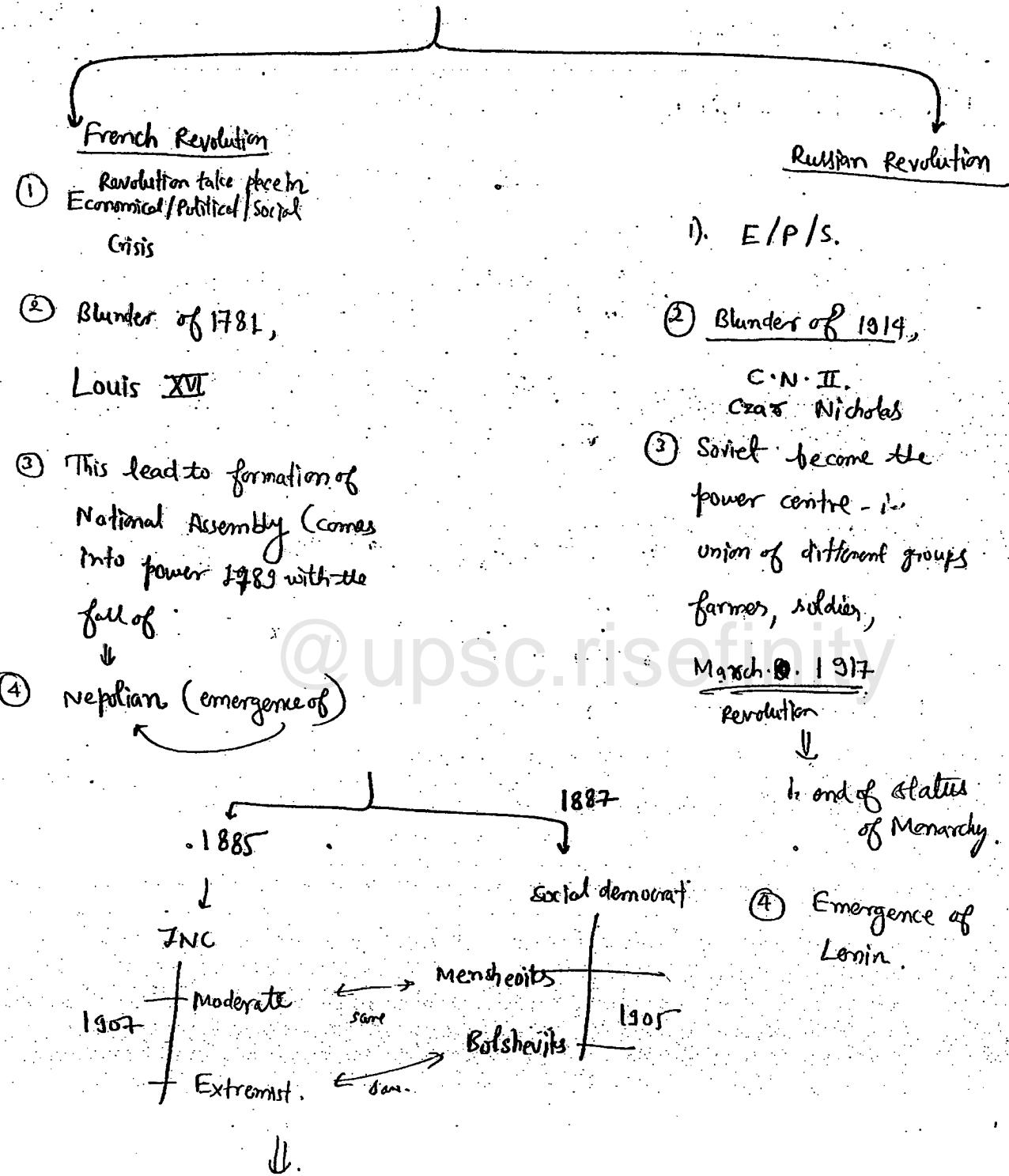
Belgium was under the protection of Britain. so, when Germany declare war on Belgium. it became the political duty of Britain to defend Belgium. Britain declare war on Germany & this was the beginning of 1<sup>st</sup> WW.

NOTE:- Ravidas → Bharat Ratna Mahotsav

1st time celebrated in 6 states.

① Importance Event during & After the wars:-

# 1) Russian Revolution:



March revolution 1917 ended the status of Monarchy in Russia. Soviet became the power centre under the guidance of menchovks. [Controversial decisions] govt. increased instability in Russia preparing the ground for emergence of [LENIN] in Russia.

### ① Emergence of LENIN:

Lenin in this situation of tension & instability, lenin came out with:

Bolsheviks proposal. Important provisions of this proposal were

1. Immediate end of war.
2. Management & Regulation of Industries will be in the hand of working class.
- 3) Prod<sup>h</sup> & distribution in the nation will be controlled by the state.
- 4). Soviet will be the state under the guidance of COMMINTERN i.e Communist International.

Khudiram Bose &  
Pratul Charki  
— Nihilists

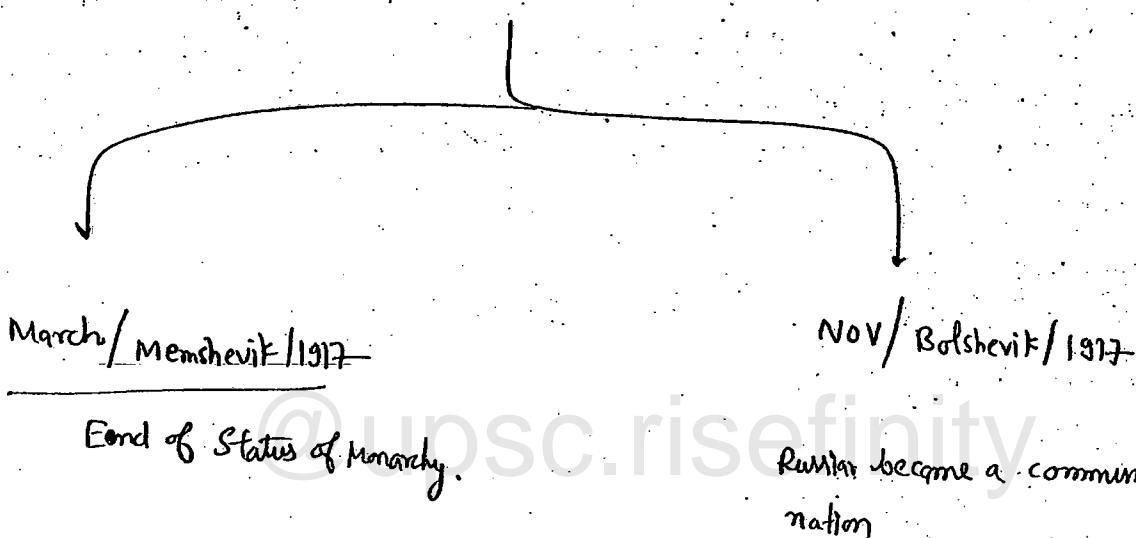
Precursor of Taj Mahal

Strong inside support & strong outside support.  $\Rightarrow$  Success of revolt/revolution.

so, Germany gave unconditional backing to LENIN.  
for 1<sup>st</sup> reason.

also, Lenin got support of 80% <sup>working</sup> population

This strengthened the position of LENIN & with the backing of Germany he returned back to Russia & on 7<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1917. He gave the slogan "Peace Prosperity & Development" & with the help of Soviet units he forcefully occupied the political administration of Russia. This was called as Nov or Bolshevik Revolution of 1917



By the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 "Marxism" was victorious in Russia but this Marxism became curse for Russia, because it created acute economic crisis. for example, agricultural crisis, which created famine of 1921.

- Industrial Crisis:- Industries came under the management of working class & workers due to lack of experience were unable to manage the industries. This brought down the production in Russia & increasing inflation in Russia.
- Financial Crisis:- End of investments by individual & foreign

investment. In this scenario LENIN came out with new Economic policies. The important provision of this policy were

- 1) Heavy industries only in Public sector  
Small scale units were given permission in private sector.
- 2) Permission for foreign investment with all security & guarantee.
- 3) Along with PDS shops, retail shops were also given the permission.
- 4) Farmers after paying their part of tax were allowed to keep the surplus & sell it in the open market. This was the compromise b/w capitalism & socialism. Land was called as **LENINISM**. So, Marx gave the theory & LENIN made it applicable.

#### ④ Treaty of VERSAILLES, 1919:-

Woodrow Wilson, American president came out with 14 point program in 1918. that lenient action will be taken in surrendering powers. and in this background in 1918, Germany surrenders. But when Germany surrenders, Clemenceau (France president) said no leniency towards Germany why?

- 1) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk — friendship treaty b/w Germany & Russia.
- 2) Sole responsibility of the Germany because Serbia was in a submissive mood.
- 3) France was having an eye on Germany's resources.

4) Revenge of

1871

1872

Russia was cheated by Germany

(France was defeated  
by Germany)

In this scenario, last provision of Treaty of Versailles were

- 1). Germany lost the area of resources like RINELAND, Saar etc.
- 2) Germany lost African colonies → cameroon, tanzania etc.
- 3) Huge war compensation on Germany, 66<sup>00</sup> million pound
- 4) Ban on Air force & Navy. Permission of only Infantry that  
tow of 1 lakh only.

This treaty lead to deflation in Germany ; in 1923.

(unemployment & depreciation of german currency).

U.S. came as a savior for Germany with a plan in 1926.

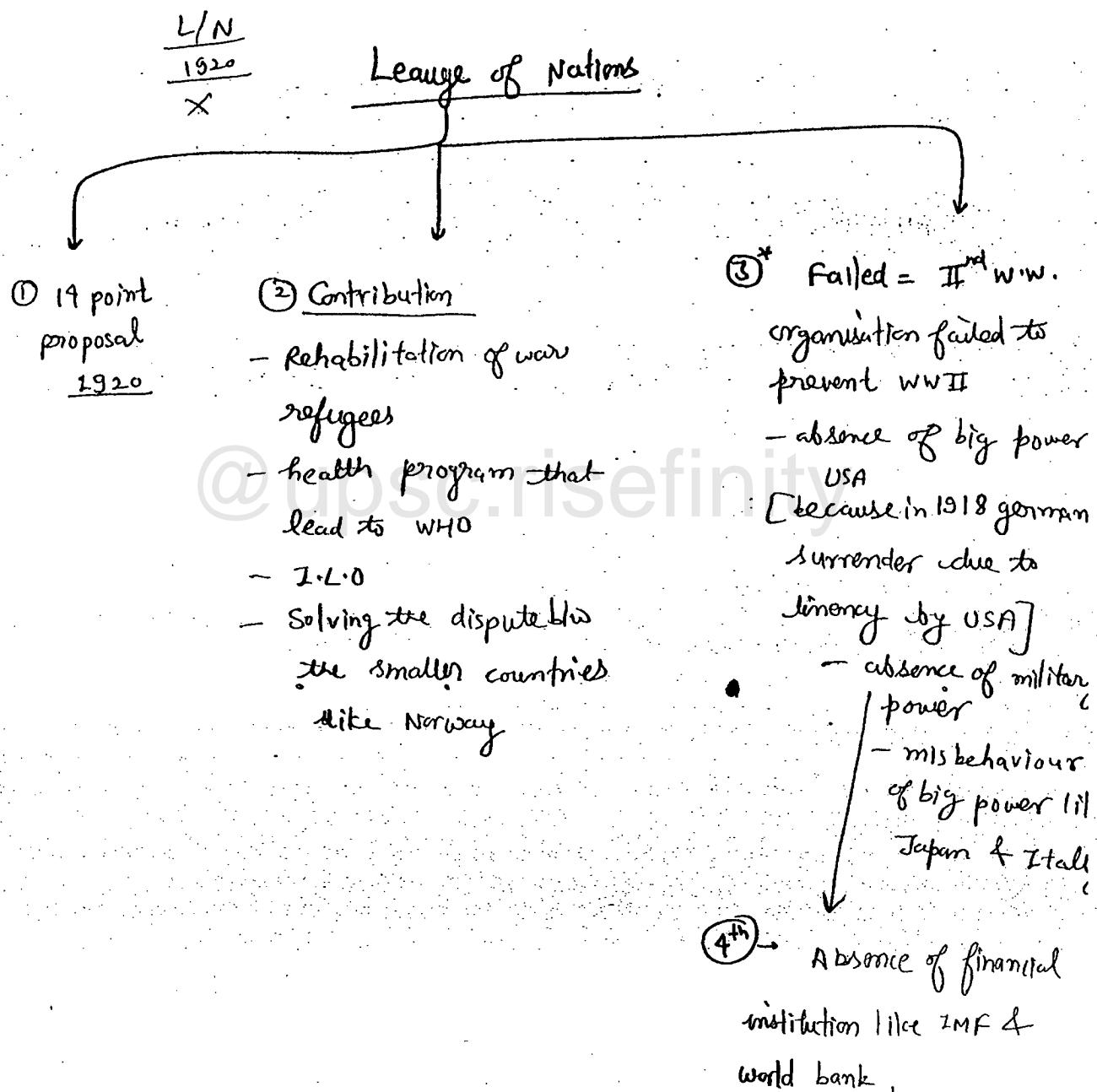
Known as "Young Plan" & also "Young Plan" - by  
reducing the compensation to 2200 million pound.

1929 - Economic depression in U.S., complete darkness in west

1929 - shining in East USSR, passing through 5 year plan.

1931 elections in Germany: Adolf Hitler Vibrant Germany

1934: Treaty of Versailles played a very imp role in bringing Hitler in power & aggressive policy of Adolf Hitler prepared the ground for WWII



Therefore, after 1920's the world was facing the fear because of Red treat (communism) & frustration (because of

post war treaties — Versailles & Sevres) and facing the failure of League of Nation. A cyclone of 1929 i.e. great depression. In this background

## ① GREAT DEPRESSION:-



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Unequal distribution of wealth.</li><li>- Economic depression is natural phenomenon.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Equal distribution of wealth.</li><li>- No possibility of economic depression.</li></ul> |
|--|--|

Unequal distribution of wealth is the main feature of capitalist economy and the cycle of "debt trap" is the fundamental reason for economic depression. In 1929, US. became the victim of economic depression because of following development.

1920's

→ called as Roaring Twenties in America  
because of Economic boom.

(main supplier of money & material  
in WWI.)

Loss of Internal market

Loss of External market

Account of American

capitalist & industrialist.

- Economic boom increase the wealth in hand of American capitalist & industrialists.

- End of war ended the demand from Europe

- Increase in wealth lead to increase in investment.
- Lead to increase in production.
- Pace at which production is increasing is not same as the pace of ~~purchasing~~ purchasing power of people was not increasing.

- Lead to loss of internal market.

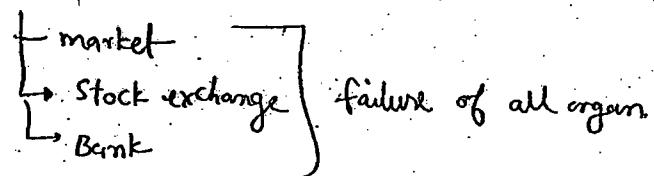
- European countries became the victim of financial crisis. They failed to pay back to american institution. This lead to loss of external market.

Lead to the collapse of New York stock exchange

and loss of NYSE lead to collapse of American banks.

[ Muslims can't operate banking system ]

and collapse of american bank ended. Liquidity  $\Rightarrow$  flow of money.  $\xrightarrow{\text{lead}}$  closing down of industries & that created unemployment. And this end of liquidity & unemployment is called as "Economic Depression".



In 1929, money economy collapse in America and then when America was rich in resources so this was not a big challenge for America and in this background "Roosevelt" came out with "New Deal".

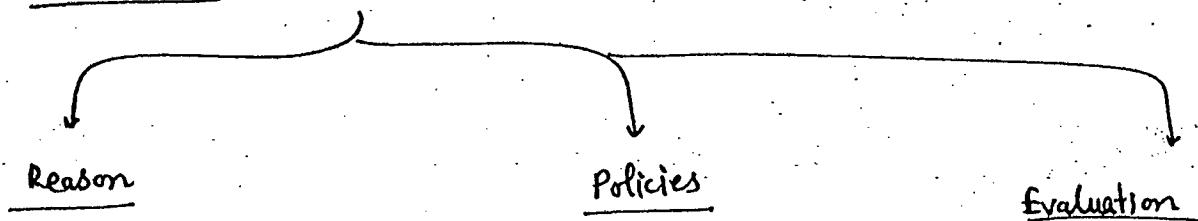
#### ① NEW DEAL:-

- 1) Deficit financing means borrowings from financial institution & other countries like Japan.
- 2) Revive purchasing power of people:- by promotion to public works, roads, railway, canals.  
FDR's philosophy followed by America. Digging the well & fill the well (remove old infra. & develop new ones).
- 3) Promotion to welfare works:- related to Education and health.

## Yellow book (refer all policies)

- 9) Cooperation became the main mantra of American economy.
- In this way Roosevelt was successful in bringing America back on TRACK. As the America was the savior of suffering countries like Germany so the trouble in America increased suffering of these countries giving promotion to Aggressive nationalism like Nazism, Facism, shintoism etc.

### • NAZISM:-



### 1). Reason:-

① Economic crisis — huge war compensation 6600 Million pound.

lead to deflation in germany 1923 (unemployment & devaluation of german currency) why?

Germany failed to pay the 2<sup>nd</sup> installment

Belgium & France occupies Ruhr (coal producing area of Germany)  
& coal mine workers went on strike → it ended fuel supplies to industries in germany → industries closed → unemployment → brought down production → ↓ exports → devaluation of currency

## ② Political crisis:-

Infant = Weimer Republic, 1918

↓  
(name of place)

It faced two coup

↓  
1920

Dr. Kapp

↓  
1923

Ludendorff  
&  
Adolf Hitler

(Adenauer)  
Germany

## ③ Social crisis:- 1) Absence of law and order

2) Tension b/w Jews & German because German  
accused Jews that Jews were responsible for the defeat  
of Germany in WWI. on ground of Balfour Declaration 1917.

(foreign minister of Britain). Palestine is the homeland of Jews  
i.e. attack on Britain & USA.

## ④ Emergence of Adolf Hitler

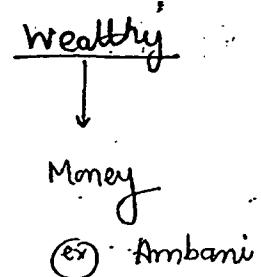
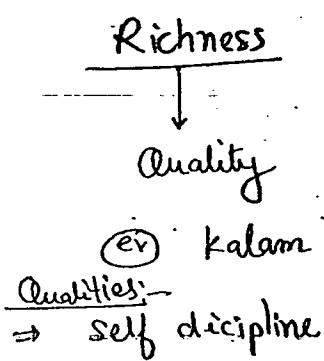
1919 - party was born in Germany National Socialist Party (libe  
Jansangh) because of aggressive manifesto.

They got 19 seats in first election.

1923 They did the coup. in background of

1926 → US. became its savior.

1923 → Darkness in world & China east.



1931 } - Elections. - "Lebasarum" - 269 seats

~~By~~ 1933 → Chancellor of Germany / Reichstag Drama. &  
blamed on communist

Besides ← 1934 → old president of Germany died mysteriously.



### ① Policies:-

#### 1) Internal policies:-

① Political policies : Adolf Hitler taken steps

(a) Internal Emergency 1934 (for 10 years)

Pactground for I.E: - Reichstag drama, 1939.

(b) Abolition of state legislature

(c) End of civil rights & liberty.

② Purge → Political purification — killing all the rivals internal & external to the party.

In this way, he kills democracy in Germany.

## 2) Economic policy:

(a) to save foreign reserve.

by substitute for important imports.

(b) wool replace by rubber.

(c) 4 year plans with emphasis on industrialisation → arms & ammunition.

(d) Elimination of Jews — [70% of business in Germany was in hand of Jews]

[Sixth — 2<sup>nd</sup> Richest community in the world  
1<sup>st</sup> is Jews]

## 3) Social policies:

(a) Education became the victim of Nazism.

(b) Suppression of women

(c) emphasis on  
Racial superiority

Hitler was successful in keeping peace and stability in Germany for sometime but then he killed democracy.

He did cosmetic reform in economy and violated human rights in society. So, in reality the cond<sup>n</sup> of Germany was still critical and in this situation the aggressive foreign policy of Hitler proved harmful for Germany & Europe.

## ① Aggressive foreign policy of Hitler:-

- 1) He left disarmament conference in 1933. & he said disarmament for part of Paris peace Conference of ~~Paris Peace~~ 1919. If Europe was serious then disarmament start from 1919 itself.
- 2) He left league of nation. He said it is puppet organization of Britain & France. [Mandate system].
- 3) He tore up the treaty of versailles in 1934. He says german representatives were ~~were~~ not invited in Paris peace together.
- 4) Nobody opposed any of the actions he propounded the concept of 3rd Reich wanted to establish 3rd German empire by uniting all areas dominated by German like

dominate by german like [Austria, Poland, czechoslovakia] for a reason:

[He said he wanted to create wall b/w western europe

& western asia so that he can control entire oil belt.]

④ He took away Rhineland

(1) ——— Austria / Poffurs

(2) ——— Sudetenland [ & part of czechoslovakia ]

ii

Munich Conference, 1938 .

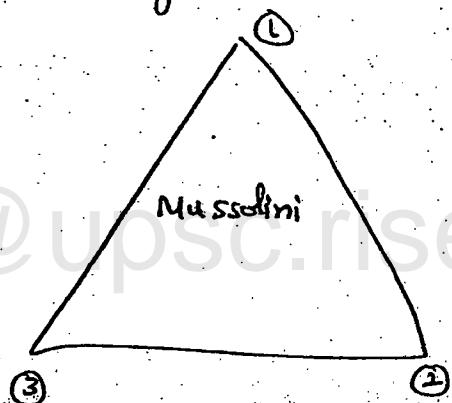
## ④ Munich Conference of 1938:-

### ④ 1938 - Poland

When Germany attacked Poland that ended the patience of Britain. Britain attacked Germany and that was the beginning of 2<sup>nd</sup> world war. The main ally of ~~Germany~~ Hitler was Italy which was passing through "Fascism".

## ⑤ Fascism:-

### ① Towards some slogan, 1922



### ② Shining Italy

- social policies:
  - Battle of wheat (to increase the food prod<sup>n</sup>)
  - Reduction in Bureaucracy to bring down the state expenditure
  - Promotion to public work
  - Promotion to tourism industries.  
(Mediterranean type of environment)

### 1929:- Economic depression in America.

The shining turns into darkness & turn towards ~~modernity~~ <sup>Hitler</sup> & policy "old glory of Rome".

Old glory of Rome

Ethiopia (to take the revenge)

Fume

Greece

Therefore, Berlin, Rome, Tokyo became the axis powers on one side against allied powers in 2<sup>nd</sup> world war

### ③ II<sup>nd</sup> World War:-

→ Reasons:-

- 1) Fear:- Fear of Red threat & communism
- 2) Frustration: frustration of post war treaties - Versailles & sevres
- 3) Failure: Failure of League of Nation.
- 4) Cyclone: Economic depression
- 5) A.N.: Aggressive nationalism.

→ Course of the war: NCERT class 10<sup>th</sup> → Chapter 11. (XII)

→ Evaluation:-

- 1) Birth of new world order - end of European supremacy
- 2) Decolonisation
- 3) NCERT
- 4) — II —
- 5) — II —
- 6) — II —

→ Events after war:-

- 1) Cold war
- 2) Emergence of Japan

3) China & Chinese revolution

4) UNO

5) Decolonization.

① COLD WAR:- 1). Reasons 2). Satellite states 3). Disintegration of USSR.

1) Reasons:-

1<sup>st</sup> Victim of cold war → Korea

2<sup>nd</sup> ——— → Egypt

3<sup>rd</sup> ——— → Cuba

4<sup>th</sup> ——— → Vietnam.

5<sup>th</sup> ——— → Iran

6<sup>th</sup> ——— → Syria

7<sup>th</sup> ——— → Germany (divided into Communist & Capitalist)

2 darling of America = Israel & Pakistan.

① The rift between US & USSR starts from 1945 because of YALTA & POTSDAM conferences.

- [YALTA conference] → to decide the fate of Germany. It was divided into 4 parts.

North - France

South - USA

West → Britain

East - USSR

to flush out the Nazi forces & to organize elections  
and then to handover Germany to government.

In this conference, the Stalin demanded Germany territory upto Order Něisse river for Poland. USA rejected the appeal of Stalin to not repeat the mistake of 1919 again.

Potsdam conference: To decide the fate of Japan

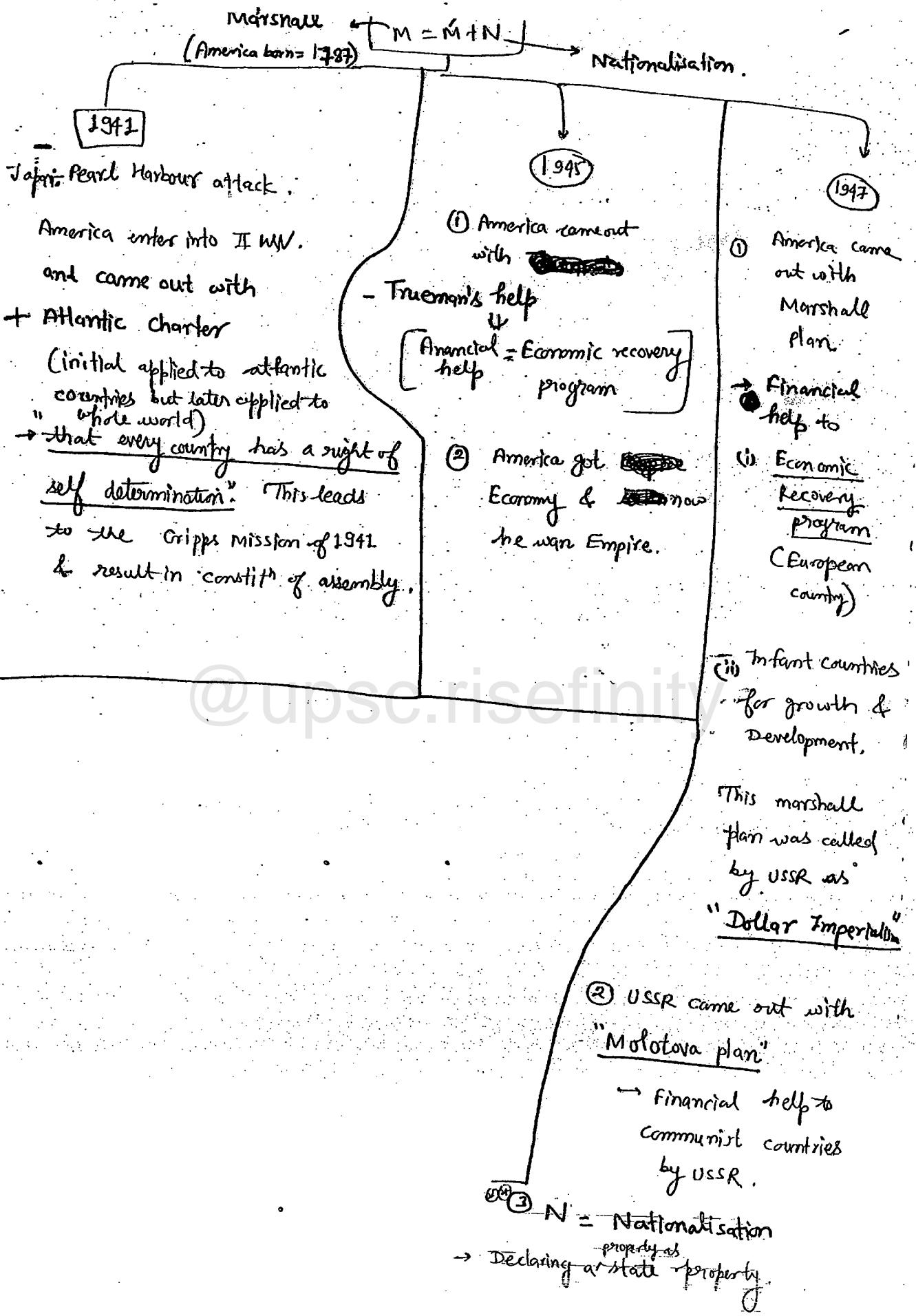
i) Both the power made commitment for joint conference.

(ii) But without informing Stalin, USA drop the bomb on Hiroshima & Nagasaki because USA had great investment in Germany but after joint operation Germany got divided into 2 parts.

America's also had huge investment in Japan and they didn't wanted to repeat the previous mistake. This irritated Stalin and in anger he said that "capitalism & communism can never be friends." and my only objective is to eliminate capitalism from this world. Churchill immediately responded when he said that ~~the~~ an Iron curtain has been laid down from Baltic sea to Adriatic sea & if anyone will dare to cross it he should be ready for the consequences.

(2) The rift turned into struggle into 1947 because of

$$M = M + N$$



"one party is investing & another party is instigating for nationalisation, is called as Cold war"

- Cold war is the period of [financial imperialism]. Where America came out with martial plan & USSR countered it with Molotov plan.

As it was not possible for USSR to chase America on financial lines. So, USSR came out with a new plan i.e. "Nationalisation" under this capitalist power were investing while the communist power were instigating for nationalisation (eg) Cuba, Egypt, Iran etc.

In many case [strategical importance] also became the issue (eg) Afghanistan

[Jalbert bill — birth of INC]

(3) The struggle turned into blast because of Military blocks

(eg) NATO, 1947

Gang of Moneylenders To remember

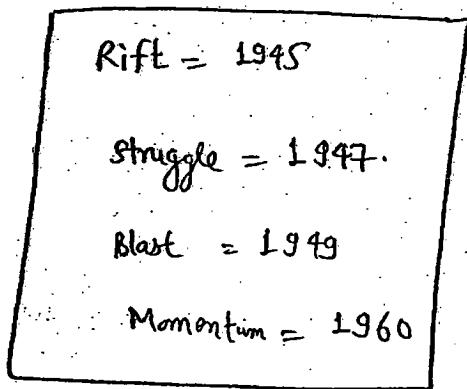
NATO is military organisation of capitalist countries under the leadership of U.S. to defend democracy and humanism.

1955, Warsaw Pact:- It was military alliance of communist nations under the leadership of USSR.

objective:- To defend the rights of working class.

④ Cold war got momentum 1960 because of "Arms race" - atom bomb, hydrogen bomb, ICBM's, etc.

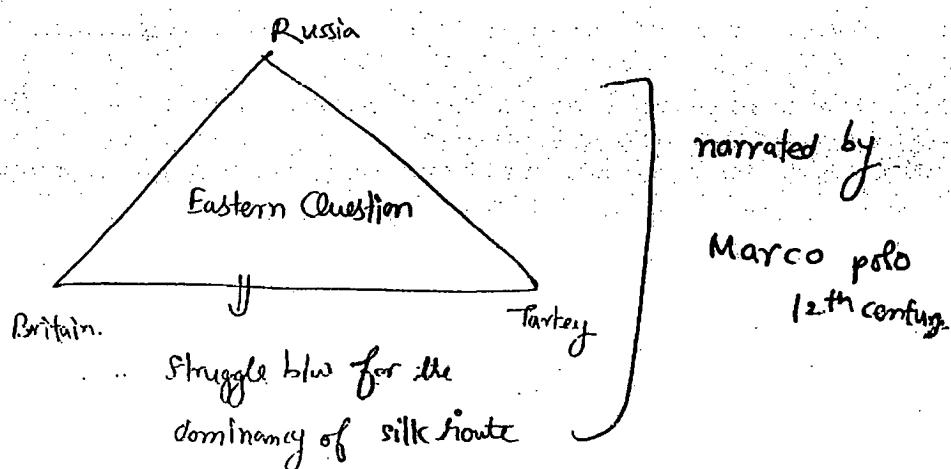
#### REASONS

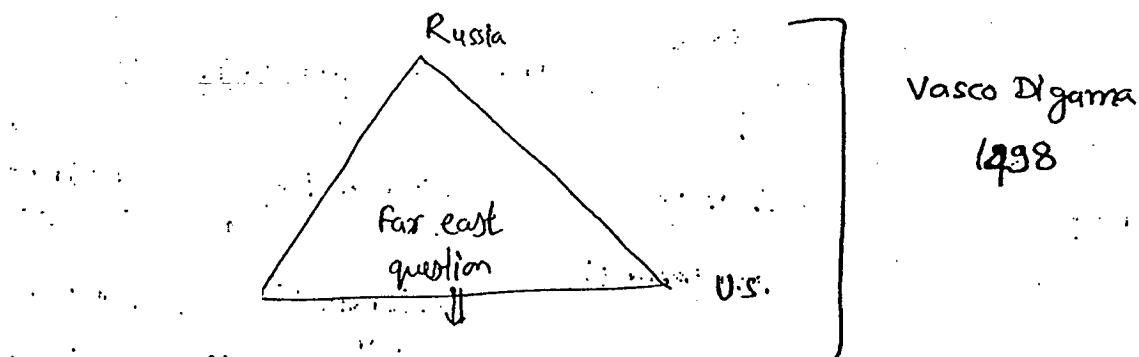


## II) SATELLITE STATE:-

### 1) Vietnam:-

Background:- Far Eastern Question





Far east  
countries (korea, Japan, China, Indo-china)  
& Spice Island.

- for-
- ① Golden Belt
  - ② Oil
  - ③ Strategic Importance (especially for USA)

In 1498 Vasco D'gama got direct sea route to India and from here European started entering into far east,

and in 16<sup>th</sup> century they develop their far east in

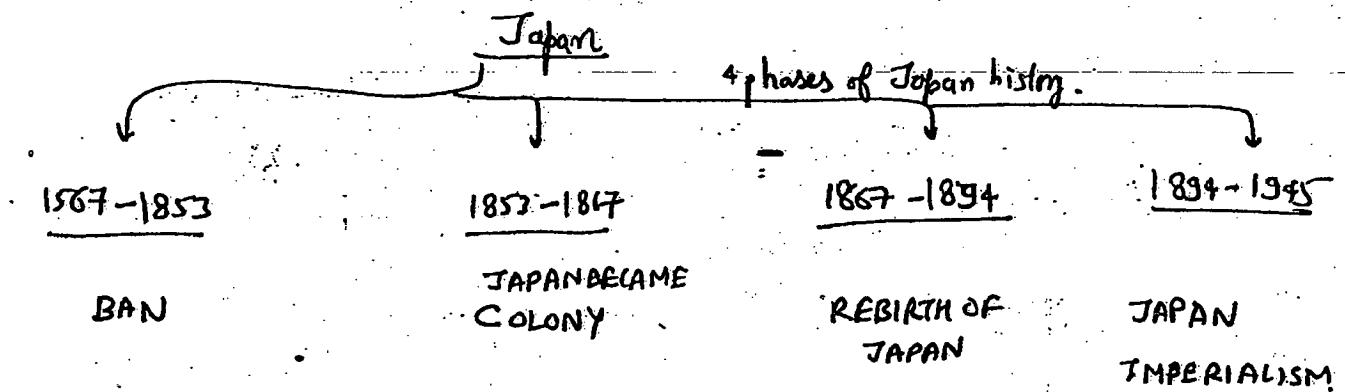
① Macau became the base for portuguese.

② Formossa (Taiwan) — became base for Dutch

③ Canton (China) — became base for English.

from here, european started moving towards Japan & China preparing the ground of emergence modern China & Japan.

④ Emergence of Modern Japan:



### Phase-I:-

#### ① 1567-1853:-

→ Ban on European entry in Japan. [1<sup>st</sup> country to do so]

In 1567 Japan passed the Royal order putting the ban on entry of European especially Christian Missionary. The only connecting link b/w Japan & West were Dutch who were allowed to visit the coast of Japan.

#### Phase II: (1853-1867) :-

- US was emerging as a economic power and now US wanted to enter into Asia for Trade & Commerce.

- Pacific is the door to enter into Asia and the nearest option was Japan.

- In 1853, Commodore Perry, a naval American officer entered into Japan defeated Japanese ruler and compelled them for humiliating treaty. The important feature of this treaty was "extra territorial rights" to American.

i.e. immunity from local law.

- In this way, America open the door of Japan for western power.

### Phase III (1867-1894):-

Step ①: Self Introspection :- A Japanese delegation under their famous Samurai "YAMAGATA" was send to western countries to find out difference b/w Japan & West and found out the reason for the defeat of Japan.

- The delegation was in west for 14 years, and they came back with the following decisions.
  - 1) New Economic order based on Capitalism and industrial revolution.
  - 2) New political order based on constitution and parliament.
  - 3) New educational order based on nationalism and humanism.

Step ②: Self Liberation :- "MIKADO" → Emperor

"Shogun" → Prime minister

"Daimyos" → Feudal Lords

"Samurai" → Warriors

98% of them { voluntarily surrender

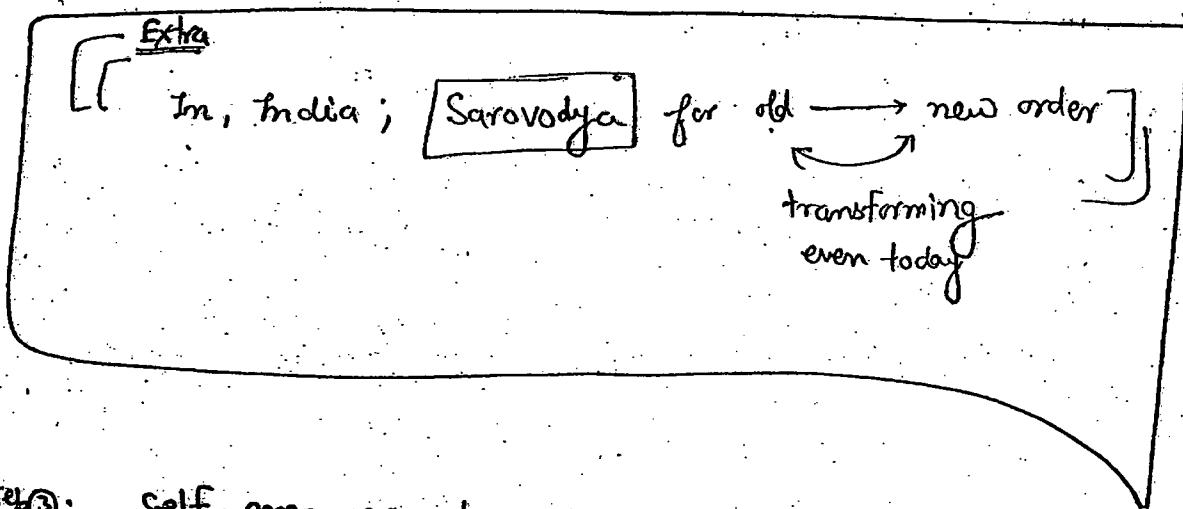
Power & privileges

Fig:- Hierarchy in Japan

to the Emperor.

