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Modern India

[mid 18thc - 20thc]

Chapters:

1. Advent of Europeans
2. British conquest of India
3. British Administrative and Economic policies
4. Revolts and movements
5. Socio-Religious Reform movements
6. National movement

Advent of Europeans

* May 17th, 1498 — Vasco da Gama, discovered sea route to India.
[Portuguese sailor] [Calicut]

1stc - 15thc — the trade was carried out through the following route : Arabian Sea — Red Sea — Suez — Mediterranean Sea [Italy]
[160km]

In 1453, the trade came to end because the Turkish rulers did not allow the merchants. So, European countries were under crisis.

In 1488, Diaz from Lisbon started to find ^{sea} route to India, but he stopped the search because at the bottom of Africa [South Africa] he founded an area where the ships were sunk into sea and named it as "Cape of storms", but the king changed it as "Cape of Good Hope".

Spanish rulers sponsored Italian sailors, Christopher Columbus discovered a new continent after travelled 5000 km in 1492.

[America]

Later, Amerigo Vespucci was sent to confirm American continent.

"Red Indians" a primitive tribe [believed that they were from India] was found in South America.

In 1497-1498, Vasco da Gama, with help of a Gujarati merchant reached Madagascar & he finally landed in Calicut [India].

[No country in the world was influenced by this two discoveries]

* "Zamorin", King of Calicut invited Vasco da Gama.

Portuguese

Dutch

British

Danes (Denmark)

French

} → the merchants came to India
[in chronological order]
Except French [public sector undertakings]
Others were representatives of private companies.

Portuguese : [1500-1961]

1st come and last (Leave) Europeans

In 1500, "Estada Da India", Portuguese company founded.

Settlements :

Calcut, 1500

Kochhin

Cananore

Goa

Bombay

Bassein

Salsal

Surat

Bhavnagar

} Kerala

chittagong

Hugli

Saggav

} Bengal

st. thom — Madras

} Maharashtra

Francis de Almida [1504-1509]

1st Portuguese Governor

* Albuquerque : [1509-1525]

In 1510, he defeated Bijapur Sultans and taken "Goa"

In 1511, a friendly treaty with Srikrishna Devaraya.

Nuno De Cunha

In 1520, he shifted headquarters from Kochin to Goa.

Martin Alfonso D'souza

In 1540, Saint Francis Xavier, catholic missionary came to India. → he alone converted 7 lakhs fisherman into Christianity. [Goa & Tamil Nadu]

His mummy is kept in Goa church.

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Contribution to India :

* In 17thc, various new crops were introduced, include,
Tobacco, maize, chillies (Jahangir was emperor)

* Printing press in 1566

[To promote Christianity]

1st book printed in India: Saint Peter's Charita [Marathi language]

1st Telugu book printed in India: Bible

Reasons for decline :

Portuguese has monopoly over trade in India about 100 yrs.

After 1600, Portuguese were defeated by Mughals, Marathas & other foreigners

* In 1632, Shahjahan fought against them [Conflict b/w them]

Reasons: forced conversions & marriages

Haz pilgrims were troubled by the portuguese.

* conflict with marathas

Peeshwa Baji Rao-I captured Salsetty & Bassein

* they were beaten by Dutch & Britishers

After all this, they lost all settlements except,

Goa, Diu, Daman [till 1961]

↳ 1961, Operation Vijay [for liberation of Goa].

Dutch:

In 1602, "Dutch United East India Company"

Settlements:

Machilipatnam, 1605 (Krishna)

Bhimlipatnam (Vizag)

Nizampatnam (Guntur)

Pulikat (Nellore, Tamil Nadu) → till 1690 head quarters

Devanampatnam (TN)

Nagapatnam (TN) → After 1690, head quarters.

Chinsura (Bengal)

Balasore (Orissa)

East coast is famous for "cotton textiles"

For Dutch, Indonesia is so imp. The governor of Indonesia was the incharge of Indian settlements.

* In 1759, "Battle of Banda" b/w Dutch & Britishers.

All Dutch settlements were occupied by British.

British:

Dec 31st, 1600 → a group of merchants formed a company,
"English East-India Company"

Queen Elizabeth-I, passed a charter - 15 yrs monopoly rights to the company.

James-I, passed another charter in 1609 ie the monopoly period of the company was extended indefinitely [unlimited period]

Monopoly rights were ended in 1813. [Economic powers]

Settlements:

Surat, 1608

Machilipatnam, 1611 [1st settlement in Coramandal coast]

3 head quarters:

- Bombay
 - Madras
 - Calcutta
- } These cities were built by Britishers and also developed them.

Madras:

In 1639, Francis Day procured the city from Dameela Venkatadri Naidu and named as chennapatnam [after the name of Venkatadri Naidu father chennappa]

* Saint George fort is also built by him.

Bombay:

In 1668, Gerald Anugita, procured the site from British King, Then John-II for annual lease of 10 pounds.

Calcutta:

In 1690, Job Charnock purchased 3 villages from the Mughal governor of Bengal.

- Govindapur
- Satnauti
- Kali Kata

"Fort William" was built in Calcutta.

↳ seat of Governance

Danes :-

Traders of Denmark

Settlement:

Tranquebar, ~~1600~~ 1616

Headquarters: Serampur

In 1845, Danes sold their settlements to Britishers and left India.

French :

In 1664, "French East India Company" was founded.
[Govt company]

Settlements:

Surat, 1668

Machilipatnam }

Yanam }

Chandranagor (Bengal)

Mahe (Kerala)

Karikkal (Tamil Nadu)

Pondicherry (Headquarters)

In 1673, Francois Martin procured the site from rulers.

[Builder & 1st Governor of Pondicherry]

Dupleix [French great Governor]

3 wars b/w British & French — "Karnatic Wars"

Karnatic → capital "Pondicherry" (Tamil Nadu) (Anglo-french wars)
(state)

29/10/11 1st Karnatic War : [1746-1748]

Reason: European political conflicts leads to this war. i.e.,
"Austrian War of Succession"

Events:

* Dupleix captured Madras

Ruler of Karnatic : Anwar-ud-din

* War b/w French & Anwar-ud-din at St. Thomas
↳ was defeated by French.

End:

A treaty b/w England & France at "Aix-la-Chappelle", one of the provision is Madras was given back to Britishers.

2nd Karnatic War : [1749-56]

Reasons: Succession disputes in India

* Carnatic state
Anwar vs Chanda Sahib (brother)

* Nizam state
Headquarters: Aurangabad
Nazar Jung vs Mujaffar Jung (nephew)

In Both states, Britishers supported the King in power.

Events:

* In 1749, "Battle of Ambur"

Dupleix killed Anwar-Ud-din [son Md.-Ali (Prince) ran away] and hidden in Tiruchirapalli
Chanda Saheb was declared as King.

* In 1760, Nazar Jung was assassinated.

Mujaffar Jung was declared as King and he was protected by "Bussy" (French governor)

"Robert Clive" [most powerful officer of East India Company] brought to South India from Bengal to fought against French.

* In 1752, Battle of Arcot

Chanda Saheb was killed by Clive [Hero of Arcot]

Md.-Ali declared as King.

* In 1752,

Mujaffar Jung was assassinated.

End:

In 1756, Treaty of Pondicherry

3rd Carnatic War : [1756-63]

In 1760, at Wandiwash (Wandavasi) near Pondicherry.

French "Count De Lally" was defeated by British Governor

Officer "Sir Eyre Coote"

All French settlements were taken by British.

* In 1763, Treaty of Paris - Settlements shall be given back.

In 1954, because of diplomatic pressure French settlements were handed over to Indian govt.

[Chandra Nagar, Yanam, Karaikal, Pondicherry, Mahe]

↓
merged in
West Bengal

Pondicherry Union Territory

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British Conquest of India

Disintegration of Mughal Empire:

[1707-1857] - Later Mughal emperors (8)

- * Bahadur shah-2 or shah Alam-2 [1707-12]

shah-i-Bekhabari, title given by contemporary
[Headless King] · Historians.

- * Jahandar shah [1712-13]

Wazir: zulfiqar khan

Reforms:

◦ In 1712, abolition of Zijiya

◦ Ijara System — new revenue system

Revenue collection powers were given to middle man.

so, "Tax Broken system"?

- * Farukhsiyar [1713-19]

Two syed brothers — de facto power

◦ Syed Abdulla Khan - wazir

◦ Syed Hussain Khan - Meerbakshi (Senapati)

Farukhsiyar killed by Syed brothers.

- * Md. shah [Rangila] [1719-48]

↳ pleasure living man

- * Nadir shah's Invasion 1739; & Battle of Karnal, Haryana

↳ "Napolian of Iran" [a nominal war]

He went back to Persia

Nadir Shah went back to his country along with 70 crores, peacock throne, Kohinoor diamond.

Two powerful officers of this period.

- Nizam-ul-mulk
- Burhan-ul-mulk

↳ he left Delhi in 1722 and found a new state called "Awadh", Faizabad was headquarters after shifted to Lucknow.

* Nizam-ul-mulk, 1724 founded Nizam state, Aurangabad as capital. [he selected this area because earlier he worked twice as the Governor of Aurangabad].

* Ahmad Shah [1748-54]

wazir: Imad-ul-mulk

Ahmad Shah was blinded & imprisoned.

Another prince to power - Alangir-II

* Alangir-II [1754-59]

He was killed and naked dead body was thrown into Yamuna river.

* Shah Alam II [1759-1806]

He never entered 12 yrs Delhi because, fear of Imad
(he was in Awadh)

Territory → Delhi to Palam
(12 Km)

** In 1803, Delhi was captured by East India company.
1st pensioner of EIC

* Akbar-II [1806-37]

unable to pay salaries to workers, maintenance pension was inadequate to him:

Rama Mohan Roy — title: "Raja"

[Bengali Brahman]

In "Bristol" [1833], Rama Mohan Roy was died & buried.

* Bahadur Shah-II [1837-57]

Sipai's revolt against British in 1857

↳ Indian soldiers working in England Army

Bahadur Shah-II was elected as leader to this movement

In 1862, B.S-II died in "Rangoon", Burma

British Conquest:

- British started conquest with Bengal in 1757.
- British conquest ended with "Awadh" in 1856. } 500+ territories out of 1000+

Lord Hastings [1813-23], a Governor General alone conquered 350 Kingdoms.

After 1856, 563 independent territories in India

Princely India (50%)

British India — 500+ territories (50%)

After 1947

Indian Union

Pakistan

563 Princely states were denied of independence and they had to join either of two one part (IU & Pak)

Conquest of Bengal:

In 1717, a governor, "Muhib Kuli Khan" declared himself as a Nawab.
[Converted Brahmin, South (Arka)]

In 1756, "Sikandar Shah" came to power.

In 1757, "Battle of Plassey" b/w Britishers & Sikandar Shah
[23rd June] [he was killed].

Causes:

- * Issue of forts
- * Misuse of the trade privileges.

In Bengal, the trade privileges were given by Faruksiyar in 1717 [Faruksiyal 1717 Firman]. Acc. to this East India company exempted to take imports & exports in 3 states ap: Gujarat, Deccan, Bengal [annual payment of 10,000 nominal]

- * The British interference in the administration matters.
 - * In 1756, capture of Fort William and Black Hole tragedy. This was immediate reason for the Battle.
 - * In Battle of Plassey British forces were led by Robert Clive
 - * British conquest the Bengal in 1767 but it is taken by Britishers in 1772 [15 yrs ruled by British puppets]
- ⇒ Mir�atul [1757-60]

- 1.7 crores had been given to company as compensation.

Beginning of drain of wealth

India → England

189 unilateral flow of wealth

- 24 paragons were given to company.

* Mir Jafar [1760-63]

* 3 districts had been given to company.

- Midnapore

- Bardwan

- Chittagong

* Capital shifted to Monghyr from Murshidabad

* Mir Jafar [again appointed as ruler of Bengal]

* Mir Jafar took the help of Awadh King.

The pasted treaty → Mir Jafar + Shuja-ud-daula
+ Shah Alam-II

* In 1764, Battle of Buxar

British forces were led by Hector Munro

The 3 people were defeated.

* In 1765, the Treaty of Allahabad

Provision: The dual govt was established in Bengal.

[1765-72]

Administration was divided into 2

(i) Siwani admin [Revenue] - East India Company

(ii) Nizamat admin [Law & Order] - Nawab

In 1772, powerful Bengal Governor, Warren Hastings abolished dual govt.