- lead to (i) Powerful Central Administration  
(ii) End of feudalism  
(iii) Social equality

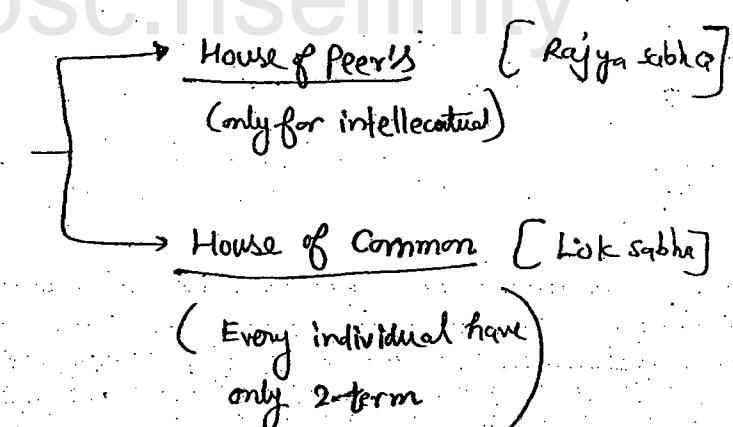
(i), (ii) & (iii) combined called "MEIJIE restoration of 1867." This lead to the end of old order & establishment of new order without any revolution & revolt.



### Step ③:- self empowerment:-

① Constitution foundation by Prince Ito based on Prussian Model.

Powerful Houses



② National education policy:- Features

- (i) English as a compulsory medium for education.
- (ii) Compulsory primary & secondary for boys & girls in 1867.

Extra

Alexander Duff - promoted ed" in India  
(Christian missionary) especially Girls

Kadambini Ganguly - 1<sup>st</sup> female graduate from India and the British empire.

(iii) Skill development.

(iv) Universities for higher education.

③ Economic policies:- "Fukoka Kyohie"

Japan became economic power because of Fukoko Kyohie. Under its important steps ~~of~~ Japanese govt were

(i) Infrastructural revolution,

(ii) Emphasis on law and orders.

(iii) Skill development program.

(iv) Promotion to traditional industries like textile industries.

These ~~development~~ turned Japan as hub for investment & main investors were Britain, US etc.

④ Formation of national Army:- which was an easy task because social equality was already present in Japan.

In this way, these developments turn Japan as an

Economic cum political power in Asia in the last phase of

~~the~~ 19<sup>th</sup> Century. This is followed by next phase of Japanese Imperialism.

NIMP  
Phase IV) (1894-1945) - Japanese Imperialism.

Listen Recording.

i) 1894-1910: targeted on Korea

ii) 1931-1945 targeted on ~~the~~ China

## ① 1894-1910 (Korea):-

1890's - Japan is Economic & Political power in Asia.

& want to enter into the mainland and nearest country was Korea. Korea was under protection of China.

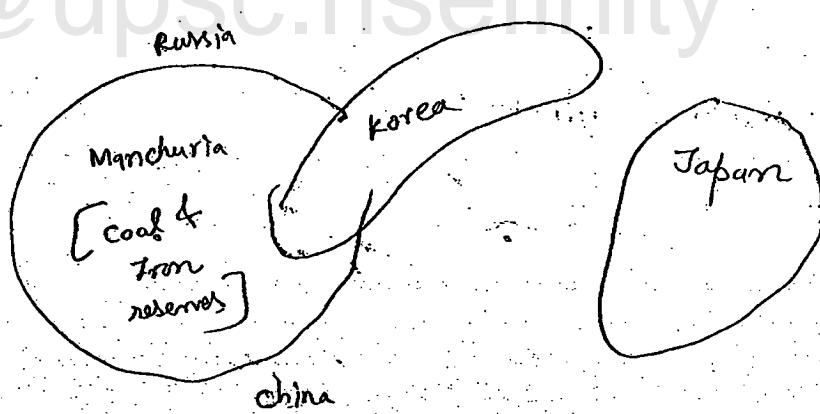
When Japan targeted Korea, China sided with Korea &

lead to 1<sup>st</sup> Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895)

and China was defeated. and China was compelled for Treaty of "Shimonoseki-1895". By this Treaty

China accepted the dominancy of Japan on Korea.

This treaty became pain for Russia because of coal & iron reserves in Manchuria which can be the next target of Japan.



This tension Japan & Russia became happiness for Britain because Turkey as power was declining & Britain was searching for new alliance. Therefore, 1902 Anglo-Japanese alliance.

When Japan got backing of Britain in 1905

defeated Russia and leading to the treaty of Portsmouth, 1905  
between Japan & Russia <sup>m</sup> ~~in~~ mediation with USA.

The important provision of this treaty were

- (i) Japan got the control of Sakhalin Islands.
- (ii) Japan dominance on Korea was accepted.
- (iii) All humiliating terms and condition imposed on Japan from 1853 were abolished.
- (iv) Japan became the world power.

Therefore, 1895 — Japan became Asian power

1902 — Friendship with Britain

1905 → Japan became world power.

1910 → Japan occupied Korea.

What/who is Muslim?

Read.

1912 — China became Republic

1921 — Washington Conference arranged by USA:

wherein all the power left their claim on China & became

Independent nation i.e. China. Now Japan was isolated,

all side with US. Japan wait for the right time to act. In 1929

US underwent economic depression

1929 - Economic depression in west. and emergence  
of Hitler & Mussolini.

1931: Japan attacked manchuria, and came up with  
21 point program. and said China belongs to Japan.

1937: Hitler and Mussolini became active.

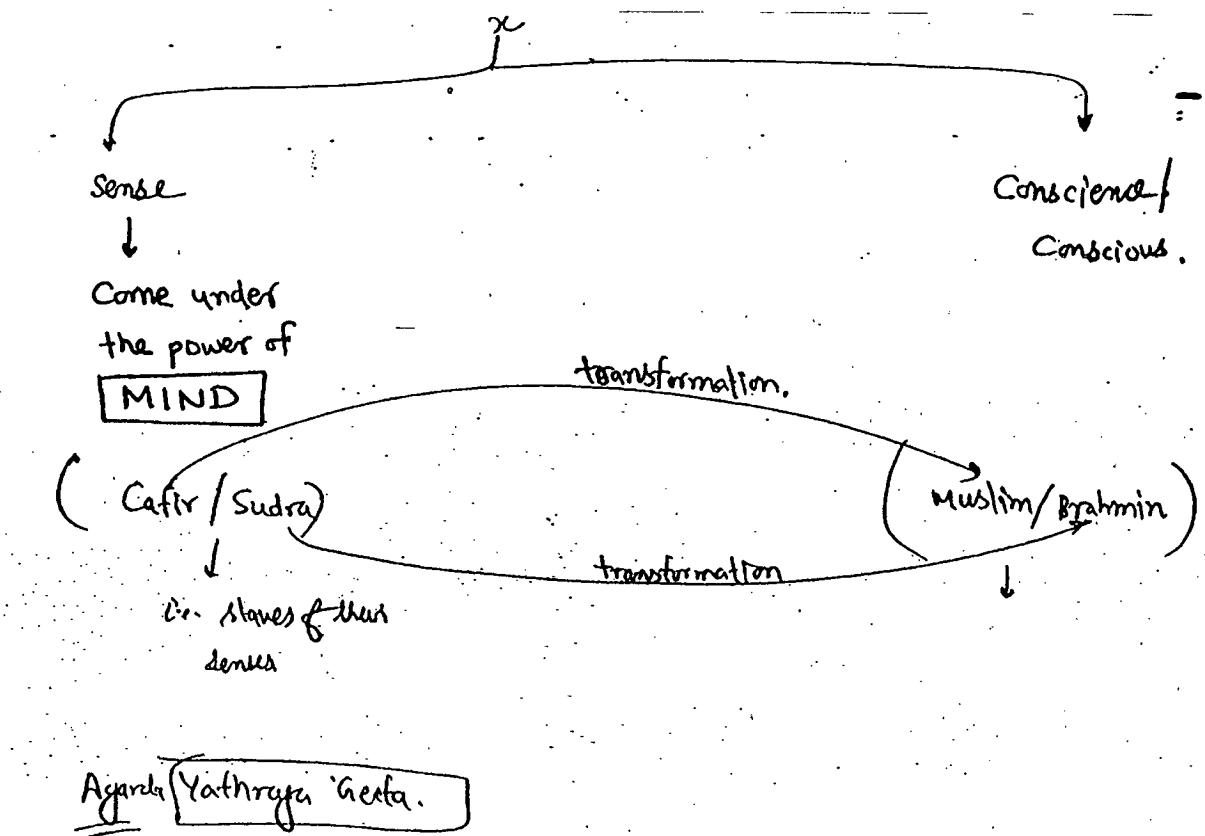
& 1937 Japan attacked China in 2<sup>nd</sup> Sino-Japanese  
war.

1939 - 2<sup>nd</sup> world war - Maozedong started march ~~long~~ long  
China.

So, In 1940, America imposes economic sanction on Japan.  
end of supply of oil, coal & fuel.

In 1941, Japan attacked on Pearl harbour. This way  
the entry of Japan.

When America came out with Atlantic charter, Japan  
came out with ① Neworder  
② Asia for Asian,



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① Vietnam:- Rich & Wealthy

① French colony got liberation in 1942 because of Japan pearl harbour.

② Japan was defeated in 1945, then France reoccupied Vietnam.

<sup>+P</sup> 3 Ho-Chin-Minh (short-note to be prepared)

gave touch resistance to French.

France was exhausted and in 1954, France decides to leave Vietnam. Both the power was alarmed (US & USSR).

1954, General Convention.—

Vietnam was divided into  $17^{\circ}$  parallel. (i.e. latitudes)

objective) - To flush out french forces to organise election & to ~~leave~~ leave ~~the~~ hondeur to Vietnam.

North Vietnam → given charge to Ho-chin Min, <sup>Popular &</sup> communist ~~by~~  
→ improvement & he started welfare program.

He took land & given to landless labour.

US gave Vietnam to Ngo - Dein - Dein

## Unpopular & capitalism by temperament

he started suspension of people.

This arrangement carried out till 1960.

In 1960, Birth of 2 organisation

- ① National Liberation Front.
- ② Vietcong

In 1960, NLF appealed to the world power both of you should leave vietnam. US was afraid of Two Red wall's.

### Two Red walls:-

- ① First red wall formed in 1945:-

When entire eastern Europe converts towards communism & hungry for Greece.

- ② 2<sup>nd</sup> red wall in Making:-

Pillars of communism.

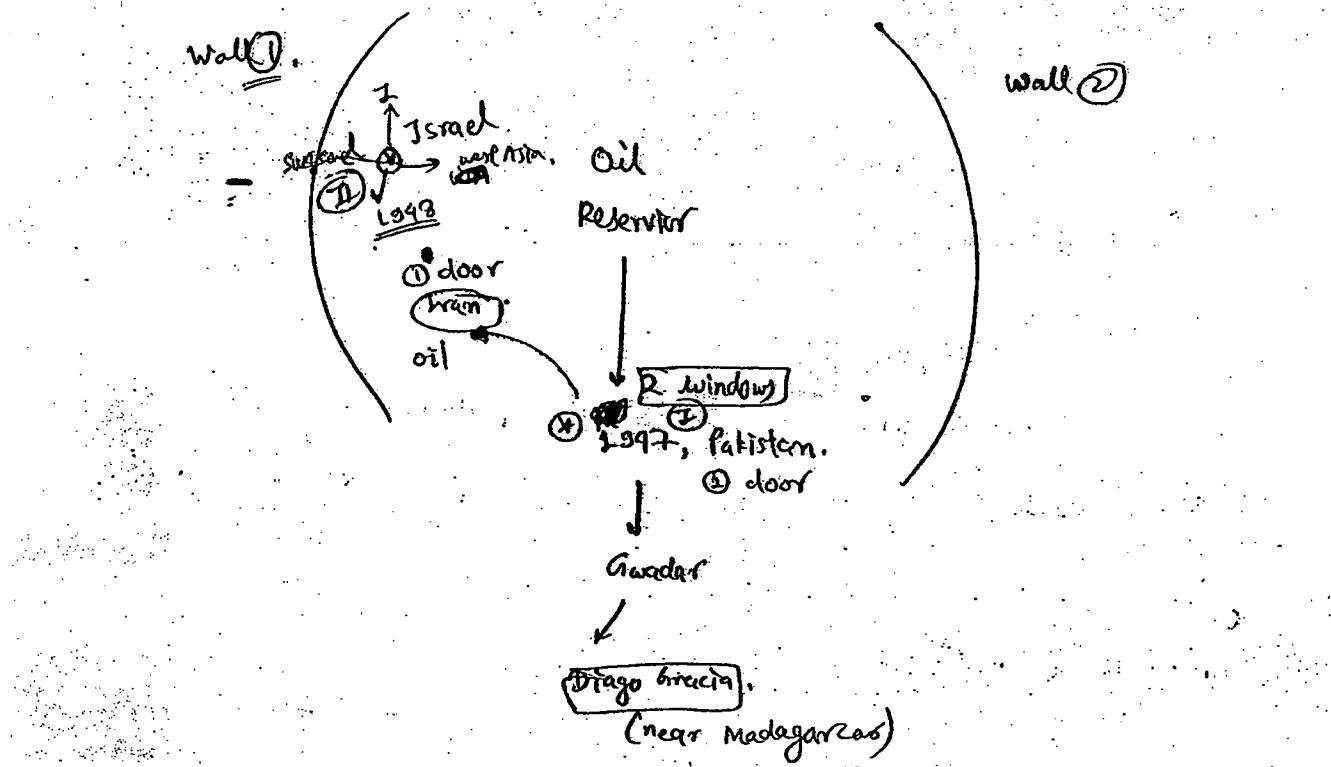
1917 - Russia

1949 - China

1950 - North Korea

④ 1960 - Vietnam

⑤ 1960 - Facing communist uprising by India



Domino Effect → lead to the ~~the~~ birth of policy of

Brinkmanship - John Foster Dulles.

Under this policy John Foster Dulles, American seen it & gave permission to <sup>Amer.</sup> govt. that America can take military action in case american interest is in danger. In this scenario in 1960 when NLF removed the american representative from south vietnam. This was the attack on interest of America & american forces enter into vietnam. 3 American presidents tried to handle the situation.

1) John F Kennedy

Safe village Policy → Separate civilian from gorilla's

2) Johnson:

Take military action

including chemical weapon (orange gas),

③ Nixon:-

Vitenamisation

(Salvedoor)

④

Mylai Massacre 1967

(Read it)

village name ( shivaji - statue ; using hrs. gorilla tactics )

1971, America starts negotiation with Vietnam & in 1973, Vietnam became a independent nation.

⑤ China:-

① Two opium wars

① Revolution, 1912,

Dr. Sunyot Sun → gave  
preamble

Revolution, 1949;

China become communist  
country,

Mao Zedong.

② Protection of China,

→ Boxer Uprising  
→ Open door policy  
of US.

Appeal US &  
European power  
to open door  
economic trade

③ Rebirth of

China.

(beating leads to  
awakening)

— Young China Movement : demand for  
political & cultural reform.

Kang Hsu Tse ( Rajaraman Roy  
of China).

Mao not only implemented the preamble given by Dr. Sun  
He play a very imp role in eliminating feudalism

① Disintegration of USSR:

① Role of Stalin  
kolkhoz. (state farms)

① Moscow Drama of 1991.

Radicals  
(stop reforms)  
Liberals.  
(want reforms)

② Economic crisis.

③ Reforms

Mikhail Gorbachev

glasnost & perestroika

political reform

economic reforms

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# ANCIENT HISTORY

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### Reference Books

1. VI - NCERT
2. XI - Old R.S. Sharma
3. XI - NIOS
4. XI - Tamil Nadu Board - only for South India literature

### Arts

1. XI - Fine Arts
2. CCRT
3. Nitin Singhania

History is the growth of Human civilisation in the context of time and space.

Caves ——— Villages ———> Towns

Hunting

Farmer

Trader

Stone

Copper/Bronze

Iron

Due to  
Technology

for Roti, Kapda, Makan

Many wars were fought for food.

50000 B.C. - Man got speech

5000 BC - Writing started.

### Sources of History

Encryptions, artefacts,



Interpretations

Q. First to write our history?

British

Q. First book translated in English?

Gita (1784) - Charles Wilkins

1786 - Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal

↓  
1st President - William Jones

↓  
(i) Translated 1st drama in English -  
Abhigyan-Shatruvngam

↓  
(ii) Translated Manusmriti -  
Legal text

Q. Why translated Manusmriti?



Law of Hindus, wanted to understand who they were going to rule.

- 1818 - James Stuart Mill - First book,



Gave 'Colonial view' of our history, -highlighted bad points.  
Said we are Barbarians.

- William Bentick - English teaching started in schools



- Indians started writing history. Wrote good things

- Poverty & British Rule - Dadabhai Naoroji

↳ Nationalist view of History

- 1947 - Nehruvian Era - Socialist ideas

- NCERT <sup>was</sup> started to start prepare books  
for school education

↓  
Socialistic Books

↓  
D.D. Kosambi - wrote a book.

- Said history can be looked at 2 way:  
1. From above - Kings  
2. From below - common men  
- Said should study from below, because  
King also depends on common men.

- Above historians were rightist

↓  
Rightist v/s Leftist

↓  
Books were rewritten

So, we should rely on old books.

'Rewriting History' → Being done with changes in govt.

- (a) Env. plays an important role in History.



Flora & Fauna → Harappan - less rainfall → less duration of civilisation  
Indo Gangaic

→ People settled where flora & fauna were present.



Indo Gangetic Plains (North)

Raichur Doab (btw Krishna & Tungabhadra in South)

But in modern times, Env. is not playing role due to  
Technology development.

- More civilisation in North — less rainfall in south due to  
(in ancient times)  
Eastern & Western Ghats

(b) Geography is also important in History.



Since surrounded by  
sea on 3 sides, invasions  
not possible from  
south.

#### PASSES

Khyber pass — btw Kabul and Panjshaws

In history -

- No invasions from south

- No invasions from NE side — Himalayas

- Only side possible — Khyber Pass

↳ imp. pass.

- Rulers came and settled, brought their culture.

- India became multi-cultured society — only country in World.

i.e. Only country with all the religions.



Not a country of Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims. . . . .

It is a country of all.

- When all religions arrived, still our own culture survived.
  - How?
  - Due to concept of synthesis and tolerance, and mantras of 'Atithi Devo Bhava'.
  - We never had Communalism in India, Britishers introduced it.
- ↓
- But only one thing destroyed affected our country.  
It is Caste.
- 

### Syllabus

Q. What is culture?

Beliefs, practices and traditions of a particular community which give it its individual identity.

Q. Types of Culture?

3 types :-

(i) Classical Culture - which is based on ancient customs.

Dances, Music

(Based on Bharatnatyam/Natyashastra)

Classical Music - Ragas & Taal

(ii) Folk Culture

or  
Regional Culture

or  
Tribal Culture

] - Because they have regional vocabulary

(iii) Popular Culture - songs during marriages, birth

- No base, Only for entertainment

## 2. Art Forms

2 types of Art forms:

Performing Art  
or  
Intangible Art

- Dance
- Drama
- Music

Visual Art

or  
Tangible Art

- Sculptures (प्रैस्फार्म)
- Paintings

Q. Why sculptures important?

Because Indians are idol worshippers.

- Gandhara
- Mathura
- Amravati

- Art is visual expression of thoughts, story, etc

Sculptures - Stones

- Metallic - Nairaj - [means destruction & ext construction]  
fast speed - flying hair
- Terracota - mainly for common men
  - idol worship
  - was soluble in water (when idol immersion was done)

Paintings - Shows contemporary Dress / Ornaments / Music / life

- Ajanta
- Bhimbetka
- Mughal miniatures i.e. Indo-Persian Paintings  
because earlier paintings were on walls, big canvas.  
Now started on small papers.

Most imp. ruler for paintings - Jai Singh

BRITISH CAME  
↓  
- Oil Paintings

Went to other kingdoms:

- like - Patan Painting
- Rajasthan " "
- Kishangarh " "
- Ranakpur " "

Arranged - Throw out  
[Painters.]

How are they  
different?

### 3. Architecture - Mostly Religious

- (a) Stupa - religious place for Buddhists
- (b) Rock cut Architecture - Monks meditated in Chaumasa
- (c) Temple Architecture -
  - Nagara Temple - North
  - Dravidian - South
  - Vesara - Free Karnataka
- (d) Mosques
- (e) Tombs

↓  
**ISLAM** came ⇒ Indo-Islamic Architecture.

- (f) Gothic Architecture. (In Factories, Post offices)

### 4. Literature

- (a) Vedas
- (b) Smriti
- (c) Puranas - mythology
- (d) Pali literature - Buddhist literature
- (e) Prakrit literature - Jainism
- (f) Tamil literature - Sangam  
Bhakti literature - Alvars & Nayanars

#### MEDIEVAL

- (g) Amir Khusro
- (h) Bhakti Literature -
  - Namdev
  - Abianga - Maharashtra

#### BRITISH

- (i) Indian Nationalist Literature -
  - R.M. Tagore
  - Prem Chand

## 1. Prehistoric

- Stone Age - Rock Art

## 2. Chalcolithic

Chalcolithic

⇒ Copper/Bronze + Stone Age

→ Harappan Civilization  
or  
Ind. Valley Civilization

Origin, Decline, Architecture  
Polity, Society, Economy, Religion  
Arts & Craft

## 3. Vedic Period (1500-600 B.C.)

(a) Early Vedic  
(1500-1000)

(b) Later Vedic.  
(1000-600 BC)

} Why differentiated into two parts?  
A lot of diff./dev. happened.

Vedic lib.  
+  
Vedic Philosophy

BCE  
CE ] - Now being used

## 4. Post-Vedic Period (600-400 B.C.)

- Mahajanapada - Buddhism

Jainism

} Philosophy,  
Art,  
Literature

## 5. Mauryan Period (320-200 B.C.)

- Literature - Arthashastra, Megasthenes, Inscriptions

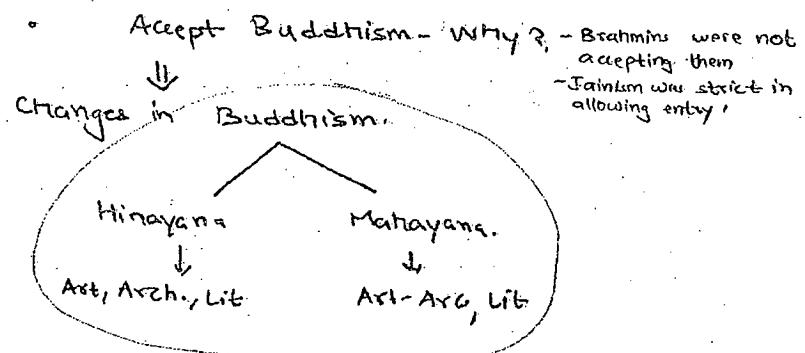
Religion - Ashoka's Dhamma

Arts & Arch.

## 6. Post-Mauryan Period (200 BC - 300 AD)

- foreign invasions -

[ Greeks  
Saka  
Parthians  
Kushans ]

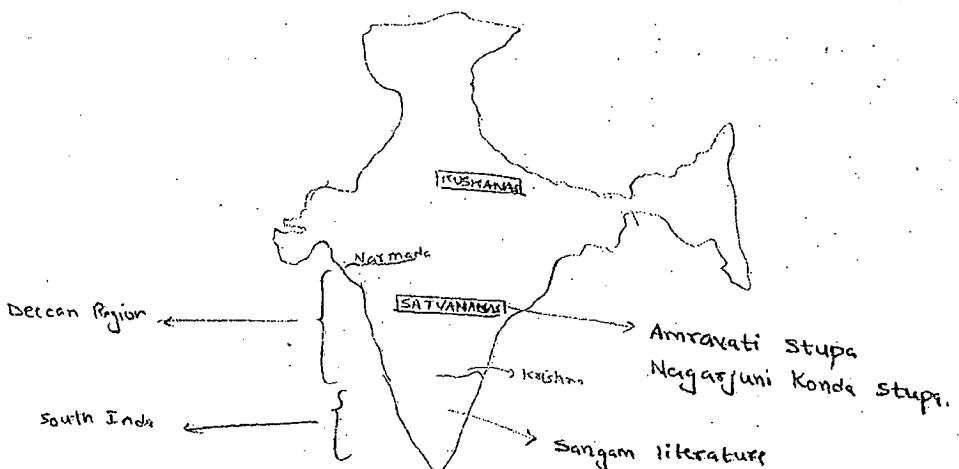


### Art Centres

- Gandhara
- Mathura
- 

↓  
1st time idol worship of Buddha.

↓  
First time we talk about South India.



↓  
Indo-Roman Trade ↑ ⇒ Gold incoming

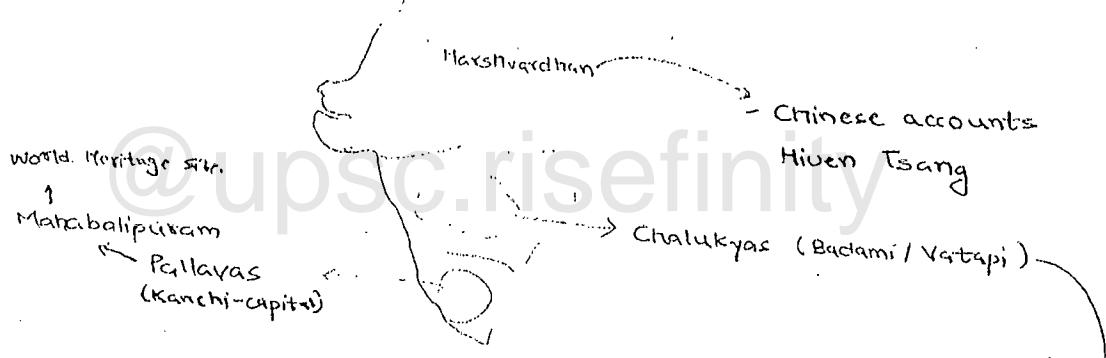
↓  
Gold Coins ↑

## 7. Gupta Period (300-550 AD)

- Is it really Golden Age?
  - Literature
  - Coins
  - Political history
  - Social history
  - Economic history
  - Religious life
- Brahmanism i.e. worship of Vishnu
- ↓
- Beginning of Temple Architecture
- Literature
- Puranas
  - Susruta - father of surgery.

Imp.

## 8. Post-Gupta Period (550-750 AD)



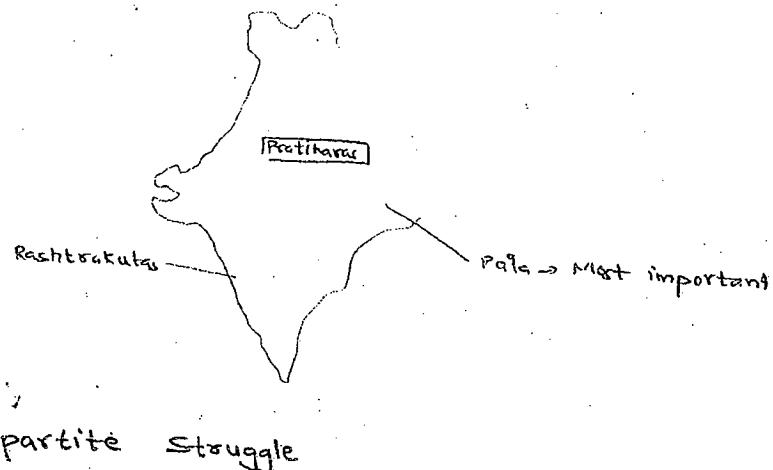
Most imp. cultural activity was going on in South.

- Bhakti Saints - Alvars & Nayangars in South

Andals

Woman Bhakti saint

a. 750 - 1000 A.D.



Tripartite Struggle

- Palas - most important

- New Buddhism - Vajrayan Buddhism (Tantricism)

↓  
One female deity introduced → TARA

- Vikramasila University - centre for Vajrayan Buddhism

- Because of tantricism - New types of paintings

↓  
THANGKA PAINTINGS

↓  
Shows Buddha & Tara embracing each other.

↓  
WHY?

Example of assimilation of Indian culture.

- Rashtrakutas - Imp. King - Krishna - I

↓  
made World famous Rock-cut temple

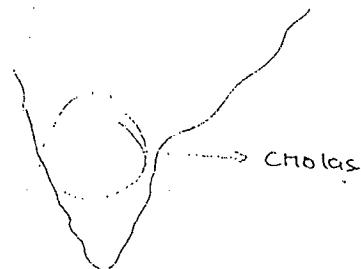
at Ellora Kailashnath Temple. →

↳ WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Ajanta.

## 10. 1000 - 1200 AD

- Period of political disintegration
- Unaware of danger in Northern Side  $\Rightarrow$  ISLAM came.
- 



### Cholas

- Most imp. ruler  $\rightarrow$  Rajaraja
- $\downarrow$
- Temple  $\rightarrow$  Brihadishwar Temple  

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE
- Tamil Literature  $\rightarrow$  Kamban - wrote Ramayana in Tamil
  - called Kambaramayana
  - Not literal translation of Valmiki's Ramayana
- $\downarrow$
- Made Ravan hero.

• Hoysalas - last stage of Indian Art & Arch.

## II. 1200 - 1526 - DELHI SULTANATE

- Coming of Islam
- Islamic Mosques, Tombs - Indo-Islamic Architecture
  - $\downarrow$
  - Domes, Arches
  - $\downarrow$
- BHAKTI & SUFI  $\rightarrow$  What are these movements?
  - $\downarrow$
  - Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
  - Kabir, Nanak Dev Ji;
  - AMIR KHUSRO

Bhaktism }  
 Sufism      Parallel but same ideology → Said God is not matter of ~~water, bones~~, reasoning  
                 ↓  
                 But matter of experience

## 2. 1526 - 1761

- Mughal Period - Richest period of Architecture
- ↓
- Pietra Dura
- Fatehpur Sikri - World Heritage City.
- Shahjahanabad - " " "
- Growth of Mughal paintings - Akbar  
Jahangir

↓  
British    - Gothic Arch.  
               - Oil Paintings

@upsc.riseinfinity

# PRE-HISTORY

What is pre-history?

- Earliest stage of Human life.
- Man was shifting from Hunting → Farming  
Nomadic life → settled life

3 parts

1. Paleolithic (Old Stone age)
  2. Mesolithic (Middle Stone age)
  3. Neolithic (New Stone age)
- ↓ Improvement in tools.

Better tools ⇒ Better Productivity

## 1. Paleolithic Period (5,00,000 - 9000 BCE)

Longest period of Pre-history. ↗

↓  
3 parts



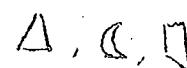
Tools

- Chopper - Chopping,  
Cleavers,  
Hand-axe
- Better & Sharper  
Hand-axe,

[TWO HANDS USED] → [Single-Hand] → [Fingers]

## 2. Mesolithic Period (9000-4000 BCE)

Tools - Microliths / Geometric Tools



## 3. Neolithic Period 6000 BC -

Celt (axe) - sharp & polished  
Celt ↑

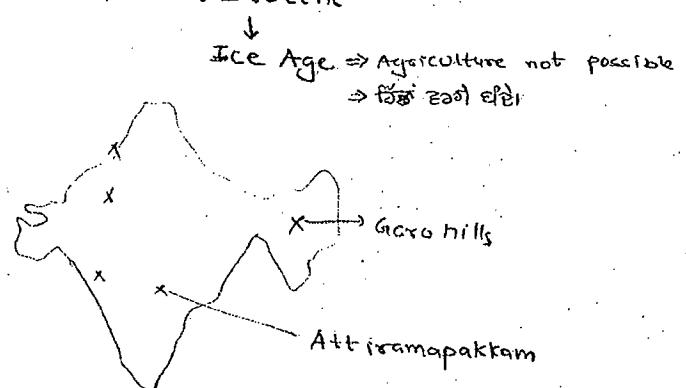
Q. Which is place where all were found?

A. Beton Valley, Mirzapur - This shows there was geographical development in  
Northern India

### 3 Types of Tool making

1. Core - Flakes / Chips
2. Hitting at angle
3. Pressure tactic.

Environment in Paleolithic - Pleistocene



- Paleolithic tools found all over India. This shows people were travelling all over the country.
- Not an isolated phenomenon

Attirampakkam - In TN, for the first time, in 1863, (FIRST DISCOVERY OF) (PALAEOLITHIC AGE) found Paleolithic Hand Axe.

↓  
This started Pre-historic study.

### Holocene Started & MESOLITHIC PERIOD

- Warmer Temperature
- Ice melts
- Forests developed
- Big, old animals became extinct
- Man developed as He is today.
- Animals - small → Hunting difficult (because faster)

↓  
New Technology i.e. New Tools - Bow / Arrow / Harpoon

- Domestication of Animal started

NO EVIDENCE OF FARMING

- System of Burial came up.

Q. Which is place - earliest evidence of Domestication?

A. Bager, Rajasthan

Adamgarh, M.P.

- Most imp. Art - Rock Art

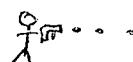
Painting is the earliest art used by man to express his thoughts and daily activities. In the context of India, earliest paintings belong to upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic period. These paintings have been found at various places but most important is Bhimbetka, Bhopal. (These paintings were superimposed by later inhabitants, who came to stay in the caves. But we are talking about Pre-historic period).

### Themes of Paintings

1. Hunting → more dominating feature of paintings → Hunting was individual as well as in groups.
  2. Fishing
  3. Honey collection
  4. Dancing
  5. Burial
- Some are wearing masks
  - Animals shown - Boars, bison, Tiger, Rhino, Most common Deers, Nilgai
  - Hunting tools - Bows / Arrows, Pointed stick, Barbed spear

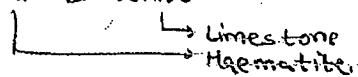
### Nature of Paintings

- only line forms i.e. Stick form



- Q. Most common colour in paintings?

Red & White



- Group Dances ⇒ Rituals

- Burial Scenes - ladies with children around } child being buried and eaten } - Family life

Q. Why were they made?

- Maybe - ritual

Q. What are main features of pre-historic paintings and different from modern

- |                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Made on unprepared rocks.         | Today on canvas                |
| 2. Used mineral colours.             | 2. Synthetic paints.           |
| 3. Faithfully presenting their life. | 3. Today covers every subject. |

### Neolithic Period

- A period of great change.
- Agriculture came up - Wheat & Barley earliest crops
- Beginning of Pottery - for storage
  - initially handmade
  - wheelmade pottery      wheel was first used for pottery
- Evidence - Mehrgarh
- Earliest evidence - Kashmir - Gufkral and Burzalom
  - ↓
  - Here people were living in pits.
  - Man buried with dog

Imp. place - Koldihwa, U.P. (Near Belan Valley)

↓  
earliest evidence of rice cultivation.  
going back to 5000 BCE,

## CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD

There were many Chalcolithic Periods / Areas but most important is Harappan Civilisation.

Other cultures - Kavatt

Ahar

Malwa

Jorwe Culture

} Their tools were inferior.



No surplus



No trade



No progress.

## Indus Valley Civilisation

### Features

Sources -

1. From Archaeology. Unable to decipher script.
2. Largest in Area
3. Well planned town i.e. First urban culture.
4. Trade, Commerce & Art & Craft
5. Peaceful living - no war weapons, no Armour  
- only agricultural tools
6. Followed different religions but no Temple Architecture
7. Were aware of all the metals - Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Bronze.  
But not IRON
8. Diff. crops - Wheat, Barley, Rice, Millets, Cotton, ~~Maize~~  
NO MAIZE
9. No knowledge of Horse

## Excavations

- 1. First excavation at Harappa, on Ravi in 1920-22
- 2. Second at Mohenjodaro on Indus.

Above 2 places are 400 km away but gave similar excavations.  $\Rightarrow$  Part of same civilisation

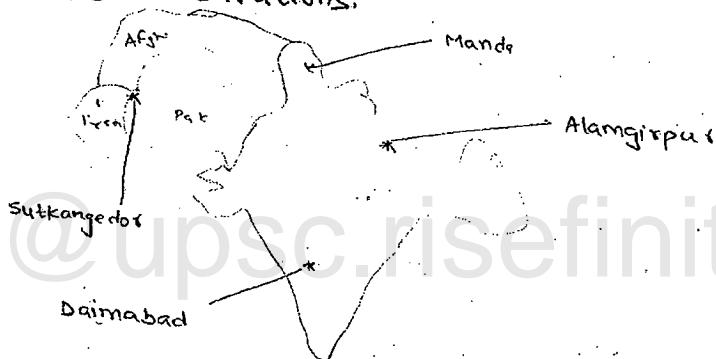


More Excavations  $\Rightarrow$  Along Indus

Q. Dir. of Archaeology at that time? - John Marshall

Q. Who gave the name Indus Valley Civ.? - John Marshall

- Today - > 2500 excavations.



Since vast expanse of area, we can't call it Indus Valley Civilisation. So, we call it Harappan Valley Civilisation

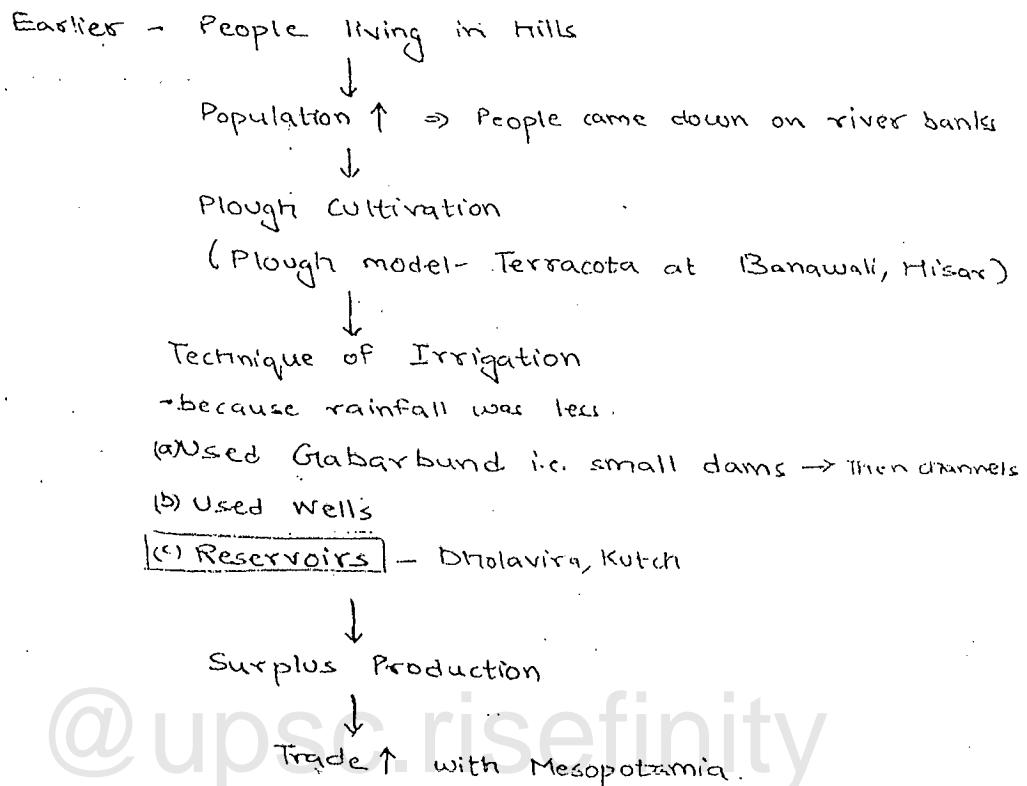
Recent controversy - GoI calling it Saraswati Civilisation.

## Origin

- British found it. Said Indians are not capable of making such civilisation.
  - Said people from Mesopotamia (Iraq) came here and setup.
  - But - Mesopotamian cities are unplanned.
    - Seats are different
    - Mesopotamian script has been deciphered
- $\Rightarrow$  It's not be Mesopotamian.

- Harappan Civ. was indigenous, gradual development of preceding civilisations  
i.e. Paleo — Meso — Neo — Chalco,

Q. ~~How~~ - How stone people started using Chalco?



## DECLINE OF HARAPPAN CIVILISATION

- Controversy
- One view completely Rejected i.e. Due to advent of Aryans

↓  
Proposed by Wheeler

### VIEW-1

Said : (i) Aryans worshipped Indra → Purandra  
↓  
Means city  
(ii) Said there was Massacre at Mohenjodaro

Aryans came in small groups

H.C. had already declined when Aryans came

Said - 3 dozen skeletons without proper burials  
→ One person had cut mark on head

Skeleton sent to America.

↓

New finding - Person died after a long time of wound.

### VIEW 2

Destroyed due to floods.

Q. Which city was destroyed due to floods?

Mohenjodaro.

But one city destroyed does not mean others too destroyed.

### VIEW 3

Epidemic

But no evidence of epidemic on large scale.

### VIEW 4

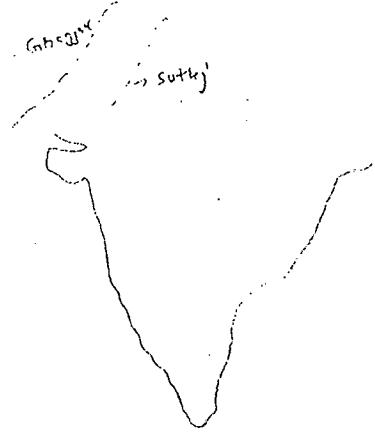
Tectonic Factors

↓

Change in course of rivers ⇒ All sites along rivers dislocated

⇒ Civilisation didn't collapse.

It gradually declined.



Saraswati - mentioned in Rig Veda.  
 Ghaggar rivers - believed to be  
 in place of Saraswati  
 Starts from Shivalik  
 Not snowy mountains.

Earlier it was fed by Sutlej and Yamuna

Tectonic Forces

Sutlej joins Indus system  
 & Yamuna joins Ganga.

Saraswati dried.

LATEST VIEW

Long spell of drought

Due to shift in monsoon pattern

### Town Planning

Q. Give an account of Harappan town planning and relevance in present day town planning?

Town Planning - Most important feature of Harappan Civilisation.

(a) Divided into two parts - Citadel - on a mound, fortified  
 - Higher class  
 Lower Town

All imp. buildings in this.

(b) well planned network of roads

(c) All roads made in grid pattern - for sectors

(d) All roads have proper width

(e) All enteries from sector roads

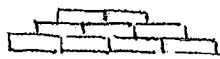
(f) Open courtyards

(g) Every house had a well

- (i) Had separate bathing place
  - (ii) Had <sup>out.</sup> Toilets - made of burnt bricks
  - (iii) Well planned drainage system - made of burnt bricks covered by sandy bricks.
  - (iv) All had service roads and Manholes on main roads
- ↓  
Well planned Sewerage

⇒ Similar to Modern Houses - self sufficient

- (v) English Bond method for laying bricks



Q. Biggest Town?

1. Mohenjodara - biggest

- Largest number of seals (Pasupati seal - most imp.)
- Dancing Girl bronze statue
- Stone Statue of a Priest
- Evidence of cotton
- " " " OK-cart
- " " " Boat ] - Transport & Communication

2. Harappa

- Granary - quarters along this (workers quarters)
- Burial Ground or Cemetery - R-37  
 ↓  
 Name of graveyard.  
 One and only evidence of Coffin burial

Burial Practices - help in understanding society

(a) Extended Burial

- Body put on its back in rectangular pit
- All bodies put in N-S direction
- Most common form

### (b) Symbolic burial

- Evidence from Kalibangan
- Pit, pots are there but no bones

### (c) Twin Burials

- In Lothal
- People think it is Sati system BUT we do not agree,  
Sex of bodies not determined.

### (d) Fractional Burial

Some bones in a pot & buried

## 3. Kalibangan

- Field with plough marks
- Vertical as well as Horizontal  
  
Double cropping
- Priest Quarters and fire pits near them  
for Hawans

← They had good knowledge of Agri.

## 4. Dholavira, Kutch, Gujarat

- Only town divided into 3 parts
- Reservoir
- Stadium - Circular ground with steps

## 5. Surkotda, Kutch, Gujarat

- Jaw of a Horse - but not a true horse

## 6. Lothal, Gujarat

- Dockyard
- Persian seals found ⇒ Trade with outside
- Art, Ornaments were made

## 7. Banawali, Hisar

- Terracotta model of a plough

## 8. Rakhigarhi - Hisar - under excavation

## Political structure of Harappans

- Believed that it was an Empire and a King - Priest

↓  
**[REJECTED]**

- No palace like structure
- No big graves with so much wealth
- Harappans were peaceful people  $\Rightarrow$  No war & no empire
- No Temple structures

If there was a king  $\Rightarrow$  One religion

But many traditions followed.

## Latest View:

Harappan was divided into many states

Each state was ruled by different Mercantile people,

## Society

- Divided into rich and poor
  - Divided into Professional Groups
  - No idea of Caste system, Sati
  - Religious traditions
- Q. Examine the conceptual continuity of social-religious tradition of Harappan people in modern times?
- Lead a life of enjoyment
  - Women - used ornaments
    - Mirrors found in graves (made of copper)
    - Ivory combs
    - Antimony rods (gahr)
    - Bangles
    - Sindoor found in heels
    - Necklaces
  - Men - Games - Dice games (made of ivory or terracotta)
    - Type of dice.
    - game pieces.
  - Children - Toys
    - Marbles (Terracotta)
    - Rattle found

Decline was of living style. People continue to live on

### Religious Continuity

- Harappans were icon worshippers
- No temples but different religious traditions followed
- Mother Goddess - large no. of terracotta females
  - ↓  
Seal with female. (Plant from womb)
- Proto-Siva i.e. original Siva
  - Worshipped in the form of Pasupati (surrounded with animals)
    - ↓  
Similar to modern Siva.
- II  
SHIVASIM is oldest religion\* of India.
- Tree Worship - Peepal - Seal with Peepal tree and a person bowing towards it.
- Animal Worship - Seals with animals and near mouth of animal, a basket was there.
  - ↓  
For ritual feeding
- Fire pits
- Respect for Water - ritual bathing
- Yoga system - small terracotta figurines, showing different postures
- Swastika - symbol found
- Small seals with holes - Amulets
- Burials - life after death
- Anklets

## Economic Life

- Vast area - different crops in different regions

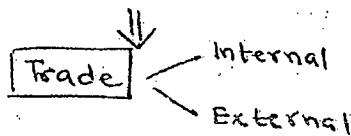
Pb - Wheat, Barley

Rajasthan - Barley

Gujarat & Raj - Millets

Gujarat (Lothal) Rangpur - Rice  
- Cotton.

Maize X



- Internal Trade - for raw material and distribution.

(a) Gold - Kolar, Central Asia

(b) Silver - Jwas Hills, Rajasthan + Mesopotamia

(c) Copper - Khetri mines

(d) Tin - Afghanistan

(e) Semi precious stones (for beads)

Lapis Lazuli - Badakshan mines, near Kabul

Agate ] - Gujarat (Rajpipla Mines)  
Carnelian ]

Ivory - Gir

Sea-shells - Coastal areas

## External Trade

(a) Mesopotamia (Iraq) → Most important

(b) Afghanistan - Shorughai, Kabul

(c) Central Asia - Altin-Depe (Kyrgyzstan)

Sumeria ] - Dynasties in Mesopotamia  
Babylonia ]

Q. Goods found in Mesopotamia?

- Harappan seals
- Beads made of Agate Carnelian
- Dices
- Mesopotamia inscriptions tell us what goods were imported.  
↓  
Mentions 3 places - Dilmun - Bahrain  
in Mesopotamia Makkah - Oman  
                                  Meluhha - Harappan Area

Q. Acc. to inscriptions, what were goods?

- Copper
- Ivory
- Combs
- Boxes
- Woods of different kinds
- Beads of Agate Carnelian
- Peacock

NO COINS IN HARAPPAN PERIOD ⇒ Barter System.

⇒ We got Mesopotamia gave us silver, we gave them goods

### HARAPPAN ARTS & CRAFT

One of the important feature of Harappan Urbanisation was its organised Arts & Craft. They made beautiful objects by using different kinds of material like stone, terracotta, Ivory, sea-shells.

(a) Metals - Used all kinds of metal

- Best in Bronze Art - Dancing Girl (Mohenjodaro)  
Bull (Kalibangan)  
Animals (Daimabad, MH)  
Maximum of bronze articles found here
- Bronze articles were made by technique of  
Cire-perdue (Lost wax method)

(b) Stone Art - Sculptures

Beads

Seals

- Priest (Mohenjodaro)
- Torso of a male in Red stone (holes for attaching heads, legs)
- Torso of a male in Grey stone - Twisted body (maybe a dancer)

(c) Beads

- Agate & Carnelian - most important

- Method required - Drilling  
↓  
Harappans were pioneers

(d) Seals

- Steatite - (99.9% seals)

↓  
soft stone

 → Carving of animals  
- carving done in form of Intaglio

↓  
i.e. in reverse form.

- Used for stamping the goods.

- Most common animal on seals - "Unicorn"  
(Many say it is bull but it is humpless)

- Brahmi Bull - now extinct

- Pashupati Seal - Bull, Tiger, Elephant, Rhino, Buffalo

- Animals not found - Horse, Cow, Lion, Camel

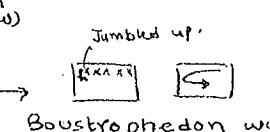
↳ as per NCERT, it is found

### (e) Terracotta

- Female figurines
- Mother goddess
- Toys - Rattle
- Animals
- Bird whistle
- Most toys had detached parts
- Portrays
- Pottery - wheel made, fired & strong.
  - Black on red pottery
- ↓
  - Designs - >>>>
  - Wavy lines
  - Peepal leaves
  - Peacock
- Very big jars with conical base
- Small jars - perforated jars - for incense

Harappans made goods / Art of all types for all types of people.

### Harappan Script

- Not deciphered
- letters do not match any other scripts
- Maladewan in 1990s → Did research.
  - ↓
    - 400 letters
      - 200 used often
      - 200 used sometimes
    - Not Alphabetic, Not pictographic  
(too many) (too many few)
    - It is logo-syllabic
    - Right to left & then left to right → 

## VEDIC PERIOD

1. Aryans
2. Vedic Philosophy
3. Vedic life - Polity, Economy, Society, Religion

Early Vedic & Later Vedic  
[1500 - 1000 BCE] [1000 - 600 BCE]

Q. Where Aryans came from?

↓  
Two Views

From Central India were local people

- This has not been settled till now. Even with the methods of study - Y-chromosome & Mitochondria.
- In favour of 1st View

- Study done on basis of "Philology & Archaeology."

William Jones - said Sanskrit very similar to Central List President of Asian languages  
Asiatic Society of  
Bangal) - Translated Abhijanan Shakuntalam.  
" Manusmriti

Max Muller - Studied languages

- Translated Rig Veda into German
- Said came from Central Asia since many words same: Mother - Matre...

↓  
They were living together and speaking Indo-European language and basis the flowers mentioned, said they lived in central Asia.

↓  
Indo-Aryans came to India and developed their own language - Sanskrit

- Also on basis of Archaeology - basis the study of horse bones - it was established that they came from South Russia.

↓  
Hindu-Kush  
↓  
India

Another View by British - (a) Aryans invaded India.

No, they did not come at once but came in ~~to~~ batches.

(b) Dravidians were thrown out/pushed into south.

No, Aryans came and lived among local people.

UPSC Question - Who were Aryans?

Aryans were not a race. They were a linguistic group

## Vedic Literature and Philosophy

1. Rig Veda (Gayatri Mantra - Prayer to Sun) - in R.V.

2. Sama Veda

3. Yajur Veda

4. Atharva Veda

### What is Veda?

These are texts which deal with religious traditions and rituals of people.

#### 1. Rig Veda

- Deals with hymns, in honour of natural forces

#### 2. Sama Veda

- First book on music

- Also contains hymns

3. Yajura Veda - Rituals & Sacrifices to be performed by Brahmanas.

↓  
Brahmanas became more important

4. Atharva Veda - Charms/ Spells (चार्म शूल)

- Maybe adopted from Tribal People
- First book on Medicine (Ayurveda)

• Vedas are known as Sruti i.e. they were composed orally, transmitted from one generation to other by recitation and were then put into written format.

• Each Veda was composed in a particular form. Each Veda had 4 parts :- (a) Samhita (means collection of hymns)  
(b) Brahmana (Rituals/Ceremonies/Sacrifices to be performed by Brahmanas)  
(c) Aranyaka (means Forest. it is philosophical dialogue)  
(d) Upanishad (also known as Vedanta deals with Indian Philosophy)

• Why 4 parts?

Composers tried to give a complete shape to Vedas.

### Vedic Philosophy

• Diff. b/w Religion and Philosophy ?

- ↓                      ↓
- Set of beliefs, practices
  - It is physical
  - When we ask why about everything
  - It is metaphysical

• Features of Philosophy

(a) Base of philosophy - Karma

Atma - body is perishable  
soul does not die

Transmigration of soul

Brahma - supreme soul

(b) Aim of philosophy - Moksha - liberation from cycle of birth & death

(c) All religions (Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism) concur with Vedic philosophy that only path to salvation is good conduct.

(d) Difference from other World Philosophy -

Rebirth only,  
All other aspects are common.

First & Largest Upanishad

- Brhad-aryanka Upanishad

↓  
in Dialogue b/w Yagya-valkay & Gargi

Recently used by PM

{ (i) Take me from dark to night  
(ii) Let everybody be happy

Woman

Shandogya Upanishad

- Earliest reference to Lord Krishna

KBC → Kathopanishad

- Dialogue b/w Yama & Nachiketa

Mundaka Upanishad

- Satyamev Jayate in it.

Taittiriya Upanishad

- Athithi Devo Bhava

Mantra - Upanishad

Vasudeva Kutumbikam

i.e. whole earth is our family.

Yajur - Veda

- Sisit शिष्ट

• Upanishads talk about Atma & Parmatama. But we cannot see Atma. So, 6 schools emerged out of Upanishads to explain this:

(a) Samkhya - Earliest school

- Atheist. only believes in Karma
- By Kapila Rishi

(b) Yoga

- Patanjali

- Harmonious balance b/w mind, body and soul ⇒ control on senses

No bad deeds

(c) Nyaya

- Gautama Rishi
- Means logic
- Proving 'Atma' through logic
  - ↓
  - If you see smoke, there must be fire
  - So, just you don't see something doesn't mean it's not there.

(d) Vaisheshika - Kanada Rishi

- School of Atom (as we cannot see atom, we can't see Atma)

(e) Mimansa - On Vedic Concepts

(e) Paurava Mimansa

- Early Vedic Rituals
- Jaimini

(f) Uttara Mimansa

- Later Part of Vedas
- i.e. Vedantas
- Badrayana

Became very important

In 8th century A.D.

Adi-Sankara-acharya gave a new look to Uttara Mimansa philosophy

→ Born in Kerala

→ Philosophy of a-dvaita

Non-duality, Monism  
i.e. Atma & Pariniratma is One.

→ To spread message - Setup

4 Maths - Badrinath (North)

- Jagannath Puri (East)
- Dwarka (West)

- Sringeri (Karnataka)

Due to this Jainism, Buddhism declined in South India.

- In 12th century A.D. - Ramanuja - acharya
  - Philosophy of Vishita-advaita  
(Qualified Monism)
    - ↓  
i.e. only some people will get Moksha
- In 13th century A.D. - Madhava - acharya
  - Philosophy of Dvaita  
(Duality)
    - ↓  
Said Atma can't reach Parmatma.
- In 16th century A.D. - Vallabha - acharya
  - ↓  
Shuddha-advaita.
    - ↓  
said only one way of salvation i.e. Pusti marga.  
↓  
Request to God.
- During Bhakti movement - Krishna's concept shown as Atma & Parmatma

### Another part of Literature - Vedanga

- 6 Vedangas:
- These are subjects which a Brahmana must know to perform rituals
- These are not part of Vedas, but Appendix to Vedas
- 6 Vedangas:
  - (a) Kalpa : Rituals (what ritual at what occasion)
  - (b) Shiksha : Pronunciation
  - (c) Vyakarana : Grammar (correct use of sentence)
  - (d) Chhanda : (Reading mantras in lyrical form)
  - (e) Jyotisha : Astronomy
  - (f) Nirukta : Etymology (should know origin of the word  
Then only we will understand it)

- Vedangas show dominance of Brahmanas. This promoted growth of Buddhism & Jainism

## Sutras

### Sulvasutras

- Geometry
- Different types of altars required for different ceremonies
- mentioned length, width - - -

## SMRITIS

- ~~10~~ Dharmasastras (200 BCE - 500 CE)

(a) Manu Smriti - Hindu law, Detailed Caste Rules

- These are legal texts i.e. refer to punishment to be given to people as per civil and criminal law

(b) Yogyavalkya Smriti

- liberal property rights to Widows
- says Widow has right to husband's property

↓  
Economic Independence  
of Widows

- A commentary on Yogyavalkya Smriti was written

by Vigyanesvara & ~~the~~ commentary name was Mitaksara

Books  
on  
Female  
Rights.

- Dayabhaga - by Jimuts-Vaitana (14th century)

- Known as Bengal Law during British
- Also on Women rights,

## PURANAS (500 - 1200 AD)

- 18 Puranas
- Deal with mythology of Indian Gods
  - ↓
    - How to worship,
    - Pilgrimage to please gods

### Important Puranas:

- (a) Vishnu Purana - Detail of Kalyuga
- (b) Bhagvata Purana - Buddha was worshipped as incarnation of Vishnu
  - Biography of Krishna,
  - ↓
    - Merging of Buddhism into Hinduism

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## VEDIC LIFE

	Early Vedic	Later Vedic
Political	Lived in Tribes (Jana) Power shared by all	State (Janapada) Power in hands of 1 people
Economical	Pastoral People Nomadic	Agricultural People Settled
Social	Simple No segmentation	Varnas came up
Religion	Worshipped Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rituals</li> <li>• Brahman dominated society</li> <li>• Towards end - opposition to rituals and focus on Vedantic Philosophy i.e. Atma- Parmatma &amp; good conduct.</li> </ul>

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Q. Why these changes came up?

- Aryans came, started living in Septa-Sindhu and rivers mentioned were Sindhu & Saraswati.
- Earlier only one metal known - Ayas (Copper)
- Then came to know about - Shyam Ayas (Black Copper)  
i.e. Iron
- Hence they could clear forests and hence they moved towards East.
- Vidheya Madava - story in Yajur Veda
  - about Agriculture practices

Q. Political Change

Earlier lived in Jana, Headed by Rajanya

- Only job - To lead against others in wars
- Had no power
- Was dependent on Sabha/Somvah

- Fight was only for cattle
- No judiciary
- All disputes decided by head (Iulpati) of family (Kula)
  - ↓
  - Oldest member of society
  - Rajana - did not interfere

### In Later Vedic Period

- Land became important, wars for land
- Sabha / Samiti lost relevance
- King became important. Worked with his ministers.
- King needed army - which needed money
  - Thus tax collection started
- Rituals like Ashvamedha
- Janapadas came into existence

### Difference in Agriculture

- \* In Early Vedic - only crop known is Yava (Java i.e. Barley)
  - ↓
  - was a wild crop.
- \* In Later Vedic - 2 crops came up - Wheat & Rice.

Q. In which book Agriculture rituals are mentioned for first time?

- \* In Satapatha Brahmana (part of Yajur Veda)

Q. Which book mentions 6 to 8 oxen were used to pull plough?

- \* It may show plough was of iron.
- \* In Satapatha Brahmana

### Pottery

	प्राचीन धर्म
Rig Vedic Period	Octre Coloured Pottery (OCP) (Pastoral life)
Later Vedic Period	Painted Grey Ware (PGW) (Agricultural life)
Post Vedic Period	Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) (Period of surplus agriculture & trade)

## Change in Social Life

### Early Vedic

- Position of women was respectable
  - Women married at mature age. Earlier age was used for education
  - Could recite mantras, participate in ceremonies
  - Could take part in Sabhas/Samitis
  - No Pardah system
  - No Sati
  - Lopamudra
  - Alapa
  - Gilostha
- ] - Women who contributed to Mantras

### Later Vedic

- Women married at young age
- Confined to home (Agriculture coming up)
- Education of women ↓
- Could not take part in rituals
- Concept of impurity came up

### Early Vedic

- No Caste system
  - Rig Veda - Part X - Purusha Sukta,
- ↓
- It mentions 4 groups of people who came from parts of creator.

Mouth - Brahmana

Arms - Kshatriya

Thigh - Vaishyas

Feet - Shudras

- But these were not mentioned as caste, but only as a group.
- Sages wanted society to be dependent.

↓

Rig Veda - 1st book to mention the 4 groups.

### Later Vedic

- 4 Groups became rigid and **Varnas** came up.

↓

• Hierarchy

• Privileges

• Purity of Blood

- B ] Privileges  
K → (a) Considered Drisha i.e.  
V 2 birth. One from father  
S and second from Teacher
- (b) Upanayana ceremony

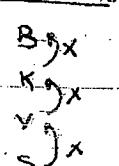
- Purity of Blood

#### 2 types of Marriages

##### Anuloma



##### Pratiloma



## Later Vedic cont...

- Later Brahmanas started marrying only among themselves
- Thus system of 'Gotra' came up.

↓

- Place where all cows of a family eat together
- Shows all have common ancestor.

- Ashrama system came up. + (a) Brahmacarya

(b) Gritasti

(c) Vanaprastha - withdraw from household life.

(d) Sanyasa

- Samskara system came up.

↳ - Sacred duties

- To be performed by Brahmanas
- 16 Samskara

## Religion

### Early Vedic

- Most imp. god - 1. Indra - war god.
  - Max<sup>m</sup> mention in Rig Veda
- 2. Agni - intermediary b/w man & god
- 3. Soma - God of plants
- Worshipped for materialistic reasons. No Atma No Parmatma
- No idol worship
- Gods mainly male. Female gods (Mother worship) was subordinate to male gods, no separate hymns for them

Q. What relevance was Rig Veda holding in reforms in 19th century?

1. Dayanand Saraswati - Arya Samaj

2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy - studied Vedas, said no Sati in them.  
Hence Got Sati banned.

- Bratmo Samaj - inspired by Vedas

- Against Caste System

### Later Vedic

a) Agriculture ↑ ⇒ New Gods

a) Brahma

b) Vishnu

c)



New class became dominant. Acted as link b/w  
people & god → Brahmanas



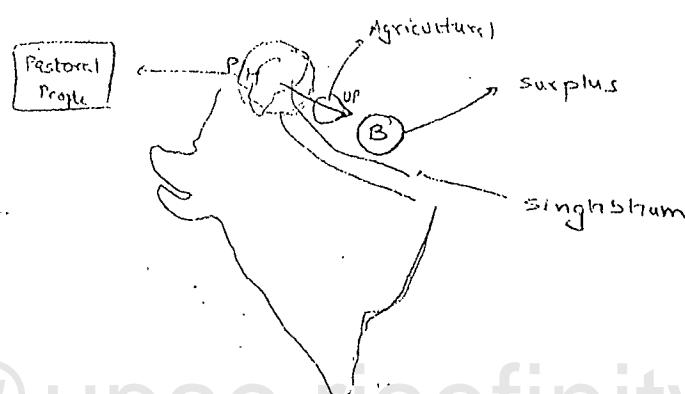
Rituals & sacrifices ↑

### 3 phases of Vedic period's Religion

1. Early Vedic - Nature worshippers
2. Later Vedic - Rituals & sacrifices
3. Resistance to rituals & sacrifices

## POST VEDIC PERIOD (600 - 400 BCE)

In the post-Vedic period, Aryans had moved towards region of Bihar where large iron resources were present. This enabled them to use better tools & implements made of iron, which led to agriculture surplus. This surplus had wide ranging impact on all aspects of life i.e. economy, society, polity & religion.



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- Period of 16 Mahajanapadas - due to surplus  $\Rightarrow$  taxes  $\Rightarrow$  army

Some were Monarchies, some were Republics

<u>MONARCHIES</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>REPUBLIC</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>
1. Magadha	Rajgriha	Vajji or Licchavis (North & South)	Vaishali
2. Kosala	Ayodhya		
3. Vatsa	Kaushambi		
4. Avanti	Ujjain		

## ECONOMY

- Surplus → Trade → Towns



Period of 2nd Urbanisation

- Coins - Punched marked coins
- Made of Copper + Silver
- 'Karshapana' - Sanskrit term for these coins
- Earliest coins found in East U.P. & Bihar, which belong to 6th century BCE



Shows start of Money Economy

Q. Which dynasty used largest no. of Punched marked coins?

A. Mauryas

- Guild Activities - Association of craftsmen dealing with one particular commodity/profession.
- 'Sreni' - in Hindi
- Elected their leader, fixed prices, fixed quality standards



Merchant Power ↑

Q. Heads of merchant guild called as - 'Sresthi'

- Sarthavaha - leader of caravan
- A trader



Internal + External Trade

- Pottery - NBPW

## SOCIETY

### • Rise of Vaishyas

↓  
were feeling unhappy in Brahmanical supremacy order  
↓  
were looking for a change in Religion  
↓  
Buddhism & Jainism arose  
↓  
Merchants became their main followers, patrons, promoters.

Q How far socio-economic situation of the period was responsible for the rise of Jainism & Buddhism,

### • Buddha & Mahavira said :-

#### a) Ahimsa

- Discouraged sacrifice of cattle

#### b) Universal Peace

- Good for trade which was <sup>performed by</sup> Brāhmaṇas

c) Ban on outside travels discouraged. (Brāhmaṇas said do not travel)

d) Said Varna system is based on conduct, not on hierarchy.

### • Four schools of thoughts appeared :-

#### a) Charvaka / Lokayat

- Ajitkesakambli - contemporary of Buddha

- Philosophy of Materialism / Hedonism

- No Atma, Parmatma - this is the only school

- No transmigration of soul

- Theory of pleasure and enjoyment

- Pancha Nithe - 'Take loan, drink Ghee.'

मत देखिये तो वह भी उपयोगी है।

#### b) Ajivika

- Gosaia - contemporary of Buddha

- Philosophy of Niyati i.e. Destiny

- No change is possible - Destiny is fixed

- जीव का जीवन विनाश असंभव एवं जीव जीव नहीं है।

- Bindusara - followed this school.

- Astrokar - Donated Rock cut caves to Ajivika members at Barabar Hills, Gaya

Q. Main diff. b/w Jainism & Buddhism,

- Jainism - believed in extremism, complete Ahimsa
  - Don't kill even ant.

- Buddha - believed in middle path

↓  
Allowed followers to eat meat provided they  
have not killed the animal.

- Buddhism became world religion due to middle path.

- Due to middle path - disappeared in its place of origin.  
Neither this side nor other. So slowly tilted towards  
Brahmanism.

(Buddha later worshipped as incarnation of Vishnu)

Q. 5 important events of Buddha & how are they represented in Art?

1. Birth : • Lumbini (today known as Rummin-dei)

Symbols
↓
Lotus,
Elephant
Bull

- Mother - Mahamaya (died during birth)
  - Foster mother - Mata Prajapati Gautami
- ↓  
1st woman allowed by Buddha to join Sangha, opened doors for women  
(Ananda & Buddha conversation about allowing women into Sangha)

- During birth - predicted that he'll be 'king' or 'saint'
- Charioteer - Chhanna (車); with his help he ~~stealed~~ went out.  
↓  
Saw miseries - old man, sick person, dead body, ascetic
- Came back, started thinking. Father got him married.
- Left wife & son behind and left the house to find cause & cure for miseries of people



2. Maitri-nishchay-kraman - the night he left the palace.

Symbol - wheel, Dharmachakra
→

- He met many scholars
- Met Arada Kalam (followers of Samkhya philosophy)
- But he could not answer why people suffer
- Buddha then met 5 Brahmanas. These 5 asked him to come with them to Uruvela (Bodhi Gaya)
- Said sit under tree and meditate.
- He was reduced to a skeleton. Then he took water and food. Brahmanas said - 'You fool you can't get answers'
- Brahmanas left. Buddha continued meditation
- Mara - leader of disturbing forces,
- Buddha - Enlightenment i.e. got knowledge.

### 3. Uruvela - Enlightenment

4. Sarnath - Went here. Was hunting for those Brahmanas who got him killed
- When Brahmanas saw him - said Agatha

Buddha said - Tathagata - I've come to tell you real reason

- Delivered first sermon



Dhamma Chakra  
Pravartan

i.e. setting the wheel of Buddhism



Sangha - was founded in Sarnath

- Spent maximum time in Rajgriha



Bimbisara was king → gave him a garden to live.

- Here settled dispute b/w <sup>water</sup> Sakya (fattier side) & Koliya (Mother side)
- Converted many people as his followers:

(a) Angulimala - 贼

(b) Apantha-pindaka - Merchant

(c) Amarapali - Dancer

(d) Upali - Barber

5. Kusinagar
- near Gorakhpur
  - Age - 80
  - Went to home of a follower who was ironsmith, who offered him meat and Buddha died.
- ↓  
Maha parinirvana

Q. How these are represented in Art?

After Buddha, divided into 2 groups :-

5 EVENTS	HINAYANA	MAHAYANA
1. Worshipped Buddha in <b>BIRTH</b>	1. Symbolic Form (Elephant, Lotus, Bull) because Maya saw white elephant with lotus entering her womb.	1. Physical Form • Maya's Dream is physically shown
2. Leaving of Palace <b>MAHANISHI KRAMAN</b>	2. Horse is shown (Kanthaka) took Buddha from Palace to Bodh Gaya	2. Buddha leaving the palace is shown.
3. Enlightenment	3. Pipal Tree (Bodhi tree) Empty Throne	3. Bhumi sparsh Mudra गति वाली दृष्टि के साथ शरीर का निर्माण होता है।
4. First Sermon <b>DHAMMIKA CHAKRA PRAVARTAN</b>	4. Wheel	4. Dharma Chakra Pravartan Mudra
5. Death <b>MAHAPARI NIRVAN</b>	5. Stupa	5. Maha parinirvana Mudra

Buddha is considered a Guide.

Buddha is considered God

↓  
Idol worship

↓  
Same rituals which they opposed earlier

⇒ When Buddha died - said only Dhamma will be guide.

Q. What were Buddha's teachings?

#### Buddha's 4 NOBLE TRUTHS:

1. Everybody is unhappy, suffering
2. Cause of unhappiness - 'Trishna' - uncontrolled desire
3. There is an end to suffering
4. 'Trishna' can be overcome if we follow asthangpath i.e., 8 fold path.

Q. What is term for Buddhist literature?

Tripitaka - Three baskets

forest - In Pali language.

3 Tripitakas are - Vinay Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka, Abhidhamma Pitaka

1. Vinay Pitaka - Monastic rules and regulations for monks and nuns

- Patti moksha - rules & regulations

- Uposatha - a term used in Vinay Pitaka

means monks of the area should meet once in 2 weeks. In that meeting, a monk will confess his violation. If violation is minor, he was pardoned. If severe, he'll be punished.

- Rules for Monks & nuns were different.

Nuns were placed under more restrictions.

2. Sutta Pitaka

which  
Stories of Buddha had been narrating, preaching message for good conduct

◦ Digha nikaya - mentions Mahavira & Buddha were contemporary.

◦ " - Also tells stories of Mahaparinirvana

- Also mentions of two dozen occupations

◦ Anguttara Nikaya - Tells all details about 16 Janapadas

### 3. Abhidhamma Pitaka

- Philosophy of Buddhism

### Jatakas

- Tells about previous lives of Buddha
- Why important — Part of Buddhist Art & Architecture
- Tell about good deeds of Buddha in every life
- A part of Sutta Pitaka but voluminous.

Shown in Ajanta Caves

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## BUDDHIST LITERATURE

Buddha didn't leave any literature. To write the literature 4 conferences were held:

CONFERENCE	DATE	PLACE	KING	PRESIDENT	COMPOSED
1st	486 BC	Rajagritha	Ajatasatru	Maha-Kassapa	Vinay Pitaka -by Upali ↓ (Bac ber)
2nd	386 BC	Vaishali	Kalashnik	Sabba-Kami	Difference regarding code of conduct
				Theravada or Sthaviravada (Orthodox)	Mahasangha (Liberal)
3rd	250 BC	Patliputra	Ashoka	Mogaliputra (Tissa)	Compromise Theravada's victory + Missions sent outside
4th	1st AD	Srinagar	Kanishka	Vasumitra	Division
				Hinayana (conservative)	Mahayana (liberal)

### HINAYANA

1. Buddha considered as a Guide
2. Worshipped in symbols.
3. Pali language

### MAHAYANA

1. Buddha as God
  2. Idol worship  $\Rightarrow$  2 schools developed
    - Grandhara
    - Mathura

1st time idol worship in Buddhism in 1st century A.D. under Kanishka
  3. Sanskrit.
- \* Bodhi-sattva concept developed  
 $\downarrow$   
 are those who are as qualified as Buddha to get Nirvana but they have refused to get Nirvana and are present in this world to solve problems & miseries

### Most important Bodhi Sattva -

Padampani (lotus in hand)

Avalokiteshwar

Amitabha (known in Japan)

Vajrapani (thunderbolt in hand)

Some person

- Maitreya Buddha - the Buddha that will be born in future.

(Example - Kalki is avtar of Vishnu yet to born).

### Buddhist contribution to Pali literature

1. Tripitakas
2. Jataka stories - these are often depicted in art.  
- about 550 earlier births
3. Theri gatha - written by Nuns ] Narrating their life experiences
4. Thera gatha - written by Monks ]
5. Dipavansha - } written in Sri Lanka  
and throw light on
6. Mahavansha - } Buddhism in India & Sri Lanka
7. Milinda-pantio - Questions of Milinda (a Indo-Greek king)  
- by Nagasena also called as Menander  
- Nagasena tells how Milinda was converted to Buddhism.

### Sanskrit Literature

1. Buddhatracharita - by Asvaghosha  
- biography of Buddha
2. Saundara-anand - Theme: How Ananda was converted (cousin of Buddha) to Buddhism.  
- Also by Asvaghosha
3. Lalita-vistara - Biography of Buddha
4. Divya-avadana - Stories of important persons (including Ashoka)  
(in hybrid Sanskrit)  
who were followers of Buddhism.

After 5th century AD - New form of Buddhism

Vajrayana

- Vajrayana - Tantrika Buddhism
- When Buddhism spread to tribal areas, religions of tribals and Buddhism assimilated  
    ↓  
    Vajrayana
- Tribals worshipped mother goddess (Nature). Thus, female deities entered into Buddhism.  
    ↓  
    [TARA] worship started.
- Who were kings who promoted Vajrayana?
  - ⇒ Pala dynasty (8th - 12th century AD)
  - ⇒ University - Vikramshila - nerve centre of Vajrayana
    - Founded by Dharmapala
- Arts also effected ⇒ New painting developed.  
    ↓  
    [Tangka paintings]
  - Buddhist religious paintings
  - Scroll paintings
  - Images of Buddha, Padmapani & Tara
  - Mandalas (diagrams) drawn
  - Not for decoration, for worship.



## JAINISM

- Older religion than Buddhism
- 24 Tirthankaras (literal meaning - one who takes from one bank of river to another, he is a path finder, not god)
- 1st - Rishabha deva, also known as Adinatha  
22nd - Neminatha  
23rd - Parshunatha  
24th - Mahavira
- Each tirthankara has been allotted a symbol to recognise them.
  - 1st - Rishabha deva - Bull
  - 22nd - Neminatha - Conch (शङ्ख)
  - 23rd - Parshunatha - Snake
  - 24th - Mahavira - Lion

- Perfect/Final Knowledge in Jainism is known as Kaivalya.
- After Kaivalya - known as Bat Jina
- Teaching of Jainism - Tri-ratna - Right Knowledge  
Right Faith  
Right Conduct
  - (Similar to Buddhism's - Buddha  
Dharma  
Sangha)
- Aparigraha - don't collect more than you need.
- 5 principles of conduct :- No killing }
  - No stealing } During Parshunatha
  - No lie }
  - Aparigraha }
- Brahmacarya → By Mahavira  
(i.e. celibacy)
- These 5 principles are known as Maha-vratas, meant only for monks. For householders - Anu-vratas in milder form

- In Buddhist literature - Jains were known as Nir-grantha
- No belief in God.
- As per Mahavira, world is going on acc. to Law of Nature
- Sandiara / Sallekhana - means of fast unto death to purify oneself of sins
- Logic of Relativity - i.e. we have limited knowledge. We try to understand everything by relating it to something else.

↓

Also known as - Syada-vada - Maybe (helps in adjusting)  
Anekaanta vada - Many Perspectives  
Sapta-bhang-maya - 7 parts of logic

### • Councils of Jainism (Jaina literature - Anga)

1st Council - 4th century BC

- King - Chandragupta Maurya
- Place - Patliputra
- Jainism divided into two parts
  - ↓  
Digambara
    - No clothes like Mahavira
  - ↓  
Svetambara
    - white clothes

Sthanakvasis - in Rajasthan in 16th century AD.  
 - No idol worship.