Last Bengal Nawab - "Nasimuddaula"

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Conquest of Mysore:

4 wars b/w Mysore rulers and Britishers - Anglo-Mysore war

Sikkrishna Devaraya created Mysore province

Headquarter: Sri Rangapatnam

Governor of Mysore, Wodeyar declared independence in 1610.
(Nayakas)

A muslim officer of Wodeyars, "Hyder Ali" dismissed the Wodeyar rule.
[1761-82]

Hyder Ali was appointed as Faujdar of Dindigal by Wodeyar

1761-99, Hyder Ali & Tipu Sultan ruled Mysore.
[1782-99] (son)

1st Anglo-Mysore war: [1766-69]

Hyder Ali Vs Lord Mac Cartney (Madras Governor)

status quo treaty — Madras treaty
{No loss, no gain to any party}

2nd Anglo-Mysore war: [1780-84]

1st 2 yrs → Hyder Ali Vs Warren Hastings
next 2 yrs — Tipu Sultan (Govr. General)

Treaty of Mangalore

3rd Anglo-Mysore war: [1790-92]

Tipu Sultan Vs Cornwallis

{Support of Hyderabad Nizams & Maratha}

Tipu Sultan was defeated.

Sri Rangapatnam treaty

Provisions: 50% of revenue & property must be taken away by 3 people

- * 3 crores war compensation

4th Anglo-Mysore war : [1799]

Gov. General - Lord Wellesley

Tip Sultan was killed.

Tipu Sultan :

People used to call him as Sheh-e-Mysore
[Tiger of Mysore]

* Introduced new calendar

* Uniform weights and measures

* abolished Zogirdar system

In Karnataka, Polegars were suppressed by Tip Sultan
→ appointed by Vijaya Nagara rulers
war lords
After their decline, polegars started
ruling the villages & many conflicts
b/w them [they have ^{their own} private army]

* modern industries were promoted.

* A network of highways were built in Kerala (Malabar)

Travancore captured by Tip Sultan

* foreign trade was promoted.

* He sent the commercial ambassadors to;

France, Russia, China, Balma, Iran, Turkey

Mangalore export — spices to these countries

Sandal wood (Mysore) ↗

* He became very close to French

started modernization of army

Tip Sultan was member of a political party; Jacobin club.

- * 1789 - Jacobin leaders started French Revolution
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity → slogans of french revolution
Dr. Gillati, who invented a man killing machine
- * In commemoration of the victory of French revolution, a tree of liberty was planted in Mysore by Tip Sultan.
"England → Queen of Seas"

After French revolution, Napoleon came to power to see the end of Britishers but failed because of lack of Navy.

- * Tip Sultan wrote a letter to Napoleon to invited him to India
At that time, Napoleon was conquered one of colony of British, Egypt (conearer to India).
- * He gifted costly gems & jewellary to ~~Shrikantesha~~ Sharada temple in Shingari. → but these was looted by Marathas.
Hyder Ali minted the coins with Siva-Parvati symbols.
→ gave costly ornaments to Lord Balaji in Tirupati.

The successors of Tip Sultan were sent to Calcutta as pensioners.

Today, descendants of Tip Sultan in Calcutta as Riksha pullers.
(Riksha)

- * In 1799, a small territory was created by Britishers and given to Wodeyars. [Rest was taken by Britishers] on certain Mysore

- Conditions:

Wodeyars must sign the "subsidiary alliance"

Objectives: Establishing control over Indian territories without war.
↳ designed by Lord Wellesley

In any Indian ruler signs the Subsidiary alliance,

- * British would take the responsibility of protection to ^{Kingdom}.
 - * British would maintain Subsidiary forces in that state.
{the cost is borne by Indian rulers}

"Nizam Ali" → first King to sign Subsidiary Alliance.

He gave four territories to British,

Bellary, Kurnool, Kadapa, Ananthpur

(~~संकेत~~) Seeded district, HQ: Anantpur
Gadibagal

renamed as (1927) Royalaseema by Servottama Rao Gadichaela Haji

- * Signatory shall surrender foreign relations to Britishers.
 - * British resident would be appointed to manage all these things.

Conquest of Marathas :

Rise of Maratha (18th c)

* sohu [1707-49]

Peeshwari: Balaji Vishwanath [1713-20]

Mysore - Delhi

Mysore - Belni
Kotak - Attak (Afgh)

Baji.Rao - 1 [1720-40]

Balaji Baji Rao / Nana Saheb [1740-61]

L → after death of Sahu, he shifted capital
to Pune from Satara

Ahmad Shah Abdali → greatest ruler of Afghanistan

His son, Timur Shah incharge of Attak ran away from Attak because of Marathas who plundered Attak.

In 1761, "3rd Battle of Panipat"

Nana Sahib Vs Abdali

- * 2 pearls got dissolved → the 2 leaders of Marathas were killed
- Maratha forces are led by, Sadashiva Rao Bhav Viswasa Rao

Powerful Maratha families:

- Bhonsle - Rulers of Nagpur
- Scindia - Gwalior
- Holkar - Indore
- Gaekwad - Baroda

* 27 gold mohars were killed
ie the imp persons of these families.

- * The count of gold and silver coins lost can be made
[ie that no of soldiers were died in war]
- * The beneficiaries of 3rd battle of Panipat were Britishers.

1st Anglo-Maratha War: [1775-82]

Peeshwa: Madhava Rao-II Vs Warren Hastings (G.G.)

- Status quo treaty at Salbe [Salbe Treaty]

2nd Anglo-Maratha War: [1803-05]

Peeshwa: Baji Rao-II, signed subsidiary alliance, in 1802

↳ he killed the resident that leads to war.

Peeshwa & Sardhars defeated by Britishers.

3rd Anglo-Maratha War: [1817-18]

Baji Rao-II Vs Lord Hastings

Lord Hastings targeted "Pendals" in this war.
195mm

Peeshwa was pensioned. Baji Rao-II sent to Kanpur/Bithui

The "Satara" state was created by Britishers and appointed one of shivaji's relative, "Maharaja Pratap Singh" as ruler.

Conquest of Sindh:

Rulers of Sindh - Amirs

c. 1843 - King Sher Mohammad

[he signed subsidiary alliance : 1839]

Resident : Charles Napier

HQ: Hyd (in Pak)

Governor general : Ellenborough

Charles Napier sent a msg to governor general after conquering the Sindh — "I have sin(ne)d"

Conquest of Punjab:

After Mughal rule, ¹² Sikh states were formed in Punjab called "Misls" in charge misldar

Sukerchakia (one misl)

Rules: Ranjit Singh [1792-1839]

He conquered all other misls and formed a single state, ie Sikh Territory, [Maharaja Ranjit Singh]
(one eyed man)

He gave large amount of gold to Harmandir Sahib sa temple
(Now, Golden Temple in Amritsar)

In 19th c, Punjab had 2nd best army in country. [1st British]

In his period, no conflicts with British.

After his death, Dalip Singh was same powel.

This mother: Rani Jindan

1st Anglo-Sikh war : [1845-46]

Governor General: Hardinge - I

Sikhs were defeated, Lahore Treaty

2nd Anglo-Sikh war : [1848-49]

Governor General: Dalhousie

Mother & son sent to London as pensioners.

* Punjab was the last kingdom conquered by Britishers through war

Doctrine of Lapse : [1848]

Acc to this concept, any state created by the British, the power can not be inherited by adopted sons.

Satara [1848]

[1849] Sambalpur, Orissa

[1849] Jaitpur, Bundelkhand

Bhagal [1850]

Udaypur, Rajasthan [1852]

Jhansi, Bundelkhand [1853]

Nagpur [1854]

* Awadh, ruler - Wajid Ali Shah [1856]

Pre-text: misgovernance [final administration]

This was last state taken by Britishers

Wajid Ali Shah → sent to Calcutta & died with broken heart in same year.

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British Administration

Administrative structure:

structure was created by the Acts passed by the "British Parliament" for every doys.

- * 1773, Regulating Act [1st]
- * 1784 amendment Act is known as Pitt's India Act

structure is in 2 levels

- London → Supervisory role
- India

London:

- * Court of Directors, by 1773 Regulating Act

24 members - major shareholders of the company

they have completely supervisory power over Indian admn.

- * Board of Control, by 1784 Pitt's India Act

consist of 6 members of parliament,

one of the member is Cabinet Minister,

functions as President of Board.

India:

- * As per 1773 Act, the Governors of Madras & Mumbai Subordinated to Governor of Fort William in the matters of war and peace. So, the designation of Fort William Governor changed as Governor General.

1st G.G of Fort William : Warren Hastings
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1833 Act, changed the designation of G.G as Governor General of India.

First Governor General of India — William Bentick

- * 1773 Regulating Act, was created an org called,

Governor General's Executive Council — 4 members

Every decision of the G.G can be approved by atleast 2 member
(50%)

→ The first form of the Parliament.

- * 1784, Pitt's India Act reduce the G.G's Ec members to 3

- * 1773 Regulating Act. created a Supreme court in Calcutta

[1 chief justice + 3 other judges]

1st chief justice — Eliza Impey

Revenue Administration:

[Not uniform throughout India]

Permanent settlement:

System b/w 1765 - 1793 — Annual Bidding System

problems: corruption

frequent change of land revenue collector.

S.No.	Revenue system	Year	Regions	Percentage	Author [who develop the system]	Governor General.
1.	Permanent Settlement or (ⁿ) Jamindary Settlement	1793	Bengal, Bihar. Orissa & others	19% (of 8.9)	Sir John Shore	Lord Cornwallis
2.	Ryotwari settlement	1820	Madras Bombay Assam Coorg (Karnataka)	52%	Colonel Reed Thomas Mawto	Lord Hastings
200						
3.	Mahalwari system	1833	Agra province Central province North-West Frontier province (Pak) Punjab	29%	R. M. Bird	William Bentinck

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Permanent settlements:

- * Lands were given to local zamindars with total property rights
- * Zamindar was entitled to collect "Rent"
- * $\frac{2}{11}$ th of amount — Zamindars
- $\frac{10}{11}$ th of total amount — Government
- * It is a decimal settlement [10 yrs]

Ryotwari System:

- * Every peasant has given by a "title deed"
- * Land revenue is collected directly by the govt. from each and every individual.

Mahalwari System:

[composite system]

- * Agriculture land of every village constitute to estate (Mahal).
ie Land is divided into Mahals.
- * Govt fixed the land revenue for entire mahal.
- * The amount was collected by the village committee/panchayat
[Modified version of zamindari system]

Judiciary:

prior to British:

- No equality before law
- No legal codes [Codification of law]
ie Judiciary was not secular, because it was based on religious text (books).
- Trial by Ordeal 201
- No written laws

Reforms of Diff Governor Generals:

Warren Hastings:

- * Ordeal system was abolished - "jury system" started.
- * Regular courts in Hierarchy
 - [civil courts , criminal courts]

Lowest civil court — Mofussil Diwani Adalat

Highest civil court — Sadar Diwani Adalat [calcutta]

Lowest criminal court — Nizamat Adalat

Highest criminal court — Sadar Nizamat Adalat [calcutta]

Integrated judiciary — Judgements of lower court can be challenged in higher court.

Cornwallis:

- * Mobile courts
- * Court of record records
- Annual publication of judgements

William Bentinck:

- * Abolished the Mobile courts
- Act to 1833 charter Act, in
* 1834, First Law commission

chairman — McCauley

[Today, 19th Law commission — President
(Chairman)]

codification of laws

Civil Procedure Code (CPC) — 1859

Indian Penal Code (IPC) — 1860

Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) — 1861

Lord Canning:

* In 1861, Indian High Courts Act.

Acc to this Act, 3 Highcourts - 1862

[Bombay, calcutta, Madras]

⇒ British judiciary is based on,

- Equality Before Law

- Rule of Law

* Dark spot on British judiciary - Rational Discrimination

[If a white involved in a crime, he can not produced in front of Indian judges.]

* To end this discrimination,

In 1883, Under Rippon's instructions one officer, Ilbert prepared a bill — Ilbert Bill

Because of education of Britishers in India this bill was dropped

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Civil Services:

1786, G.G Lord Cornwallis introduced 2 services

- Covenanted [highest position] covenant — agreement
- Noncovenanted

1861, Civil Service Act,

Acc to this, covenanted service designated as ICS.

[Indian civil Service]

Before covenanted Service, Mercantile services are there.

- corrupt people

- Lack of managerial skills

Indians were not eligible for these services.

In 1853, ~~a new~~ Charter Act

Acc to this Act, A competitive exam for the civil servants was conducted.

- Compulsory papers: Latin & Greek
[classical languages of Europe]

- Max age limit is gradually decreased.

Max age limit
1857 - 23 yrs
1860 - 22 yrs
1861 - 21 yrs
1870 - 19 yrs → Lytton was the Viceroy responsible for this.

- Centre of the Exam - London

* 1st Indian ICS → 1863, "Satyandranath Tagore"
(Brother of Rabindranath Tagore)

In 1869 - Surendranath Banerjee (ICS dismissed from service)

R. C. Datta

In 1910 - Subhash Chandra Bose

[1920 he left service & joined ⁱⁿ Congress party]

Commissions on Civil Services:

* 1886 Aitchison commission

Governor General: Duffrein

Recommendations:

- London shall be centre for ICS exams, whereas for other civil services exam should be conducted in both London & India.