2nd Council - 5th century AD

- Valabhi
-

## Ashokan Inscriptions

- Why? - To spread his message of Dhamma
  - Types - Major Rock Edicts  
Minor Rock Edicts  
Pillar Edicts
  - Major does not mean large in size.  
↳ means - Has 14 orders (Minors may have 2, 4..)
  - Largest Edict - Rock Edict - 13 → written about capture of Kalinga and after that he decided for no war and took up policy of Dhamma.
  - Most of these are in Prakrit language.
  - Kandhara Edict - Bilingual edict in Greek & Aramaic
  - Lampaka Edict - Aramaic language
  - \* • No edict in Pali language.
  - Script - Brāhmī script (mostly used)  
Kharosthi script (in NW of India)  
(R-L) } deciphered by James Princep
  - Maski, Inscription - First one with Ashoka's complete name
  - Ashoka followed Dhamma
    - This was not Dhamma of Buddhism
    - It was Universal Code of Good Conduct
    - Ashoka allowed all to follow their religion.
    - He himself was Buddhist
  - Main principles of Dhamma
    1. Good Qualities
    2. Respect all - Brahmanas & Sramans also
    3. Ahimsa (banned certain sacrifices)
    4. Toleration of other religions' meetings, if carrying good

Q. How far Ashoka was responsible for decline?

FOR

- Followed policy of peace → Army became weak and when foreigners attacked, could not stop.
- BUT Army was still maintained.
- Banned certain sacrifices → Many Brahmanas got annoyed.  
⇒ That's why last king was killed by a Brahmana Pushyamitra Shunga  
Pushyamitra Shunga was acting as  
BUT he kept him as his military general. Means  
Brahmanas were satisfied.

Real Reason

Weak successors → Weak capital, centralised administration  
↓  
local chiefs arose.

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## MAURYAN ART & ARCHITECTURE

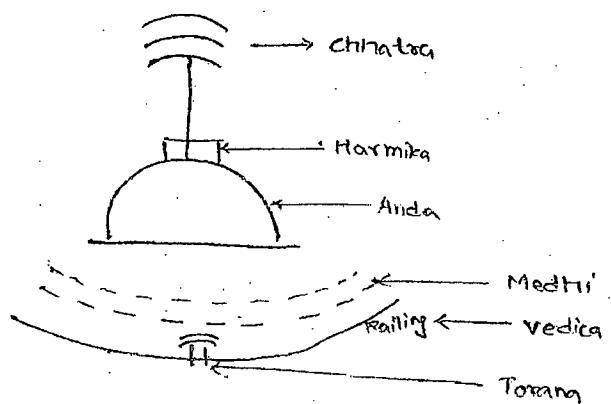
Mauryan Art & Architecture was primarily patronised and promoted by Ashoka who was a follower of Buddhism. Naturally his art had imprint of Buddhist ideology & thought. Since promoted by King - known as Crown/Royal Art.

### Types of Art & Architecture

1. Stupas
2. Pillars
3. Rock cut caves
4. Stone sculptures

#### 1. Stupas

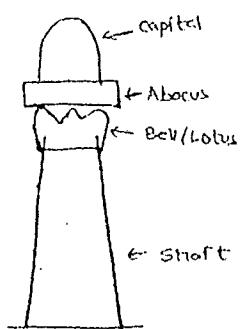
- 1st time made by Ashoka
- Made of bricks + wooden Railings, (which were replaced with stone work later)
- 2 Imp. Stupas — Sanchi (near Bhopal)  
    Bharut (Satna, MP)
- Contains holy relics



## 2. Pillars

- Purpose - to preach 'Dhamma'
- Material - Sandstone from Chunar (Mirzapur) ↗ (Vindhya)
- Properties - Circular
  - Tapering
  - Monolithic
  - Colour - Buff / Almond
- British say - borrowed this art from Persians but Persian pillars were not monolithic & not tapering.

- Parts of pillar - i) Shaft



- 2) Bell or Inverted lotus
- 3) Abacus with carvings of animals, creepers
- 4) Capital

- ↓
- (a) **Lion** [Symbol of Power] - Sarnath Capital  
 (b) **Bull** - Rampurva, Bihar (Now in President House)

## 3. Rock cut caves

- First person to make rock cut caves - Ashoka
- 4 Rock cut caves at Barabar Hills - by Ashoka
- 3 Rock cut caves at Nagarjuni Hills - by Dasaratha

↓  
For Ajivika Sect

- Earliest cave - Lomas Rishi Cave

Near Bodh Gaya

## 4. Stone Sculpture

- (a) Earliest one - Dhauli - Front part of Elephant on a rock

- (b) Yakshi of Didarganj - has Chauri in hands
  - made of Chunar sandstone
  - Ornaments

- (c) Yaksha from Lohanipur (Bihar) - A torso (also believed to be of a Jain Monk since it is naked)
  - But Jain images were not used back then

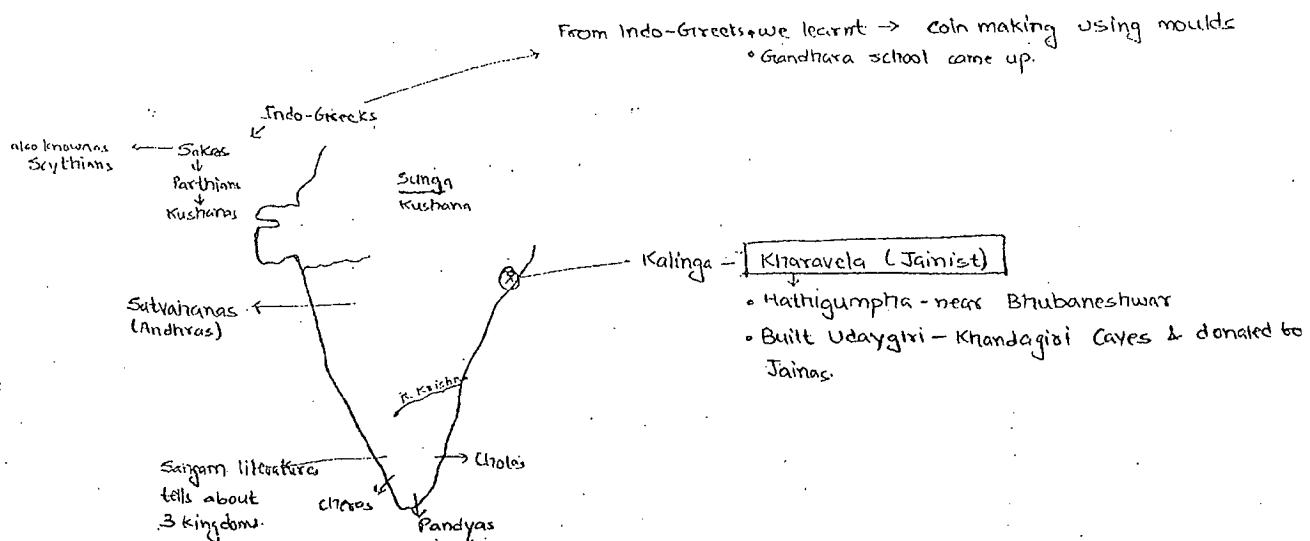
- Yakshis, Yakshini - are protectors of natural resources
- 5. Terracotta Art - Burnt clay
  - Toys, etc. - in crude form

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## POST MAURYAN PERIOD (200 BC - 300 AD)

### Important features:

1. It was a period of political disintegration but at the same time period of cultural assimilation.
2. Large no. of foreigners merging into Indian population leading to new form of art.
3. A brilliant phase of maritime trade with Roman world.
  - ↓
  - Rich Merchants coming up.
  - ↓
  - Gold Coins used for first time →
  - ↓
  - Coins known as Dinara
4. Rise of Theism - i.e. God began to be worshipped as + in idol form. This led to 2 schools of Art
  - ↓
  - Grandhara Mathura
5. Art became free from royal influence and came to be patronised by rich merchants.
  - Since most merchants were Buddhist → new form of Buddhist art came up.



• For the first time - History of South India came up..

• Significance of Sangam literature - shows assimilation of 2 different cultures - Tamil & Sanskrit.

## Sunga and Contribution to Art

- Successor of Mauryas
- Founder - **Pushyamitra Sunga**
  - Performed 2 Horse sacrifices, which is mentioned in the Ayodhya inscription.
  - Patanjali - Mahabhasya - commentary on Astadhyaya,  
Theme - Sanskrit Grammar (1st Grammar on Sanskrit by Panini)  
↓  
Astadhyaya)
- **Bhaga bhadra**
  - Greek Ambassador in his court - **Helio-dorus**
  - Made a pillar in Vidisa where it is mentioned that Helio-dorus was a Vasudeva Krishna follower

## Sunga Art

- Wooden railings were replaced with stone railings - at Bharhut Stupa This shows that they were not anti-Buddhist.
- These railings were carved with the stories from Jataka and Buddha's life. In these carvings, they also show contemporary life in form of dresses, ornaments.

↓

Thus for the first time Art became the vehicle of narrative and communication.

But artists tried to jumble whole story in one slab which resulted in overcrowding, lack of expression.

- Sanchi Stupa - Torans [ Railings - plane ] - Buddha is worshipped in symbolic form.  
Bharhut Stupa

## Kushanas

- Most important king - Kanishka

↓  
largest empire of that period extending from central Asia to Sarnath.

↓  
Intermingling of different arts.

- Started new era - Saka Era : 78 AD

↳ National calendar

- 2 important person in his court:

(a) Asvaghosha → wrote Buddha's biography in Sanskrit.  
↓

- Buddhacharita

- another book - Saundra-anand

↓  
Theme - How Buddha converted His cousin Ananda to Buddhism

(b) Charaka → Father of Indian medicine - Ayurveda

- wrote Charakasamhita, giving scientific reason and solution to diseases

- Tells reason of falling ill is imbalance between

Vatta  
Pitta  
Kappa

] - and tells Herbs to cure it.

Susruta - 4th Cent AD

- Most important centre of education - Taxila, near Rawalpindi

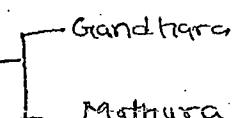
- 4th Buddhist Council → Buddhism separated into Hinayana and Mahayana

↓

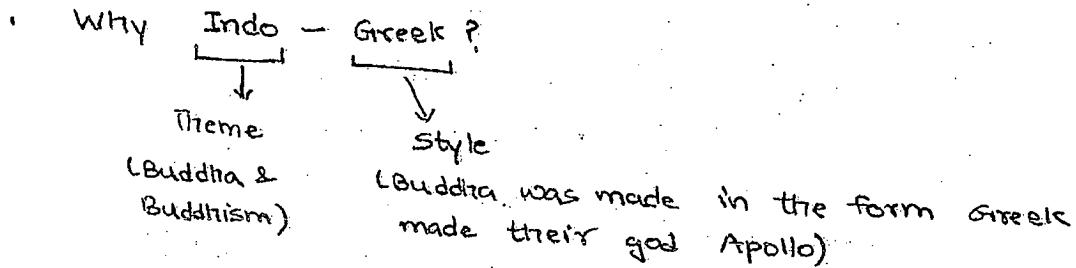
- 1st time Idol worship of Buddha started after during Kushanas.

- 1st time idols - in Mathura

- 2 schools of art developed -



- Gandhara - area where two cultures were merging
  - also known as Indo Greek  
Indo Roman  
Indo Hellenistic  
Greco Buddhist



- Main features of Gandhara Art

- Round face, sharp features, proportional body
- Folded drapery
- Curly hair tied in a knot
- Halo
- This art remained confined in NW region. No influence on Mathura art.
- Stone used - Dark Grey Schist (Slate) and Stucco (POP)

## Mathura Art

- Stone used — Redstone with white spots
- Buddha in Indian features:
  - (a) Shown as warrior, conqueror — broad shoulders
  - (b) Clean shaven head
  - (c) Limited drapery
- (b) In Mathura — first evidence of Jaina Tirthankaras which are shown in 2 forms — sitting & standing. Also shown in meditation features.
- Ayaga patra — stone slab for putting ~~religious~~<sup>ritual</sup> offerings
  - A feature of Jaina Art.
- (c) Images of Krishna also found
- (d) Many images of Yaksha / Yakshinis — Kubera
- (e) Images of kings also found — of Kaniska
  - ↓  
a Headless statue
- (f) Focus on feminine beauty — more ornaments than clothes  
Why? — To show money, wealth of that period

## South India Art

1. Gautamiputra Satakarni - united Satavahana Kingdom



- Started granting taxfree land to Brahmanas
- Term used for land granted — Brahmadeya
- If granted to a group of Brahmanas — Agrahara

- Satavahanas — good in trade due to coastal areas.



### 2 Types of Buddhist Art

↓

West



ROCK CUT CAVES

↓

East



STUPAS

- Caves mainly near Nasik & Pune  
Karle

- Amravati Stupa - enlarged and (biggest in south India) decorated by Satavahanas  
How diff. from Sanchi Stupa?

- (a) Covered with white limestone
- (b) Dome is also carved
- (c) Box like structures on sides of Anda for ritual offerings
- (d) 5 pillars in front known as Ayaka pillars

- Nagajjunikonda Stupa - made by

↓  
Ikshavakus  
(successors of Satavahana)  
replica of Sanchi Stupa

- Q. Why Trade was important?

Rome/Parthians

Trade Route

- Parthians & Romans — adversaries

↓  
Heavy Taxes



- 1st century AD — Hippalus discovered SW Monsoon during Kushanas ⇒ Gold started pouring in.

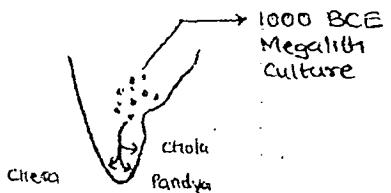


Gold coins started in India for 1st time.

1st King to issue gold coin — Vima Kadphises

- Vima Kadphiss - coins had symbols of Bull, Trident, Siva
    - called himself Mahishwar
  - Kanishka gold coins - Shiva & Buddha on coins
- Max<sup>m</sup> Roman antiquities — Arikamedu

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1000 BCE - Megalith people did not leave any evidence. These slowly migrated to south (this took more than 100-200 years). Gradually Monarchs came up in three areas.

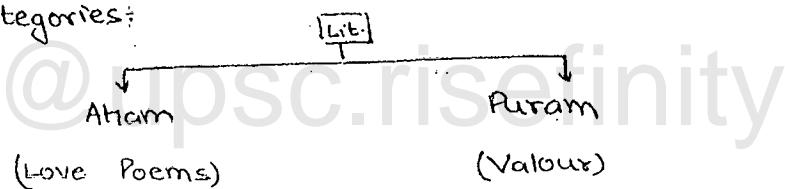
Books about Chera, Chola, Pandya were written in meetings, hence - Sangam Literature. → Patron by Pandya Rulers \*

\* Sangams patronized only by Pandyan rulers, but it has info. about all 3 - Chera, Chola, Pandya.

- I - Madurai
- II - Kapadpuram → Tolkaipiyam (Tamil Grammar)  
by Tolkaipiyar
- III - Madurai

### Sangam Age (300 B.C. - 300 CE)

The literature of Sangam era can broadly be classified into two categories:



Apart from Sangam Literature, some foreign books mention about these 3 kingdoms.

- |                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Periplus of Erythrean Sea | } Greek |
| 2. Geography — Ptolemy       |         |
| 3. Indica — Megasthenes      |         |

Megasthenes says that Pandya was ruled by a woman (Mattilinai).

4. Natural History — Pliny (LATIN)

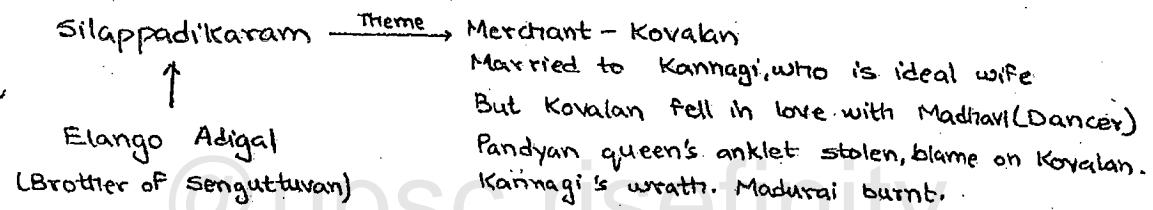
### Other Sources - Inscriptions

- (a) Astioka
- (b) Kharvela — Kalinga (Hathigumpha Inscription)

### Chera Kingdom

- (a) Capital — Vanji
- (b) Royal Emblem — Bow
- (c) Ports — Tondi and Muziris
- (d) Famous ruler — Senguttuvan

During his period, the practise of constructing stone statues of ideal wife and the tradition of worshipping it started. These statues were known as Kannagi statue.



### Chola Kingdom

- (a) Capital - Pottar, or Uraiyur, a famous centre for cotton
- (b) Royal emblem - Tiger      Later shifted to Puttar or Caveripattanam
- (c) Port - Puttar
- (d) Famous ruler - Karikal

### Pandya Kingdom

- (a) Capital - Madurai
- (b) Royal emblem - Carp (Fish)
- (c) Famous port - Korkai
- (d) Famous ruler - Neduncheliyan

## Economy

The land was divided into five categories

1. Kurinji - Hilly areas
2. Mullai - Forest
3. Marudam - Fertile
4. Neydal - Coastal
5. Palai - Desert

## Social Life

Sangam society was divided into social classes:

1. Arasars - ruling class
2. Vellals - Rich peasants
3. Kadaisiyar - Agric Labourers

## Religion

The most important god was Murugan, who in later years began to be called as Subramaniya. The worship of Vishnu (Mayon) was prevalent.

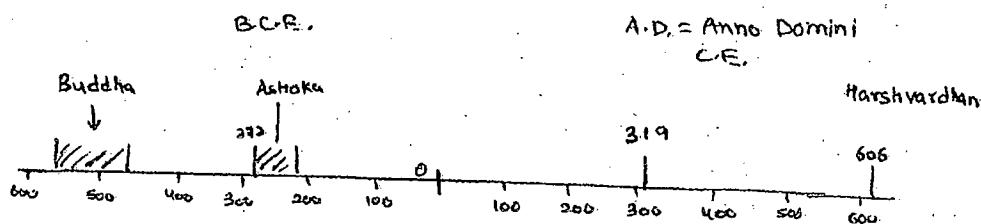
Hero Worship or Nadu Kal was practised. Nadu Kal were stone statues built in memory of the people who had shown bravery in the battle.

## Position of Women

The valour of women was also appreciated in literature. Women were allowed to choose their partners. Love marriage was prevalent. However the condition of widows was miserable and sati was practised in upper classes.

## GUPTA KINGDOM

- Established in second half of third century - 270 CE
- Founder - Srigupta
- Capital - Patliputra
- Belonged to Vaishyas
- Imp. King - Chandragupta I (319 - 335 CE)



- Chandragupta I was first to issue large number of silver coins and gold coins.
- Married Licchavi princess (Kshatriya from Nepal) - Kumaradevi
- On His coins - image of Kumaradevi has been inscribed

## Samudragupta (335 - 380)

- Pursued a policy of war and conquest and defeated several rulers
- V.A. Smith referred Him as Napoleon of India.
- Court poet - Harisena issued an inscription for Samudragupta, known as Allahabad Pillar Inscription (in Sanskrit).

Interestingly, this is the same pillar inscription which had listed the achievements of Ashoka and Jatangir. Harisena mentions him in this inscription as Kaviraj i.e. one who was expert in writing verses. After achieving military victories, Samudragupta performed several Astivamedha ceremony. On his coins he has been depicted as performing Astivamedha, playing musical instrument Veena, with a bow and arrow and hunting lion.

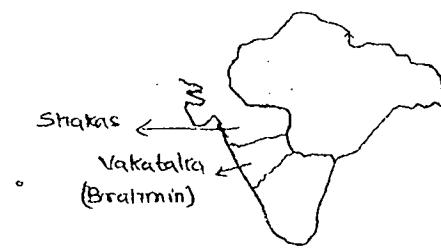
- He worshipped Vishnu but was liberal towards other religions.

He patronised Buddhist scholar Vasubandhu. He gave permission to Meghnavarman, the ruler of Sri Lanka to build a Buddhist temple at Gaya.

### Chandragupta II (380-412 CE)

His daughter Prabhavatigupta got married to Vakataka ruler Rudrasena II.

↓  
Died and left minor as ruler.



- Chandragupta II attacked Shakas and defeated it. After victory he took a title Vikramaditya.
- Made Ujjain as his second capital.
- In inscriptions, he is mentioned as "Shakari" - destroyer of Shakas
- Most famous inscription - Iron pillar inscription at Metrauli.
- Chinese traveller - Fa-Hsien (399-414)

### Kumaragupta (414-455 CE)

- Founded Nalanda University
- Max<sup>m</sup> number of inscriptions were issued by him.
- During his period Hunas (a central Asian tribe) started invading India. Although their invasion was repulsed but their repeated attacks weakened the Gupta Empire.

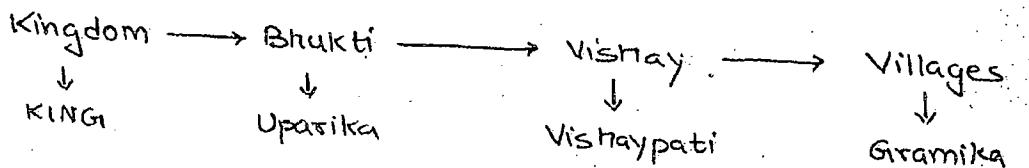
### Skandagupta (455-467)

- Most imp. inscription to reconstruct the history of Skandagupta is Bhitari pillar inscription (Ghazipur, U.P.). His name also appears on Jungarhi rock inscription.

↓  
Names of 4 rulers mentioned - Chandragupta Maurya  
Astoka  
Rudradaman (Shaka)  
Skandagupta

CJM had made Silderton Lake & others repaired it.

## Administration



Fa-Hsien says that the administration was benevolent and the incidents of theft and robbery were less and the roads were safe for travellers. The punishment was not severe.

## Social Life

The caste system became rigid. The Brahmins occupied the highest ladder in the society. They used to receive land grants, which were always mentioned on copper plate and attested with a royal stamp.

The land grants could be classified into 3 categories:-

1. Bratimadeya - a piece of land given to Brahmins
2. Agrahar - a village or a group of villages being assigned to Brahmins
3. Devadana - Land assigned to temples

Once a land was granted, all rights were also transferred i.e. Financial (revenue), Administrative (law & order) and judicial (adjudication of cases)

\*Gupta started issuing land grants to officials also, which later gave rise to feudalism in future.

## Economy under Guptas

- The Gupta rulers issued the largest number of gold coins which were referred in their inscriptions as 'Dinars'. The image of goddess Lakshmi appears on their coins.
- They collected a number of taxes -
  - Bhaga - 1/6th of the produce given to the King
  - Bhoga - periodical supplies of fruits and vegetables to the ruler
  - Kar - A generic term for tax
  - Bali - A cess/ a religious tax
  - Uparikar - a cess
  - Udranga - A police tax / or security tax
  - Hiranya - revenue paid in tax

## Religion under Guptas

Bhagvatism emerged as the most important sect within Hinduism. It superseded Brahmanism and Buddhism.

Brahmanism was exclusively for Brahmins. It was based on elaborate rituals and was accompanied with sacrifices.

Bhagvatism was centered around the worship of Vishnu and was based on non-violence. It believes in pure devotion to god.

The element of sacrifice was symbolically represented by breaking a coconut (as it resembles human skull). Bhagvatism believes in incarnation and god Vishnu has 10 incarnations and therefore known as 'Dashavatars'.

Alongwith Vishnu, Brahma and Shiva were also worshipped and statues of these 3 gods were jointly made and these statues were known as 'trimurti'. This period saw the worship of female divinity as well and combined statue of both male and female divine power was made. These statues were

known as 'Ardhareshwari'

The worship of Shiva gained prominence and this is known as Shaivism. It was divided into 3 subgroups:

(a) Pashupat Sect - Believed mind is like an animal (Pashu).

It has to be disciplined and it could be done through meditation or 'Hatt-Yoga'.

(b) Kapalika Sect - those who eat and drink in human skull.

(c) Kalamukhi Sect - those who eat ashes of cremation ground and even flesh.

### Art in the Gupta Period

In Ancient India, art was mostly inspired from religion.

The Gupta period marks the beginning of Hindu temples. They constructed temples mostly of "bricks" which have been found from:

- (a) Bhitari (Ghazipur, U.P.)
- (b) Bhitargaon (Kanpur, U.P.)
- (c) DASHAVATAR (Lallitpur, U.P.)
- (d) Lakshman Temple (Sripur, Chhattisgarh)

In Udaygiri caves (M.P.), Vishnu has been depicted in the form of Boar. The statues of Buddha of this period represent a nice blend of his physical features along with spiritual expression. In one of the statue, Buddha has been depicted with half closed eyes. The best example of Gupta art are the paintings of Ajanta Caves. The theme largely borrowed from Jataka stories.

## Science and Mathematics during Guptas

### Prominent Mathematicians:

- (a) Aryabhata - discovered zero  
- brought in use decimal system  
- wrote a book Aryabhatiya. In this book, he has successfully explained the occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses. He also stated that earth is spherical in shape and rotates on its own axis.
- (b) Bhaskaracharya - wrote a book 'Leelavati' on mathematical system

### Astronomer

- (a) Varahamihir - wrote Panch Sidhantika - about five astronomical systems

## Literature under Guptas

- (i) Kalidasa - in court of Chandragupta-II (380-412)  
Plays

(i) Abhijnashikuntalam - translated into English by William Jones

(ii) Vikramavarshiam - story of Vikramaditya and Urvashi

(iii) Malvikagnimitra - story of Malvika and Agnimitra. Shunga

Pushyamitra had shifted capital to Vidisha.

Patanjali carried out sacrifices

### Epic

- (i) Raghuvamsa  
(ii) Kumarsambhav

### Romantic Comedies

- (i) Ritu Samhar  
(ii) Meghadutam (Cloud messenger)

### (b) Shudraka

Misichhatikam - story of charudatta  
Vasantseṇa (LITTLE CLAY CART)  
in English.

### (c) Vishakhadatta

Mudrarakshasa - story how Chandragupta<sup>Maurya</sup> was trained by  
Kautilya to overthrow the Nandas.  
(a play)

### Characteristic features of plays during Guptas

1. All the plays were romantic comedies
2. High caste born characters spoke Sanskrit language and the low caste born individuals spoke Prakrit language

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## PUSHYABHUTI DYNASTY

It was founded by Pushyabhuti. The rulers of this dynasty used to call themselves 'Vardhan'. One of the earliest ruler was Prabhakarvardhan. They had their capital at Thanesar or Thaneshwar (Ambala, Haryana). Harshavardhana (606-647 AD) was the most famous ruler of this dynasty. After ascending the throne He shifted the capital to Kannauj (U.P.). In his early life He was a devotee of Lord Shiva. During his period, the Chinese traveller Huien-Tsang (Xuanzang) visited India. He speaks about the prosperity of Kannauj but at the same time lamented the decline in law and order. Under His influence Harshavardhana was converted to Mahayana Buddhism. Harsha used to organize assemblies. One such assembly He had organized at Kannauj and another at Allahabad. He was the last great ruler of ancient times. However He was defeated by the Chalukya ruler Pulakeshin II (610-642) on the bank of river Narmada. Both Huien Tsang and Aihole inscription (Bagalkot district, Karnataka) mention the defeat of Harsha.

Banabhatta, the court poet of Harsha had written a biography of the ruler - Harshacharita. Harsha himself was a great writer who had written Naganand (Play), Priyadarshika and Ratnavali (romantic comedies)

### CHALUKYA KINGDOM

Capital - Shrivardhan or Vatapi  
[Gaganakot, Karnataka]

Emperor - Pulakeshin-I (533-566)

Inscription known as Athole  
inscription, written by Ravikitti  
in Sanskrit

Pulakeshin II (560-642) issued

Inscription known as Attole  
inscription, written by Ravikitti  
in Sanskrit

### PALLAVA KINGDOM

Capital - Kanchi or Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu)

Emperor - Simhavishnu (565-600)  
Court Poet - Bravani, wrote Kiratasuniya

Mahendravarman I (600-630) - followed Jainism,  
wrote a book Mattavilas-Prahson (a satire on Kapalika)  
Saihna saint 'Appar' converted Mahendravarman I from Jainism to  
Shaivism. (Committed suicide when defeated by Pulakeshin II)

Narsimhavarman I (630-668) - defeated Pulakeshin II when he  
attacked second time. Hence captured Vatapi. So took the title  
VatapiKonda.

Nic - a great wrestler, so title 'Mallamai' or 'Mallara'

Built a town - Muttalipuram.

In this city he built the 5 Ratha Temples, which are monolithic rock cut  
temples and were built in the shape of chariot.  
Named after Pandava brothers.

Narsimhavarman II (680-722) - Title - Regesmire

Built Kailashmath temple at Kanchipuram  
stone temple at Mahabalipuram

Court Poet - Damdin, who wrote a book - Dashkumaracharita

### RASHTRAKUTA

Capital - Malkhed or Manyalhetta (Gulbarga distt.  
Karnataka)

Emperor - Dantidurga (~750)

Krishna I (~756)

Built famous Kailash Temple, Ellora  
a monolithic rock cut temple. On the  
left wall of the temple, Ravana's statue  
Mt. Kailash has been carved out.

Amoghavarsha ( 815 - 880 )

- Followed Jainism
- wrote a book on Kannada poetries  
known as Kavirajmarg

Narsimhavarman II (680-722) - Title - Regesmire

Built Kailashmath temple at Kanchipuram  
stone temple at Mahabalipuram

Court Poet - Damdin, who wrote a book - Dashkumaracharita

## CHOLA KINGDOM

Capital - Tanjore or Thanjavur

Were known as Imperial Cholas as controlled vast areas in India and also defeated many overseas rulers.

Founder - Vijayalaya (850-871)

### Parantaka I (907 - 953)

(a) Conquered Madurai and held title Maduraikonda

(b) Issued Uttarameirur Inscription, which gives information about the local self govt.

### Rajaraja I (985 - 1014)

(a) Conquered Northern Sri Lanka and destroyed its capital - Anuradhapur.

(b) He conquered Maldives also.

(c) In 1010, he built the famous Brihadishwar Temple at Tanjore, dedicated to Shiva.

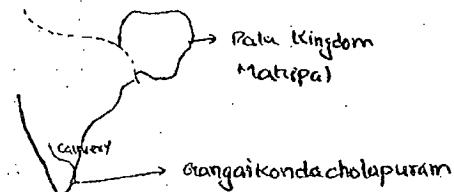
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### Rajendra I (1014-1044)

(a) Completely conquered Sri Lanka

(b) Sent a naval expedition against Srivijaya of Malaya Peninsula

(c) He defeated the contemporary ruler of Bengal - Matipala, who belonged to Pala dynasty. After this success, he took the title of Gangaikondachola and founded Gangaikondacholapuram.



## Kulottunga I (1070 - 1120)

- (a) Abolished several tolls.
- (b) Sent a trade mission to China.

### Administration

Mandalam → Valanadu → Nadu

Nadu means  
a piece of  
land.

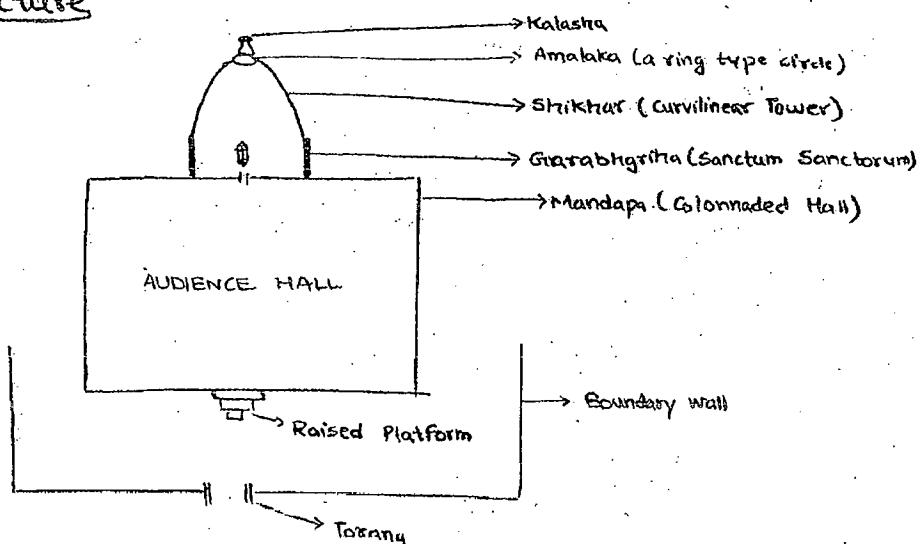
The Cholas are famous for their local govt. Two inscriptions of Parantaka I found from Uttarmairus gives information about the local govt. In the villages, there were assembly of the adult male population.

1. UR - Assembly in non-Brahmin village
2. Sabha or Mahasabha - Assembly in Agrahara villages

The different types of work in Brahmin villages were done by executive committee known as 'Variyam'. Membership to Variyam was ensured through lottery system.

### Temple Architecture

**NAGARA  
STYLE**

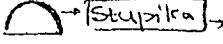


Inner side of Grahanagriha - images of Ganga and Yamuna.

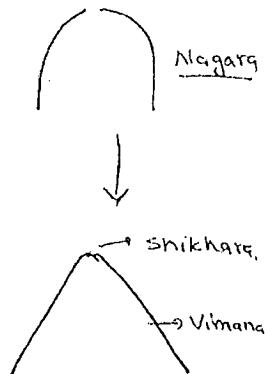
The earliest beginning of the Nagara style temples could be seen from the Gupta period and the example is temple at Nachna Kotiar (Panna distt, M.P.) and Lakshman temple at Sirpur. As time passed, the shikhar became taller and taller. The Nagara style temples reached its climax under Chandella rulers who built beautiful temples at Khajuraho. Eg. - Kandarya Mahadev Temple. The temples at Khajuraho exhibit Panchayatan style.

### Dravidian Style

- Boundary wall - compulsory.
- Gates were called as Gopuram
- Not built on high platform. Were on ground.
- Giarabgrita wall - No Ganga or Yamuna
- Towers are not curvilinear, but pyramidal.

Topmost point - shikhar →  Stupitra → design of shikhar.

Elevation - Vimana,



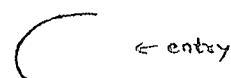
### Vesara style

The Vesara style temples were mostly built by Chalukya rulers. They constructed temples at 3 prominent sites:

- Aihole
- Badami
- Pattadakal

(a) Aihole - ii) Durga Temple - apsidal in shape

- built on a high platform
- having pillared hall



(ii) Lakshmi Temple - dedicated to Shiva but named after a muslim saint.

(iii) Meguti Temple -

(b) Badami

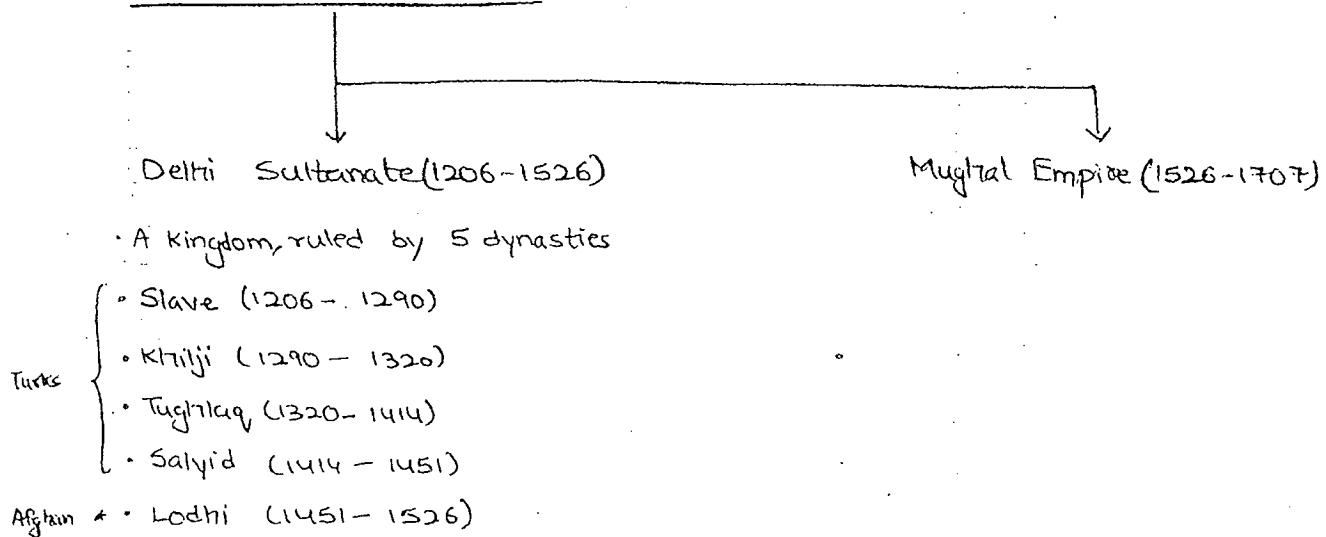
⇒ Chalukya rulers constructed cave temples at Badami. They are made of red sandstone. There are 3 prominent cave temples: Jaina Cave Temple, Shiva Cave Temple and Vishnu Cave Temple. The walls and the ceilings of the 3rd cave temple has carvings of the different incarnation of Lord Vishnu like Narsimha.

(c) Pattadakal

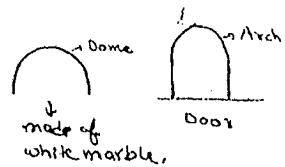
- (i) Virupaksha Temple: - most prominent temple of this site
- Built by Lokmatka devi, Queen of Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya-II.
  - Temple complex has Nandi shrine.
  - Has an enclosed path for circumambulation.  
(Sandhara style)

- (ii) Papanath Temple - dedicated to Lord Mukteshwar

## MEDIEVAL INDIA



- Before Delhi Sultanate, Slab and Beam method was used. With their advent — Arch and Dome architecture started.
- For decoration — Lotus Motif



Indigenous Rulers	Turkish Rulers
Slab & Beam	Arch & Dome,
Decoration — Lotus Motif Bell Motif ARABESQUE	Some borrowed from Indigenous rulers Calligraphy started. ARABESQUE — Art of Lotus motif, or calligraphy,

### SLAVE DYNASTY

1. Qutubuddin Aibek — Qutub Minar

↓  
Tapering feature

The Khilji rulers started using red sandstone. Alauddin Khilji built Alai Darwaza, next to Qutub Minar.

The Tughlaqs used grey sandstone in their building.

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and Muhammad bin Tughlaq built the

fort of Tughlaqabad.

- Feroze Shah Tughlaq built Hauz Khas.
- The Tughlaqs started using batter walls (sloping walls)



### Lodhi Rulers

- Constructed Octagonal Buildings and introduced double dome in architecture.
- Ibratim Lodhi constructed the tomb of Sikandar Lodhi. This is the first building which has used double dome.

### MUGHALS

The Mughals were also fond of constructing monuments and Babar (founder) was very fond of gardens. He laid down garden in Charbagh style and provided them running water. He laid down Aram Bagh in Agra.

His son Humayun founded 'Dil-e-Khanah' (Poor's shelter). In this city he built his library Sher Mandal.

Humayun's wife Hameeda Banu Begum constructed Humayun's tomb.

### Humayun's tomb

- Build in Charbagh style
- Made of red sandstone
- Dome is of white marble
- Known as precursor of Taj

Akbar constructed forts at Lahore, Allahabad and Agra. In 1572, he constructed a grand gate known as 'Buland Darwaza' at Fatehpur Sikri (to mark his victory over Gujarat).

In Fatehpur Sikri - He constructed Panch Mahal → 5 storey building

- Pyramidal shape

- Inspired from Buddhist architecture

Tomb of Sheik Salim Chisti at Fatehpur Sikri

Jahangir - not interested in building  
↓  
wife

Noor Jahan - Constructed her father's tomb - Itimad-ud-daula.



First building to use Pietra Dura i.e. decorating dome with precious stones.

#### Shah Jahan

The Mughal architecture reached its climax under Shah Jahan, who built Taj Mahal and an entirely new city Shahjahanabad in 1638. In this city he built — Red Fort, Jama Masjid, and wall around it.

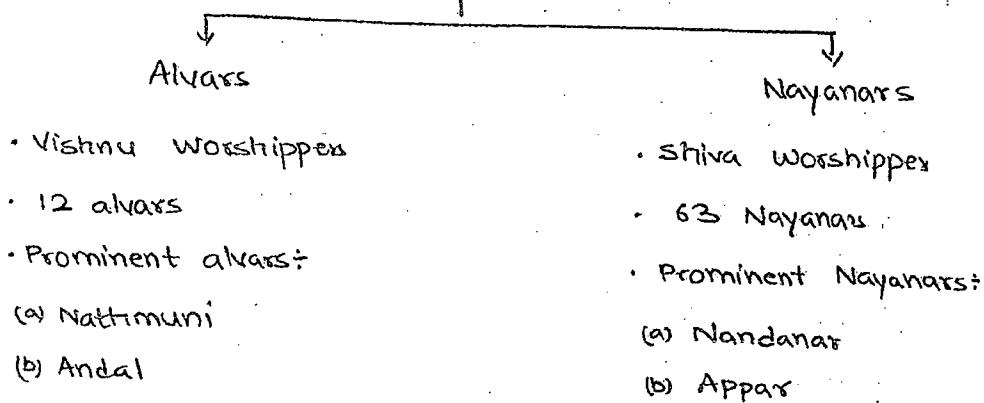
#### Aurangzeb

A building was constructed at Lahore - Badshahi Mosque

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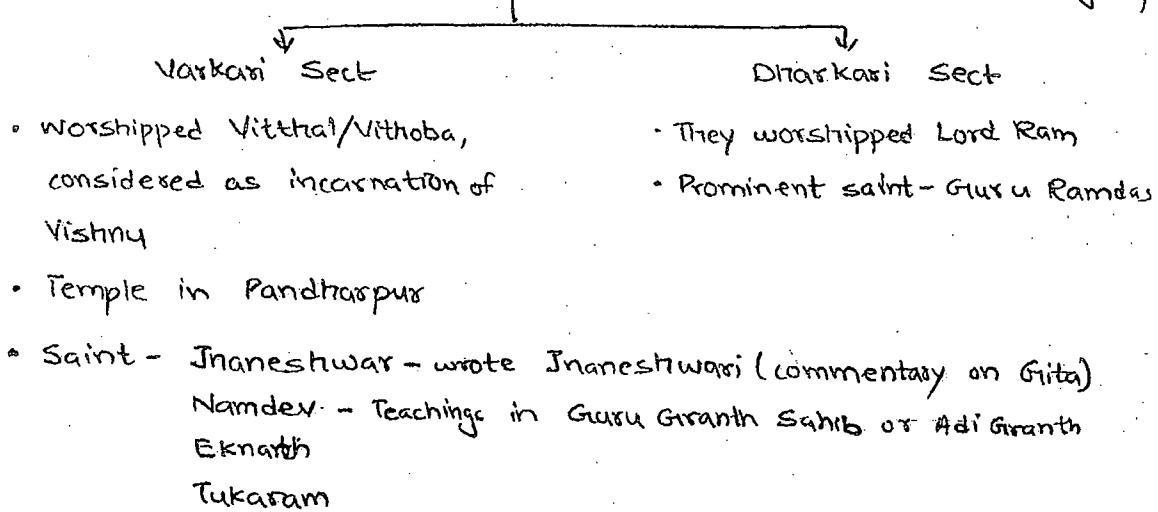
## BHAKTI MOVEMENT

The Bhakti movement originated in South India in 8th-9th century and was propagated by two groups of saints.



In 12th century, the Bhakti movement expressed itself in Karnataka in the form of Vir Shaiva Movement or Lingayat movement. It was anti caste and anti Brahmin movement. It criticized vedic rituals and superstition. The Lingayats worshipped Shiv linga but did not place it in temples. The Lingayat movement attained popularity under Basavanna or Basava. Their teachings have been compiled in a book - Vachanas. Akka Mahadevi was a woman saint.

Bhakti movement in Maharashtra was divided into two groups:



Bhakti Movement in North India was divided into two groups:-

↓                                  ↓  
Sagun                              Nirgun

- Believed god has a form, shape, size.
- Support idol worship
- Saint - (a) Tulsidas (1532 - 1623)
  - worshipped Lord Ram
  - wrote Ramcharitmanas (Awadhi dialect of Hindi language)
  - wrote Vinaypatrika

(b) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1486 - 1534)

- Popularised worship of Radha Krishna
- Introduced Kirtan
- Founded a sect - Gaudiya Sect

(c) Shankardev

- Popularised worship of Vishnu
- Founded monasteries known as **Satra**.

↓  
Satriya Dance - classical dance of Assam.

Nirgun

(a) Kabir (1440 - 1510)

- Born in Varanasi in a Brahmin family
- Brought up in a muslim family
- Criticized orthodox elements of both Hindus & Muslims
- Opposed idol worship, fasting, pilgrimage and formal worship.
- His teachings have been compiled in 'Bijak'  
and also incorporated in Adi Granth

(b) Guru Nanak (1469 - 1538)

- Born in Talwandi, Nankana district (Pakistan)
- Like Kabir, opposed idol worship
- Unlike Kabir, a literate and wrote hymns and used to sing them, always accompanied with his follower 'Mardana' who used to play a musical instrument - 'Rabab'.
- Introduced 'Langar' to break the caste system.

## SUFISM

- Originated in West Asia and the word Sufi emerged from "Suf", meaning a woolen or rough cloth, which sufis used to wear. The sufis emphasised upon mystic (mysterious) realisation of god, and within oneself, and the ultimate union of individual & with god. The state of realisation of oneness is called "Fana".  
Sufis were divided into 12 orders known as "Silsilah".

## Chisti Silsilah

The sufis of this order believe in a life of simplicity and poverty. They considered it essential for the realisation of god, within oneself. They kept themselves away from centre of power and did not accept royal appointments. They did not believe in forcible conversion. They were also inspired from Hindu yogis. They had a practise of appointing successor to preach their philosophy known as 'wali'.

Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti → Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki



Baba Farid



Nizamuddin Auliya



Nasiruddin → Known as 'Chirag-i-Delhi'

follower

• Amir Khusro

→ passed away when heard Auliya died. That's why both

graves are adjacent

→ Hindavi - new <sup>style of</sup> language

→ Qawali - he originated it.

→ Defined Jauhar

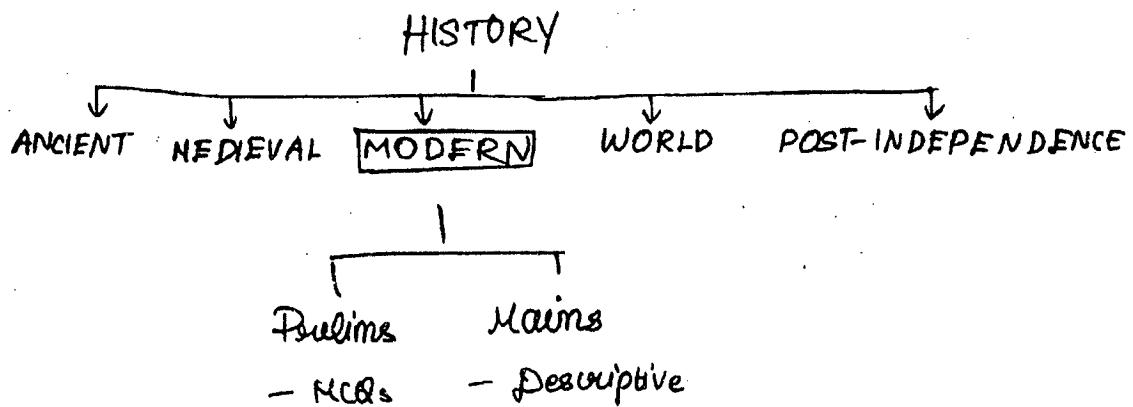
→ Developed Tabla & Sitar.

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## **MODERN HISTORY**

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# MODERN HISTORY



## BOOKS / REFERENCES :

Postlums

I Class Notes

2] NCERT - XII - OLD

BIPIN CHANDRA

Mains

I Class Notes

2] India's struggle of  
Independence - Bipin Chandra  
[from 10th chapter]

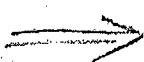
(If necc - ) 3] Passeley to Partition  
By Shukla Bandopadhyay

Advent of European Trading Companies  
in Chronological Order:

- 1] Portuguese
- 2] Dutch [Holland]
- 3] British
- 4] Danes [Denmark]
- 5] French

Name for British Race:

ANGLO-SAXON



British Factories in India:

\* First factory to be established on the western coast was:

SURAT [1613 AD]

\* First factory in South India:

NASUFPATNAM [1611 AD]

\* First factory on Eastern Coast:

BALASORE, ODISHA [1633 AD]

Trading Centres

↓  
Factories - Nominal centre

- minor ppl to rule down

details of goods of trade -

were called "factories" - hence

the place were called "Factories"

- these were not centres of

Production but of Storage.

Gradually British established other factories in India which became more prominent than any other factory.  
They were:

- a) Fort St. George (Madras) [1639]
- b) Bombay [1668]
- c) Fort William, Calcutta [1698]

## French Factories:

The French also established factories at:

→ Surat → Pondicherry → Chandam Nagan (Bengal) <sup>Nagore</sup>

## ANGLO-FRENCH WARS:

→ Also called Carnatic Wars.

→ 3 Major Wars in 1740s, 1750s, 1760s (Mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century)

## Decline of Mughals:

\* In mughal times, kingdom was divided into units called:

SUBAS - 2 Equally powerful  
Highest rank offices

SUBEDAR (L & O)  
DIWAN (Taxes)

\* Aurangzeb — Ruled the largest Mughal kingdom  
— Died @ in 1707

↳ After his death decline started & the Subas started to pull off from kingdom (By officials wanting to rule). This started in 1720s. Three such separated Subas were:

1. Awadh — Saadat Khan — present day Central U.P.
2. Bengal — Murshid Quli Khan
3. Hyderabad — Nizam-Ul-Mulk

During this period, the weak ruler was: Muhammed Shah  
'Rarzeela'

Before Shah, there was a ruler 'Faukshiyar' from whom the EIC had obtained Trading Passes [Fas tak].

The company was also allowed to issue passes for trading called Fas takas.

The company servants were also permitted to trade but were not covered by this Faizman.

In other words, the company servants had to pay custom duty while trading in their personal capacity.

#### BRITISH OCCUPATION OF BENGALE:

After Bengal was separated by Nusrat, he established a new city 'Nusratabad' - capital of Bengal.

After 20 yrs of independence, a new ruler came Ali Vardi Khan (1740-1756) - Ohly by British historians.

He nominated one of his 3

In 1717, "Faukshiyar" [1713-19] ordered a Fazman to EIC and gave the privilege of Duty-free trade from Bengal.

→ First Trading right was given to EIC by Tahangir in 1608 & company was established in 1613.

Nawab told to stop fortifying French obliged but English didn't - native kept guns on walls.

In meantime, a Bengal official 'KRISHNA BALLABH' accused of financial fraud was arrested - he was given shelter by Eng. EIC. The EIC was also supporting Ali Vardi Khan's eldest daughter 'Ghazali Begum' to become ruler.

#### 'BLACK HOLE TRAGEDY'

- Death of 146 ppl in Small dark room by Siraj ud Daula (from R. William)

daughter's son Siraj-ud-Daula who became ruler in 1756.

In this same period, there was a war happening in Europe → Seven Years War [1756-63]. This war will possibly influence rivalry b/w Eng. & French in India. So, in order to protect their own companies, English & French states companies started to build Forts @ St. George St. William & Chandernagor respectively.

Circumstances leading to Battle of Plassey:

1. Fortification of Fort William by Eng. EIC.
2. Keeping heavy guns on Fort too.
3. Giving shelter to Kousha Ballabh, a revenue official under the Nawab who had been accused of financial irregularities.
4. Supporting the rival claim of "Ghaseti Begum" for the throne of Bengal.
5. Misuse or Misinterpretation of the Faizan of Faikshiyat.

Siraj-ud-daulah went to St. William, appointed Manikchand as mohajir & returned to Murshidabad.

So, English ordered Robert Clive (from South India) to march to Bengal to recover Ft. William. He, with his army reached

Bengal in Tom, 1757.

⇒ Now, while preparing for war he planned a conspiracy with help of - Ami chand - Middleman.

✓ Namik chand - Off. in charge - Ft. William

✓ Mir Jafar - Commander - Nawab Faizy

✓ Jagat Seth - Bankers

- These ppl promised not to fight on the side of Nawab in war for return benefits.

⇒ "Battle of Plassey" happened &

(June 23, 1757)

EIC won & Mir Jafar became Nawab of Bengal.

⇒ [ But EIC started to want more from Mir & he didn't yield ] So the EIC brought his own son-in-law MIR QASIM (1760-63)

who shifted capital from Murshidabad to Munger in 1761.

(Bihar)

⇒ Qasim after defeated by series of small battles reach Awadh and sought for help of its ruler Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula & Shah Alam II

(Mughal ruler) to war against EIC.

⇒ FULTA Island

- Abdul kalam Island

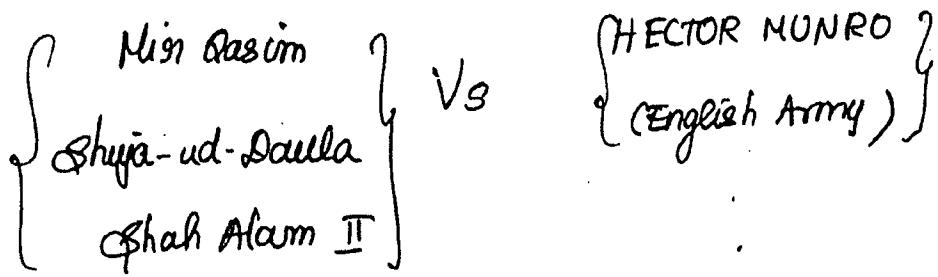
⇒ Namik chand handed over fort without telling Nawab to EIC

⇒ To avoid conspiracy happened with Namik chand to him also.

⇒ Qasim revolted due to loss of revenue loss due to passes.

→ Now again EIC made Mir Jafar ruler (1763-65).

\* "BATTLE OF BUXAR" — Bihar - 1764



### DUAL GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL [1765-1772]

- ✓ In Feb, 1765, the EIC signed a treaty with Nizam-ud-Daula, son of Mir Jafar and asked him to reduce his army. The treaty provided that Bengal would now be administered with the help of a Deputy Subedar, who would be appointed by the company & couldn't be removed without prior approval from the company.
- ✓ In August 1765, the EIC signed a treaty with Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and received the Diwani right of Bengal. [Right to collect Land Revenue]. — bcs Mughals were still the legitimate rulers
- ✓ Thus company exercised financial & admin. control over Bengal & the responsibility was with Nawab. (i.e) Power without responsibility is known as Dual Govt.

## SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE

It was originally conceived by French Governor Dupleix. But in India, it was practised by:

**WELLESLEY (1798-1805)** — Governor General of Bengal

under his policy,

i) The Indian state / kingdom signing this alliance had to accept a British army within his kingdom

ii) The ruler can't conduct his external relations with any other kingdom or state without permission from EIC.

iii) He had to keep a Brit. officer in his court who came to be known as British Resident

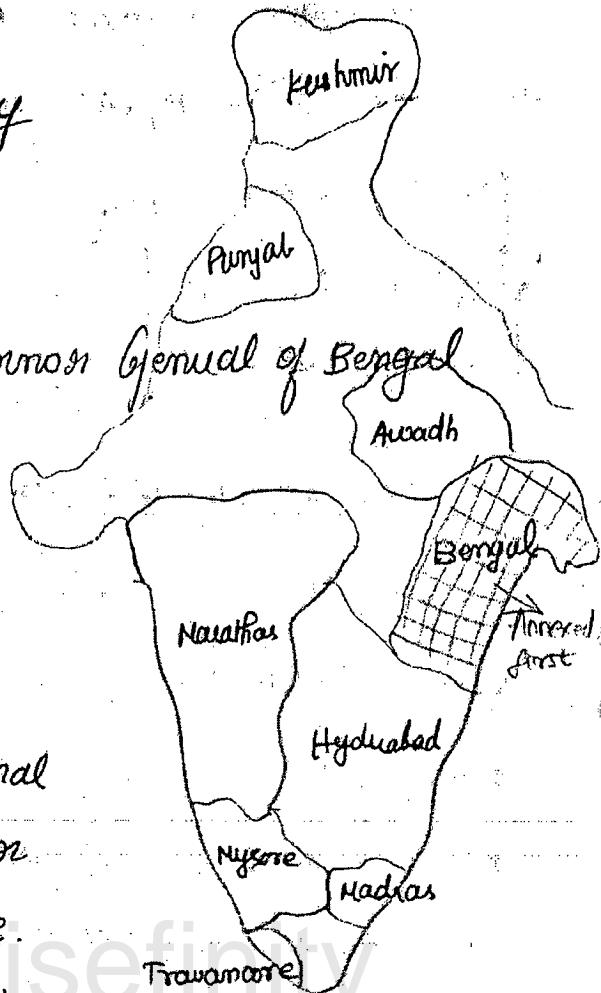
iv) He couldn't employ any European into his service without EIC's permission.

v) The company agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom.

— Company didn't secure fixed income

— To protect India from Napoleonic

wars



when a state didn't accept Subsidiary alliance,  
EIC would go to war & annex it.

UPSC Pre-2018 Qn.

The 1st state to sign 'Subsidiary Alliance' was: (1798)

Hyderabad followed by → Mysore → Tanjore → Awadh (1801) → Marathas (1802).

H.W.: Read Ch-3 of XII<sup>th</sup> NCERT.

\* Anglo-Mysore Wars - { Tipu Sultan } vs. { Wellesley } (Brt.)

- Tipu lost &  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Mysore was annexed.

DALHOUSIE (1848-56)

- Ambitious, wanted reasons to annex always



Annexation policy



Two-fold

Peaceful  
annexation

Annex. through  
war

- Anglo Punjab War (1849)

Doctrine of Lapse

of a kingdom which  
had Subsidiary alliance  
lost its ruler who didn't  
have biological son, it  
will be annexed.

Satara (1848)  
Maha.

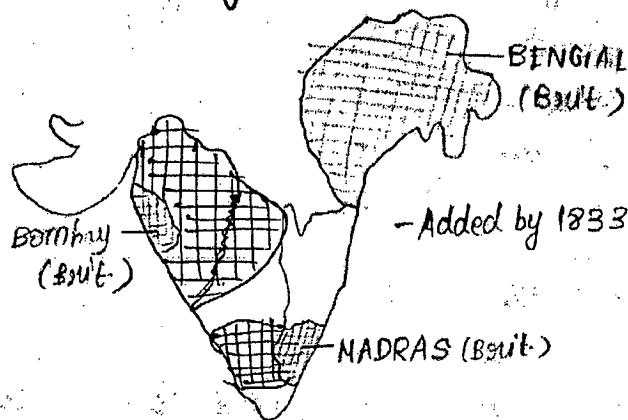
No Governance / Maladministration

- Awadh (1856)

class-2

## STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY'S GOVT:

Map of 1773



**WARREN HASTINGS (1772-85)**

L.G.G. of Bengal

He ended the Dual Government

(i.e) Acquired responsibility in addition to power.

→ 31st Dec 1600 - 1st charter

→ 1599 to 1615 - charter to trade with East ← East to Cape of Good hope.

→ Clive (32 L) & Captain Watson (10 L),

received bribes after Plassey and kept asking more from Nizam Asaf.

→ In a Factory - Supreme - Governor + official council (2-3 min)

- low paid - Factors

West - Occidental.

⇒ In Britain, EIC started to give shares to ppl - proprietors (share holders)  
 Supreme officials - DIRECTORS ← they  
 of EIC in London from East India  
House. The distance made  
communications difficult - delayed.

- This favoured govt in India - he could do as desired - involving with Indian kings - the lack of interest of Brit. ppl also aided this  
 ⇒ the Governors started caring for profits - so why not do what collect land revenue - instead of just trade for EIC. When these Governors returned super rich to Britain - Ppl & Govt. of England started to get interested in Indian & Asian affairs - & proceedings in court started - but couldn't be proven. [But Clive - suicide]

⇒ Returned Governors were called "Nabobs" [Nazabs] - symbol of oriental vices

⇒ Brit. society feared that this wealth from foul means would corrupt Britain.

⇒ EIC was enjoying monopoly. It wasn't Generl's law but an exception law to EIC by Brit. Govt. Brit. ppl didn't like this favouritism & they also needed to share the Asian wealth - so they started to protest to make law conform - to allow others to trade with East too.  
 - The EIC was also facing finan. crisis due to wars and asked why should Govt. pay for private company money from B. Govt & the moment Govt. raised this in Parl. the members pressurised Govt. to stop monopoly. But monopoly was intact but supervision was initialised.  
 - [Contemporarily Adam Smith published Wealth of Nation in 1776 insisting on Laissez Faire [Free Market].]

- REGULATING ACT (1793) was passed extending for 20 more years.

- CHARTER ACT (1793) } All in  
 - , , (1813) } 20 years  
 - , , (1833) } interval  
 - , , (1853) }

Now Proprietors elect Directors (24)

every 4 years [COD] Court of Directors

Governors report to COD as per RA (1773)

Governor of Bengal came to be called

Governor General of Bengal - RA (1773)

⇒ Warren Hastings (1772-85)

1772-73

1773-85

LAST Governor of Bengal      FIRST G.G. of Bengal

⇒ Law making : G.G. of B + 4 member Council  
1 + 4

G.G. in Council (or) G.G. Executive - called council

→ It was majority law making. But in case of tie G.G.'s decision wins - Casting vote.

→ G.G. of B will have power over

Bombay & Madras.

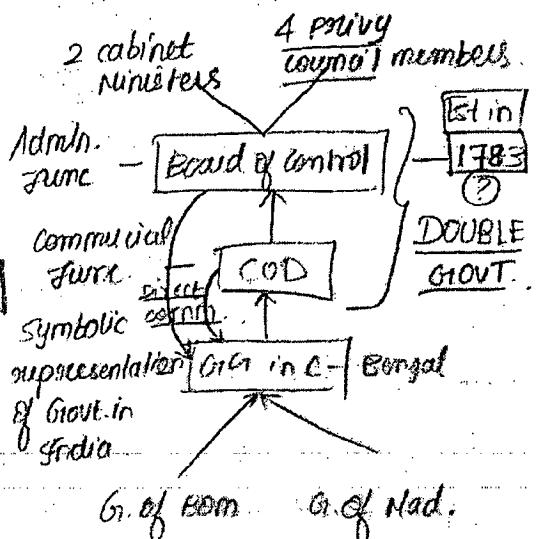
→ Quorum - min. 3 members excluding G.G. must be present to make laws.

⇒ 1st Chief Justice of SC - ELIJAH INPEY

Est. by Regulating Act (1773) in 1774. with

2 sub-ordinate Judges.

Privy Council - Highest court of appeal for ppl in Brit. Empire.  
All colonies included!



⇒ No need to read Judicial system of them.

\* Why Pitt's Act?

i) Defects in RA 1773

- Maj. vote opposed Hastings  
- Anglo Maratha war - Bombay Gov. opp. Hastings & wrote to COD

⇒ this delayed Decision Making

## REGULATING ACT [1773]

(RA)

The Brit. Parliament in 1773

enacted a law known as

RA. It extended the monopoly  
of the company for 20 years.

This was the 1st time Br. Par.  
brought a law to regulate the  
affairs of the EIC & hence called  
Regulating Act.

Provisions:

(i) The proprietors would elect  
24 Directors for a period of 4 years.  
This 24 member body is called as  
COURT OF DIRECTORS.

(ii) The Governor of Bengal was  
given a new designation & came  
to be known as GOVERNOR

GENERAL OF BENGAL. He was to be  
assisted by a council of 4 members.  
This 4+1 structure is called as  
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL or

G.G Executive Council. The decision  
of council would be taken by a  
majority vote. In case of tie,

(13)

G.G had a Casting Vote. 2  
members of the council formed a  
QUORUM.

- iii) The G.G in council would have  
more powers over ~~the~~ Governors  
of Bombay and Madras.
- iv) A Supreme Court (SC) was to  
be established at Calcutta.  
[Est. in 1774]. It was to be  
decided by a CHIEF JUSTICE &  
3 SUBORDINATE JUDGES. The  
1st chief Justice was ELIJAH INPEY.

## [PIA] PITT'S INDIA ACT (1784)

i) It established a BOARD OF  
CONTROL having 6 members -  
2 Brit. Cabinet members + 4 members  
of Policy Council. It could supervise  
the working of COD and would  
precisely look into the Administrative  
functions of the Company's GOI.

ii) The COD would be responsible  
for commercial functions.

→ This is called DOUBLE GOVT.

iii) It reduced the strength of the Executive council from 4 to 3. Thus the new structure became

3+1

i) the Governor of Bombay and Madras were subordinated to G.O.I. in C in matters related to WAR, REVENUE & DIPLOMACY.

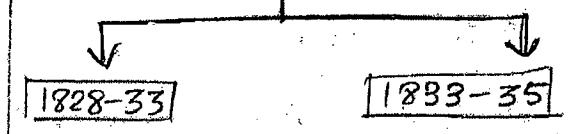
### CHARTER ACT (1793)

i) It extended the monopoly of EIC for another 20 years.  
 ii) The G.G. received overriding powers over his council. (Veto power)  
 iii) The salaries of members of BOC would now be paid by the company's revenues of India.

### CHARTER ACT [1813]

i) It ended the Monopoly of the company with 2 exceptions  $\Rightarrow$  Trade with China & Trade in Tea.  
 ii) It allowed Christian missionaries to enter Brit. India & preach Christianity.

### WILLIAM BENTINCK (1828-35)



Last G.G. of B              1st G.G. of India

3+1 + 1 Law Member (advice not binding) T.B. Macaulay

↓  
 1860's (implemented)  
 IFC      To bring uniformity  
 CPC      to law  
 C.P.C.     [Drafts]

Curiously  $\Rightarrow$  Shariat Law

1855 - 1st ICS held at London

1864 - <sup>68</sup> Satyendranath Tagore

1773 - 4+1

1784 - 3+1

1793 - 3+1

1813 - 3+1

1833 - (3+1)+1

1853 - (4+1)+6

1843 - slavery

Abolished in

India.

Non-by  
utrois

4=1CS

MF FM

G.G. L.C.

2-S.C.

Judge-royal

Executive

Karmochch, P.G.

1829 - Abolition of Sati

1856 - Widow Remarriage Act

11 member law

Dalhousie

Next class :

Perr. Sett, Nath, Ryatwari

Cornwallis - Separated Executive &

Judicial functions of Dist. Collector

iii) It asked the Company's Govt to spend Rs. 1 L in promoting Education in Brit. India

### ← CHARTER ACT [1833]

- i) It abolished the earlier two exceptions also (China & Tea).
- ii) Administration was centralised. The G.G. of Bengal became the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.
- iii) Legislation was also centralised. The Governors of Bombay & Nadias were deprived of their powers of making laws. They could only suggest matters to G.G. in Council regarding law making - not binding.
- iv) A Law Commission was to be appointed for the consolidation & codification of the Indian laws.
- v) Services / Jobs under the company was opened for all the Indians irrespective of caste, place of birth, gender etc..
- vi) For the purpose of making laws

G.G. in C needed to consult an additional member. He was the Law Member of the Council & <sup>he was</sup> <sup>an</sup> <sup>Only</sup> expert in Indian Law. advisory role.

- vii) the Company's GOI should make efforts for improving the condition of slaves in India.  
[1843 - Slavery abolished in India]

### CHARTER ACT [1853]

- i) It reduced the strength of COD from 24 to 18.
- ii) the law member became a <sup>judged</sup> full member of the Council. For the purpose of making laws the G.G. in Council would now consult 6 additional members. (4+1)+6 <sup>G.G. leg.</sup> <sup>council</sup>
- iii) It introduced Open competition ← for ICS [Indian Civil Services].

# BRITISH LAND

## REVENUE SYSTEM

### PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

[WARREN HASTINGS [1772-85]]

didn't evolve a very sound system of Revenue collection and preferred

AUCTIONING the land. This is (already was done by zulfikr khan) called as REVENUE FARMING or

IJARAH. However, this system saw fluctuations in the income of the company. Hence, CORNWALLIS

[CORNWALLIS [1786-1793]]

introduced PERMANENT SETTLEMENT [1793].

in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa & upto

Berar's division of U.P. It

covered 19% of British India.

Reasons for Introduction:

► It was partly a mistake by Cornwallis who identified JANINDARS as the owners of land & therefore made settlement with them. (Cornwallis - 1st G.I.G.-B with veto power (CA - 1793))

1765 - Diwani rights - Shah Alam II  
80% - to ruler ; 20% - to himself

Revenue Farming  $\Rightarrow$  IJARAH

Land rights to highest bidder of Revenue (1 year) through Auctioning.  
 $\hookrightarrow$  Exploitative for farmers.  
 $\hookrightarrow$  Inconsistent for company - fluctuations in income - due to changing bid every year.

(CORNWALLIS - Fixed Revenue  $\Rightarrow$

Permanent Settlement - To Tamindars - why?

i) In England - landlords were owners but in India Tamindars were not owners but peasants were  $\Rightarrow$  mistake of Cornwallis - his tone - it was a but some reason back) say deliberate mistake  $\Rightarrow$  Panchayat is the owner - it distributed to individuals - Cornwallis didn't want to deal with panchayat but with individual responsibility through zamindars.

Cornwallis chose an average/medium amount BASE YEAR 1789-90 rather than the highest - for rationality.

$$201.68L = z_1 + z_2 + z_3 \dots + z_n$$

$$C = \frac{10}{11} \times \frac{\text{Rent w.r.t}}{\text{B.year}} = \frac{10}{11} \times 1000 = 10000$$

standard permanent.

Award - Last annexed state.

(17)

► A group of historians on the other hand say that he did it deliberately as he wanted to introduce the concept of INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP of Land.

► It would be easy for the company to collect revenue from few zamindars rather than millions of Peasants.

► He wanted to create a social class of zamindars who would be loyal to the company in future.

► The company's govt. expected that permanent settlement would lead to Agricultural Productivity as the company wouldn't demand a share in the surplus production.

Features of Permanent Settlement:

i) The settlement was made with zamindars & therefore it is also known as "ZAMINDARI SETTLEMENT".

ii) The zamindars were made owners of these lands on which they had previously been Revenue collectors. They had the right to transfer the MORTGAGE or even sell their land. Their ownership right was HEREDITARY.

iii) By the evening of an already predetermined date, the zamindars had to pay the revenue/dues or else they would lose their ownership. It is known as "SUNSET LAW".

iv) The company wouldn't claim a share in the surplus production.

v) The zamindars had to pay 10/11<sup>th</sup> of the rental to the company keeping 1/11<sup>th</sup> part with themselves.

## RYOTWARI SETTLEMENT

It was introduced by  
Sir of Madras  
THOMAS MUNRO [1814-1827]

ALEXANDER READ [ ]  
in Madras & Bombay in 1820.

and later extended to SINDH, BERAR (Eastern Maharashtra) & parts of ASSAM. It covered 51% of British India.

### Lectures:

i) This settlement was made directly with PEASANTS who were known as RYOTS & therefore it came to be known as Ryotwari.

ii) The peasants were issued Patta. This was the document which confirmed the OWNERSHIP RIGHT of the peasant.

iii) The rate of revenue was quite high & in certain areas like MADRAS, it goes upto 50% of the standard production.

iv) The revenue was not fixed forever & could be revised after 20-30 years.

⇒ No Loyalty to company (as in PS)

Same system wasn't followed across and - to derive +ve of each system - also tradition based

In ancient times  $\Rightarrow$  Revenue  $\frac{1}{6}$  th

Medieval times  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{3}$  rd

Also, based on actual production -

more output more revenue - No output (floods, famine) no revenue but loan provision - Peasant's ownership was secure thru them. BUT IN BRIT INDIA

Revenue based on Standard production - more / low / no output - same revenue - Peasant would mortgage - Debt - even pushed to sell - No loans in case of famine - Peasants vulnerable to become LANDLESS

"Mahalabhi's" - Term 29 -

His ancestors were revenue collectors of Nobles  
Indian statistical day - 2nd SyP.

Peasant settlement problem :

$$Z_1 \rightarrow Z_2 \rightarrow Z_3 \rightarrow Z_4$$

11K > 11K 15K 17K

chain of Middlemen (even upto 50%)

↳ Exploitation of peasants

↳ Landlords lived elsewhere

"ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM"

They were also forced to cultivate

CASH CROPS (for villages produced what they wanted to consume - wheat, rice,...)

They need resources for I.R - Commercialization of Agriculture

## MAHALWARI SETTLEMENT

⇒ It was introduced by

HOLT MACKENZIE [ ]

R. M. BIRD [ . . . ]

In 1822 in Western U.P (in Agra Region) & later extended to Central India & Punjab.

⇒ It covered 30% of Brit. India.

⇒ Under this settlement, few villages were grouped together & were referred to as Mahal. An individual was given the responsibility to collect land revenue from his Mahal & pay to the company.

⇒ It was not fixed forever but could be revised after 20-30 yrs. It was almost similar to the zamindari settlement with the exception that Revenue wasn't fixed forever. ∴ It is also known as Temporary Zamindari Settlement.

## Impact of British Land

### Revenue Policy

(19)

The British land revenue policies were quite exploitative & ruined the Indian peasants. In the permanent settlement areas, the actual zamindars after some years transferred the right of collection to the middlemen & himself moved to city for a comfortable life. Gradually, this tendency increased & a no. of middlemen came in between the actual zamindar & the peasant. This is known as Absentee-Landlordism in Bengal.

In RYOTWARI areas, ~~the~~ as the rate of revenue was too high, whenever the peasant failed to produce, he had to MORTGAGE his land to money lender. Once he did this he was in a DEBT-TRAP.

& could never get back his land  
& finally has to sell his land  
to moneylender. Thus land was  
transferred to non-cultivating  
communities from cultivators.

### COMMERCIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

⇒ Broadly speaking, this refers  
to change from home cultivation  
for home consumption to cultivation  
for market. As Govt. preferred  
revenue in cash, the peasants  
started producing such crops,  
which could fetch them high prices  
in the market. Thus they started  
producing Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane  
etc. This is commercialization of  
Agriculture.

⇒ As factories & industries came  
up in England, the need for such  
cash crops increased as they could  
be used to feed the industries of  
Britain. The Govt. govt. in India

pursued such economic policies  
which led to the extension of  
area under cash crop cultivation.

Thus INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION  
in England thus led to the  
acceleration of commercialisation  
of Agriculture.

⇒ The peasants had to depend  
on merchants to sell their crops  
who further exploited them by  
giving them less price for produce.

Moreover, commercialization of Agri  
exposed the villagers to the  
unstable/in regular

### ERRATIC BEHAVIOUR OF THE MARKET

# ECONOMIC POLICIES OF BRITISH

Phase I : 1600 - 1800

"Commercial Capitalism"

Phase II : 1800 - 1860

"Industrial Capitalism"

Phase III : 1860 - 1947

"Finance Capitalism"

[ PHASE I : [1600 - 1800] ]

\* During this phase, the EIC acted like a trading corporation. It brought precious metals like GOLD, SILVER (BULLION) & exchanged them with Indian goods like SPICES & COTTON TEXTILE.

Despite facing tough competition from its rivals, it managed to earn decent profit.

\* Chief feature during this phase:

To purchase Indian goods at a cheaper rate and sell the same good at a higher rate. The greater the margin,

phase I - EIC acted like Merchant

(21)

- Exchanged Indian goods for foreign goods

↳ used BULLIONS (gold) to buy Indian goods - had to manage European rivals - still made decent profit

↳ Then after 1765, it got tax collecting rights - it imposed internal tariffs for transport, trade of goods - Hence it started to now purchase Indian goods with Indian wealth.

↳ Then gradually with political power, it started to fix prices of goods (30% lower than market price) - dictating terms of business / Trade on peasants ⇒ Buy less from farmer - sell more to weaver - DOUBLE LOSS for farmer & weaver.

1600 - 1757 ⇒ No drain of wealth - Only a trading company;

1757 ⇒ Drain of wealth began - Money from rulers' - Battle of Plassey.

1765 ⇒ 'Money as land revenue'

- Battle of Buxar.

the greater the profit for the company.

\* [1757] After Plassey: the company started making money through the loot and plunder of wealth of Indian rulers.

\* [1765] Diwani rights: It received land revenue collecting rights from SHAH ALAM II After Buxar. Apart from this, the company imposed taxes on internal trade, shops, etc.

→ thus through various ways, company started minting money.

\* It stopped bringing bullion and purchased Indian goods with Indian wealth. This is known as Investment for the company.

\* the company utilised its political control to dictate terms of trade. the company started fixing the price of Indian goods

and it kept their prices which was 35% lower than market price.

→ It monopolised raw cotton & sold raw cotton to weavers at a higher rate.

→ thus weavers lost both ways — as buyers as well as sellers.

[1756 - 25% of manufactured cotton]

NOW = 4% INDIA ]

→ To reverse this:

"MAKE IN INDIA"

## 2] PHASE II [1800-1860] - INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM

General Committee on Public Instruction

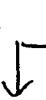
[10 Govt. Members] William Bentinck



[1828-1835]

Highest body of Education in India

10 Members



English — viz-a-viz — Vernacular (local)

ANGLICIST - ORIENTALIST CONTROVERSY

law member - T.B. Macaulay - was asked to submit report to decide language

Report submitted - Feb, 1835  
Report Accepted - March, 1835  
→ MACAULAY'S MINUTE

→ Decided in favour of English language.  
→ We will educate few Indians instead of all Indians & those few will educate others :

TRICKLE DOWN THEORY (or)

Downward filtration theory

"whoever talks about IR talks about cotton"

- 1st 50-60 yrs of IR - cotton mainly cult. in England

needed contested election (capitalist class)

MARKET

(Asian blocked by Eng.)