- Upper age limit shall be 23 yrs

²⁹⁴ Accepted, 1892

* 1924 Lee Commission :

[Viscount Lee]

Governor general : Lord Reading

- 50% civil services shall be filled with Indians.

- Constitution of public service commission, in Delhi [1926]

Social Policy of British

* Female Infanticide Act (abolition) 1802

2 governors generals strictly implemented this Act.

• William Bentinck

• Hardinge-I

* Sati abolition Act, 1829. — William Bentinck

Indian who created pressure on British about this Act,

"Raja Ram Mohan Roy"

* In 1833, British Parliament abolished the slavery in British Empire

In India, it was implemented in 1843 by Allenborough

* Human sacrifice abolition Act, 1846. by Lord Hardinge-II

[primarily targeting the tribe in Orissa : Khond)
(Mariya practice)]

* Caste disability Removal Act by "Dalhousy"
(1850)

Ex: Untouchability

* Religious disabilities Act, 1856 by Dalhousy

By changing the religion no body can deprive of his
Privileges [not eligible to inherit of property]

* Widow remarriages Act, 1856 by Balthousy.

Indian who created pressure on British for this Act,

"Eswarachandra Vidyasagar" (Bengali)

⇒ "The widow remarriage Act of 1856 was a logical sequel of the Sati abolition Act of 1829"

• In 1858, British Queen announced that British govt should not be involved in the religious/social/cultural matters.

[In 1858 — End of annexation
end of social policies]

Reason: 1857 Sepai's revolt

Education Policy of British

Education is money spending activity not money generating
produce anti colonial forces.

Three colleges :

- Calcutta Madarasa, 1781 — Warren Hastings
- Varansi Sanskrit College, 1791 — Jonathan Duncan
- Fort William College, 1800 — Lord Wellesley

These 3 colleges started for administration purpose not promoting education.

Fort William College :

Civil service training college, after couple of years it shifted to Hailleybury.

In 1806, "Hailleybury College" was started for conducting civil service college (London)

The purpose of first two colleges is to supply the qualified Indians to work in judiciary of British.

* 1813 charter Act

Acc to this Act, it is mandatory for the British govt to alloc (spend) 1 lakh rupees on education.

In 1813 allocations was made but till 1835 money was not spent on education because of a controversy. — what type of education

- Orientalist — Education must be Indian and in vernacular (Eastern) languages (Indian languages)
[Orientalist school of thought]
- Anglicist — Western education system in English language.
[Anglicist school of thought]

This controversy came to end in 1835 because of Macaulay [appointed by William Bentinck].

Macaulay report is known "Macaulay Minutes", 1835.

He supported western education system & English was made as official language [Persian was replaced by English]

Western educated intellectuals were great supporters of British rule.

Entire accumulated money must be spent on Higher Education.
[Neglected the primary education].

"Downward filtration theory" — British govt come up with this theory in the support of their education policy.

Because of lack of resources, the govt aimed at to create a higher educated community ²⁰⁷ intellectuals, they can promote education

Committees appointed by British:

- * Wood's Despatch, 1854

Report of Education prepared by Charles Wood.

(President of Board of control)

He sent report from Landon, Governor general who received
this report was "Galhouse"

"Magna carta of Indian Education" - Historians described this report like .

Magna Carta is a place where the King signed an agreement which is the first step towards the growth of parliamentary democracy in the world.

In 1882, Rippon made a law about giving the enormous powers to village or local self govt

i.e. "Magna Carta of Indian Local Self Govt."

Recommendations:

This Report is Comprehensive plan to primary education & Higher education
in System of Education //

- In 1855, Dept of Education was created in every province.
- In 1857, 3 universities were setup.
 - Calcutta University (Jan)
 - Bombay university (July)
 - Madras University (Sept)

* W.W. Hunter commission [1882]

Technical name: Indian Education Commission.

Governor General: Lord Rippon

Recommendations:

- Supported the all recommendations of Wood's report and its speedy implementation.
- Primary Education shall be handed over to local bodies.
- Higher Education must be privatised (max extent)

* Thomas ^{Raleigh} Vyner commission [1902]

Technically: Indian Universities Commission

Governor General: Lord Curzon

Recommendations:

- Universities to be made as Residential Teaching Centres.
(Residential → providing food & accommodation)
- Exclusive allocation of 5 Lakh rupees annually on Higher Education.

* Sadler commission [1917-19]

G.G: Lord Charnwood

Recommendations:

- Autonomy to Universities [Autonomous Body]
- 3 years degree course

- The exams of higher courses shall be conducted by autonomy bodies not by dept of Education.
- For Intermediate exams, the Board of Intermediate Education shall be created.
- Board of Secondary Education – for 10th exams.

* Hastog committee: 1929

G.G: Irwin

committee on Educational standards.

Recommendations:

- Rejected compulsory education to all.
- Focus shall be on Primary Education.
- Only meritorious candidates shall be promoted to higher education after 8th class.

Non-meritorious candidates shall be diverted to Vocational education.

- At Higher level, admissions shall be restricted.

* Sergeant committee: 1944

Report is known as "Sergeant plan of education".⁴

G.G: Wavell

Recommendations:

- Every child b/w 3-6 yrs shall be given pre-primary education
- All children b/w 6-11 yrs shall be given compulsory Elementary education.
- for selected children who are b/w 11-17 yrs shall be given higher education.

- Teacher training colleges shall be taken up.
- Importance to physical education.

* Dr. Takir Hussain committee [1937]

Constituted by Indian National Congress party.

Report : Wardha Scheme of Basic Education.

↳ Report prepared in a place called Wardha (Maharashtra) conference on education held there.

Recommendations:

- Two types of education
 - Mass based vocational education (handicraft)
 - Elite based formal education
- Non-formal teaching methods
- First 7 yrs of education shall be free & compulsory.
- medium: Primary education – Vernacular language
 - Hindi – 2nd class
 - English – 8th class

// These were picked up from the Gandhi articles from Harijan //

Economic policy of British

Objective of Indian Economy - to serve the needs of British.

Economic policy is highly dynamic.

1600-1750 → Huge growth of Indian economy [Mutually beneficiary]
[Indo-European Trade]

After 1750, Industrial Revolution in India.

changes:

- Production shifted from Rural area to Urban
- manual work / small tools ↔ Machinery
- Home — Factory
- Family members → Labour [in manufacture]
- Local consumption — International market

" Industrial revolution is Boon for British - Bane for India "

problems of British industries after Industrial Revolution

- Raw materials
- Market

- * In 1769, British made a law: Indian products are totally banned in British(England)
- * Acc to 1813 charter Act, the monopoly rights of the East India company were ended. except Tea trade & china trade.
Textile Industry (cotton) was the major industry of India.

Karl Marx - "The mother of cotton was destroyed by
Britishers"



- * 1833 charter act — china trade and sea trade were also opened to all the countries
[Ended the monopoly of company completely]
- * In 1853 — Railways was introduced
 - G. G.: Dalhousie 1st trail : Bombay to Tana (32 km)
 - In 1905 — the total length of Railway 37,500 km
 - Objective : To take away the [Fastest growth] raw material from India
 - 2nd Line — Raniganj to calcutta
(coal)

Revolts and Movements

Sepoy's revolt of 1857

Tribal revolts

Peasants revolts

Caste revolts

Sepoys Revolt of 1857:

Indians who working in British army - Sepoys

Britishers in army - soldiers

Sepoys : soldiers → 6:1

* Causes

diff communities have diff problems.

Reasons for the participation of Kings:

- Imperialism of Britishers (Dalhousie)

[Victims of Doctrine of Lapse] - Lakshmi Bai (Jhansi)

Nana saheb (Kanpur)

Hazrat Mahal (Awadh)

[widow of Wajid Ali Shah]

Reasons for the participation of Zamindars:

Britishers were taken forcefully the lands of zamindars

Ex: Kunwar Singh - Jagdishpur, Bihar

Kings and zamindars were the leaders of this revolt.

Reasons for participation of peasants:

The economic policies of the British were responsible.

Because of that peasants loss their livelihood.

Reason for participation of Orthodox :

Social policies of British

Ex: Forceable conversions of Religion
sati, widow marriages - - -

Reasons for participation of Sepoys :

- Discrimination
- Christian missionaries
- No respect to the religious sentiments

In 1856, GG: Lord Canning came with a law called as
"General Enlistment Act, 1856"

Acc to this Act, Sepoys must serve every where in world.

* Immediate reason for this revolt :

controversy related to Enfield Rifles.

11/11/11

Course of the revolt : [events]

- 34th Native Infantry stationed at Barrackpore
Revolt was initiated by Mangal Pande
- On 10th May, 1857, [Day of Revolt]
a very meeting conducted at Meerat by the rebels.
on 11th May, 1857, Rebels reached the Red fort and declared
Bahadur Shah-II as emperor of India.

Delhi :

Leader: Bahadur Shah-II (nominal head)

General: Bakht Khan appointed as Meerbakshi

General Nikolson killed, general Hudson suppressed
(Nicolson)²¹⁵ the movement.

In 1858, the emperor Bahadur Shah-II was sent as a prisoner to Rangoon.

Kanpur:

Leader: Nana saheb

"Tantia Tope" → only who carried his fight till 1859.

British officer, Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed.

Later, Campbell successfully suppressed the revolt.

Nana saheb ran away to Nepal.

Tantia Tope went and join with Lakshmi Bai.

↳ hanged in 1859 [after he done wars from chambal]

Lucknow: (Awadh)

Leader: Hazrat Mahal

Hendey Lawrence
general Leel
General Havelock } failed & loss their lives.

Again, Campbell successfully suppressed the revolt

Hazrat Mahal escape to Nepal.

Jhansi:

Leader: Lakshmi Bai

She was killed by "Sir Hugh Rose"

Jagdishpur in Bihar

Leader: Kunwar Singh (zamindar)

Bihari Kesari [lion of Bihar]

William Taylor }

Winston Eyre } Suppressed the 21st revolt.

Reasons for failure of Revolt :

Neither the entire country nor the entire Nation participated in the revolt.

* Geographical limitations

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Rajasthan, Punjab

these were not affected by the revolt except some minor events.

• Biggest princely state in India : "Nizam"

At this time, emperor : Afjal-ud-daula

PM : Salajun } tried to suppress
the movement in Nizam.

Tulabaj Khan → who started the revolt against British in Nizam

• Mansingh, who captured the Pantiya rope and surrendered him to British.

⇒ They acted as the break waters to the storm⁴
— Canning

* ~~start~~ In 1858 "Landholders Association"

↳ 1st Association formed in Country by zamindars.

The zamindars of this association condemned the participation of few zamindars in the revolt and they supported British.

• Sepoys of Hindu-Muslim alone participated in the revolt.

All communities participated in the revolt only because of their personal grievance against British.

- Scanty resources
- Leadership was highly defective
 - [Lack of planning and coordination]

Nature and character of 1857 revolt:

- * Opinion of European historians

It is not a revolt but mutiny

Mutiny → against the superiors not govt.
because of some grievance in service.

G.B. Malleson — "Indian Mutiny" (book)

- * T.R. Holmes

Acc to him, it's a conflict b/w civilisation and barbarism.

- * L.E.R. Ross

Acc to him, it is a fanatic war^{against} Christianity.

(Rebels destroyed many churches as a part of Revolt)

- * V.D. Savarkar

Book: "The first National WAR of Independence".

R.C. Majumdar did not accept this opinion.

he said it was not 1st national war before that there were some movements like this.

Ex: In 1806 — Vellore mutiny

Consequences and Impact of Revolt:

British admin structure and Policies undergone radical changes after this revolt — to prevent the another rebellion in future.

structural changes:

- Admin powers of East India transferred to British crown.
 - Two organisations created by British in London were abolished
 - { Court of directors }
 - { Board of Control }A new office was created
ie Secretary of state office [India's Office]
 - The designation of governor general changed to governor general and Viceroy. [Royal representative]
 - 1st Secretary of state: Charles Wood
 - 1st Governor general & Viceroy: Canning
 - A series of constitutional reforms in order to strengthen the three organs of constitution.
 - * Indian Councils Act, 1861
 - ⇒ Provincial legislatures were revived, which were abolished by 1833 Charter Act.
 - ⇒ Introduced Postpolo System.
 - * National Police Act, 1861
 - * Indian Civil Services Act, 1861
 - * High Courts Act, 1861
 - Military Reforms
 - Sepays soldiers
 - Bengal : 2 : 1
 - Bombay, Madras : 3 : 1
- Sepays were given non-focal positions.
- Prevented nationalist background people recruitment.

Policy changes:

* Nov 1st, 1858 - a declaration from the Queen popularly known as [Declaration of Victoria] Victoria's Declaration.

⇒ "No further annexations would be made".

- Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn, 1859.

These changes taken to prevent further revolts and British want some semi-independent, to support them if any revolt takes place.

ii) British govt should not interfere in social, religious and cultural aspects. (never)

The above two policies were made officially by the queen.

iii) Divide and Rule (unofficial policy)

- 1858 - 1875

British started getting closure to Hindu and criticizing the Muslim. (To divide the two religious)

But it was not worked

- 1876 - 1947

Now British changed the policy supporting Muslims.

It was successful.

Britishers said,

"Hindu and Muslim are two wives of a king in Indian traditional stories."

- 1857 revolt paradoxically strengthened the British power in India.

12/2/21

Tribal revolts

Reasons :

- * The expansion of British rule over tribal areas.

- tax was imposed on tribal people.

Ex: 1879- Koya tribe of Ramgarh region [Godavari agency]

- shifting cultivation was banned by British.
[slash and burn cultivation]

Because of this deforestation takes place.

- Some parts of the forest were declared as Reserved forest.

- * The British intervention into their social, cultural and religious matters.

- Khond revolt was against the Abolition of Human Sacrifice Act. [1840s to 1850's]

- * Christian missionary

Ex: Munda revolt, the tribe of Jharkhand
[1899, Dec 25th]

- * Penetration of the outsiders into tribal areas.

Ex: Santhal revolt, 1855-56 (Bihar)

60,000 Santhals were fought against British.

Sopays were influenced by this revolt.

Important tribal revolts:

	<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Leaders</u>
1.	Khasi	Assam	1829 - 32	Tirug singh
2.	Kol	Jharkhand	1831 - 32	Barmanik
3.	Khond	Orissa	1846 - 60	Buddho Bhagat
4.	Santhal	Bihar	1855 - 56	Chakra Biyasi
			221	siddu, Kanhu

5.	Naikda	Gujarat	1858-59	Joria Bhagat Rupsingh
6.	Kachanaga	Assam	1882	Sambudhan
7.	Munda	Jarkhand	1899-1900	Bitsa
8.	Bhill	Rajasthan	1913	Govindaguru
9.	Oraon	Jarkhand	1914	Jatra Bhagat
10.	Kukie or Naga	Manipur	1917-32	Jadonang [belongs to Naga tribe] Rani Gaideenliu [young dynamic girl] Korramalaiah
11.	Kondadura	Andhra Pradesh	1900	Alluri Sitaramaraju
12.	Koya	Andhra Pradesh	1922-24	

Peasants revolts:

Acc to one estimation,

1858-1947 (crown's period) — 75 major peasant revolts in British India.

Reasons:

- * The exploitative land revenue policies introduced by British.
 - Normal: 50% Unirrigated areas
 - 60% irrigated areas
- * Forceable cultivation of commercial crops
 - Ex: Indigo, used in textile industry.
 - ↳ Bihar & Bengal

this leads to shortage of food grains and more no of deaths.

* Exploitation of zamindars

Tenants-at-will → this means the tenants cannot have any rights on land and they will removed from the land at any time by zamindars.

* Money lenders exploitation.

Important peasant movements :

* Indigo Revolt, 1859-60 [Bengal]

started from Govindapur village,

Led by 2 brothers: Digambar Vishwakar
Vishnu Vishwakar

Bengali Intellectuals Supported this revolt

- Harichandra Mukherjee

Auditor of Hindu Patriot

- Dinabandhu Mitra

Bengali drama on Indigo cultivators

"Neel Darpan"

In 1860, British passed a notification that indicates ban the forceable cultivation of Indigo.

* Pabna movement : [1872-75]

Pabna district where the movement started [Bengal]

It was against the feudal exploitation of zamindars.

Zamindar → absent Land lords

[does not work in the crop field]

Peasants → Tenants-at-will.

Leaders : Keshavchandra Roy

In 1875, British passed an Act : "Bengal Tenancy Act".

One provision : Permanent hereditary occupancy right. [To those peasants who are cultivating the Land continuously 12 yrs]

* Deccan Anti-shaukar Riots {1875-79}

Shaukars : gujarati, marvadi money lenders.

Some districts of Maharashtra : Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar,
(started) sholapur

Deccan Agriculture Relief Act, 1879

- No imprisonment for the nonpayment of the debts.
- Ban on the transfer of land from peasant to money lender.

* Champaran Satyagraha, 1917

↳ district in Bihar.

Historical significance :

- 1st movement of Mahatma Gandhi in India.
↳ 1893-1915 in South Africa to fight a legal battle (case in court)
- The movement first time "Satyagraha" was used.
1st satyagraha in South Africa by Gandhi - 1906
[fight against the racial discrimination]

Satyagraha → stick on to truth.

But truth is one component of Satyagraha.

Gandhi defined it as "Love towards man kind"

Components of Satyagraha:

- Truth
- Non-violence
- Humility and poverty
- Fearlessness
- Means are imp [so bias] [reaching the end is not imp]

Fighting Techniques →
Hathal [self disengagement with routine activity]
Fastings unto death

Champaran Satyagraha is against forceful cultivation of Indigo.

A system in Champaran area: Tinkathia ($\frac{8}{10}$ th of land reserved for Indigo)
Other leaders: J. B. Kripada

Babu Rajendra Prasad

Anugraha Narayan

Mazhar-Ul-Haq

Mahadev Desai { after he became the }
{ secretary of Gandhi. }

Tinkathia was abolished.

16/11/11 Kheda Satyagraha: 1918

Gujarat

Led by Gandhi ji

Average productivity of Kheda region declined to >25%

As per revenue records Kheda was eligible for exemption of tax but British disobey the law.

"Gujarat Sabha" → 225 org founded by Gandhi ji.

Two associates of Gandhiji,

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Hindu Lal Yagnik.

This revolt was successful, British exempted kheda from tax collection

* Mappila/Mopla Revolt: 1921, Kerala

Mappila — poor community of muslim who worked in the lands of zamindars (Hindu-community is Jenmi)

Mappila → Son-in-law

Abeds [Arabs who married local Kerala woman]

In early 1921, (1st phase)

the movement was secular and non-violent and led by congress leaders of Kerala

- Gopal Nenon
- Mahadev Naylor
- Yakkub Khan

Mappila revolt was integrated into Non-cooperation movement (part) (1921) because of same leadership.

All the congress leaders were arrested.

II phase:

Mappila revolt led by local leaders of Mappila and the revolt became communal and violent.

Leaders: Ali Musaliyar [priest in Mosque - Imam]

Kalathingal Mohammad

Kun Mohammad Haji
Thatigal

Houses of Jenmi
Temples were destroyed.

Because of the violence in revolt, Gandhi withdraw his support.

Britishers take the part and tried to suppress this revolt, now this became the conflict b/w Mappila & British.

10,000 mappillas were killed.

* Bardoli Satyagraha: 1928.

Led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

↳ title given after the success of this movement

Against the Land revenue enhancement.

{ Land revenue increased to 22% }

British appointed a committee, Brownfield Committee.
On this committee recommendations the Land revenue enhancement was unjustice.

Peasant Associations:

"Kisan sabha"

1915-35 → provincial level Kisan sabhas were formed.

In 1936, All India Kisan Sabha was formed.

Provincial Level associations:

* UP Kisan Sabha, 1918 [UP - United province]

450 Branches

founders: Govind Sankar Misra

Indra Narayana

Indulal Yagnik

} with assistance
of Madhan Mohan Malaviya.

Madhan Mohan Malaviya:

- found & first vice-chancellor of Benaras Hindu University

Journals: Hindustan

Indian Union

Abhyudaya

* Awadh Kisan Sabha, 1920

founder: Baba Ramachander with assistance of
330 branches Nehru.

↳ He was very much influenced
by "Ramacharita Manas". (Ramayan)

* Andhra Provincial Ryot Association, 1928

founder: Acharya N. G. Ranga

↳ Indian Peasant Institute, Nidubrolu
(Guntia)

* Bihar Kisan Sabha: 1929

founder: Swami Sahajananda

→ * All India Kisan Sabha, Nov 1st - 1936 at Lucknow

All provincial associations were merged into it.

1st president: Swami Sahajananda

1st General Secretary: N.G. Ranga

Caste Revolts:

[Anti-Brahmanical movements]

These revolts taken up by Dalits, Intermediate caste people
(middle ^{order} caste)

Dalit movements:

Reasons: Discrimination

No accessibilities to resources

Religious disabilities

Social inequalities

Dalits felt that Brahmins were responsible for their discrimination.

Imp characteristics of western education → Rationality, Humanism, self respect, Individualism.

⇒ Middle order caste people fought against Brahmins because

{ majority } of their domination.
{ people in society }

17/1/21 Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu — imp hubs of the anti-Brahmanical movements.

Common activities taken by the leaders in all movements:

- Rejecting the Brahmanical Supremacy.
- Scriptures were targeted. [burned]
- Forceable temple entry, fighting for water from public well
- Marriages without Brahmins.
- Vedic schools for Dalits.
- Promoting Rationality, modern education.

Maharashtra Movements :

- * Satya shodaka samaj movement: Satyashodaka Samaj an organisation.
founder: Jothi Rao Govinda Baphule, [belong to mali caste]
Books: Gulamgiri (slavery)
Savvagenic Satyadharma pustak
Eswara
Dharma tritiya Ratna
Journal: Dina Bandu
schools: for women and untouchables.

Malatti poems
— Tamasha

this movements were carried by followers of Baphule

- * Mukunda Rao patil
journal: Dinamitra
Books: Kulakarni
Hindustan Brahmins –
— Deshache Bushman
- * Sahu maharaj [King of Kolhapur]
• schools for Dalit
• Vedic School for non-brahman priest
• 50% reservations for backward classes
• Promoted interdinning and intercaste marriages
• He encouraged Dalit students to go and study in Abroad. [Ex: Ambedkar]

* Mahaz movement:

Mahazwatan → for no remuneration; these people had to work in the houses and fields of other caste people.

Started by "Gopal Baba Walangakai" [1894], after he the movement was carried by Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar, [1891-1956] his lifetime in 1920.

⇒ His contribution to Harijan welfare

Organisations: • Bahiskruti Hitakartini Sabha, 1924
[Depressed classes Institute]

- Samata Sang, 1927
- Akhila Bharata Dalitavargga Sabha, 1942
[All India Schedule caste Federation]
- People's Education Society, 1945

Journals: Mooka Nayak

Bahiskruti Bharati

Janata

Political parties: Independent Labour Party, 1936

Republican Party, 1956 {founded postumasti
(after death)}

Books: Baba Annihilation of Caste

Caste in India, their mechanism and development

The Untouchables

Buddha and his Dhamma

What Congress and Gandhi have done to
Untouchables.

- * In 1932, Gandhi started 2 organisations
 - Harijan Sevak Sangh
 - All India ~~Anti~~ touchability league
- * In 1933, Gandhi started a journal : Harijan
- * Vittal Ramji shinde (V.R. shinde) - one of maharashtra dalit leader.
Org: Depressed classes society

8/1/21

Movements of Tamil Nadu:

- * Justice movement:
Movement taken up by the middle order caste people.
ie Reddy, Kamma, Baliza - Telugu castes
shattiyar, mudiliyars, vellala - Tamil castes
Nayars - Kerala
- * In 1917, a political party was started by leaders of this movement ie. South Indian Liberal Federation but popularly known as "Justice party".
founders: C.C.N. Mudaliar
Tyagaraja shattiyar
T.M. Nayar
- * Most imp person of this movement - Ramaswami Nayakar called as "Periyar".
He shifted to justice party from congress party in 1924.
- In 1937, he became the ²²² President of justice party.

Journals of Periyar:
Kudi Arasu [People's govt/ Democracy]
Vidutalai [freedom]
Yekutaiyippu [commonsense]

* In 1944, the name of "South Indian Liberal Federation" was changed as "Dravida Khazagam"

1920-37 → continuously in power (justice party)

1st chief minister of justice Party: Subbarayalu Reddiyar

* 1949: Split in the party

New party: Dravida Munnetra Khazagam (DMK)

founder - C.N. Annadurai

[Canjivaram Nataraj Annadurai]

* 1972: from DMK, "AIDMK" was formed

founder: M.G. Ramachandran

[All India Anna Dravida munnetra khazagam]

⇒ Self respect movement: 1925

Dalit movement Led by Periyar

Prime program/activity → Forceible Temple Entry

Burning of Kamban Ramayan.

Movements of Kerala:

* Ezhava movement: 1888

Ezhava - Untouchable community in Kerala.

profession: Taping (Kallu Tisevaru)
Tadi

-this movement is also called as,

• Led by Nanu Asan, popularly known as "Narayan Guru"

Org: Sri Narayan Sharma Pratipalana yogam, 1902 [SNPY]

Slogan → One god, one religion, one caste

Kerala congress party had given total support for this movement.