[won seats - got influence]

- Eng. goods started

① coming into India

encouraged

through custom duties ↓.

- Ind. goods into Eng ↓

discouraged

through custom duties ↑

② Mar. Rev. collection

③ ↑ Area in cash crops

④ Port towns - interior regions

[1853 - Railways]

→ to promote sale

⑤ class of Eng. educated

Indians - develop a taste of Eng. goods

## Why Eng. education to Indians?

① shortage of manpower (clerks)

② utter disregard for oriental knowledge

{ "A single shelf of European library is worth more than all literary works of India & Arabia" - Macaulay }

③ creating a class of Indians - "Brown in class and English in taste" (in case of lifestyle, language, goods)

→ The SR in England led to the rise of a powerful class of manufacturers [CAPITALISTS] who compelled the British parliament to end EIC's monopoly.

→ the Brit. Govt adopted the following steps to promote the interests of the capitalist class:

D. MANIPULATING CUSTOM DUTY so that Indian goods could remain expensive in England & English goods entering India could remain cheaper. The Brit. Govt in London imposed high custom duty on Indian goods whereas English goods entering India had to pay nominal or no tariff at all. The Govt. in England also imposed fines to discourage the sale of Indian goods in England.

2]. MAXIMISING REVENUE COLLECTION so that enough funds could be generated for the purchase of raw materials.

3]. EXTENSION OF AREA / LAND CULTIVATING CASH CROPS

4]. OPENING OF INTERIOR REGIONS OF INDIA so that Eng. goods could reach in the remote regions.

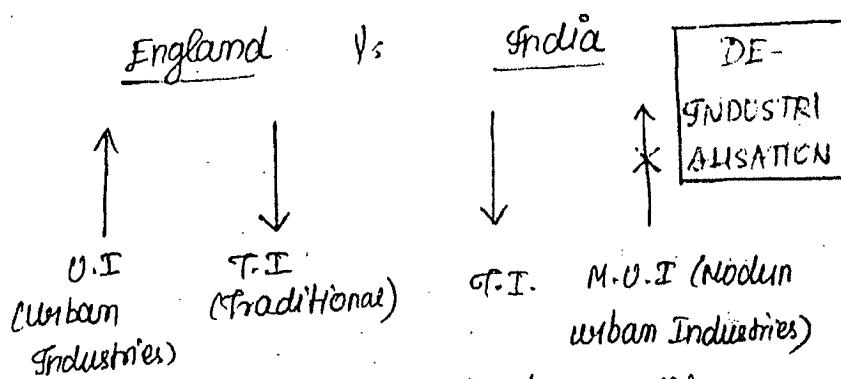
5]. CREATING A CLASS OF ENGLISH EDUCATED INDIANS and developing among them a taste for western goods.

- It is not a coincidence that MACAULAY'S MINUTE on Education came in this phase only -

### 3] PHASE III [1860-1947] - FINANCE CAPITALISM

"LAW OF ECONOMIC SELECTION"

- Machine made goods always cheaper than hand made goods -



[Due to competition of IR goods to rural economy, urbanisation happened]

[Due to competition of IR goods from Britain to the trading towns, ppl went back to villages leaving industries].

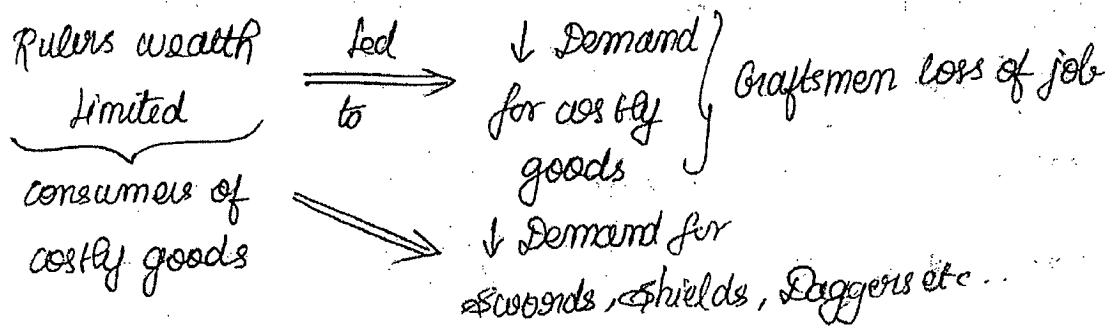
why India remained backward while IR?

- loans @ ↑ rates to ↑ product cost - poor competitiveness,

⇒ late into IR-country  
↳ faces DUMPING from already IR countries.

Before IR : England  
↑ Finished goods  
India  
[TOWNS]  
bus - villages - self sufficient

## ✓ EIC'S ANNEXATION



## ✓ Railways development

for, i) PORTS → cities/villages

ii) Excessive land revenue

iii) Use of serfdom (coz protestants in isolated areas)

## ✓ Urban to Rural migration - Deurbanisation

↳ pressure on land - Fragmentation → Poverty

⇒ By 1860, Brit. capital started getting invested in India & the main areas where investment had been made were:

\* RAILWAYS \* BANKING \* INSURANCE \* IRRIGATION PROJECTS

⇒ By 1914, the total amount of wealth which had been invested stood upto 500 M pounds. However, this investment did not bring Industrialisation. The Govt. intended to maximise its control over India. The Govt. was not keen to seek Industrialisation as it did not promote Industrialisation. If this would've been the case, basic industries like Iron & Steel would've been emphasized.

⇒ However, we began to manufacture steel ~~only~~ from 1913. Banking institutions were existing but they didn't encourage Indian industrialists. The TARIFF PROTECTION TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES was extended only from 1924.

### DEINDUSTRIALISATION:

Decline of Traditional Industries (TI) without a simultaneous/proportional growth of Modern Industries (MI).

Factors contributed:

① THE BRITISH POLICY OF ANNEXATION deprived the Indian rulers of their wealth and kingdom. These rulers had their own factories & had employed some of the best craftsmen on them. As they lost their kingdom, it led to the decreased demand for COSTLY ITEMS produced by these CRAFTSMEN. As a result, they lost jobs.

② AS RULERS LOST KINGDOM they couldn't maintain soldiers & resorted to REDUCING TROOPS (no.). This led to decreased demand of WAR EQUIPMENTS like Daggers, swords, shields etc., thus men making such products had to face UNEMPLOYMENT.

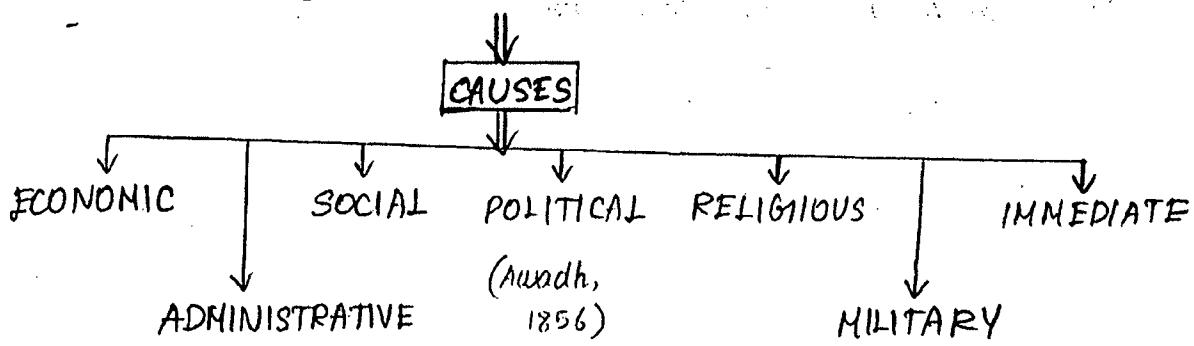
③ RAILWAYS IN INDIA also led to De-industrialisation. In the planning, construction & management of Indian

Railways, the interests of Britain was given importance and Indian interest was overlooked. The DALHOOSIE govt offered 5% guaranteed return on the money invested by Brit. Capitalist class. This would mean INCREASED LAND REVENUE burden on us. The Railway tracks were laid down linking PORTS to NEARBY RAW MATERIAL PRODUCING CENTRE. Moreover, Railways would also help in swift deployment of Army in such remote regions.

### Impacts:

The cumulative result of all this was the URBAN CENTRES to RURAL AREAS MIGRATION. Thus the farmers flourishing in urban centres like Narsidabad, Dhaka and Patna - were depopulated & deurbanised. It led to increased burden on land resulting into FRAGMENTATION of land holding and thereby causing POVERTY.

# REVOLT OF 1857



- a) Consumption
- b) Policy of Exclusion

[ "OUR SYSTEM ACTS VERY MUCH LIKE SPONGE - extracting as much from Granga & giving into thames" - Trollope ]

Intro: Exactly 100 years after 'BATTLE OF PLASSEY', a mighty revolt took place in Northern India and spread to central and Eastern India.

"CIVIL LINES" - In Delhi, Allahabad, Banaras, Kampur, Faizabad  
↳ 'civilized' posh built localities - them.

## Causes:

### ① Economic :

Economic policy of EIC completely destroyed the Indian Agrarian society & its traditional economic structure [self sufficient village Economy]

### ② Administrative :

#### RUDYARD KIPLING

- "White man's burden"
- stayed in N.P.

a) Corruption - there was rampant corruption in the Brit-admin. the police, Judiciary & other branches of admin esp at lower levels were corrupt to extreme. the complexities in legal matters helped the rich to exploit the power.

b) Policy of Exclusion - the Brit administration excluded Indians from well paid high jobs. the Brit-admin. deprived the musicians, dancers of their patronage which they received from previous rulers. thus it affected their means of livelihood.

### ③ Social:

The British remained FOREIGNERS in India. They didn't mix with Indians. They had feelings of RACIAL SUPERIORITY and ARROGANCE.

### ④ Political:

The Brit. policy of ANNEXATION reached its peak phase under DALHOUSIE who threw away all CODES OF MORALITY, and POLITICAL CONDUCT and annexed several kingdoms. His Doctrine of Lapse deprived the adopted sons the right to ascend the throne. thus he himself created

a class of DISSATISFIED RULERS who took part in the 1857 revolt.

### ⑤ Religious:

The activities of Christian missionaries had created fear among Indians that they would convert all of them to Christianity. The govt. passed Religious Disabilities Act 1850 / LEX LOCI ACT 1850, which allowed a Christian convert to inherit his ancestral property. The religious & social sentiments of conservative Indians were also hurt by the SOCIAL & HUMANITARIAN MEASURES adopted by the British government.

- ▷ THE ABOLITION OF SATI (Regulation XVII of 1829, BENTINCK)
- ▷ Permitting WIDOW REMARRIAGE (Widow Remarriage Act 1856, DALHOUSIE)
- ▷ PROMOTION OF GIRL EDUCATION

These were considered as undue interference by the Government.

### ⑥ MILITARY:

The company while recruiting Indian soldiers (sepoy) gave complete freedom to them to follow their own caste rules. However, from 1820s & 1830s, the Government moved towards giving a UNIFORM CULTURE to the army. The privileges & liberties of them before were curtailed. The sepoy had already a no. of

**ECONOMIC GRIEVANCES:** Low salaries less chance for promotions thus, they had reason to be unhappy.

In this backdrop, DALHOUSIE passed INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1854 which demanded from sepoys HAIF ANA as fee for sending letters. The sepoys, in early years, were receiving allowances (Bhatta) which was abolished by CANNING [1856 - 62] when he passed GENERAL SERVICES ENLISTMENT ACT, 1856.

Moreover, this act demanded that a Sepoy should be ready to serve anywhere (Overseas). ④ Immediate Cause:

→ In JAN, 1857, the govt. replaced BROWN BESS with ENFIELD RIFLES which used greased cartridges containing Beef and Pork. This was the spark which ignited the fire.

PLACE	LEADERS
Delhi	Bahadur Shah Zaffar; Bhakt Khan (bro)
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal; Birjis Qadri (bro)
Kanpur	Nana Sahib; Tantia Tope
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan
Faizabad	Maulavi Ahmadullah
Agra	Kunwar Singh
Ghansiy	Lakshmi Bai.

## British Perspective (Leaders who suppressed Revolt)

PLACE	LEADERS
Delhi	John Nicholson; James Outram; William Hudson
Lucknow	Colin Campbell
Kanpur	Colin Campbell
Agra	Winslow Taylor Hugh
Ghansipur	Hugh Rose

### CHARACTERISTIC OF REVOLT

- \* There is no doubt that the Revolt had started with the SEPOY MUTINY however, it couldn't be called as :
  - ⇒ SEPOY MUTINY because
    - ✓ It didn't confine to army alone
    - ✓ Bombay & Madras Armies remained Neutral
    - ✓ Sikh & Gurkha regiments helped British to suppress Rebellion.
  - +
  - ✓ Different sections of people had participated in the revolt.
  - ✓ Entire Awadh was in open rebellion.
  - ✓ same as several Bihar Districts.
- This revolt couldn't be said as :

⇒ NATIONAL WAR OF INDEPENDENCE because:

- ✓ Popular character of revolt didn't spread to South India.
- ✓ The regions & sections of people who had benefitted from British rule ( Money lenders, Middle class ) didn't take part educated Indians in revolt.
- ✓ The different sections of ppl who were participating in revolt did not feel that they were part of a SINGLE NATION having common existence.

\* The revolt could be said as ANTI-FOREIGN in character.

It means that Rebels were motivated to drive British away from India. Apart from this, there was nothing in common among rebel groups. They had NO VISION for future society. Thus we can say that "It was more than a Sepoy Mutiny but less than National revolt" \*

#### WEAKNESS OF REVOLT

- i) The revolt could not embrace ENTIRE PARTS of India & thus LACK A PAN INDIA CHARACTER.
- ii) Most of the RULERS & ZAMINDARS were scared of British strength and power and refused to join the Revolt.
- iii) Since the MONEY LENDERS were the primary targets of rebel groups, they too didn't support rebels.

- iv) The middle class EDUCATED INDIANS didn't support the rebel's conservative approach on Social & Educational matters. As a result, Educated class remained NEUTRAL to revolt.
- v) The British had sufficient resources both in terms of men and material. They had a centralised Bureaucracy which was determined to reclaim the empire. On the other hand, the Rebels were NOTHING BUT PEASANTS IN UNIFORMS. The leaders of Rebel groups did not lack in Bravery but LACKED PLANNING and CO-ORDINATION among themselves.
- vi) The British had access to advance systems of communication like Railways, Post & Telegraph, etc., whereas, the Rebel groups could not avail such services.

### GOVT. OF. INDIA ACT, 1858

Even before the Revolt was suppressed, the British Parl. on 2nd August, 1858 enacted an ACT FOR BETTERMENT of India. This is also known as Queen's Proclamation.

#### provisions:

- D. It ended the rule of Company & replaced with BRITISH CROWN.

#### R.C. Majumdar:

1857 revolt was

neither-First

- National

- Not of  
independence

#### Rule of British:

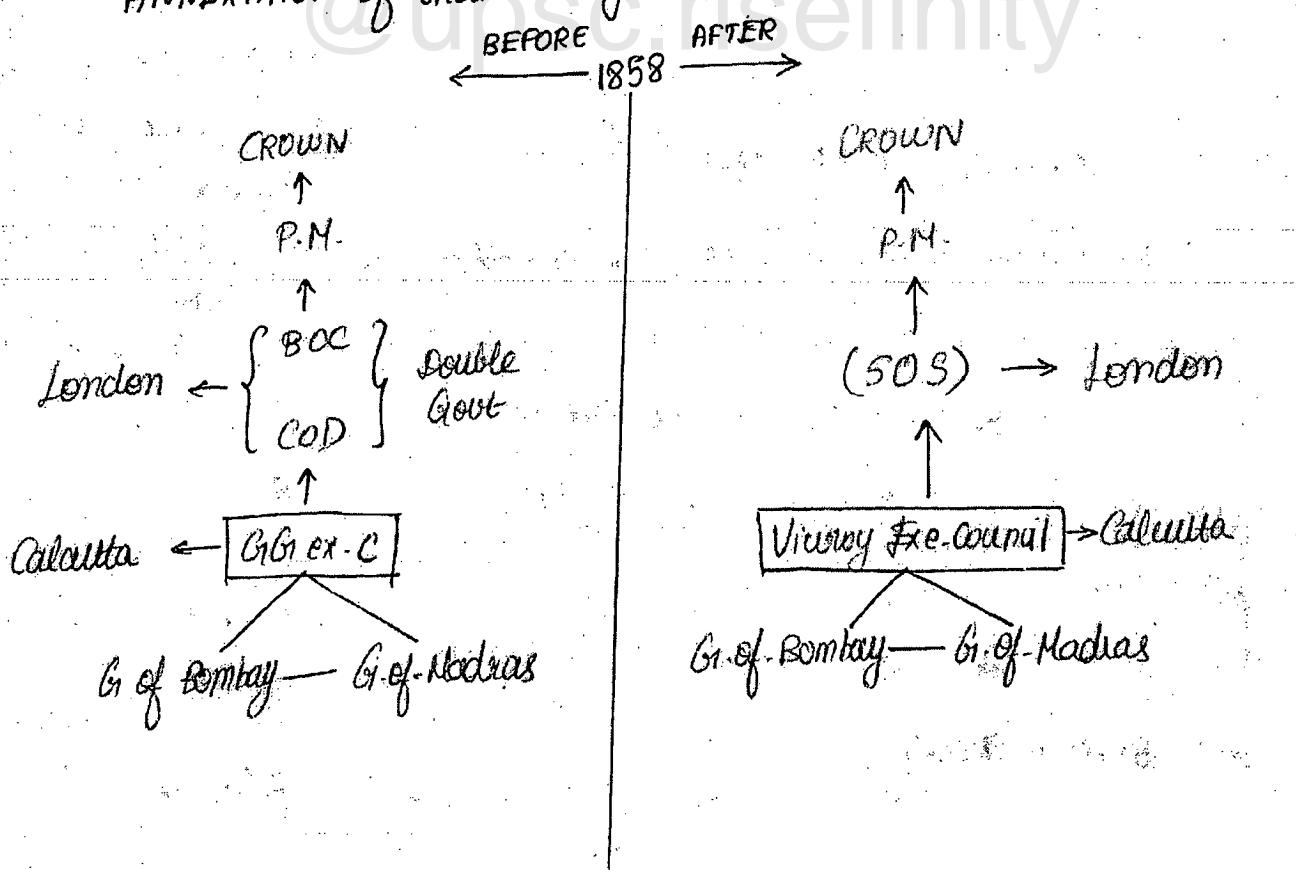
100 yrs - EIC

90 yrs - Queen

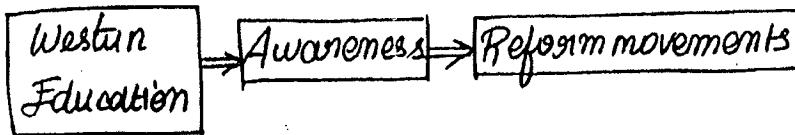
Conservative	Progressive
Like to continue status quo	Like to change status quo.

i) It abolished BOG and COD and thus Ended the Era of Double Government. In its place, the OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE was created. this SOS was member of British cabinet. He was to be assisted by a COUNCIL OF 15 MEMBERS. This council was called as INDIA COUNCIL or Council of India.

ii) In India, the G.G received an additional designation & he was referred as VICEROY. He had an Executive Council having 4 members. These members were to act as his official advisors as well as HEADS OF DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS. The act proclaimed that the AUTHORITY & DIGNITY OF INDIAN RULERS could be maintained & there would be NO FURTHER ANNEXATION of Indian Kingdoms. (Conservative - Align with Rulers)



## Socio-Religious Reform Movements



\* Rationalism → Qns. against blind imitation of custom

\* Humanism → Love everyone. No discrimination.

→ RAN MOHAN ROY [1772-1833] — Father of Indian Renaissance  
 ↘ 16 languages — Maker of Modern India  
 ↘ Radhanagar, Gujarat.

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY [1772-1833]

Social Reforms      Educational Reforms      Religious Reforms      Political Awareness

sati — Myopic aim



Empowerment to women

Ancestral property

(Economic emp → Social emp)

Before British, Only Religious education

R.R. Roy — secular Education

DAVID HARE (DUTCH) — Hindu College - 1817  
 Presidency coll. Calcutta +

POST-1857  
 conservative - Align with ND Annex. — rulers



Military - Divisive policy -  
 (To reduce cohesion)

MARTIAL RACE - Fit for army.  
 ↗ Ghoorkha, Sikh

NON-MARTIAL RACE

→ Brahmins

RAATIO

Bengal = 1:2 1nd - Tight (Awadh)

Madras = 1:3 1nd - loose & Bombay



No religious & social interference - Becs it had been the season for revolt.

1929: SHARDA ACT

Grat ↑

18 & 14 - Age

1856: Wid. Rem. Act

1825 - Vedanta College  
 Philosophy

No intermediary b/w People & God - Attacked Brahmin dominance

BOOK: GIFT TO MONOTHEISTS → Influence of Christianity

↓  
God is only one (not only in west but in India too)

(No fundamental diff. b/w East & West Religion) THEIST → Gandhi

God is formless; Omnipresent

ATHEIST → Bhag. Singh

↓

BRAHMO (SAMAJ) SABHA - 1828

AGNOSTIC → Nehru.

Ved + Art

↳ Written after Vedas

### Political Awareness:

{ Samanta Kamal - Bengali

Mindatullah Akbar - Ahd Persian.

→ Awareness through Press.

Praised British - Printing press

Sati, Infanticide, etc.

Criticised British - No rank more than Subedar.

↳ Ceased publication of journals

JOHN ADAMS - The Licensing Regulations, 1823 - Retrospective law

↳ Licence req. for printing press - Refused to R.R. Roy.

↳ R.R. Roy + Debendranath Tagore - Agitation

CHARLES METCALFE - Cancelled the Law.

(1835-36) ↳ Liberation of the Press.

Akbar-II requested Roy to go London → <sup>TO</sup> plead in Allowance (> 26 Lakhs)

Buried in Bustol

Ram Mohan Roy was born in Radha Nagar in Bengal in 1772. He could be rightly said as MAKER OF MODERN INDIA or FATHER OF INDIAN RENAISSANCE.

He devoted his entire life to a wide gamut of activities including Social Reforms ; Spreading Modern Education; Religious Reforms & spreading Political Awareness.

He started a CRUSADE AGAINST SATI which was finally declared ILLEGAL IN 1829.

Roy propounded that Economic equality would ensure social equality & hence demanded that women must inherit their parental property.

Roy considered Modern Education as an instrument for bringing qualitative change in society.

He extended help to DAVID HARE (Dutch Watch Maker) in establishing HINDU COLLEGE (1817) - later became Presidency

He himself founded VEDANT COLLEGE where courses were offered in Indian philosophy & western Social & Physical Sciences.

Roy also attempted to Reform Religion

In 1809, he published book GIFT TO MONOTHEIST.

In this book, he gave several arguments against the worship of multiple Gods. He said that all religious books must pass the test of Human reason.

He had also read UPANISHADS (Commentary on Vedas) and said that all ancient scriptures teach the idea of 1 GOD. Acc to. him; God is One, formless, shapeless & omnipresent. Thus he tried to prove that there is no fundamental difference between Western & Eastern Religions.

To reform HINDU society & Religion, he founded BRAHMO SABHA (1828) which later changed to BRAHMO SAMAJ.

The Samaj criticised poverty, domination, Caste, Polygamy etc. Ram Mohan Roy praised the British for bringing Modern Education, popularising Free press, banning social evils like Bati, Female Infanticide, etc.

He outraged British for Reserving superior posts in various branches of admin. & suppressing Freedom of Press.

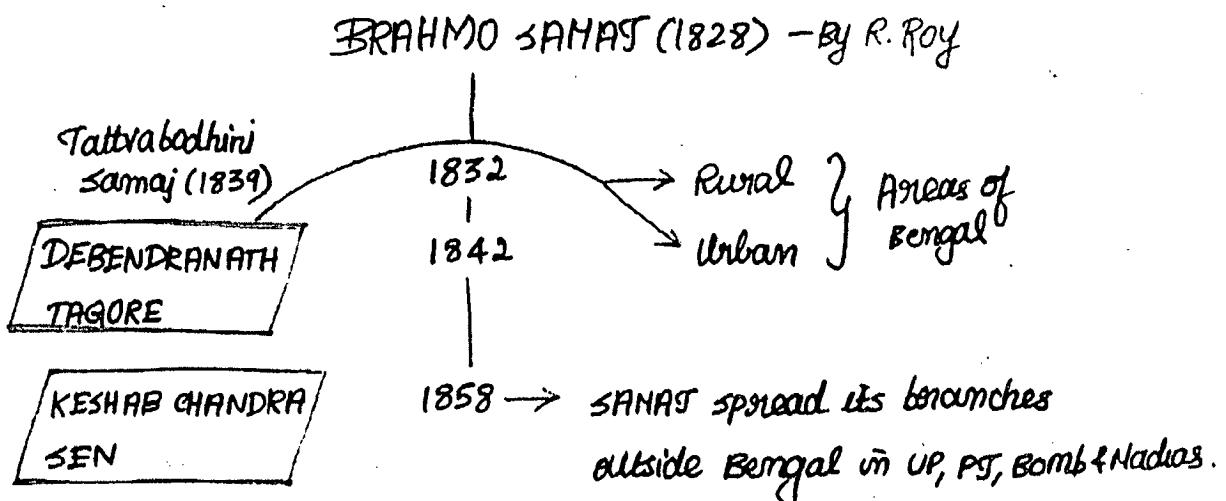
Roy along with DEBENDRANATH TAGORE started the 1st political agitation in India demanding Press Freedom.

He brought out journals like:

SAMBAD KAMUDI (Panjab)

MIRAT-UL-AKBAR (Bengali)

- These journals were ceased to be published in 1823 due to the Licensing Regulations Act, 1823 by JOHN ADAMS.
- Later CHARLES METCALFE repealed this law & hence was called the 'Liberator of the Press'.



→ However under Keshab's influence, Samaj started deviating from core principles of HINDUISM.

→ TAGORE did not like this and expelled KESHAB from Samaj in 1865.

→ In 1866, KESHAB founded his own organisation known as:

2] BRAHMO SAMAJ OF INDIA.      3] ADI BRAHMO SAMAJ

TAGORE'S organisation came to be known as →

→ Some followers of KESHAB began to regard him as incarnation. KESHAB also became AUTHORITARIAN. throughout his life, Keshab had advocated a min. marriageable age for boys & girls.

→ However in 1878, he got his minor daughter married to minor ruler of COOCH BIHAR.

As a result, the progressive members of Brahmo Samaj of India founded SADHARAN BRAHMO SAMAJ (1878).

### PARAHAMSA MANDALI (1849)

- It was established by ATHARAN PANDURANG in 1849 at BOMBAY.  
He was helped by BALKRISHNA JAYEKAR & DADOBHA PANDURANG.
- The mandali believed in MONOTHEISM & was AGAINST CASTE system.  
At its meetings, members took food cooked by low-caste people.

### PRARTHANA SAMAJ (1867)

- The ideas of Brahmo Samaj & KESHAB CHANDRA SEN helped in the establishment of Prarthana Samaj.
- It was also est. by ATHARAN PANDURANG in 1867 at Bombay.
- It preached MONOTHEISM.
- It didn't believe in confrontation with Hindu Orthodoxy but, it relied on EDUCATION & PERSUASION.
- In field of social reforms, it had following agenda
  - a) Disapproval of caste system
  - b) Min. marri. age for boys & girls
  - c) Women education
  - d) Widow remarriage
- The prominent members of Samaj were:
  - i) R.G. BHANDARKAR
  - ii) M.G. RANADE
  - iii) N.G. CHANDRA VARKER

- M.G.RANADE had contributed in field of Education and was a patron of "DECCAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY" (est in 1884-TILAK)
- In 1887, RANADE along with RAGUNATH RAO founded the INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE famously known as NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE (NSC).
  - ▷ It met at the same venue where the congress was organising its 3rd session. (NADRAS). Since then, every year the NSC met at same place where INC used to have its sessions.
  - ▷ It came to be known as SOCIAL REFORM CELL OF INC
  - ▷ It organised pledge Movement against CHILD MARRIAGE.

### YOUNG BENGAL MOVEMENT

- During 1820s & 1830s, a RADICAL trend emerged among the Educated Youth of Bengal. They were inspired from FRENCH REV" & criticised the established & entrenched superstitions & CONSERVATISM.
- They supported EQUALITY b/w men & women. This movement was led by an Anglo Indian HENRY VIVIAN DEROZIO who was a teacher at HINDU COLLEGE (Presidency College, KOLKATA)

### ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR

- He was originally born as ISWAR CHANDRA BANDOPADHYAY 'VIDYASAGAR' was a title conferred by SANSKRIT COLLEGE, CALCUTTA
- He was a DEEP HUMANIST and was generous to the poor. He did much for cause of women. It was his effort which led to the Govt. enacting Widow Remarriage Act, 1856

## TYOTIBA PHULE

- He belonged to MALI (gardeners) caste & organised a powerful movement against BRAHMANICAL SUPREMACY & CASTE ORTHODOXY.
- In 1873, he founded SATYASODHAK SAMAJ.
- The aims of Satyasodhak Samaj were
  - a) Social Reforms
  - b) Education for women & Lower caste.
- In 1871, he published Ghulam Giri (Marathi) which became a very popular book & he dedicated the book to SLAVERY MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.
- He, along with his wife, SAVITRI BAI PHULE organised the first Girls school @ PUNE.

## THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

- It was est. by madam H.P. BLAVATSKY & H.S. OLcott in 1875 at New York.
- The most unique feature about this society was that it was inspired by the HINDU CULTURE but was est. by FOREIGNERS.
- Later, this shifted its HQ to ADAYAR in Chennai.
- The society gained momentum in India when ANNIE BESANT joined it.
- The society believed in ANCIENT INDIAN PHILOSOPHY and the doctrine of TRANSMIGRATION OF SOUL.
- It criticised DISCRIMINATION on basis of caste, colour, race or gender.
  - Thus, it preached UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD among all men.
  - In other words, it promoted EQUALITY & DEMOCRACY -

→ ANNIE BESANT was an IRISH woman who in her early life believed in Christianity, but later became ATHEIST. She had been associated with various Democratic movements for rights of women in GREAT BRITAIN.

► In INDIA, she founded Central Hindu School at BENARAS in 1896. (CHS is diff. from BHU)

► She also became President of Theosophical Society in 1907.

► She was the first woman President of Congress in 1917 (Puss. Rev) at calcutta.

## DAYANAND SARASWATI (1824-1883) & ARYA SAMAJ

→ Arya Samaj was a result of REACTION AGAINST WESTERN CULTURE and its influences.

→ It was est. in 1875 at Bombay. Later, the HQ was shifted to Lahore.

→ DAYANAND SARASWATI was originally born as MOOL SHANKAR in a typical Brahmin family of Gujarat.

✓ In 1875, he published Satyarth Prakash (Hindi)

✓ In 1881, he wrote pamphlet Gaukarunaru'dhi.

→ Arya Samaj believed in

► Infallibility of Vedas

► He considered Vedas as Reservoir of knowledge.

Movts/Origins	
Reformist	Revivalist
- Eliminate impurities of exist. system	- Bringing back features of past society in exact same manner
EX: BRAHMO SAMAJ	EX: ARYA SAMAJ "Go Back to Vedas"

### & FUN. PRINCIPLES

✓ Infallibility of Vedas

✓ Vedas - all know of universe

### CRITICISM

► No one source/book, can contain all knowl, that too written at a particular period of time  
Ex: Vedas - no cloud computing  
► Know. is dynamic.

### Other aspects in co-ed

→ No to women ed.; as in Vedic society they were taught at home & boys at Gurukul.

→ Despite being a Revivalist movement, it had elements of REFORMIST also: It criticised

✓ Polygamy ✓ Idol worship ✓ child marriage ✓ Caste system

Note: It did not criticise the Division of society based on HERIT.

Bcos in vedic society, an individual had complete freedom to choose his/her occupation & hence division based on merit.

→ Arya Samaj did a lot on the field of EDUCATION. The progressive sections of Arya Samaj established a chain of schools known as Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV) schools. The conservative sections were not happy with this and established GURUKUL at Haridwar.

→ Dayanand died in 1883. At the time of his death, the samaj had established several branches in Western, Central & Northern India.

→ It became a very popular as well as AGGRESSIVE (after 1880s) movement. It started attacking Muslims & launched "SUDDHI MOVEMENT" (Reconversion of Hindus) - later led to communalism ↑.

It also started organising COW PROTECTION SOCIETIES.

# RAMAKRISHNA MISSION & VIVEKANANDA [1863-1902]

→ RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHANSA was a great HINDU saint who believed in:

- ✓ Renunciation
- ✓ Meditation
- ✓ Devotion to God

→ It was his follower VIVEKANANDA who popularised his ideas.

→ The message of his Guru was:

"ESSENTIAL ONENESS OF ALL RELIGIONS"

→ Vivekananda travelled to different parts of India & criticised Indians for neglecting the knowledge of western world & becoming stagnant.

▷ He appealed to Indians to inculcate the espouse of LIBERTY, EQUALITY & RATIONALISM.

→ He popularised the idea:

"SERVICE TO HUMANITY IS SERVICE TO GOD"

→ He idealised Hinduism in the form of POLYTHEISM & IMAGE WORSHIP

→ In 1893, he went to CHICAGO to participate in the WORLD CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS. After his return to India, he founded RAMAKRISHNA MISSION in 1897.

## RAMAKRISHNA [1836-86]

- Illiterate (priest @ Temple)  
[also Akbar, Haider Ali]
- Knowledge by Experience & Introspection (moral stories)
- 'Moksha' - freedom.

## why supported POLYTHEISM?

God is so powerful that it can take any shape

## why IDOL/IMAGE WORSHIP?

To est. Rel. w/ God.

- All religions are means to understand the God within oneself.

→ N.A.NOBLE - Sir. NIVEDITA  
- Disciple of VIVEKANANDA.

## MISSION

→ To keep Indians away from MATERIALIST INFLUENCES of western world.

(possessing more than what is req. & obsessed with them)

Ex: Culture of Easy loan

## CONSUMERISM (2008 fin. crisis)

> Main objective of mission is to keep Indians away from MATERIALIST INFLUENCES of western world.

► The mission opened schools, libraries, built Orphanage and provided free medicines to the poor.

## WAHABI MOVEMENT

→ This was the 1st organised Muslim response against WESTERN CULTURE and its influences.

→ It was a REVIVALIST Movement.

→ It was started by ABDUL WAHAB [1708-1762] in SAUDI ARABIA.

→ In INDIA, it was initiated by SHAH WAHULLA [1702-1792], who was the 1st muslim to express concern at the degeneration of muslims.

→ WAHULLA's ideas were propagated by SHAH ABDUL AZIZ and SYED AHMED BARELVI. targeted against pol. community inst. of Revivalism. However, they gave a POLITICAL COLOUR to his ideas. →

→ Initially, the movement started against Sikhs in Punjab  
(1849) - Dalhousie  
but after its capture by British, it was directed against British.

→ They wanted to create a Homeland for Muslims.



They wanted to convert India, land of infidels (non-believers → non-followers of Islam) to land of Islam.

## (34ED) SAYID AHMED KHAN (1817-98) & ALIGARH MOVEMENT

SYED AHMED KHAN was born in a high class muslim family which was close to the Mughal Royal court. After receiving his early education, he joined Judicial services under Company's Govt.

At the time of Revolt, he was posted at BISNORE (U.P.).

In 1869, he went to LONDON and it was there that the idea of est. a modern Edu. Institution came to his mind.

After he returned, he founded Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College (MAO) at ALIGARH in 1875 which later became (AMU) Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.

The Liberal Socio Religious movement centred around AMU is known as Aligarh School.

SAK tried to strike a balance between MODERN EDUCATION & ISLAMIC CULTURE. He said that only QURAN to be accepted as final truth and all other books like HADIS were secondary in nature. He outpaced the ULEMAS (Islamic Theologists) for narrow outlook.

✓ Reformer

✓ He was a liberal

why?

► Aristocratic muslims believed that if western ideas & education comes in, CHRISTIANITY too will come in.

→ Khan was from high class muslim family

→ During Revolt:

British perceived muslims as treason & persecuted them  
Khan book: Loyal Muhammadans

→ He tried to bridge gap  
between muslims & Govt (EIC).

→ MUHAMMADAN ANGLO

ORIENTAL COLLEGE after he came back from Eng. in 1875.

Late AMU in 1920

→ 1st muslim univ. in S. ASIA

✓ It produced non-extremist, liberal Islam scholars

→ X polygamy

✓ only Quran; X Hadith or

→ Outpaced ULEMAS (like Brahmins - learned ones) for their narrow-mindset

Before 1885: secular + naya samaj

Post 1885 (NJC): Separate Muslim id-eminence due to pre-British rule.

Democracy - Major rule (so no chance for muslims)  
Promoting communalism

- He criticised PARDAA system & POLYGAMY and those muslims who didnot allow WIDOW REMARRIAGE.
- He published a journal Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq (Improvement in manners & morals).

In his early life, SAK was a SECULAR leader. But after the formation of INC (1885), he dubbed the party as a HINDU party. He started talking about separate MUSLIM QAUM (Nation) and thus PROMOTED COMMUNALISM.

## DEOBAND SCHOOL / MOVEMENT

- The orthodox VIENAS MUHAMMED QASIM NANATAVI and RASHID AHMAD GANGDHI established DEOBAND school in 1866 at SAHARANPUR (W-UP).
- Contrary to Aligarh movement which aimed for Imparting education to muslims for Govt. jobs, Deoband schools didnot teach its students for worldly affairs. The aim was to IMPART RELIGIOUS & MORAL INSTRUCTIONS TO MUSLIMS. It was NATIONALIST in orientation.
- In politics, it welcomed the formation of INC. In 1888, it issued a religious Decree (order-Fatwa) against SAK's organisations like MUHAMMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL ASSOCIATION & UNITED PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

# NATIONAL AWARENESS / MOVEMENT

Factors to National Awakening:

## i) Economic & Political Unification

self sufficient village economy into MARKET ECONOMY which increased the ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE giving possibility for fluctuating policies.

COMMON LEGAL SYSTEM (CPC, CrPC) - unified administration for a single political unit.

## ii) Improvement in means of transport and communication

Mobility is one of the biggest tool to break social barriers & distance. It will BRIDGE THE DIVIDE. Repeated acquaintance made ppl understand the divisions are just superficial.

## iii) Western thought & Education

common language - ENGLISH - made way for sharing of views, ideas realising the common exploitation of Brit.

W-ideas like EQUALITY, LIBERTY, RIGHTS, FRATERNITY, HUMANISM started enlightening Indians.

1857 - Nationalism absent

1870s onwards - Gradual feeling of nationalism; feeling of oneness

- Only the educated Indians of Macaulay system of education  
↳ A class of West. Edu. people.

Ex: Now, we understand NOB LYNCHING based on religion is bad.  
What factors led to realisation?

British presence, consequences itself led to realisation tendencies among Edu. Indians.

DEO & POL. unification:

viii. self suff. economy - earlier (we consumed only what was available)

Integration of village into Market-British

viii. ppl came to be ECONOMICALLY INTERDEPENDENT - poss. of ↑ Prices in case of factors in other regions.

COMMON LEGAL SYSTEM (CPC)

same punishment for all for same crime  
unified Administration - single political unit.

#### iv) Press & Literature

Importance of pointing was no less significant in 16th century.

Press led to speedy publication of books & rapid sharing of ideas [Germans - GUTTENBERG; Portuguese - Brought it to India]. Q) Portuguese est. 1st printing press in India

in 1557 to publish BIBLE. [Paper from CHINA - 15<sup>th</sup> century]

JAMES AUGUSTUS HICKEY in, 1780 brought 1st NEWS PAPER

'Bengal Gazette'. Inspired by this, Indians too started

publishing news paper. Media is 4th pillar of state - It gives govt. policies to people. Freedom fighters used press

WILL TO SPREAD AWARENESS & AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS &

transport speeded this up & reached even remote villages.

Name of the Newspaper/Journal Founder/Editor

- |                                 |                                       |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1] THE HINDU & SWADESMITRA      | G.I. SUBRAHMANIYA IYER                |
| 2] KUDI ARASU (Republic)        | E.V. RANASWAMY NAICKER<br>'PERIWAK'   |
| 3] VOICE OF INDIA & RAST GOFTAR | RAST GOFTAR DDAEAI NA                 |
| 4] MARATHA KESARI               | B.G. TILAK                            |
| 5] SUDHARAK & NATION            | GOOKALE                               |
| 6] CONNON WEAL                  | ANNIE BESANT                          |
| 7] BENGALLI                     | S.N. BANERJEE                         |
| 8] ANRIT BAZAAR PATRIKA         | NOTILAL GHOSH &<br>BISHIR KUNAR GHOSH |

9] HINDOO PATRIOT	HARISH CHANDRA MUKHERJEE
10] SON PRAKASH	I. C. VIDYASAGAR
YOUNG INDIA	
11] NAV JEEVAN	N. K. GANDHI
HARISTAN	
12] NATIONAL HERALD	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
13] INDEPENDENCE	MOTILAL NEHRU
14] LEADER	H. M. HALVIYA
15] COMRADE	MUHAMMED ALI (bro. of SHAUKAT ALI)
16] AL-HILAL	ABUL KALAM AZAD
17] BAHISKRIT BHARAT (Ostracised Bharat)	AMBEDKAR
18] INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST	SHYAMJI KRISHNA VARNA
19] VANDE MATRAM	Nadarm. BHIKARI RANA (Aarsi)
20] FREE HINDUSTAN	TARAKNATH DAS

### v) Conservative Policies of Lytton [1876-1880]

It acted as catalyst for National awakening.

- a) Royal Titles Act: In July, 1876 Brit. parliament passed this act & gave a title to QUEEN VICTORIA - 'Empress of India' [KAISER-i-HIND]. Lytton org. a pomp event in Delhi on 1st JAN 1877 Delhi Durbar. He spent millions of rupees for this at a time when central India & Madras were facing famine.

b)

In 1877, maximum age for ICS was reduced to 19.  
Also, Greek & Latin was also asked in exam held in London  
to favour Europeans & to discourage Indians.

Though, S.N. BANERJEE passed ICS, he was not allowed  
to join. So he, along with A.N. BOSE formed Indian  
Association at Calcutta in July, 1876 - 1st ass. to demand  
increasing age limit for ICS.

c) Arms Act, 1878

It disallowed Indians to keep arms without licensee,  
while permitting Anglo Indians & Europeans.

d) Vernacular Press Act, 1878

It is known as An ACT for Better Control of Publications  
in Oriental Languages (or) GIAGINGI ACT. It was  
primarily targeted against ANRIT BAZAAR PATRIKA.

GIAGINGI - Not allowing someone to speak. This act required  
Editor of newspaper to give in writing to govt. that they  
won't publish anything against Govt. If published, will be  
confiscated w/o appeal in any court. [But, Indians  
feared pointing in English]

## vii] RIPPON [1880-84]

Viceroy - Lytton's successor. Unlike Lytton, he is progressive and did not do anything against Indians. But something happened in his period which put him in bad light:

Gibert Bill Controversy, 1883-84.

Till Rippon's time, law was discriminatory which said Europeans can be tried only by European judges. Rippon was a liberal & wanted to change it & consulted the LAW MEMBER C.P. GIBERT, (4+1)+6 central legislature who prepared draft Bill and send to central legislature. But Britishers / whites were not happy with this. London newspapers published cartoon of Indians depicting them as half-naked & half-monkey questioning if Indian judges are capable of trying Europeans. So, due to pressure, the Bill was modified and concept of TRIAL BY JURY [ $7 \text{ Eur} + 5 \text{ Ind} = 12$ ] was brought.

Note: JURY (was then only in LONDON & US) is a group of people, only in criminal cases, to decide the GUILT factor after which the Judge will only decide the quantum of punishment.

Ex: RUSTON case was last of trial by Jury in India.

Rippon repealed Vernacular Press Act in 1882.

He passed the 1st Factory Act, 1881. This act was applicable on Indian factories only employing a min. of 100 workers. It prohibited employment of children < 7 yrs of age.

children b/wn 7-12 yrs should not be employed for more than 9 hrs. They must get 4 holidays in a month.

Dangerous factories / Hazardous mines should be properly fenced.

### CHARACTERISTICS & FEATURES OF MOVEMENTS

- 1] These movements were characterised by RATIONALISM & HUMANISM.
- 2] They criticised the IRRATIONAL, SUPERSTITIOUS & CONSERVATIVE elements of Indian society.
- 3] They emphasized on KNOWLEDGE. IGNORANCE was viewed as CURSE and was held as root cause for National degeneration and backwardness of India.  
ILLITERACY in general & among women in particular was criticised & was considered as the main reason for prevailing superstitions in the society.
- 4] These movements were EVOLUTIONARY & not REVOLUTIONARY. They did not want to completely break the existing social structure rather only wanted to remove the distortions & evils prevalent in the society. In other words, they wanted to retain all the good elements & discard the bad ones. Thus, they had elements of CHANGE & CONTINUITY.
- 5] These movements had NARROW SOCIAL BASE. Their message appealed only to the Educated class. Ex: In Bengal, the message was appreciated by 'BHANDRA LOK' only. the vast Unilised ppl

majority of illiterate masses living in rural areas remained untouched by their ideas.

- 5] Some movements like ARYA SAMAJ ; THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY appealed to PAST Greatness. They tended to over glorify the achievements of India's Ancient Times. This gave a sense of FALSE PRIDE among the Indians.

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# INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

MODERATE  
PHASE  
1885-1905

EXTREMIST  
PHASE  
1905-1918

GANDHIAN  
ERA  
1919-1947

## MODERATE PHASE (1885-1905)

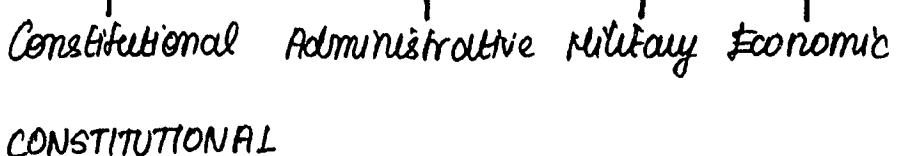
- ⇒ the INC politics during its 1st 20 years of its history is referred to MODERATE phase.
- ⇒ They were staunch believers in LIBERALISM.
- ⇒ They were called as Moderates in order to distinguish them from the NEO NATIONALISTS of the early 20th century who were also referred as EXTREMISTS.
- ⇒ They strongly believed in GRADUALISM & CONSTITUTIONALISM
- ⇒ Their method of demanding reforms is CONCESSION from the British government, summed up as:
- 3 Ps** ⇒ Petitions ⇒ Petitions ⇒ Propaganda
- ⇒ The INC was hardly a full-fledged political party & it was more on the nature of an ANNUAL CONFERENCE. [only 3 days] They were all successful ppl on professional life and hence had little time & commitment for full-time politics.
- ⇒ They represented a thoroughly ANGLICIZED CLASS of India. British rule, to most of them, was an act of PROVIDENCE/GOD which was determined to bring in MODERNISATION of India.

⇒ They had faith in BRITISH SENSE OF JUSTICE & FAIR PLAY.

But did not have faith in CAPACITY OF NASSES.

They wanted the British rule to continue till the time Indians were trained in the ART OF SELF-GOVERNANCE.

### Demands of Moderates



- a) self rule within the Imperial framework
- b) Abolition of India council
- c) Elections to be introduced for legislatures
- d) Two Indian members in Viceroy Executive council
- e) Budget should be referred to legislature with right to discussion and voting on it.

### ADMINISTRATIVE

- a) Indianisation of Indian services
  - (i.e.) More Indians in ICS
- b) Maximum age for ICS from 19 to 23
- c) ICS should also be held in India

\* Public Service Commission headed by CHARLES AITCHISON (1886) recommended for increase of age but disapproved simultaneous exam in India.

Discretion of viceroy to add Indians / not:

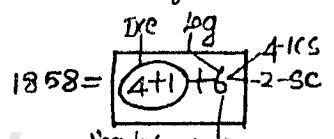
CANNING — Maharaja of Patiala; Raja of Benaras;  
nominated Dinkar  
loyalist Indians → but Indians preferred elections.

### HIR QUASIM

more powerful than MODI - power of MONARCHY - King is epitome of law

### THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK

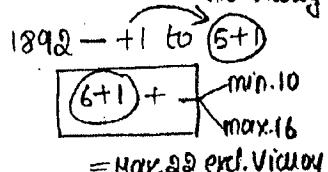
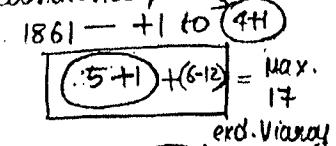
Hollywood movie  
'Kings never say sorry' Arrogance; aura of ruler



Nom by (min. 6; max. 12)  
viceroy

Additional members  
Tenure - 2 yrs  
1/2 of them must be non-officials

### Indian Councils Act



1909 — Minto Morley Ref.

Accepted to Ind. Indian in  
(2+1) — Executive council  
1st person - S.P. SINHA

## MILITARY

Reduction in defence expenditure

Appointments of Indians in Commissioned Ranks

military

commiss. Non-comm  
official  
Lt in Ind below Lt

## ECONOMIC

The most important contribution of modulates was that they provided an ECONOMIC CRITIQUE of COLONIALISM.

The following leaders played an important role in this context.

D.B. NAOROSI

G. SUBRAMANIA IYER

M.G. RANADE

G.K. GOKHALE

R.C. DUTT

The dominant theme of their writing was "INDIAN POVERTY"

DEINDUSTRIALIZATION & DRAIN OF WEALTH.

They said that the British had applied One way Free Trade policy in India and made India a supplier of raw materials & a consumer of finished goods.

Thus, India became a field for British CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

They said that India's development should be via INDIAN CAPITAL because the investment by foreigners would lead to drain of wealth as the PROFIT WENT AWAY from India.

the British LAND REVENUE POLICIES have made life of PEASANTS MISERABLE and the absence of protective Tariff had destroyed HANDICRAFTS Industry.

## EXTREMIST PHASE (1905-1918)

In the late 1890s, a REACTION set in within INC against MODERATES. This rising trend is called as EXTREMISM.

The Extremists, contrary to the Moderates, believed in the CAPACITY OF MASSES & wanted to involve them in Nationalist politics.

They did not believe in Constitutional agitation rather had faith in DOCTRINE OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

### B.GI.TILAK

Began in Ratnagiri district of MAHARASHTRA

Belonged to CHITPAVIN Brahmin sub-caste = Peshwas

Made POONA as his political base.

A Gifted WRITER who used his skill on publishing Journals like MARATHA (Eng) & KESARI (Marathi) to arouse Nationalism among Indians.

An Eloquent SPEAKER who started organising

Ganapathi (1893) & shivaji (1895) festivals — alienated MUSLIMS

Brought Ganapathi from home to public

Opportunity for Youth to display various skills

Ganapathi — Invoked to overcome difficulties & achieve success

## Factors for Extremism:

### ① Recognition of TRUE NATURE OF BRITISH RULE.

The moderate leaders, through their writings exposed the real character of British in front of public.

D.B. NAOROSI wrote Poverty & Un-British Rule in India

M.G. RANADE wrote several articles which were compiled under the title → Essays on Colonials

R.C. DUTT, ex-ICS, belonging to landlord family of Bengal published the → Economic History of India VOL I & II

thus, through these writings, extremists became aware of exploitation by British in India.

### ② DISSATISFACTION with achievements of MODERATES.

The extremists were unhappy with the SLOW PROGRESS of INC in the first 15 years. The extremists believed that the moderate methods would not lead to success. They DUBBED 3Ps as POLITICAL MENDICANCY (Mendicant - one who survives via Begging)

poor

### ③ Worsening Economic situation.

The exorbitant land revenue demand had led to increased occurrence of FAMINES. These famines took a toll on human lives.

The frequency of famines in 2nd half of 19<sup>th</sup> century had also increased. Some of famine years were: 1876-77 - central Ind & Madras - Delhi durbars coincided with POONA PLAGUE; ← 1896-97

'PLAGUE COMMISSION' - head - W.C. RAND 1899-1900

Misbehaved with public - searching homes

TIKAK fiercely voiced ag. British

CHAPEKAR BROTHERS - BALKRISHNA & DAMODAR were inspired by Tilak's writings and shot dead RANBIR in 1897

### 1<sup>st</sup> POLITICAL MURDER

Next day

Swadeshi mov.

### ④ Reaction to INCREASING WESTERNISATION

The moderate leaders were inspired from western philosophers & their ideas.

The extremist leaders derived inspiration from DAYANAND SARASWATI

B.C. CHATTERJEE

SIVAKANANDA

The extremists were of the view that western culture based on MATERIALISM & INDIVIDUALISM would dominate Indian culture based on COLLECTIVISM  $\Rightarrow$  Indian culture - Group Identity & not individual personal identities - ex: caste; language  
Thus India may lose its distinct cultural identity.

### ⑤ Contemporary INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCES

The nationalist movements in RUSSIA, TURKEY, etc. also inspired extremism in India.

The HUMILIATION of Indians settled in SOUTH AFRICA made Indians angry.

The REPULSION of ITALIANS by ETHIOPIANS (1896) and DEFEAT OF RUSSIA by JAPAN (1905) exploded the myth of EUROPEAN INVINCIBILITY.

NUDE  
HOBBS, JOC, POU  
outward

EXT  
VIVEK, DAYA, B.C. CHATTERJEE  
Showard  $\downarrow$   
krishna charit  
 $\downarrow$

scorn & foul means to  
defeat evil - evil.

VIV Radical H. monk  
To youth - It is better  
to play football with  
than reading Gita.

"Strength is life;  
Weakness is death"

"India req. Nerves of  
steel"  
prodif of  
L-Fordish. ARENAS  
(wrestling theatres)

Recently - West^n

$\uparrow$  Imp. to days

$\downarrow$  Imp. to festivals

$\uparrow$  public display of affection  
14<sup>th</sup> Feb

Engg + Med. students  
swadeshi

Joint family  $\rightarrow$  Nuclear family  
old age homes  $\leftarrow$

"Adopt old age ppl." Govt.

⑥ The CONSERVATIVE POLICY of CURZON [1899-1905] contributed to emergence of extremism.

a) Calcutta Corporation Amendment Act, 1899.

Curzon passed this act which increased the strength of nominated members over the elected in the municipal corporations & its various committees of Calcutta.

b) In 1902, Curzon organised DELHI DURBAR to mark the accession of EDWARD VII & spent more than Rs. 2 Mn.

c) In 1902, Curzon appointed an INDIAN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION headed by THOMAS RALEIGH & based on its recommendations passed Indian University Act, 1904. It took away the autonomy of Indian universities.

d) In 1904, he passed Indian Official Secrets Act. It curbed the freedom of Press.

e) He divided BENGAL INTO TWO parts - WEST & EAST Bengal and thus created a Religious & linguistic division.

## CURZON AS AN ADMINISTRATOR

[1899-1905]

Curzon gave utmost importance to EFFICIENCY IN ADMINISTRATION.

He worked tirelessly to improve the administrative structure of British India.

- i) In 1900, he appointed a Famine Commission headed by ANTHONY MACDONELL which recommended for efficiency in Revenue Collection.
- ii) In 1901, he appointed an Irrigation Commission under COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEF, which recommended for spending an additional amount of Rs. 4.5 Cr in next 20 years on Irrigation.
- iii) He appointed a Police Commission headed by ANDREW FRAZER which recommended among several things establishment of CID to be headed by a Director.
- iv) He undertook expansion of RAILWAY NETWORK. It was the largest expansion under any viceroy. He also setup a Railway Board.
- v) For promoting Trade & Commerce, he appointed a separate Department of Commerce.
- vi) For improving Agricultural productivity, he setup a Research Institute in Bihar. Later it was shifted to NEW DELHI [PUSA Institute near us]

vii) Curzon had a deep interest in HISTORY. He enacted Ancient Monuments Act, 1904. It directed the provincial governments to setup Museums in every province to preserve rare objects of history.

### PARTITION OF BENGAL & OF SWADESHI MOVEMENT

⇒ Curzon had expert knowledge of ASIA, but he was humble.

Yet, he was of Imperialist class (acquiring Territory)

1898 → If Britain loses any other part of empire no effect,  
But if it loses India, Sun will set in the empire.

Reg. ASIA → East is a university where no scholar can ever get a degree.

So, in India whenever tide of nationalism seems to arise, he would want to curb it. And the epicentre of Nationalism was BENGAL [1st territory occupied by Britain + Gender equality + liberty, Eq. Fraternity ideas reached here 1st + Education]

Hence he divided Bengal. West - Hindus ↑ ; East - Muslims ↑  
West - also incl. Bihar & Odisha (Non-Bengali lang. ↑) ↗ RELIGIOUS & LINGUISTIC DIV.

⇒ So, Moderates adopted strategy of 3PS

Their illusion of British was good was given a heart attack

by DIVISION of Bengal - Publicly announced; Formally divided  
(Formal) 19<sup>th</sup> July 1905 16<sup>th</sup> Oct 1905

↓  
Day of MOURNING, FASTING, RAKHIS

⇒ INC launched Anti partition movement.

\* The INC at its Benaras Session [1905, G.K. GOKHAJE] approved Swadeshi & Boycott for Bengal and thus started the SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF SWADESHI MOVEMENT

① With beginning of Swadeshi movement, the INM (Indian National Movement) took a major step forward. A large no. of students, women, rural & urban people were involved in the movement for the 1st time.

Thus, Swadeshi movement made a beginning towards Mass movement, though on a limited scale.

② Boycott was the most effective instrument of the movement. Women refused to wear foreign bangles & stopped using foreign utensils. Washermen refused to wash foreign clothes. Cobblers objected to mending foreign shoes.

③ the movement emphasised on Self Reliance or Atma shakti. It meant restoring confidence & pride among Indians. In economic field, it meant opening INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES & like P.C. RAY opened Bengal Chemicals Factory V.O. C. opened Swadeshi steam Navigation Company

- (4) The movt. saw the emergence of No. of VOLUNTEERS who were organised into groups known as SANITIS like Swadeshi Bandhab Samiti - Ashwini Kumar Dutt. The members of these sanitis travelled to several areas, popularised Swadeshi songs, provided Relief to the people during Famine / Natural calamity and setup Arbitration Courts. [3rd party dispute redressal mechanism]
- (5) This movt. reflected itself in the field of Culture as well. Nationalist literature, Poems & songs were composed. It was at this time that Rabindranath Tagore composed ANAR SONAR BANGLA. His nephew Abanindranath Tagore made a painting BHARAT MATA, 1905. This painting reflected the collective aspirations of the contemporary Indians.

Places

Leaders

BENGAL

Ashwini Kumar Dutt

DELHI

Ebad Haider Reza

PUNJAB

Jala Jaypat Roy; Ajit Singh

BOMBAY &

Balaji Gangadhar Tilak

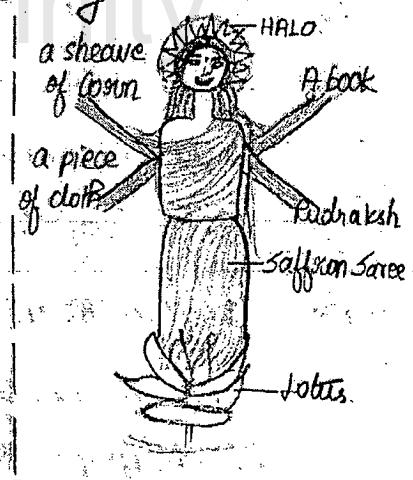
POONA

MADRAS

V. O. Chidambaram Pillai

ANDHRA

T. Prakasham; Krishna Rao.



## Moderates

- i) They wanted to limit the move. to only Bengal.
- ii) They wanted to restrict the program of Boycott to only foreign goods.
- iii) There were also differences regarding who would be President for INC session 1906.  
Moderates were large in no. & invited Dadabai Naoroji from London & he became Pres in this Calcutta Session.

## Extremists

- i) They wanted to spread the move. to the rest of India.
- ii) They wanted to include in program of Boycott each & everything which could be related with British (like post office, schools, Railways, etc.)

⇒ The INC session of 1906, Calcutta [Now Calcutta] is historic as the sitting president demanded SWARAJ OR SELF RULE.  
This session passed 4 Resolutions:

I. SWADESHI

III. NATIONAL EDUCATION

II. SWARAJ

IV. BOYCOTT

⇒ However, these differences finally led to SURAT SPLIT.

The Moderates captured INC & expelled the Extremists.  
Then they elected RASH BHARI GHOSH.

→ The British were happy to see this outcome and followed a Dual policy :

a) Suppressing the Extremists

b) Pacifying the Moderates.

a) Suppressing the Extremists

i) B. G. TILAK

Arrested in 1908 & sentenced to Mandalay Jail [Burma] for 6 years. Here, he wrote a Commentary on Gita called 'GITA RAHASYA'

Narr - Pg. 200

Kudiam base & powerful cha

ii) BIPIN CHANDRA PAL

He retired from active politics.

bomb - intended to kill  
Kingsford (District Judge  
of Muzaffarpur, Bihar)  
He had been harsh when  
in Calcutta - he was  
unpopular - designed to  
kill by secret org. n.

iii) JALA JASPAT RAI

He went to USA.

iv) ASIT SINGH

He was deported to EUROPE

Anushilan samiti

v) SRI AUROBINDO

He was arrested in 1908. He was tried in Alipore Conspiracy case. The prosecution was not able to prove charges & hence he was released. He setup an Ashram at Pondicherry.

Then, But became alert. To strike a terror in  
& invaded Anushilan samiti British. They made bomb  
They arrested all except in Naniktala factory K'kula  
Profut as he killed himself. But, bomb killed a women  
Trial was in Alipore (Kennedy's daughter & wife)  
Europ. Lawyer.

## b) Pacifying the Moderates:

To pacify them, British announced:

Indian Council Act, 1909 (or) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909

i) The Brit. govt, with this act introduced Elections in India, though the election was INDIRECT.

the elected members of municipal corporation would vote for provincial legislatures & elected members of provincial legislatures would vote for central legislature [Calcutta].

Morley - Secretary of state  
[cabinet minister can speak in parliament]

Minto - Viceroy.

Similarly, for Montague-Chemnford  
(S.O.S) (Viceroy)

ii) These legislatures were advisory bodies & had no control over the Executive.

iii) The act provided that there would be an INDIAN MEMBER in the VICEROY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

iv) It introduced separate Electorate for MUSLIMS

\* Separate electorate institutionalised communalisation of politics in India. It is not a mere reservation of seat for muslims, it is a division of candidate, voters and constituencies on basis of religion.

Joint electorate (voters) → Everyone having voter ID can vote irrespective of caste, religion etc.. At present, existing in India.

However, candidate may be from reservation (SC/ST)

Separate electorate → There may be Muslim & Hindu candidates but muslims have right only to vote for muslims & vice versa for Hindus. So a constituency reserved for separate electorate will have 2 elected leaders - M & H.

Why separate electorates?

Back Ground

Mosley - Speech in Parl, 1906 Feb

Representation to Indians

Alarmed minor muslims

regarding losing Elections.

So, a delegation of 37  
muslim leaders

AGIA KHAN

SALIM ULLAH, Nawab of Dacca

MOHSIM UL MULK

1st Oct. 1906, Shimla

Meeting b/wn Muslims-Minto  
Minto assured them to  
get ready for elections  
with a political party.

He promised safeguards:

SEPARATE ELECTORATE

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

formed on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec, 1906  
at Dacca.

Permanent Pres. of ML

AGIA KHAN

2 aims of Muslim League:

- a) To protect interests of muslims
- b) To promote loyalty among muslims towards British government.

### DELHI DURBAR

In 1911 HARDINGE [1910-16] held a Delhi Durbar (3rd one) attended by British King GEORGIE V & QUEEN MARY.

- i) It announced that Partition of Bengal would be revoked - 1911
- ii) Capital would shift to DELHI in 1912 Handing marked, later, entry into Delhi with Elephant on shah jahanabad am 24<sup>th</sup> Dec, 1912 & was fired bombing by Prash Birburi Bose & Sachin Sanyal

## HOME RULE MOVEMENT

Tilak returned to India in 1914 & made efforts to get entry into INC for himself and his followers. However, he was not successful in 1914.

At the same time he found INC a weak & passive organisation which had lost touch with masses.

Hence he started his HRM separately from INC on April, 1916.

It was a program to educate masses regarding HOME RULE/SELF RULE.

ANNIE BESANT, who had joined INC in 1914 & who had meteoric rise in INC, became a rotary of unity between moderates and extremists.

In early 1915, she started popularising the demand of self rule through her Newspaper: New India; Common Weal. In order to avoid confusion, both leaders had clearly demarcated their areas of activities.

TIPLAK's HRM was to operate in • MAHARASHTRA (excl. Bombay city)

- KARNATAKA
- CENTRAL PROVINCE
- BERAR

ANNIE BESANT's HRM was in → REST OF INDIA

As her popularity rose, she was arrested in June, 1917.

The members of S.O.I Society [Servants of India organised by G.K. Gokhale in 1905 for social service] were not allowed to join HRM.

### Significance:

- i) The HRM gave new strength and energy to National Movement when it was passing through a phase of despondency.
- ii) Several leaders of HRM played an important role in National movement when it entered a truly MASS MOVEMENT PHASE under leadership of Gandhi.
- iii) It provided organisational Networks between the Towns and Rural areas.
- iv) Some leaders of HRM mobilized peasants specially of AWADH to form their own organisations - KISAN SABHAS.
- v) HRM and several other developments of this time period compelled the British government to announce fresh Constitutional reforms in form of MONTAGUE - CHENSFORD Reforms, 1918.

Gokhale, F.S.Nehta

- Rival of Tilak -

1916 - came into INC

1916 LUCKNOW A.C. HAZUNDAR

Moderates + Extremists

UNITED

ANNIE BEASANT

INC + Muslim League

UNITED

MUINNAH (Ambassador of  
Hindu-Muslim unity)

Hence, British started appeasement policies.

LUCKNOW PACT, : Acceptance of separate electorates for muslims  
by INC

Last Constitutional Reform - 1909.

MONTAGUE - Speech in Brit. parliament - 20<sup>th</sup> August, 1917

This is called AUGUST DECLARATION - Next sit

- ✓ Representation in every Branch of admin'
- ✓ Gradual capability of Self Governance / Self Rule

Ironically, ANNIE was put in jail for demanding self rule.

So, they had to release her as the demand was not to be seen as sedition after his speech.

Montague speech - 1917

Detailed report - 1918

Brown signature - 1919 GOI Act

} Montague-Chelmsford  
Reforms

- G.O.I Act, 1919 -

⇒ Bicameral legislature

$$\boxed{(x+1) + y}$$

Council of States

Central Legislative Assembly

- 5 years term
- Indirect elections
- X Women
- Max. size: 60

- 5 years term
- Direct elections
- ✓ Women (vote+contest)
- Total: 145

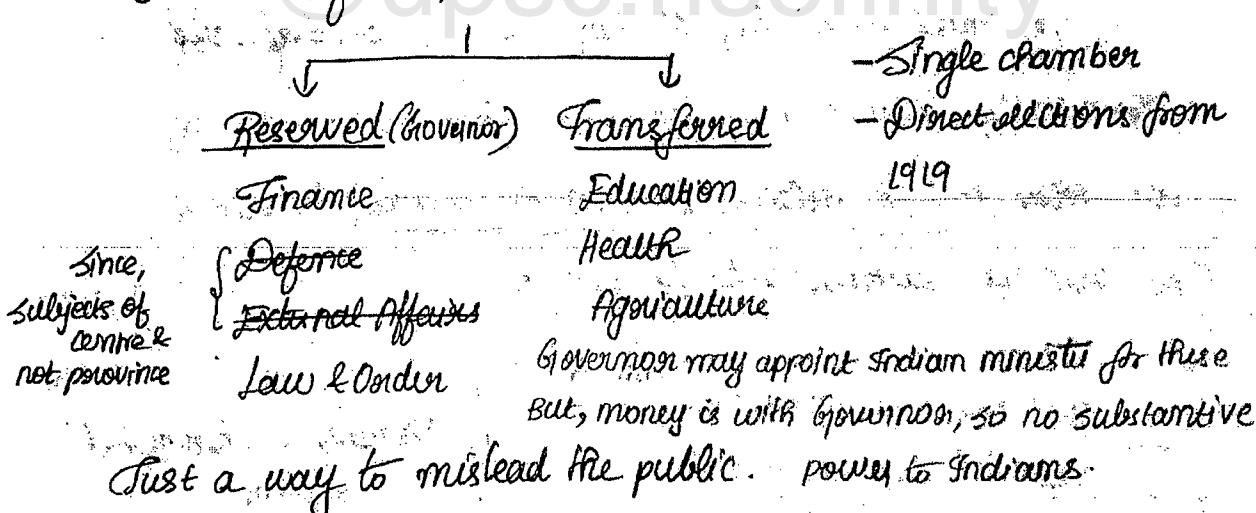
34 elected 26 Nominated

104 elected 41 Nominated

1st time Elected majority ensured in both houses of legislature

⇒ Dyansty in provinces introduced

On basis of Importance



## GOI ACT, 1919

- ① The SOS (Secretary of State) would receive salaries from British state treasuries and not from Indian government's revenue.
- ② Some of SOS's powers & functions were taken and given to HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA. This official was to be appointed and paid by GOI and would act as an agent of GOI.
- ③ It completely separated CENTRAL & PROVINCIAL SUBJECTS and provided for TWO LISTS: a) Central b) Provincial list list  
Any subject which could not be explicitly mentioned in provincial list would automatically considered as a part of Central list.
- ④ It extended the provision of SEPARATE ELECTORATE to
  - SIKHS      ◦ ANGLO-INDIANS      ◦ INDIAN-CHRISTIANS
- ⑤ It provided that ICS Exams would be held in India.  
1st exam - Feb 1922, Allahabad
- ⑥ It introduced BICAMERALISM at Central level
  - a) Upper house - Council of states
  - b) Lower house - Central Legislative Assembly
- ⑦ It introduced DYARCHY IN PROVINCES. It is also known as Double government. Provincial subjects divided into 2 on basis of importance.

a) RESERVED - More important subjects - Law & Order; Finance

controlled by Governors of respective provinces

b) TRANSFERRED - Lesser important subjects - Education; Health

Elected Indian members of provincial legislatures  
who were known as Ministers.

\* Some leaders of INC like ANNIE BEASANT, B.C.PAL,

S.N.BANERJEE, TES BAHADUR SAPRU etc.. were satisfied

with Montagu - Chelmsford reforms and were willing to  
cooperate with government.

The majority of INC disapproved the reforms.

Hence, the above mentioned leaders left INC at this time.

2ND SPLIT OF INC

And last two leaders formed INDIAN LIBERAL FEDERATION  
and began to be called as LIBERALS. (ILF)

## GANDHIAN ERA

- ⇒ Gandhi returned from South Africa in Jan. 1915 & for next 20 years dominated the Indian politics and National movement in such a way that all other leaders were sub-ordinated under him.
- ⇒ Gandhi, by caste a trader (Vaishya), by religion a Hindu and his immediate past ancestors were Administrators (Diwans) in one or other princely states of Gujarat. Thus he had inherited a trait of leadership from the very beginning of his life.
- ⇒ He had a clear cut understanding of plural nature of Indian society & avoided doing such thing which could alienate any of these sections.
- ⇒ He did not merely lead the National Movement but imposed upon it a unique MCC (Moral Code of Conduct). He gave to the world a new weapon in the form of SATYAGRAHA to fight against Injustice.
  - > Acc.to.him, Satyagraha is the superior moral force which could bring change in the heart of a Tyrant.
  - > Satyagraha was based on 2 Pillars
    - \* TRUTH
    - \* NONVIOLENCE

- > Truth is Manifestation of God on Earth.
- > His idea of Non-violence was inspired from GAINISM.
- ⇒ In 1909, wrote HINDU SWARAS explaining his ideology.
  - o He criticised Industrialisation of Capitalism

CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA, 1917

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE, 1918

KHEDA SATYAGRAHA, 1918

POONLATT SATYAGRAHA, 1919

\* 1st nation wide satyagraha of Gandhi \*

CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA, 1917

- Invited by Ray Kumar Shukla
- Peasants were exploited to grow Indigo
- TEENKATHIYA System:

- a) Compulsory cultivation of Indigo
- b) Prices were fixed by buyers, Europeans
- c) Growing Indigo reduces Fertility

→ Leaders who supported Gandhi in this:

\* Rajendra Prasad

\* T.B. Kiplani

\* Mazhar-ul-Haq

\* Mahadev Desai

\* Narhari Parikh

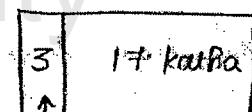
Gokhale - advised to travel & not speak w/o knowing fully

Nehru & R.K. Shukla  
↑  
Invited him to Champaran

Teenkathiya Name reason

In Bihar,

1 Bigha = 20 katha



compulsory Indigo

3/20 of 1 Bigha land

→ Govt. of Bihar under pressure of leaders constituted a Commission of enquiry with Gandhi as a member to examine allegations of peasants. & Questionnaire revealed them to be genuine: 25% of illegal money must be returned back to peasants.

### AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE, 1918

ANUSUYA SARABHAI, sister of millionaire in Ahmedabad, ANBALAL Sarabhai, wrote a letter to Gandhi regarding concerns of workers. Why?

1917 - Ahmedabad plague - Alive workers feed city

Mill owners - shortage of workforce - offered Bonus

Bonus - 75% of wages as incentive

1918 - Situation became normal - Workers returning

Gradually sufficient workforce - no more Bonus in full

Bonus - 20% of wages only

1918  $\Rightarrow$  Mill - 20%. 50% - workers WW-I gone, so  
poor rise. But

mill refused.

Gandhi went & studied the concerns and found them genuine & sat on strike with workers.

From 4th day - workers started showing signs of negotiations. So, in order to boost confidence of workers, Gandhi took out his supreme weapon, FAST UNTO DEATH & no one was ready to bear the blame of his death except Brose.

Gandhi  $\Rightarrow$  Mill +15%. 15% - workers  
35%

Agreed through arbitration

## KHEDA SATYAGRAHA, 1918 (from NCERT)

## POWLATT SATYAGRAHA, 1919

⇒ Beginning of 20th century saw surge in Revolutionary terrorism. Ex: Alipore conspiracy, Bomb on Hardinge, Justice Rand.

⇒ So govt. formed Committee in 1918 to suggest measures to check Revolutionary terrorism SEDITION COMMITTEE, 1918

(or) REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACIES INQUIRY COMMITTEE headed by SYDNEY POWLATT. He presented report to government & government presented it in legislature leading to protests -  
All Indian members of legislature resigned

Indian member of Executive Council - C SHANKARAN NAIR resigned  
'xc' in 'x+1'

Detention without Trial / Arrest w/o warrant - 2 yr term.  
But even Terrorists have legal right for trial

so, if this Rowlett bill becomes act, it is unjust.

⇒ Gandhi came in & formed Satyagraha Sabha in Feb, 1919 and gave ultimatum to the government. - If Bills will become act all members of SS will defy. But government remained unmoved and passed Rowlett Act, March 1919.

Also called Black Act of 1919

⇒ 6 April, 1919 - All India strike - Gandhi fixed on 8<sup>th</sup> April. Strike successful. But he was arrested on 9<sup>th</sup> April & his followers went to violence - 13<sup>th</sup> April: Jalianwala Bagh Massacre, 1919

Lovely Section, Biographies  
of Gandhi  
- 50-60 miles per day  
walk of Gandhi -

## Background of Jallianwala Bagh, 1919

On background of 9th April violence, DWYER imposed MARSHAL LAW on Punjab (like 144). But, 13th April saw protests by people bcos of arrests of Punjab leaders:

→ a) SATYAPAL b) SAIFUDDIN KITCHLUW

→ Day of festival Baisakhi.

So, Gen. Dyer gave order for indiscriminate firing.

> Gandhi withdrew movement on 18th April, 1919 & told that he had committed a 'HIMALAYAN BLUNDER'.

> TAGORE announced his 'KNIGHTHOOD' Satyagraha Sabha members felt he should be trained from 1st for non-violence.

## KHILAFAT & NON-COOPERATION MOVT. (NCM)

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE  
March-1919  
@ Bombay  
-paved way for KHILAFAT MOVT.

NOV, 1914 WWI Eng attacked Turkey & it was considered as attack on religion. Turkey lost. E, F, US, RUSS : Treaty of Versailles T. of St. Germaine T. of Sèvres: Took SO ML in 1918, had a session at Delhi, decided to form a committee :

Treaty of Versailles  
T. of St. Germaine  
T. of Sèvres: Took SO ML in 1918,  
had a session at Delhi, decided  
to form a committee :

Mohammed meditated a lot & God revealed knowledge to him & started teaching Tribals  
o There is only 1 God-Allah  
o No usury-Interest.  
o Rich-2.5% prop to leader

ISLAM - BOYUM  
He died in 632 AD.  
So next lead CALIPH,  
ABU BAKKAR. Caliphate is area of authority.  
His power grew &

reach till Mac., S. Russia (Caspian sea), N. Africa  
E - Till India. W - Morocco, Algeria.

Caliph - Successor of prophet. Protect monuments undisputed leader of muslim community - spiritual & political -  
→ attack on caliph will be regarded as on muslims.

Before Islam - Peagon Temples - only from Gupta pd.  
So 7th, 6th Cem - No religion in Middle east - only nature worship.