* * Vaikom Satyagraha [1925] • The congress leaders taken up a movement for the temple entry of Ezhava people.

Leaders: T.K. Madhavam

K. Kelappan

C.F. Andrews, British citizen and follower

• Gandhi gave a title to Andrews: Deena Bandhu of Gandhi.

After the death of Narayan Guru this movement was led (Ezhava) by one of his follower: "Ayyappan"

New slogan of SNPY — No God, No Religion, No Caste.

On his influence the Ezhava people supported communist party.

* 1st communist govt elected by the people in the world

— Kerala, 1960

Nai's movement: (Nai's) 1890's

Nambuttei Brahmins were targeted.

Leaders: * C.V. Raman Pillai → Novel: Marandha Vaarma

Marandha Vaarma ruler of Travancore came to power

in 1920. who built Padmanabhaswami Temple, Kerala.

C.V. Raman Pillai wrote the novel to revive the glory of Nairs,

* Padmanabha Pillai

Org: Nairs Service society, 1914

* Ramakrishna Pillai

Radical communist.

Journal: Swadeshabhimani

Book : Biography of Karl Marx in Malayalam.

29/11/21

Socio-Religious Reform Movements.

Reasons for socio-religious reforms:

- * Social evils present in the society.
- * Religious superstitious beliefs.
- * Western Education
- * The activities of the Christian missionaries.

Press is responsible for spreading these reforms.

Important Reform movements:

Brahmo Samaj :

founder: Raja Ram Mohan Roy

[Father of reform movements]

Born in Bengali Brahmin family.

1800-20 → 5,000^{sabi} cases alone in Calcutta
(reported)

In 1811, his brother died with a disease and his
sister-in-law buried on the fire

1815 : an org - Atmiya Sabha

In 1828, it became Brahmo Samaj.

philosophy / ideology : * Promoting awareness among the people.
and fight against all social evils.

* Idolatry ; polytheism were rejected.

* Taboo on sea voyages were rejected.

Book: Modern Enquiry on the ancient rights of woman

* He strongly believed these evils eradicated only

1825: Vedanta college in calcutta

- * He assisted / helped the christian missionaries to start schools and to promote western education.
 - David Hare - Dutch missionary
→ Hindu college, calcutta [1818]
 - Alexander Duff - scottish missionary [scotland]
Duff college, calcutta.

Literary Achievements:

Books: • Taufat - Ul - Muzahidin

{ Muzahidin - monotheist }
Taufat - gift }

* The Guide to peace and Happiness
[on the basis of Bible]

* Many Upanishads were translated into Bengali
and English.

His Contribution to Indian Press:

Paper: • Samvada Kaumudi - 1821

1st journal started / edited by Indian.

* 1st Paper/journal in India - Bengal gazet, 1780
[english weekly]
by James Agustus Hickey

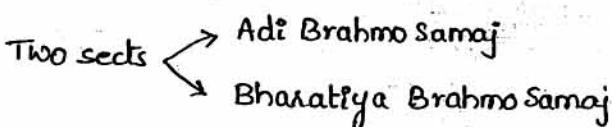
• Mirat - ul - Akbar, 1822

1st persian journal in India.

He died in 1833, Bristol [England]

After his death, there were splits in Brahmo Samaj

⇒ * 1st split in 1866,



Adi Brahmo Samaj:

[Father of Rabindranath Tagore]

founder: Devendranath Tagore

It disappeared quickly

In 1839, He founded an org called, Tatva Bodhini Sabha

journal: Tatva Bodhini Patrika

Later he integrated his org into Brahmo Samaj.

Bharatiya Brahmo Samaj:

Very popular
org because of sen: founder: Keshav Chandra Sen

Paper: Indian Mirror, 1861

Reason for split: [1st English Daily in India]

D. Tagore was conservative and acc to him Brahmo Samaj was alone for Hindu religion.

K.C. Sen was Radical and acc to him Brahmo Samaj was universal.

• In 1867, K.C. Sen visited Bombay as a part of promoting Bharatiya Brahmo Samaj.

the Bombay intellectuals started an org called,

"Pradhana Samaj"

founder: Atmaram Pandu Ranga.

• Same response to tour of Madras,

Veda Samaj & ²³⁸Brahmo Samaj of South India

2/2/21

* 2nd split in 1878

Because of Keshavchandra Sen's effort, British passed an Act in 1872 - Native marriage Act / civil marriage Act / Brahmo marriage Act.

Acc to this Act, minimum marriageable age - Girl - 14 yrs
Boy - 18 yrs.

Legal recognition for Brahmo marriage method

In 1878, Keshavchandra Sen performed marriage to his minor daughter with a minor boy in traditional manner. Because of this reason in 1878 a new Brahmo Samaj was formed called "Sadharana Brahmo Samaj".

Led by Shivanandha Sastri

Arya Samaj :

1875, Bombay

founder: Mula Shankala, popularly known as [Gujarati Brahman]

"Dyananda Saraswati"

* Arya Samaj was a more revival movement than reformation

"Aryans were chosen people, Vedas are chosen gospel and India is chosen Land" — D. Saraswati

popular call of D. Saraswati → "Go Back to Vedas".

Monothism

- Utopian classification of caste system

Acc to this system, the person shall take the caste based on his capabilities (strength).

[You get the position where you deserve]

- Arya samaj want/tried to protect the Hindu religion by ~~radicating~~ the Untouchability.

- * D. Saraswati emphasizing on triple concept ie 3's

- Swadharma → one shall not come out of his own religion.

- Swabhasha → No foreign languages

- "Swaraj" → No foreign domination

the term first time used by Dayananda Saraswati

- * In 1882, he started two controversial programmes.

- cow protection movement

- shuddi programme/movement

↳ It is a reconversion programme.

- * He died in 1883.

- * In 1892, Arya Samaj was suffered from a split.

Two wings ↘ conservative, Led by Swami Shradhananda
 ↙ Radical, Led by Lala Hans Raj

- Reasons for split:

- controversy on Education System

conservative wing → Gurukula education

Radical wing → college education

Conservative wing → pure vegetarian food

Radical wing → Non-vegetarian [Nutrition food]

- Shradhananda founded a Gurukula at Haridwar, which became headquarters of conservative wing.
- Hansraj founded a college, DAV college in Lahore "Dayananda Anglo-Vedic college".

Theosophical Society: 1875, New York [USA]

Theosophy → Divine Wisdom

[Divyagnan Samaj]

founders: Colonel Olcott (American)

Madam Blavatsky (Russian Woman)

Objectives:

- To study ancient cultures, civilizations and religions.
- To promote studies in occult practices [Black magic]

In 1879, the headquarters was shifted from New York to Adyar (Tamil Nadu)

Olcott was president to this society till his death [1907].

One Book of Blavatsky - "Secret Doctrine"

* Annie Besant, Irish Lady who influenced by this book and become president in 1907.

She became the champion of woman rights.

Journals: New India

Common Wealth

colleges : - Benaras Hindu College, 1898

This college was become University in 1915
because of efforts of Madhan Mohan Malavya.

- Besant's Theosophical college, Madanapalli, 1916
(BT) (Tirupati)

Ramakrishna Movement:

started by Swami Vivekananda [Narendra Datt]

His guru: Ramakrishna Parama Hansa
[Gadadhar Chatterjee]

1896-97, two ~~separatist~~ organisations founded by Vivekananda

Bellone as head quarters [Calcutta]

- Ramakrishna Math
 - Rama Krishna Mission
- { Basis is "serve to man is serve to God" - by his guru.

Ramakrishna math → spiritual institution

To promote practical spirituality based on Vedanta

Rama Krishna mission → charitable institution.

[for poor and all of religious people]

(S.V)
His Ideology was influenced by ignorance, illiteracy,
food scarcity (hunger), starvation ...

* In 1893, Swami Vivekananda attended an International conference on religions in Chicago.

* He started "Vedanta Societies" in USA & Europe.

He died in 1902 [39 years]

Margarett Noble, Irish disciple of swami Vivekananda, popularly known as Sister Nivedita, she became head of Bellore Math.

Journals started by Swami Vivekananda

- Prabuddha Bharati [English]
- Udbodhana [Bengali]

* Henry Vivian Derozio:

Lecturer of Humanities in Hindu College of Calcutta.

English

Every student was influenced by him.

"Young Bengal movement"

Journals: Bengal Spectator.

He was dismissed from the college because of his radical ideology.

22/11/21

* Eshwarachandra Vidyasagar:

[Prof. of Sanskrit]

His contribution to two imp things:

- Women Education

He founded 35 schools & colleges for girls & women

In 1849, Bethune College, Calcutta

(1st women college in India)

1st woman graduate from this college - Kadambini Ganguly

- Promoted widow marriages.

Because of his efforts, in 1856 British passed the

"Hindu Remarriage Act"

* Dondu Keshava Kavre

- He founded widow home in Bombay to promote widow marriages and also he married a widow.
- In 1916, he founded 1st Women University in pune
ie 1
"Bharata Ratna" had given to him [after death]

* Gopal Hari deshmukh:

popularly known as Loka Hitavadi, because of his marathi journal Loka hitavadi.

org: Puna vivaha Mandali [to promote widow marriage]

* Justice Maha Govinda Ranade:

A member of Pradhan Samaj

Three imp associates of Ranade -
(followers)

- Ramabai Ranade (wife)

org: Poona Seva Sadan

Sharada Sadan — exclusive school for widows

- Gopal Ganesh Agarkar:

org: Deccan Education Society, 1884, Poona

Ferbusan college, Pune

- Ragunatha Rao:

started a movement ie pledge movement.

against child marriages

M.G. Ranade inaugurated the Indian National Social Conference

in 1887. G.K. Gokhale acknowledged him as his Guru.

* Gopala krisha Gokhale:

org: servants of India Society, 1905, Bombay

three imp members of this org.

- Narayan Malhar Joshi

Social Service League
1911, Bombay

Most imp leader of "Trade Union" movement.

He left AITUC → All India Trade Union Congress [AITUC], 1920 [Bombay]
in 1929 & started "Indian Trade Union Federation", 1st president: Lala Lajapati Ray

- Hridayanand Kunjju [H. N. Kunjju]

Org: Sevasamiti, Allahabad

- Sri Ram Bajpai [1914]

Org: Boy scouts Association, 1914

Baden Powell started Scouts Association [at first time] world wide

* Tulasi Ram / shivadayal Khatri:

Khatri → community name

Books: "Sar Bachan"

Org: RadhaSwami Satsang, Agra

- Western education with Indian values.

* Swami shajananda:

founded a sect: swami Narayan Sect in hindu religion.

To fought against all social evils especially sati.

To promote monotheism

Temples of this sect are known as Akshardham

* Kandukuri Vireshalingam:

Father of Andhra reform movements.

- widow remarriage Association

- Hitakarini Samajashram [orphanage]

Journal: Vivekavaarddini

* Beharamji M. Malabari

[VC of Bombay University]

Org: Seva Sadan, 1885

Journals: Indian Spectator
East and West } English
Times of India

Mahapar Balavivaha [Hindi]

• Under his pressure, the British govt passed an Act to ban the child marriages:

[1891] The Age of Consent of Act'

minimum marriageable age for girl & boy respectively

• In 1930, sharada Act.

Minimum marriageable age of girl - 14 yrs

Boy - 18 yrs

sharada was the name of an MP, who passed the Bill in parliament.

• In 1948, Govt of India increased girl age to 15 yrs

• In 1978, girl - 18 yrs

Boy - 21 yrs

Counter reformation movements:

Some conservative Brahmins started these movements.

→ they wanted the Sanatana Dharma

→ they demanded to maintain status quo (no change in society)

* Dharma Sabha : 1880, Calcutta
founder: Radha Kant Dev
against ^{to} the Brahmo Samaj.

* Bharata Dharma Mahamandala
1887, at Haridwar

founder: Deen Dayal Sharma (Punjabi Brahmin)
Against / targeted the college group of Arya Samaj.

* Kokkonda Venkata Ratnam

In Andhra, he targeted Kandukuri

⇒ Islamic Reformation Movements:

* Wahabi movement

- Reform the society as per Khurram/ Shariyat
- Establish the Muslim power throughout the world using Zihad.

Wahabism is partly socialism & partly political.

In 1820, Wahabi movement started in India by -

Syad Ahmad Raibarelwi

They gave a call to Zihad against British to revive the Muslim power/rule in India.

Wahabis were the first prisoners to Andaman jail.

In Hyd., Mubariz-ud-Saula (Brother of Nizam) started this movement. [1853]

Nizam ^{the} Prisoned his brother till his death.

* Aligarh Movement:

Aligarh [in UP] as head quarters

started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

objectives:

- Promoting western Education

In 1875, Ahmad Khan started a college in Aligarh

"Anglo-Oriental College" later it became an

University : Aligarh Muslim University.

- strengthen the British rule

Anti-nationalist in character ie Pro-British.

After Ahmad Khan death, the group of Aligarh activists started a party called All India Muslim League, 1906 - Dec in Decca.

Founders: Agha Khan [1st president]

Nawab Salimullah Khan

Nawab Muhsin-ul-Mulk

Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk

∴ Theodore Beck → Secretary for Ahmad Khan & close associate [Britisher]

1st principle of Anglo Oriental college.

* Deoband Movement:

Deoband a town in Northern U.P.

Against to the Aligarh movement.

objectives:

- Promoted Madrasa education

In 1867, A madrasa was founded in Deoband i.e.

founders/leaders: Rasheed Ahmad Ganguly

Mohammad Kashim Nanautvi

Deoband is totally against to British and, actively participated in the National Movements. ^{members} Ex: Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

The muslim leaders of Congress were very close to Deoband.

⇒ Parsi Reform movements:

1851, Bombay: a group of parsi intellectuals founded an association known as Rahnumai Mazdayasma Sabha.

[An association of devotees of Mazda]

founders: Nauromji Firdonzi

S.S. Bengali

Dadabai Naoroji

J.B. Wacha

K.N. Kama

⇒ Sikh Reform movements:

Most of the sikh movements targeted the idolatry and priestly caste domination.

[fought against social evils was common]

* Nirankari Movement:

started by Dayal Singh

worship of formless god was promoted.

* Namadharis movement:

by Ram Singh, against the idolatry.

* Kuka movement: by Bhagat Jawahaemal / Sian saheb
[in Punjab]

Ideology: Against idolatry.

Guru Gobind Singh was only Guru.
[10th Guru]

End the British rule in Punjab and revive Sikh rule.

The movement was suppressed by British.

* Akali Satyagraha: 1921
(± 2011)

- Targeted Mahantas.

→ All the Gurudwars were under control of Mahantas.
they were strongest supporters of British.

Liberation of Gurudwars from Mahantas.

Leaders: Tara Singh

Kartar Singh

Baba Kharak Singh

Congress party gave total support to this movement.

In 1922, "Gurudwar Act" was passed.

Acc to this Act, management of manantas came to end.

To manage Gurudwars a committee was created.

[SGPC] Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

1st chairman: Baba Kharak Singh.

Positive Contribution of Socio-religious Movement:

* Social Legislations

Many social evils were banned.

- Abolition of sati — Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Widow remarriage Act — Eswarachandra Vidyasagar
- Age of consent Act — Behramji Malbari
250

* Promotion of Western Education [particularly women education]

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Eswarachandra Vidyasagar

Aligash movement

Annibesant

Dondu Keshava Kavé

{ Woman was Nucleus
for socio-religious
movements }

* Press

English & regional journals.

Reformers used press as a weapon in their hands.

* National movement.

→ Arya Samaj — "swaraj" term started/coined.

provided generation of leaders to congress party

Every reformer was active politician in National movement.

Limitations of socio-religious movements:

* Communal forces were generated.

- Arya Samaj controversial movements

- Muslim movements — Wahabis, Tablig movement

- Sikh communalism — Kuka

* Renaissance [French word, Rebirth/Revival]

Socio-religious movements were also called as Indian renaissances.

- Dayananda Saraswati — Go back to vedas

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy — Book: Modern enroachment of ancient rights of women

Many intellectuals did not accept this concept. Because this concept was taken from European history.

In Ancient period: Animal sacrifice

Social evils

Astavivahas

So many problems
in ancient culture.

"Past is dead" — M. G. Ramade

He told don't go for revival, go for reformation.

* The movement suffered from social narrow base.

Unfortunately this movement was not ^{went} gone to rural areas.

people influenced are very small.

* The presence of social evils today in the society indicates the limited achievement of these movements.

ASHWITHA XEROX
Cell : 9290708200

ASHWITHA XEROX
Cell : 9290708200

29/11/21

National Movement

[1885-1947]

1885 - Indian National Congress party

founder: A.O. Hume, a British retired ICS officer28th Dec, 1885, BombayG. G: DuffrinLead cross [secretary]1st meeting - 72 delegates across the countryW.C. Benazee was 1st president of INC

Tenure of president - 1 yr.

Every year in dec there must be annual meeting of
congress party [to elect president]⇒ 1885, Dec Bombay - 1st session

<u>Session</u>	<u>Venue</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>President</u>
2 nd	Calcutta	1886, Dec	Dadabai Naoroji
3	Madras	1887, Dec	Badruddin Tyabji
4	Allahabad	1888, Dec	George Yule [Britisher]

{ William Wedderburn - twice president of congress}

{ Henry Cotton - president}

A.O. Hume - General secretary of congress more than a decade.

"Safety valve hypothesis" → big weapon in hands of anti congress
people / historians.Acc to this, congress party was founded under the official
guidance of Duffrin. (It is the brainchild of Duffrin)

Congress party was safety value to British administration.

* The main objective of founding congress was to save British empire from danger and not to aspire for the political freedom of India. The interest of British empire were primary and that of India was secondary" — Lala Lajapati Roy.

Acc to Prof. Bipanchandra safety value was myth not reality. The two reasons he gave which are led to formation of congress.

* 1870s - 1880s : political awareness was grown and increased nationalist activities.

- Indianisation of civil services.
- The demand for industrialisation of India.
- Many reactionary laws were passed by Litton (1878)

Indian Arms Act — No Indian shall possess an arm for self defence.

Vernacular press Act — Freedom of vernacular press was totally crushed.

Because this Act the many vernacular presses were closed and some shifted to English.

Ex: Anand Bazar Patrika — Sisir Kumar Ghosh.
(founder)

Bengali press turned to English.

- Ibert Bill controversy.

* The pre-congress associations were defective.

Political parties before Congress:

* British India Association — Devendranath Tagore (1851)

* Madras Native Association — ²⁵⁴ Gopala Lakshmi Narasimha Shetti

- * Bombay Association - Jaganath Shankar Shet [1852]
J. B. Wacha
- All these associations were pro-British.
- * Indian Association of Calcutta - Surendranath Banerjee [1856]
Anand Mohan Bose
- * Bombay presidency Association - Pheroz Shah Mehta [1883]
K. T. Telang
Badruddin Tyabji

- * Madras Mahajan Sabha - G. Subramanya Iyer [1884]
 - ↓ [founder of Hindu paper, 1878]
 - [Grand old man of South India]
 - P. Ananda Charyulu [chitter dot] (AP)
 - [1891, Nagpur — 1st Telugu man - President of Congress]

P. Rangayya Naidu

These '3' associations were truly Nationalist. The problem was these were regional level orgs.

- * East India Association - Dadabai Naoroji, 1866 [London]

Entire National movement in 3 phases

Phase	(Period)	Leader	Ends	Means	Social base
I	1885 - 1905	Moderates early Nationalists	Domestician status	political begging	Urban, Upper class
II	1905-20	Extremists/ militant Nationalists	swaraj	swadeshi	All classes of Urban area
III	1920-47	Gandhi	Sampurna swaraj	satyagraha	grass root levels

Phase-I [Moderate phase]

Important Leaders:

Surendranath Banerjee

Dadabai Naoroji

Pheroz Shah Mehta

Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Badruddin Tyabji

Rash Behari Ghosh

Objectives: [Goals]

- * To achieve dominion status [which is given to some of the colonies of British]
↓
Greater involvement of the native people.
- * Expansion of legislature and inclusion of more Indians through liberal constitutional reforms.
- * Proper representation to Indians in both public services as well as in political services.
- * Promotion of western education
 - Technical and professional education in particular

Few no of colleges] // 1st Engg college in India at Roorkee (UP)
This indicates need the Britishers did not take care of technical education

3 medical colleges: Madras, Bombay, Calcutta
Pusa Agricultural college, (PTKA in Bihar)
- * Modern Industries to be promoted and protection of Indian industries.

Forms of struggle: (methods)

- * carried a propaganda through press.

leaders

Journals

Dadabai Naoroji — Voice of India

Surendranath Banerjee — Bengali

Pheroz Shah Mehta — Bombay Chronicle

Gopal Krishna Gokhale — Sutharak

- * They believed in evolutionary and non-violent methods.

- * Double Pronged strategy.

- Gather public opinion

- With this opinion they pursue the govt.

- * Three "P's" strategy

- Prayers

- Petitions

- Protest [constitutional protest]

Critics called moderates as Political Mendicants.

↓
(Beggars)

Critical evaluations:

Limitations

- * No faith in the mass capacity.
- * They expressed the total faith in British. They want British rule to be continued.
- * Defective methodology adopted by them.
- * In 20 yrs period, not even single movement launched against the British.
- * Narrow social base ie very weak.

Duffrin → "Congress is microscopic minority org". This is true

Contribution of Moderates :

- * Strengthening of congress party
- * Political awareness had been promoted by moderates
- Western political ideas they promoted - liberty, equality, democracy, parliamentary system, fundamental rights, constitutional reforms ---

⇒ " Indians broke their chains of slavery with Western hammers"
The western political ideas were become hammers in
the Indians hands.

- * They were greatest critics of the economic policies taken by British.

Dadabai Naoroji - The concept of Drain of wealth

Maha Govinda Ranade - Drain of wealth was $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of National income .

R.C. Dutt

" The period from 1858-1905 was the seed time of Indian Nationalism and the early nationalist sowed the seeds well and deep " - Bipanchandra.

Phase - II

- * Rise of the extremist movement.
- * Important leaders - Tilak
- * Forms of struggle [methodology]
- * Partition of Bengal & split in congress
- * Swadeshi movement [1905-08]
1st movement of freedom struggle
- * Home rule movement

!!!!!!

Reasons for rise of Extremist Leadership

Internal factors:

- * Ideological conflict b/w two groups of congress party.

Extremist feleld that moderates wasted 20 yrs of time and they did not achieve anything.

Tilak → "Swaraj is my birth right"

- * 1892 Councils Act

Expanded the legislature and more no of Indians were appointed but "Right to vote" was not given to Indians.

Moderates were happy with this Act and many leaders accepted the membership in legislature.

But extremist felt that this was biggest failure.

- * All India famine → 1896-1900

famine relief was not provided.

Moderates could not realised the cruel nature of British.

- * Reactionary policies of Cauzon

- Officials Secrets Act, 1904

[till 2005 this Act was in India, RTI Act was replaced it]
Acc to this Act, citizen had no right to know the procedure in the adminn.

- Indian Universities Act, 1904

The autonomy was suppressed.

- Partition of Bengal, 1905

[Immediate reason for split in congress party]

International events:

- * In 1896, Ethiopia defeated Italy

- * Boer's wars [1899-1902]

British forces were defeated by Boers

* Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05

Unexpected and shocking victory of Japan.

{ Togo, Nogi - Japan officers }

Important Leaders:

Lal-Bal-Pal: Lala Lajapati Roy

Balagangadhar Tilak

Bipanchandra Pal

** Tilak: 1866-1920

Brahman family of Pune
[chitpavan]

⇒ social-religious-cultural aspects → conservative ideology

- Tilak opposed the "Age of consent Act"

- Tilak founded no of Akhadas. [Maharashtra, Gujarat]
↳ Health clubs, religious based.

The youth trained physically in Akhadas fought against the cow killers.

- Two traditional festivals started by him,

- Ganesh Festival, 1893

- Shivaji festival, 1895

The purpose of these festivals was to involve the masses in the national movement.

⇒ His Radical Ideology -

- No tax movement, 1896-97 in Maharashtra

Journals: Kesari (marathi)

Mahratta [English]

At that time, Rand [ICS officer]
↳ pune plaguecommissioner

Two maharastrian Brothers assassinated him.

"Chapekar Brothers"

Chirkoll: British Novelist, wrote a book on India

ie Indian Unrest

He concluded Tilak as "Father of Indian Unrest"

- Tilak was sent to mandate jail (Baroda) - 1898 ($1\frac{1}{2}$ yrs)
1908-14

After 1914, he was a moderate politician.

"Swaraj is my Birth Right, I will have it"

As a moderate politician, Tilak redefined the Swaraj as self rule

- In 1916, Tilak wrote in his paper as,

"What we want is self rule but not independence for which Indians are best eligible".

Lala Lajapati Roy:

- Punjab Kesari

Journals: punjabi

pupil

Book: unhappy India

ASHWITHA
Cell: 9290

Bipanchandra Pal: [Bengal]

Journal: Paridarsak

New India

Book: New Economic Manoeuvre

261 danger

Swami Vivekananda:

Journal: Bande mataram

1909 → retirement from politics

Settled in Pondicherry as Swamiji

He died in 1950

Books: Life Divine

Savitri [epic in English]

↳ Biggest epic in English literature

Old Lamps for New

Bhagat Singh:

[uncle of Bhagat Singh]

Extremist and also involved in the terrorist revolutionary terrorism.