## Demands of KHILAFAT Committee [1919]

- (i) Caliph must retain Muslim holy places.
- (ii) He must be given his pre-war territories so that he could maintain his position in Islamic world.
- (iii) o SAUDI ARABIA o SYRIA o IRAQ o PALESTINE should not be given to any non-muslim ruler.

Gandhi extended support to KHILAFAT Movement as he considered this movement as an opportunity for UNITING HINDUS & MUSLIMS.

Gandhi started NCM with an ALL INDIA STRIKE on 1st August, 1920.

It was a success and a good factor for it was TILAK's death.

It was led by GANDHI & KHILAFAT Committee leaders:

May, 1920

i) Report of T. of Sevone became public.  
ii) William Hunter Committee report too was made public  
— After JWB massacre this was formed. But it didn't even criticise Gen. DYER's horrible acts on crowds. So, Indians - Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs - all were angry. — Scope to form a BIG MOVT.

'KHILAFAT CONFERENCE'  
— June, 1920 - Allahabad  
↳ leadership given to GANDHI → for NCM  
LEO TOLSTOY - inspired for non-coop w/ Govt to end it. 1st Aug, 1920  
— Strike

Gandhi convinced INC to participate in NCM on issues:

- > Khilafat Justice
- > Punjab Justice
- > Swaraj

For INC to participate, session resolution is needed (Aug. Dec)

So at a Special Session in CALCUTTA [Sep, 1920 ; L.L. RAI]  
approved NCM, though C.R. DAS & other leaders opposed

In regular session in DEC, 1920 - Nagpur, it was CR Das  
who drafted the resolution on NCM. Thus, officially, NCM  
started on 1st January, 1921.

- (i) President C. VITAY RAGHUVCHARIAR
- (ii) Biggest session in INC history during pre-independence days.
- (iii) Gandhi wrote New Constitution / Manifesto for INC
- (iv) Membership fee was lowered to 25 paise to join INC
- (v) PCC [provincial Congress Committee] could be organised  
on linguistic basis.
- (vi) A 15-member body called CWC [Congress Working Committee]  
was to be formed to look after day-to-day affairs of INC.

## PRECISE REASONS FOR START OF NCM

- ① Martial Law in Punjab & Police atrocities (= NFSM)
- ② Insult to Caliph by victors of WW-I
- ③ shortage of food grains & price rise, due to WW I

## SIGNIFICANCE OF NCM

(i) With the beginning of NCM Gandhi emerged as the undisputed leader & GANDHISM was dominant ideology at that time period. He evolved a Program of struggle which could involve the diverse sections of the society.

o Women o Peasants o Zamindars o Workers o Capitalists...

thus, for the 1st time National Freedom movement became a MULTI-CLASS MASS MOVEMENT

(ii) NCM had a great GEOGRAPHICAL REACH. It led to the involvement of such areas and sections of Indian society which had never participated in any of movements launched earlier by INC. It reached REMOTE regions of:

o RAGASTAN o SINDH o AP & o ASSAM

Peasants  
the NCM strengthened the BISALIA movement in Hwarz (RAJ)

In AP, Alluri Sitaram Raju organised KOYA rebellion - Tribals.

He was inspired by Gandhi but did not believe in Non-violence.

— Shudhark-Tribal Leader

Gandhi - charismatic - aura -

- (iii) BOYCOTT was the most popular program of NCM as it led to reduced value of imported goods.
- (iv) TEMPERANCE / Anti-Liquor Campaign led to significant loss of Excise revenue in Punjab, TN, Bihar & Odisha. Women played a major role in this.
- (v) NCM brought the issue of UNTOUCHABILITY to national level.
- (vi) HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY was at its peak phase during NCM, though with few exceptions.
- (vii) It was during this time that indigenous educational institutions like KASHI VIDYA PEETH, GUJARAT VIDYA PEETH, JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA etc. were established.
- (viii) The NCM strengthened the ongoing AKALI MOVEMENT in Punjab. This was a movement launched by ordinary Sikh people to get rid of corrupt Mahants of Gurudwaras.  
Finally, the govt. enacted Shiromani Gurudwara <sup>Supreme Manager</sup> Prabandhak Committee Act, 1925. (SGPC Act) - Elected representatives to manage Gurudwaras by SGPC elections
- (ix) This movement led to several AGIRRIAN RIOTS esp. in UP.  
From JAN-MARCH 1921 Baba Ramchandra Dev mobilised peasants of central & E-UP. In late 1921, Nadari Pasi led Eka movement in W-UP districts.

## WEAKNESS OF NCM

- (i) Middle class participation in NCM was not impressive.
- (ii) In NAGPUR & its adjoining areas, there were lesser no. of indigenous schools, forcing students to join Govt. schools.
- (iii) After some time, lawyers returned to their ordinary legal practice and arbitration courts became non-functional.
- (iv) At the peak phase of NCM, communal riots took place in KERALA-Moplah Rebellion. This adversely affected the unity between Hindus & Muslims. The years after 1922, 23 saw a Trust Deficit b/wn Hindus & Muslims.
- (v) KHADI was expensive.

**CHAURI CHAURA - 5<sup>th</sup> Feb, 1922 (22 Pol. killed)**

CWC met @ Bandoli on 12<sup>th</sup> Feb, 1922

↳ Resolution to withdraw NCM.

1922 - Gandhi arrested

Nehru (surname KANU)

Hem - Bi Behera - They moved to Delhi after 1850

[a canal name was Nehru hence the name - Nehru]  
then moved to Allahabad - H. Nehru succeeded as a lawyer & purchased a villa in 1911 - ANAND BAVAN

→ Hosted parties

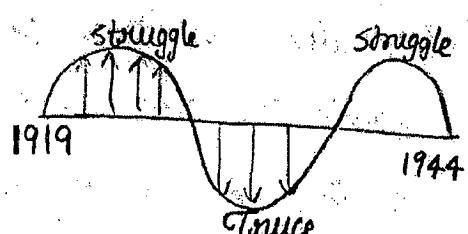
→ He transformed after JWB massacre & sacrificed for Nation.

Parsi - migrated from IRAN to India - Bombay & Gujarat.

Parsi started assuming surnames of professions. sultans of Gandhika (Perfume - 7<sup>th</sup> cen AD)

From 1920: started

Gandhi's attire (Madurai)



5-T-S STRATEGY  
(of Gandhi)

## GANDHI'S STRATEGY OF MASS MOVEMENT (MM)

Gandhi had a descent strategy regarding Mass Movement & very well understood the nature of MM. He was of the view that no MM could survive for long. Therefore, every phase of MM should be followed by a period of Truce.

In TRUCE period, leaders should travel to villages & engage themselves in a constructive manner. GANDHIAN CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM had following elements:

- (i) Popularisation of charka & Promotion of Ghadi
- (ii) Emancipation & upliftment of women
- (iii) Promotion of HINDU-MUSLIM unity.
- (iv) Removal of UNTOUCHABILITY.

Gandhi said that this constructive program would help villagers to regain their strength & Energy & would prepare them for the next round of struggle. This strategy is called S-T-S strategy.

## SWARAJ PARTY - on verge of split

After withdrawal of NCM, leaders like:

- CR Das ◦ Motilal Nehru ◦ Vittal Bhai Patel
- Hakim Ajmal Khan etc.

became critical of Gandhi & had lost faith in his leadership.

They wanted to continue the movement.

Their aim was to contest ELECTIONS, enter legislatures and disrupt its working.

They were called as PRO-CHANGERS.

On the other hand, leaders like,

- C.Rajagopalachari ◦ Rajendra Prasad ◦ V.Patel

◦ M.A. Ansari

were still with Gandhi & had faith on his leadership.

They said that contesting elections would lead to neglect of constructive programme & would be distractions.

They were called as NO-CHANGERS.

Finally Pro-changers formed SWARAJ PARTY - 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 1923, with President: CR Das.

This party was to function within INC.

## WEAKNESS OF SWARAJ PARTY

- (i) Untimely death of CR DAS in 1925 slowed down the growth of Swaraj party.
- (ii) The politics based on DISRUPTION & DESTRUCTION of the legislatures had its own inherent limitations.
- (iii) After 6-7 years after establishment of Swaraj Party, some of its leaders like o Madhan Noham Malviya
  - o L.L. Rai
  - o M.R. Jaykar
  - o N.C. Khelkarwere willing to co-operate with the British government provided that the government assured them of protecting Hindu Interests. They began to be called as RESPONSIVISTS.

## SIMON COMMISSION

In 1919, the British govt. in London had announced that a commission would be formed after 10 years to revise the GOI Act, 1919 & to see what further good reforms could be granted to Indians.

(4+1)+6  
↑

i) 1861  
ii) 1909 - election

iii) 1919 - Transferred ministry

Feb, 1930 - H. Nehru did  
iv) 1935 - own Govt.  
if it gets 50% maj.

→ However, the Secretary of state Lord. BIRKENHEAD announced this commission on November, 1927. It was preponed because the conservative party was afraid of its defeat in forthcoming 1929 elections (to Labour party which was supposed to be pro-India). It was officially called Indian statutory commission. It was headed by John Simon & hence called SIMON Commission.

→ All 7 members of the commission were British MPs. The commission reached Bombay on Feb, 1928.

→ Earlier, the INC at its Madras session [1927, M.A. Ansari] passed a resolution to boycott the Simon commission. In fact, all political parties (major) including ML (Muslim League) boycotted the commission. The exceptions were:

- Justice Party of Madras
- Unionist Party of Punjab
- B.R. Ambedkar.

→ The challenge thrown by BIRKENHEAD led to the drafting of NEHRU REPORT. (S.C. BOSE & Tej Bahadur Sapru (IIP))  
(A 7 member committee was formed by an All party meeting to draft Nehru report. The committee was headed by H. Nehru)

## Demands of NEHRU REPORT:

- (i) Dominion status
- (ii) Separate electorate was rejected.

Seats should be reserved in those areas where they were in minority & not those areas where they were in Majority

- (iii) Universal Adult Franchise
- (iv) Secular state
- (v) Equality between Men & Women
- (vi) Freedom to workers to form their Trade Unions
- (vii) FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

> M.A.JINNAH rejected the Nehru report & demanded  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd seats for muslims in central legislature (in  $\square + \square$ )  
> S.C. BOSE & J. NEHRU also opposed to demand of dominion status & demanded Purna SWARAJ. GANDHI convinced J.Nehru for dominion status. But Gandhi had to agree for delaying purna swaraj for 1 year only. The INC therefore waited for a year & finally at LAHORE SESSION [Dec, 1929, J.Nehru] passed a resolution demanding Purna Swaraj.

'On bended knees I asked for bread, Hence Gandhi started DH.  
I have received stones instead' ← He wrote in letter to Grin.

## CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT (CDM)

On 2nd March, 1930 Gandhi issued a fresh ultimatum to viceroy Irwin & asked him to accept demands by 11th March. After receiving a harsh reply from govt., Gandhi left the Sabarmati ashram on 12th March, 1930 to Dandi.

On 6th April, 1930 Gandhi broke SALT law and inaugurated the SALT SATYAGRAHA.

Similar salt march was led by C. Rajagopalachari on the coast of TN; K. KELAPPAN on coast of KERALA.

In May, 1930 KASTURBA GANDHI & Abbas Tyabji led a peaceful SALT RAID on Dharsana Salt Works [Valsad dt, Gujarat]. After their arrest, Sarojini Naidu & Abdul Kalam Azad led the crowd but they were also arrested.

Violation of salt law was followed by violation of FOREST LAWS in areas like:

o Maharashtra o Karnataka o Bihar o CP (MP)

o In Bihar - chaukidar tax was violated.

The movement reached NWFP where Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan organised a society khudai khidmatgaris (Servants to God), also known as RED SHIRTS MOVEMENT.

The participation by traders & businessmen was more than previous movements. Strikes took place in industrial towns of Maharashtra like Chiplapur.

This movement became a symbol of WOMEN'S LIBERTY & EQUALITY as they rejected Pundah.

As mout. was going on, the govt. convened the 1<sup>st</sup> Round Table Conference in London but INC rejected it. The Brit. govt. in London asked Irwin to reach an agreement with Gandhi called as GANDHI-IRWIN PACT / DELHI PACT  
5<sup>th</sup> March, 1931.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact / Delhi Pact, 5<sup>th</sup> March 1931

- (i) Gandhi agreed to suspend CDN.
- (ii) He also accepted to take part in 2nd RTC.
- (iii) The govt. agreed to release all the political prisoners who were not guilty of violence.
- (iv) Govt. also agreed to return the confiscated property of the Satyagrahis.

Satire of Gandhi  
in power after 2nd RTC  
Emperor is wearing clothes enough for both

The INC at its Karachi Session [26-29 March, PATEL],  
RATIFIED DELHI Pact and it passed 2 resolutions on:

a) National Economic Policy

b) Fundamental Rights.

Gandhi went to London to take part in 2nd RTC, 1931  
But the talks broke down on the issue of Dominion status  
and Separate Electorate.

Gandhi returned to India by late 1931 and again started  
the CDM. However, the new viceroy WELLINGTON  
ruthlessly suppressed the movement & Gandhi was lodged  
in YERVADA JAIL (PUNE).

#### ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

I	Nov	1930	JINNAH	Ambedkar & Sapru
II	Sept	1931	GANDHI	JINNAH Ambedkar & Sapru
III	Nov	1932		Ambedkar & Sapru (ILF)

Presiding officer of all 3: Ramsay MacDonald

## COMMUNAL AWARD (AUG, 1932)

### POONA PACT (SEP, 1932)

Dep. Classes

- 11 → 148

18% of 4

On 16<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1932, the British PM Ramsay MacDonald announced the reservation of separate electorate for RELIGIOUS minorities as well as DEPRESSED CLASSES (DC). He reserved 71 seats for DC in provincial legislature. This is known as MacDonald / Communal Award.

Gandhi, then in Yerwada jail sat on a fast against the communal award. M.M. Malviya & N.C. Rajah (RN) persuaded Ambedkar to sign an agreement with Gandhi: POONA PACT

### POONA PACT

- separate electorate was replaced with Joint Electorate for DC.
- As against 71 seats by MacDonald, it gave 148 seats to DC.
- 18% of total seats in Central legislature reserved for DC.

610 + 10% = 671

All Andhra S.E.  
and Andhra states  
if 18% of them -

315

- 125 - Pr. States

250

- 40 - S.E.

210

need 188 for maj.

D.C → S.E.

M.S, AS, 16th → S.E

## GOI Act, 1935

3 things forming basis of GOI ACT, 1935

- ① Simon Commission report submitted on May, 1930
- ② white paper published by British Govt. on 1933
- ③ 3<sup>rd</sup> RTC and its discussions

### PROVISIONS

- (i) It proposed for an ALL INDIA FEDERATION comprising British provinces and PRINCELY STATES, Only if more than 50% of princely states would accept it.
- (ii) Dyarchy was replaced from state to centre: Central Dyarchy
- (iii) Financial control of India was transferred from the Secretary of state (LONDON) → Viceroy (NEW DELHI).
- (iv) Electorate was expanded from 6.5 mn to 30 mn people. This 30 mn comprised 10% of Indian population.
- (v) In central legislature, 30-40% seats would be reserved for representatives of Princely states. This was deliberately provided so as to restrict the INC not to have a simple majority.
- (vi) Separate Electorate would continue for Religious minorities & Joint Electorate for Depressed classes. This act officially replaced DC with Scheduled caste (SC).

(vii) It introduced provincial autonomy in provinces.

The Governor still had discretionary powers like:

- Approving the bills ◦ Summoning the legislature etc..
- Invoke Sec: 93 ( $\approx 356$ ) of act & could suspend the popular elected govt. of the province.

Qn: Comment On G.O.I Act, 1935.

This act did not mention anything about Dominion status. The only intention of govt. was to divert the attention of INC from Centre to provinces.

Initially, act was rejected by both INC + NL. But, later they accepted to contest elections based on this act which were held in 1937 Elections. (Feb)

Congress ruled provinces

- 1) MADRAS Rajaji - Burmier/PM
- 2) BOMBAY
- 3) CENTRAL PROVINCE (M.P)
- 4) ODISHA
- 5) BIHAR
- 6) UNITED PROVINCE (U.P) - G.B. Pant Coalition
- 7) NWFP - 99% muslim but ML-O seat
- 8) ASSAM

Non-Congress provinces  $\xrightarrow{1945}$   
 $\rightarrow$  ML

- 9) SINDH - Sindh United party
- 10) PUNJAB - Unionist  $\xrightarrow{ML}$  party - 3 seats  
 $\rightarrow$  NL
- 11) BENGAL - Coalition  $\xrightarrow{ML}$

Krishak Praja party + ML

From 1930s, INC saw rise of LEFT leaning (Socialist) leaders. After coming to power, Govt. was pressurised to take up welfare - equality improving measures - so they started:

## ZAMINDARI ABOLITION

Problem started in UP: Larmindars vs Peasants  
Muslims Hindus

It was seen as atrocity against muslim & pro-Hindu.

JINNAH took this opportunity to paint communal colour as the elections were an eyeopener to him as NL didn't perform well even in Muslim majority provinces.

He wanted to show Brat. that he was a mass leader.

*[Handwritten notes]*

He made way for report 'Congress atrocities against Muslims'  
'Muslims sufferings under INC rule' which came out on  
1938 - prepared by { \* S. M. MAHDIN → Piplur Report  
2 members of ML (Nawab of Piplur, Bengal)  
\* S. M. SHAREEF → Shareef Report  
(Bihar)}

Meanwhile, 1st Sep 1939 → Germany declared war on Poland  
3rd Sep 1939 → Britain attacked Germany

CHURCHILL - Indians are helping in War of Liberation

INDIANS - 1st liberate us, we ourselves are in chains.

CHURCHILL - Liberation is for whites, not for Browns/Blacks.

→ INC resigned from all ministries (6+2) as they were not consulted regarding war.

\* 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec 1939 - Thanksgiving or Day of Deliverance  
By Jinnah Day

→ He just used religion for politics, he was not religious.

\* In 1940 - ML session - Demanded that Muslim majority areas must be sep. from India : termed as PAKISTAN RESOLUTION - @ LAHORE

Neswad'a  
Presty India

\* INC at its [Raniganj] (March, 1940, A.K. Azad) Session:  
Gave responsibility to GANDHI to start a movement.

In Oct, 1940 - Gandhi launched a unique movement called INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA.

### INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA

With beginning of WW, Gandhi faced a dilemma whether to start a mass movement or remain silent. If he would've started mass movement the Brit. effort to defeat the AXIS POWERS would've been weakened & if he would not have started mass movement, the Brit. could portray the act as Indians were helping them in war effort - this INC did not want, therefore Gandhi launched this movt. whereby he could choose individual leaders who would appear at public places &

would outsize the goal.

1st chosen leader - VINOBHA BHAVE

2nd chosen leader - J. NEHRU

AUGUST OFFER [8<sup>th</sup> August, 1940]

Wellington gone & came Linlithgow who wanted Indians to help them in war, hence offered this that they would be given Dominion status in near future but INC did not agree.

In WW, US also did not want axis powers to capture India as it would weaken the strategic interests of USA.

Gandhi also did not want axis powers to occupy India as he perceived them as threat to humanity, but he did not also wanted to support Brit. So - Individual Satyagraha

→ OS in near future after war - INC wanted Poonja Swaraj

→ CA to draft constitution

CRIPPS

MISISON

(I) Elections  
from PLA

Nonindictions  
by rulers

→ if any province not liking const. it can have separate agreement with Britain neg. future status

1942, April → Nehru invited Gupps & Linlithgow to marriage of J. Gandhi where Gupps served water to Gandhi which Churchill disliked & called back Gupps.

In this summer, August, Gandhi became aggressive & launched QIM & told ppl to do whatever they want & even at instance of violence, he didn't withdraw.

Epicentre of movement: Eastern UP & Bihar

Gandhi: Terrible violence of British forced Indians to use brute force.

### AUGUST OFFER, 1940

On 8<sup>th</sup> August, 1940 the VICEROY LINLITHGOW [1936-43] announced few concessions to Indians, which is known as AUGUST OFFER:

- (i) Dominion status in Near future
- (ii) Immediate expansion of Viceroy's Executive Council by including more Indians.
- (iii) All constitutional agreements in India must be approved by minority community (VETO power to ML)
- (iv) A constitutional consultative committee
- (v) A war advisory council

\* This is the 1st time British committed on their own - DS.

## CRIPPS MISSION

As war situation became worse, US Pres FDR persuaded the British PM W. CHURCHILL to get co-operation of Indians. Churchill sent Stafford Cripps to India & the proposal he brought is known as CRIPPS MISSION.

- (i) Dominion status after war
- (ii) A constitution making body after war

Its members would be:

> Elected by P.L.A      2-> Dominated by Rulers  
in princely states

- (iii) If any province was not prepared to accept the new constitution, it would have the right to sign separate agreement with British regarding its future status.

Both INC & NL rejected it.

## QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (QIM)

The failure of Chittagong mission & problems posed by war forced Gandhi to launch QIM.

It was launched from Bombay on 8<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1942

In early morning of 9<sup>th</sup> Aug, all prominent leaders were arrested, thus leaving the QIM leaderless.

Earlier Gandhi had appealed to masses to interpret his message in their own way. Gandhi gave a call for 'DO OR DIE'

It is called as AUGUST REVOLUTION.

The diff. areas of India did not respond to Gandhi's call for Do or Die in one way. In some areas, the movement was strong, while in some it was less forceful, but more prolonged.

In MADRAS → Not strong may be because C. Rajaji did not support QIM. It was also not supp. by Justice Party  
Justice Party

Fst. on 1917 in Madras by T.M. NAIR

P. Theagaraya Chetty

C.N. Nudallian

It was Anti-Brahmin & Anti-INC party.

ML also did not support QIN.

The muslims in general remained aloof from QIN.

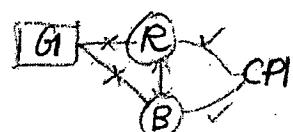
This gave a chance to ML to project itself as a leader of Muslim masses.

QIN was also not backed by RSS, Hindu Maha Sabha.

In 1941, Germans attacked Russia and CPI - party est in 1924-25 @ Kanpur by Satya Bhakta — supported the British and opposed QIN.

(In 1934 - CPI was banned by British;

In 1941 - Ban lifted)



The more significant feature was participation by STUDENTS & WOMEN. Women leaders:

ARUNA ASAF ALI

SUCHETA KRIPLANI

Helbo Eastar

- Fatima Pandit  
Chakriayukh

were running underground movement

Film

USHA NEHTA

Ran a congress radio station from Bombay

Another important feature of QIN was formation of PARALLEL GOVTs. in diff. parts of India.

1st — in BALIA (U.P.)

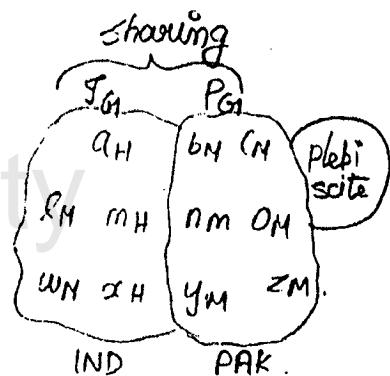
Longest surviving — @ SATARA (Maharashtra)

Place of Parallel Govt.	Leaders
BALIA (UP)	CHITTU PANDEY
SATARA (Maha) (Pratishakha)	SATISH SAMANT NANN PATEL
TAMLUK (WB) (Tatiya Sankar)	SATISH SAMANT
TALCHER (Odi)	LAKSHMAN NAIK

The QIN was suppressed by 1942 & 90,000 people were arrested.

### RAJASTI FORMULA, 1944

C. RAJASTI who had earlier not participated in QIN, resigned from INC in 1943. He proposed a plan in 1944 to end differences b/w INC & ML, known as RAJASTI FORMULA:



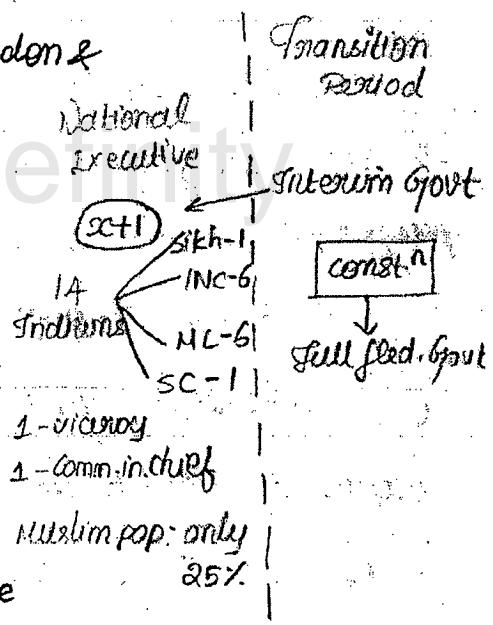
- A post-war commission would be formed to demarcate adjacent districts where Muslims were in majority & there a PLEBISCITE of adult population would decide whether they would prefer PAK.
- In case of partition, certain ESSENTIAL services would be JOINTLY ADMINISTERED.

- (iii) The border districts would be given a choice to join either of the 2 sovereign states
- (iv) The formula would be implemented only after the British departure from India.

Based on Rajaji formula, Gandhi initiated talks with SINGH in 1944 but the talks broke down in Sep. 1944 as he rejected plebiscite & demanded separation once & for all.

### WAVELL PLAN & SHIMLA CONFERENCE (24 June - 14 July, 1945)

In March, 1945, WAVELL went to London & met the Brit. PM CHURCHILL & tried to convince him to transfer the power to Indians. After 2 months, Churchill gave the approval to start negotiations with Indian leaders. WAVELL proposed a plan known as **WAVELL PLAN**



- i) A national/central executive, where all the members would be Indians except the Viceroy & Cin. Chif.
- ii) In this national executive, the INC & NL received the right to be equally represented. (6 members each). The muslim population was 25%, thus they received the right to be overrepresented.

iii) This national executive would function like an interim govt. till the constitution gets ready.

WAVELL released INC leaders from jail & invited a total of 21 leaders for a conference to be held at SHIMLA, known as **SHIMLA CONFERENCE**. JINNAH sabotaged the plan by insisting that all muslim members should only be nominated by ML, rejected by INC, as it would mean ML is the sole spokesperson for the muslim masses, And INC was a Hindu party.

### S. C. BOSE

#### S. C. BOSE, VISION & CONTRIBUTION

Rift started with Motilal Nehru Report, 1928  
(He didn't want just Dominion status).

1929 - Gandhi made Nehru a president to drive a wedge b/w us - BOSE's opinion.  
why BOSE thought so?

INC, from 1885-1905 was dominated by Moduates.

1905-1919 → Extremists ; 1919-1947 → Gandhi,

but his leadership began to be challenged from 1930s by new leaders leaning towards SOCIALISM.

> S.C. BOSE > S.L. NEHRU > J.P. NARAYAN

> Acharya Narendra Dev > Achyut Patwardhan

1921 - S.C. BOSE resigned from ICS  
- Diservice to nation.

Tally - In India, NCN formed by S.C. BOSE.  
- criticised withdrawal of movement

S.C. BOSE  
- Jan 23, 1897

> Ninoo Masani > Yusuf Meharally > Ashok Nehta etc.

Except Bose & Nehru, others formed a Congress Socialist (CSP) Party in 1934 @ Bombay. It will function inside INC & will act as a PRESSURE GROUP on INC. To predominantly promote equality - (Hence when INC came to power - LR).

(Patel, C. Rajaji, Rajendra Prasad, <sup>G. Pant</sup> were loyalists of Gandhi)

But others were for common ownership of means of production - to redistribute surplus wealth among ppl -

to prevent ALIENATION. Gandhi's idea of equality was

TRUSTEESHIP - Owner is a Trustee & wealth will be

distributed to workers (Surplus).

MARX: Primitive Communism → Capitalism

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM - State supported promoted equality.

CSP → via Democratic means (legal) change

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM → via illegal means - change.

1939 - Andhra leader Pattabhi Sitaramayya

- Nominated by Gandhi opposing Bose.

Gandhi lost - personal defeat as Bose won.

[CWC - 15 member committee]

Loyalists of Gandhi resigned from CWC.

So Bose asked Gandhi to nominate CWC members to console but Gandhi didn't accept & Nehru remained neutral. BOSE remarked -

Head & heart pulls opposite ways.

NEHRU (INC)  
Perez

Dec, 29' - Lahore

Apr, 1936' - Jaipur  
(Rajasthan)

1st Home in Village

Dec, 1936 - Lucknow.

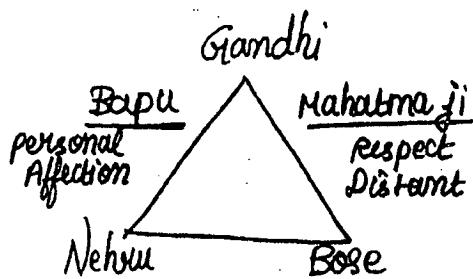
BOSE

1938 - Harijan  
(Gujarat)

1939 - Tripuri  
(N. P.)

[1933 - Patel's brother was in Vienna & Bose took care of him. He gave 3/4<sup>th</sup> wealth to Bose. Contested by S. Patel & Bose lost in court.]

So, BOSE resigned from ICS & RATENDRA PRASAD became ICS. He was also expelled from INC & established Forward Block Party, 1939. July, 1940 - he was put under house arrest.



S. C. BOSE, popularly known as Netaji, was one of the outstanding leaders of the INC, who was known for his strategic thinking. He believed that INC alone could bring general emancipation of the people. In his early years, he supported GANDHI, though refused to completely toe the line of Gandhian Mass Movement based on Constructive Program & Non-violence.

He had been selected in ICS. But in April, 1921 he resigned & reached India by the month of July. He participated in NCM. But later after its withdrawal, he criticized GANDHI. The CDN launched in 1930 by Gandhi was also supported by BOSE. But, after its withdrawal, in 1934, BOSE became a bitter critic of Gandhi. He said that repeated adjournment of movement affected the morale of the people. He also believed that the program of

Boycott should be including the boycott of essential goods also & these things should not be allowed to reach to the British. He wanted to include each & everyone including the revolutionaries, but Gandhi wanted that the movement should always be based on Non-Violence.

thus, we can say that Gandhi was more of an Idealist whereas BOSE was Strategic & Practical.

In 1939, when BOSE again decided to contest elections, Gandhi didn't approve of it & did not even like BOSE's victory. The then CWC members, loyalists of Gandhi, resigned. This created a crisis called Tripuri Crisis.

BOSE resigned from the post of president & Rajendra Prasad became the president & BOSE was also expelled from INC.

He formed FORWARD BLOCK in 1939.

In July, 1940 he was put under HOUSE arrest.

### VISION OF BOSE

His vision comes to us through his numerous speeches & writings. He had a comprehensive & all encompassing vision of independence. He wanted to establish a state based on Social & Economic equality. He said Caste system must be abolished.

In his vision of independent India, every individual should have equal opportunities of growth & development.

irrespective of caste, gender, creed etc. Economic inequality should no longer be tolerated. He said that economic problems cut across communal lines. According to him problems of poverty, unemployment, disease, illiteracy affect Hindus & muslims alike. Therefore state (admin) must discharge its functions properly.

He gave importance to Education, as he believed the education would help in bringing solidarity & unity among masses.

He had differences with Gandhi: Gandhi preferred Devanagari script as medium to impart education, whereas Bose preferred Roman script.

Bose — importance to cottage industries. However at same time, he believed in Industrialisation for the rapid economic development of India. He suggested measures to improve Agricultural production & this would help in addressing problem of Disguised unemployment.

The sector which received greatest attention by BOSE was DEFENCE. He wanted to setup war industries so that India could be self-reliant in manufacturing war equipments. It would help in checking any future imperialist aggression.

Gandhi — however was against stockpiling of arms.

## Free India Legion:

An auxiliary force to fight against allies in North Africa.

Berlin-March 1941

Bose met Hitler in 1941, formed Free India Legion.

Dec, 1941 - Captain MOHAN SINGH surrendered before JAPAN in (Head of B. Indian army) MALAYSIA. He, later, requested Japanese to release Prisoners of War telling that he would form INA to help I. against B.

Sep, 1942 - Mohan Singh formed INA.

Little earlier, June, 1942 - Indian Independence League by Rash BIHARI BOSE (who threw bomb on Haddinge) - a civilian authority to control INA. Mohan requested Japanese for BOSE to be commander & Hitler gave him submarine - May, 1943 - BOSE in Singapore. He started reorganising INA - Separate women contingent was formed by him Rani Thansi Battalion headed by LAKSHMI SWAMINATHAN.

As Japanese were defeated, INA members were brought to trial on Red Fort: Nov, 1945

> P. Seghal    > Shah Nawaz    > Gurpukh Singh  
(wife - L. Seghal)

→ Suhasini Seghal married to Muzaffar Ali (film director)  
Suhasini Ali - CPI leader.

Her son, Shahad Ali (film director)

21<sup>st</sup> Oct, 1943 - BOSE formed a provisional government of Free India at Singapore.

### INA TRIAL

After WW-II, almost 20,000 INA soldiers were arrested by British & their trial started in India known as INA Trial.

1st trial was at Red Fort & following officers were brought for Court Martial:

- \* Prem Sehgall
- \* Gurbakesh Singh Dhillon
- \* Shah Nawaz

This trial was protested by all political parties. A defence team was formed comprising eminent lawyers, it was headed by - BHULABHAI DESAI. Other members of the team were:

- ✓ J.L. Nehru ✓ Tej Bahadur Sapru ✓ K.N. Katju
- ✓ Asaf Ali

However, they were found guilty. But because of the popular protest, C-in-C released them on Jan, 1946.

## ROYAL INDIAN NAVY MUTINY

[18<sup>th</sup> Feb to 23<sup>rd</sup> Feb, 1946]

This revolt started from HMIS TALWAR, docked at Bombay Harbour. It was led by non-commissioned personnel (Indians). They were also called Ratings, hence called Ratings Revolt. why?

- X Poor food quality
- X Low salary
- X Racial discrimination.

— HMIS —  
| Her Majesty  
| Indian ship. —

On 22<sup>nd</sup> Feb S. PATEL & N. A. JINNAH convinced the ratings to lay down arms. Earlier, on 22<sup>nd</sup> Feb the workers in Bombay came out on the street & burnt the buses, uprooted railway tracks & completely paralysed the city of Bombay.

### 3. important Elections

- ① July, 1945 — X Churchill    ✓ Atlee] Labour party  
                            ✓ Griffiths] friends of Nehru - promise of freedom.  
(Oct-Nov)
- ② Winter, 1945 — Elections in India for PLA  
(last, election 1937)

### CABINET MISSION

- 2 aims    ✓ C.A  
              ✓ Interim govt.

- ③ July, 1946 — CA Elections

CA, 1st time met on 9th Dec, 1946.

- (i) Elected by (ii) Nominated by princely state leaders  
PLA (indirect)  
in July, 1946

### CABINET MISSION

- \* Patrick Lawrence
- \* A. V. Alexander
- \* Stafford Cripps

- It rejected ML's demand for complete PAKISTAN.
- It provided for a weak Federal Government (Central) which would only control Foreign Affairs, Defence, Communication.
- All the other powers & their <sup>even</sup> residuary powers were given to provinces. But always support minority & pitch them against the majority who will raise 1st opp to imperialism. So isn't. to compensate the disapp. of ML of not giving PAKISTAN - made centre weak as muslims could never form majority in centre as it is a No. game. so provincial govt.
- Each of the provinces were free to form groups & each <sup>with sections</sup> group could determine what provincial subjects were to be, / could be taken in common.

/ formed by  
ML

Back →

### Geographical contiguity

Sec.A

Madras

Bombay

C.P

Orissa

Bihar

UP

Sec. B

Sindh

Punjab

NWFP

Sec.C

Assam

Bengal

Elections  
1937

Elections  
1945

Sindh	Sindh Union Party
Punjab	Unionist Party - only 3 ML seats
Bengal	Koushal - prajd party + ML

S. Subba Rowdy - Premier of Bengal.

ML  
ML leading Krishnal INC &  
unionist party  
ML but these 3 formed Govt  
(Police in state  
control - worst communal riot in  
calcutta as ML wanted disruptions)  
GREAT CALCUTTA KILLINGS.

ML decided 16<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1946 - Direct Action Day - to  
persuade Brit as much possible to get PAKISTAN. (As this  
communal insecurity strategy worked in 1945 elections)

→ A Constituent Assembly (CA) for the making of a  
new constitution whose members would be elected by the  
provincial legislatures & nominated by rulers in case of  
principally states.

\* The INC & ML accepted the Cabinet Mission though with some  
mental reservation. But INC didn't like grouping

Based on Cabinet Mission, NEHRU became the VP of  
Interim govt of INC (Pez. is Viceroy).

Calcutta - ML - violence in East on Hindus - 1st attack  
Bihar, UP - INC - violence in West on Muslims - Reaction  
This violence in East spread to west too - Thus India was burning.  
Local INC leaders too indulged in violence as reaction.

### ATLEE'S DECLARATION

On 20<sup>th</sup> Feb, 1947, Atlee declared in the parliament:

- i) The British would vacate India by 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1948.
- ii) Wavell was replaced by new Viceroy Mountbatten. (on condition on directly reporting only to PM Atlee - so he enjoyed enormous power than anyone before him) Office on 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1947.

Mountbatten formed an army Punjab Boundary Force to maintain peace in west as east violence had now subsided - but failed. So he thought India could not exist together & told NEHRU & assured him India will get max & Pak min.

JINNAH told "Noth-Easten Pakistan", as only half of Punjab & Bengal. Mountbatten in his personal diary wrote Jinnah was a psychopath.

GANDHI - Mountbatten told of him "One man boundary force" single handedly he kept fast & made Hindus in Bengal drop arms. Viceroy wanted to meet Gandhi (he was at Bihar) & refused plane but came to viceroy in train. & accepted partition (penal paper)

## MOUNTBATTEN PLAN / 3<sup>rd</sup> JUNE PLAN

① The provincial legislative assembly of BENGAL & PUNJAB would meet on 2 separate parts:

1<sup>st</sup> part - Representatives of Muslim majority areas

2<sup>nd</sup> Part - Representatives of Non-Muslim majority areas.

Each of the part would decide by a simple majority regarding partition.

② The legislative Assembly of SINDH would decide in a special meeting regarding partition.

③ The province of NWFP & Dt. of Sylhet or ASSAM would go for a referendum

NWFP - 99% Muslim | Sylhet - Muslim majority area

INC gave INC govt in Assam

By minute diff. went went to E.PAK.

④ Paramountcy would lapse for princely states. It could be left to them to decide their relations with the successor govt.

⑤ A Boundary Commission was to be formed to demarcate the boundaries on case partition was done: headed by a very neutral CYRIL RADCLIFFE & submitted report on 12<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1947.

Mountbatten → was Naval Commander of Allies (US+BR+FR+RUSS)

In reality Japanese had surrendered before him on

Admiral in Br. Navy.

15<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1947

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