Org: Anjuman Mohabbat-e-Watan

[Association of Lovers of Country]

Bharat Mata Society

Journals: Peeshwa

Bharatmata

In 1909 he left India and came back on 15th Aug, 1947

He died 16th Aug, 1947.

Forms of struggle:

* Swadeshi

- salt manufacturing was banned,

liverpool is a street in England famous for salt industries. India was imp market for British.

- Boycott the British goods & purchase the indigenous goods

i.e. Economic Nationalism

- Boycott of British Institutions.

- ↳ offices, educational institutions, courts

[Admin was collapsed]

- An organised refusal of whatever is British to make the admin impossible" — Aravind Gosh

[who developed the concept of Swadeshi]

- * Passive resistance

— developed by Aravind Gosh.

- * Corps of volunteers [yuvajana samiti]

The emphasis of Youth Associations.

Ex: Swadeshi Bandha Samiti, Barisal (Bengal)

by Ashwini Kumar Datt.

500 branches throughout Bengal.

- * Emphasis of extremist movement on self sacrifice, self respect, self reliance, [self power] self satisfy.

Partition of Bengal:

In 1903, viceroy announced scheme of Partition of Bengal.

↳ Lord Curzon

Bengal ↗ West Bengal [Calcutta] → Hindus were majority people.

↗ East Bengal [Dacca] → Muslims " " "

Acc to curzon, partition was for administration convinence.

85 millions — population

1,89,000 sq. miles — Territorial area.

- Mere Territorial Readjustment" — curzon

Acc to Congress party the reasons behind the partition of Bengal were political not administrative.

Anti-partition movement, 1903-05

led by moderates - Surendranath Banerjee.

Extremists suggested to take swadeshi movement but moderates rejected it.

16th Oct, 1905 → Bengal division

this was immediate reason for split in Congress.

* Benaras Session of 1905:

Gopal Krishna Gokhale [President]

"Swadeshi resolution" was passed.

- Boycott of goods
British

- movement shall be taken up in Bengal.

Extremists wanted two amendments,

i.e. • Boycott the British Institution also.

- All India wide movement.

Moderates rejected these amendments.

* Calcutta Session of 1906:

Extremists wanted "Tilak" as President.

- Grand old man of India - Dadabai Naoroji,

Prevented the split and he was elected as President.

"Swaraj resolution" was passed.

** Surat Session of 1907:

original venue was ²⁶A Nagpur

a) No person from a state where the session was held shall not contest — rule of constitution of congress.

Nagpur — Central province

Tilak — Bombay province
(belongs to Surat)

∴ Tilak was ineligible to contest.

• Governor general — Minto II

• Secretary — Marle

“ Indian National Congress had collapsed at Surat a great triumph to the British.” — Minto II wrote a letter to Marle.

25/11/21 Swadeshi Movement [1905-08] objective: Annulment of partition.
Anti-partition movement.

• Vandemataram movement

→ became the theme song of movement.

Babu Chandra Chatterjee — Novel: Anand Math [1882]

The novel was about Sanyasi revolt (1770s - 1880s) in Bengal
↳ very first community who fought against British.

In 1770s, famine in Bengal - $\frac{1}{3}$ rd people died because of non availability food grains. Sanyasis decided to fight against zamindars & British.

Programmes:

* 16/oct → Raksha Bandhan day throughout Bengal, as it was advised by Rabindranath Tagore.

Amar Sonar Bangla²⁶⁵ — Song written by Tagore on this

This song was accepted as National Anthem of Bangladesh,
1971.

- * Boycott of British goods particularly textiles,
swadeshi stores were created.
 ↳ only indigenous goods are sold here.
Ex: In calcutta, P.C. Ray started Bengal'chemical stores
 with the financial assistance of Tagore.
 • Rajamandri — Godavari Swadeshi stores by
 Kashinaduri Nageswara Rao.
- * Boycott of educational Institutions. — creation of swadeshi
 educational institutions
Ex: Bengal National college in calcutta
 Aravind Gosh as principal.
 National college Machilipatnam [1907]
 started working from 1910
 principal : Koppella Hanumanta Rao.
- * Spread of the movement to every province.
 - Bengal : Bipanchandra Pal, Aravind Gosh,
 Ashwini Kumar Datt, Gulam Rasool,
 - Maharashtra : Tilak
 [Bombay]

“ Our Country is like a big Tree . Swaraj is the root and Swadeshi & Boycott are its branches ” — Tilak.
 - Punjab : Lala Lajapati Roy & Ajith Singh
 - Delhi & Jammu : Syed Zafar Raja

- Madras : chidambaram pilhi

↳ started a company, Swaradeshi Navigation steam
[shipping industry] Company

- * In 1908, movement came to an end without achieving the goal.

Reasons for decline of movement:

- * Suppression by British.

Arrest of leaders, banning public meetings, prohibitory of im
leaders - - - .

- * Internal conflicts in congress.

i.e., Moderates opposition of the movement.

- * In 1908, the movement became leaderless.

Leaders were arrested

Some leaders become moderates, swamijis - - -

chittaranjan Das, lawyer who dealt all the cases against
Aravind gosh - - - in 1909 gosh decided to left politics.

- * Opposition of muslims to the movement.

- because the movement was against the separate (new)
state of muslims [British convinced Muslims - - - they created
new state that to empowerment of muslims].

1906 Dec - - - All India Muslim League party

Significance of movement: * 1st National movement for freedom struggle

* Growth of native industry.

* students, youth and other urban classes were highly involved
in the movement.

* New forms of struggle ²⁶⁷ in national movement.

* This movement marks a ^a ~~starts~~ the beginning of the end of the British ⁴

— Bhupendranath Basu.

"After the Partition people saw that petitions must be backed by force and they must be capable of sufficing"

— Gandhi

* In 1911-12, British canceled the partition of Bengal on their own.

The King of (British) England - George II visited India in dec, 1911.

Governor General : Hardinge II arranged Delhi Darbar.

The King announced that, annulment of Bengal and Bihar - Orissa divided from Bengal. [congress demand accepted]

• Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi [1912]

[This was demand of Muslim League party].

Home Rule Movement : [1916-17]

This concept is Irish concept. British with the people of Ireland fought against this movement in 1914.

Home rule means self rule not independence.

It was brought from Ireland by Annie Besant in 1915.

Tilak swaraj concept was similar to Home rule, so he gave his support to this movement.

Tilak's movement These two leaders started two Home rule movements

* In April, 1916 Tilak started an org, Home Rule League

president: Joseph Baptista

N.C. Kelkar was editor of "Kesari" paper.
This movement was spreading in 3 areas.

- Bombay Province
- Central province
- Karnataka (modern)

} Home rule League has
6 branches.

Except ➔ " what we demand is self rule but not independence
for which we are best eligible " - Tilak.

objectives: "3"

- Self rule
- Linguistic provinces formation
- Education in vernacular languages.

Anne Besant movement:

In Sep 1916, Anne Besant started her Home Rule League [200 branches]
she was the president.

General Secretary: Ramaswami Syer

Treasurer: B. P. Wadia

Trade Union Leader.

In 1916, he started a trade union called as

"Madras Labour Union"

[First Trade Union in the country]

Imp participants: Motilal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru

Madan Mohan Malaviya

Mohammad Ali Jinnah

By 1917, the movement was suddenly declined.

Reasons: * suppression₂₆₉

* Muslims, Dalits opposed the movement

Muslims - Dalits does not want Brahmins to come power

Violence (Congress)

* Communal [Reots] in 1917

* August declaration.

20th Aug, 1917 - Secretary of state : Montague
made a declaration ie

" His 'majestice's govt's aim is to have an increasing association of Indians in every branch of association and the gradual development of Self Governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible govt in India as an integral part of British Empire".

But he want Indians to wait till the end of World War I [1914-1917] which was going at this time. [British was under crisis]

Differences b/w Moderates & Extremists :

- Objective

Moderate : Dominion status

Extremists : swaraj

- Methodology

- Opinion on Masses

- Opinion of British

- Social base

- Ideological Inspiration

Moderates : European History

Extremists : Indian ²⁷⁰ History [Shivaji]

26/11/31

Lucknow Session of Congress, Dec. 1916 :

President: A.C. Majumdar

Important Events:

- Lucknow merger
- Lucknow pact

* Lucknow merger:

The two rivals came together and Congress was strengthened.

Facilitating factors:

- Realisation of both groups
- Change in the attitude of Tilak
- In 1915, two greatest personalities of moderates were died
 - Phirozshah Mehta
 - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- The efforts made by the Tilak and Annibesant.

* Lucknow Pact:

The two rival parties [Congress & Muslim League] joined and decided to fight against British.

Factors:

- The breach of relations b/w British & Muslim League party
- Nationalist Muslim youth involved in the movement

The great
contribution of this
youth in the joining
of two parties

- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Journal: Al-Hilal

- Mohammad Ali

Journal: Comrade

- Md. Ali Zinna

" Gentleman first ^{govt} are an Indian later a mohammedian
& Musliman "

"The Ambassador of Hindu - Muslim Unity"

- opinion of G.K. Gokhale about Md. Ali Zinna

- efforts of Tilak and Md. Ali Zinna
- All communal demands of Muslim League were accepted by Congress party.

[The biggest blunder Congress committed]

Q: Congress party sign the Lucknow pact having no regards to its consequences.

* Demand — Accepting the separate Electorates [voters] that had been granted by 1909 Indian Councils Act.

Also called as "Minto - Morley Reforms."

"Look at we are sowing dragon's teeth, the harvest could be bitter" — Morley wrote a letter to Minto

"No one can doubt in the light of subsequent events that the congress action in 1916 well and truly laid the foundation on which Pakistan was built 30 yrs later"

— Prof. R.C. Majumdar

Consequences:

- There was no unity from the grass roots level
Ex: 1917 communal riots
- The acceptance of congress ^{the demands of} Muslim League badly effected the National integrity.

Revolutionary Terrorism

[Declining yrs of 19th c - early 20th c]

Contributed factors:

- Cruel policies of British
 - Reactionary policies
- Activities and Leadership of congress party failed to satisfy the Indian youth.
- Revolutionary literature and journals hugely influenced the youth.

Ex: Sachindra Sanyal

Revolutionary Novel: Bandi Jeevan

British banned this book that leads to its popularity.

- The influence of terrorism in European Countries.

Ex: - Carbonari [Italy]

↓
[Italian Unification & Nationalisation]

- Irish Republican Army [IRA]

to expel British on force.

- Nihilists [Russia]

[Destroy every system and rebuilt new systems]
- Nihilism.

Forms of Struggle:

- Belief in Bomb culture and underground activities
- Robberies
- Self sacrifice [Always ready to die for sake of Nation]

Two phases (for analytical convenience)

Phase I : upto 1915
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Phase II : after 1925 / 1930 onwards

Phase I: India & abroad (outside)

⇒ India:

* Maharashtra

[Birth place for revolutionary movement]

• Vasudev Balwant Phadke

[Father of Indian Revolutionary Movement]

He was a clerk in British govt.

In 1870s, he led a movement against British through armed struggle.

Followers: 40 Ramnisis

↳ community in Maharashtra

In 1879, he was arrested by Nizam and handed over to British and sent to Aden jail, he died in jail.

• Chapekhar Brothers:

- Bala Krishna Chapekhar

- Damodar Chapekhar

In 1893, an org: Hindu Dharma Samrakshini Sabha

In 1897, police plague commissioner - Rand was assassinated by them and these brothers were hanged in this case.

• Savarkar Brothers:

- Ganesh Savarkar

- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

In 1899, an org: Mitra Mela

In 1904 it was renamed as Abhinava Bharati

Nasik was ²⁷⁴ headquarters

Malegaon blast, Mecca majid blast — these org people were involved in these blasts i.e [woman involved Pragnasad Singh] V.D. Savarkar Sent to Adman jail [1911-24] [Saffron terrorism]
↳ [on amnesty petition became out of jail]
↳ Father of Hindutva
president of All India Hindu Maha Sabha [1936-37]
Hindu communalism was promoted by V.D. Savarkar.

* In 1909, the member of this org: Ananth Laxman Karkare assassinated Jackson [Nasik district judge] and he was sentenced to death.

* Madan Lal Dhingra, friend & classmate of V.D.Savarkar in London he assassinated an officer in India's office.

↳ curzon willie

Madan Lal Dhingra hanged in London in 1909.

* 1910 — Savarkar brothers sent to Adman jail.

* Bengal :

In 1902, two imp associations started.

- Anushilan Samiti, Decca

founder: Pulin Bihari Das

- Anushilan Samiti of calcutta

450 branches throughout Bengal.

Leaders: Pramod mittee

Jatindranath Benaji

Bhupendranath Datta [Brother of Vivekananda]

Barindra Kumar Gosh [" " Aravind Gosh]

Journals: Yuvaakal 275

Maniktala Gardens in Alipore, was the headquarter of Anushilan samiti of calcutta. [Bomb factory was started]
In 1908, they targeted the district judge of muzaffarnagar

Two revolutionary members in this samiti,

- Rafulla Kumar chakri [committed Suicide]
- Kudi Ram Bose. — hanged at the age of 17.

In 1909, police attacked the Maniktala Gardens and captured 34 revolutionaries.

* Jatin Mukherjee [Bagha Jatin]

↳ Tiger

1913-15: he troubled British.

In 1915, he was killed in an encounter at Balasore

Other parts of India

* Vanchi Iyer (Tamil Nadu)

Bharat Mata Association

In 1911, he killed the district collector of Tirunelveli,

Ashe

Next year he committed suicide

* Ras Bihari Bose

* Sachindra sanyal

These two people ~~assassinated~~ ^{attacked} G.G: Hardinge-II at chandini chowk, delhi. [1912] but he escaped.

Ras Bihari Bose settled in Japan

Outside India:

* London

• shamji Krishna Verma [Gujarati]

Journal: Indian Sociologist

* Paris

Madam Bhikaji Kama [parsi woman]

Once personal secretary of Dadabai Naoroji

Journal: Bande mataram

* Berlin

Virendranath Chatopadhyaya [Bengali]

objective: To mobilise the Indians through Journals.

Journal: Talwar

* Tokyo

Ras Bihari Bose

org: India's Independence League

Later it was merged into Azad Hind Fauj of Subhashchandra Bose

* Kabul

Raja Mahendra Pratap

he started a parallel govt in all anti British countries
for India and he was the president.

* Vancouver [Canada]

Taraknath Das

Journal: Free Hindustan

** Sanfransisco [USA]

In 1913, org: Hind Association of America

this org was founded by Musalmans & Sikhs.

Journal: Ghadar

founders: Sohan Bakna [President]

Lala Hardayal [General Secretary]

Mohammad Barkhatulla

Kashiram

28/11/22

Komagatamaru event [1914]

↳ Name of a Japanese ship

carrying 376 punjabis from Hongkong to Vancouver

But Canadian govt denied to allow
these punjabis labours into Vancouver,

↳ 150 yrs under the control
of England [from 1847]

So they returned to Calcutta ... because of misinformation
passed to Britishers that they were Ghadarists, so Britishers
fired on them & many labours were killed.

* 21/feb/1925 — an armed struggle against this event, the
rebellions want to met at Lahore. [But it was failed]

Phase II

Revival of Revolutionary movements on 1925 ...

In 1924, Kanpur an org was started.

HRA: Hindustan Republican Association

founders: Chandrasekhlar Azad

Sachindra Sanyal

Ramprasad Bismill

1925, Bhagat Singh was joined in this org.

In 1928, this org was renamed as HSRA,

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

objective: Expel the British

Expel the feudalism & capitalism.

Imp Activities of HSRA:

* Kakori Robbery [1925]

Kakori railway station, next to Lucknow.

The plan of HSA was loot the govt money in the train. led by Ramprasad Bismill — 40 revolutionaries were captured by police.

Punishment — Death penalty ----> imprisonment

4 revolutionaries were hanged,

- Rajendra Lahiri
- Roshan Singh
- Ashfaq

• Ramprasad Bismill [Revolutionary poet also]

"Saif aroch ki tamanna -----" → most popular revolutionary song by Bismill.

Sachindra Sanyal — life imprisonment

* Assassination of Saunder [Asp] of Lahore, 1928

Revolutionaries involved in this case,

- Chandrashekhar Azad
- Bhagat Singh
- Raj Guru 279

* Hurling the Bombs on Central Legislative Assembly (Parliament) in 1929.

- Harmless Bombs
- surrendered to police immediately

- Bhagat Singh

- B.K. Dutt [Bhulabhai Desai]

The reactionary bills

- public safety Bill
- Industrial dispute Bill

To divert the nation's attention of people -----

* 23rd March, 1931 --- 3 revolutionaries were hanged on Saunders case in Lahore prison.

Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru, Sukhdev

• Jatindranath Das had taken hunger strike (63 days) and he died in the prison. He was fighting for the rights of prisoners.

* In 1929, Azad made an unsuccessful attempt on Irwin

In 1931, Azad was killed in an encounter in Allahabad.

** Bhagat Singh started his own org, "Bharat Navjivan Sabha", in March, 1926

other members: Raj Guru, Sukhdev, Yashpal, Bejoy Singh,

Bhagavati Charan Vahia.

Goals:

- Promoting revolutionary Nationalism
- Promoting communal harmony

Book: "Why I am I Ethiest"
— Bhagat Singh.

Revolutionary activities in Bengal :

- * 1930, Indian Republican Army (IRA)

by Surya Sen, popularly known as "Master Da".
Chittagong armoury was raided and all the weapons were looted by Surya Sen.

- Priti Lata Vadeddar } two girls associates of Surya
- Kalpana Datta } Sen who involved in this ride.

In 1933, Surya Sen was hanged.

- * Benoy - Badal - Dinesh Martydom

Benoy Basu, Badal Gupta, Dinesh Chandra Gupta — members of "Bengal volunteers" org.

In 8/Dec/1930, they assassinated colonel N.S. Sympon, IG of prisons at Dalhousie's square in Calcutta.

These were captured,

- Badal committed suicide
- Benoy was died in hospital
- Dinish was hanged in 1931

Dalhousie's square was named as "BBD Bagh"

Gandhian Age: [1920-1947]

1893-1915 — Gandhi was in S.A

org: Natal Indian congress

journal: Indian Opinion

In 1915, he came back to India.

1917 - Champaran Satyagraha } peasant movements

1918 - Kedare Satyagraha }

1918 - Ahmadabad Textile Mill strike

conflict over bonus

20% was offered by management but employees
were rejected.

• Gandhi first time taken up ^{his} fast unti death

Bonus was increased to 35%.

After the death of Tilak, he was the Leader of National movement.

* Non-cooperation Movement [1920-22]

* Civil Disobedience movement [1930-33]

* Quit India Movement [1942]

Non-cooperation movement:

[1920 Aug - 1922 Feb]

* Causes:

[Gandhi's shift cooperation to noncooperation]

1899-1902 → Boer's war } Gandhi gave a total support

1914 - 1915 - World War I } to British in South Africa

this movement was condemned by Md. Ali Zinnah.

British left the Turkey then people of Turkey revolted against

"Mustafa Kemal Pasha" the Khalifa.

↳ Father of Modern Turkey

In 1934, post of Khalifa was abolished.

Gandhi supported this movement because to unite the Hindu muslims. He felt that this was right opportunity to unite them.

Gandhiji put 4 demands in front of Govt:

- Repellment of Rowlett Act
- punish "Dyer" who was responsible to Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- come up with new system instead of 1919 Act.
- save Turkey and Khilafa

Govt never responded to these demands, so Gandhi started the Non-cooperation movement.

Programs:

* Boycott of British educational Institutions

90,000 students boycotted British schools & colleges.

Alternative: 800 educational institutions were setup.

[schools, colleges, one university]

* Boycott of British goods, especially textiles.

1920-21, Imported textile value: 102 crores

1921-22, u u u = 57 Crores

Alternative: "charaka" is a spinning wheel

Congress purchased 285 Lakh charakas and distributed

charaka became the symbol of Nationalism.

* Boycott of the courts

- C. Raja Gopala Chari [IN]
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Chittaranjan Das
- Motilal Nehru
- Tanguturi Prakasam [Andra Kesari]

The glorious congress leaders who sacrificed their profession
[Lawyers]

* Boycott of titles.

Gandhi gave back his title Kaiser-e-Hind to British

- ✗ • Rabindranath Tagore surrendered in his Nighthood title to British during non-cooperation movement.
- Boycott of titles was one of the programs of Non-cooperation movement.

Tagore surrendered his title during Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919. [Nighthood]

↳ Sir can be used before their name.

* Boycott of legislatures

* As a part of this program, 1920 elections were boycotted.

* Boycott of visit of Prince of Wales

1921 he visited India.

Suspension of movement:

- * 5 Feb 1992, Chauri Chaura village in Ghorakhpur district.
The villagers were attacked the police station and burnt the station - - - 22 policemen were died.

Gandhi suspended this movement.

Criticism against Gandhi:

- * M.N. Roy — this suspension indicates that failure of Gandhism.
- * Many leaders of Congress were also criticised.
 - C.R. Das
 - Motilal Nehru
 - Subhashchandra Bose
- * 1920, CPI was founded by Manavendranath Roy [M.N. Roy] in Tashkent [USSR]
↓
Today in Uzbekistan

To Support Gandhi:

- * Receding interest of masses
people started using the goods, - - - violating the rules.
It is very difficult to hold the masses in the movement for a long time.
- * Chauri Chaura event is an example of increasing militancy in the movement.
- "The battle is over, war would continue" — Gandhi.

Development b/w 1920-30:

- * Swaraj party formation, 1922-23
- * Simon commission, 1927-28
- * Nehru Report, 1928
- * Zinnia's 14 points

Formation of Swaraj party : [1922-23]

After Suspension of Non-cooperation movement, the absence of Gandhi [He was imprisoned] leads to mismanagement / No proper leadership in congress party - - - it was divided into 2 groups.

* Anti changers Group

- Sardhar Vallabhai Patel
 - Babu Rajendra Prasad
 - C. Raja Gopala Chari

This group wanted to boycott 1983 elections also.

* Pro-changers

- C.R. Das → this group decisions was ,
 - Motilal Nehru Non-cooperation movement
 - M.A. Ansari shall be carried out within
the legislature

Gaya Session, 1922 Dec.

[ie they want elections]

president: C. R. Das gen. secretary: Motilal Nehru
He drafted a resolution known as, Council Entry resolution

[OR] END or HEND Resolution

This resolution was defeated.

C. R. Das & Moti Lal Nehru had resigned to their positions.

and they founded a new party called C.K.S.P

"Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party", on Dec 19, 1922
[announcement was came]
in 1922

This party came into force, 1923.

In 1915, British gave an award to Gandhi,

"Kaiser-i-Hind"

⇒ the following 4 events were responsible for launch of noncooperation movement

* Rowlatt Act, 1919

"The Anarchical and Revolutionary (Prevention) Act" - original name

This Act gave extreme powers to police.

- without warrant the police can arrest any body.
- the arrested person can be detained for any longer period without presenting in the court of law.

To fight against the Rowlatt Act, Gandhi started an exclusive org called, "Satyagraha Sabha"

* Jallianwala Bagh massacre on 13/April/1919

20,000 people were gathered for a meeting.

1,000 people died by police firing.

This meeting was a protest against the arrest of two leaders under Rowlatt Act.

(10th March)

- Dr. Satya Pal

- Saif-Ud-din Kitchlu

Governor of Punjab, Hardel O Dyer imposed Marshall Law in Punjab. [No public meetings]

- General Brigadier Dyer (military officer) was responsible for ~~this~~ massacre.

British appointed a committee, "Hunter Committee" to

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investigate this massacre. This committee gave clean sheet to

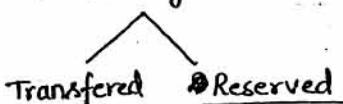
In 1940, Sardar Udham Singh assassinated Michael O'Dwyer in London.

* 1919 Govt of India Act

Mantague - Chelmsford reforms [Montford Reforms]

Provisions:

- Dyarchy was introduced in the provincial adminn.
↳ dual govt



Eg: Agriculture, Education Health Local bodies Cooperatives	Eg: Finance Revenue Home	Head of reserved dept : <u>Counsellor</u> [Britishers]

Transferred depts were given to Indians.

Head of the depts : Ministers

All the ministers were responsible to concerned legislature

Councillors were responsible to governors.

* Khilafat movement:

Muslims of India started this movement in 1919

obj: To save Khalifa [Ruler of Turkey]

Turkey Sultan was gave support to German Group in first world war, which was bitten by Britain Group.

So, Britain occupied the Turkey and Sultan was prisoned.

This movement was led by Ali Brothers in India

Org: All India Khilafat conference

For Khilafat

{ Mohammad Ali
Shaukat Ali }

Delhi agreement b/w anti-changers & pro-changers. [1923]

According this agreement,

- * congress party supports the swaraj party members in election
- * swaraj party shall not have agenda

Success of Swaraj party :

- * Out 141 seats, swaraj party own 42 seats in 1923, Central Legislative Assembly elections.

President : Vittal Bai J. Patel [swaraj party member]

- * Many policies against Indians were defeated.
ie END & MEND policy was successful.
- * Fight against Dyarchy system of 1919 Act.
under the pressure of swaraj party members, a committee was appointed, "Multimian committee" in 1924.
(It is not had statutory status)
- * Out side the parliament they organised many social and political programs.
- * The death of C.R. Das [1925] leads to internal conflicts in the party. After that, in 1926 elections they were bitter and finally the leaders joined in the congress party again.

Simon commission [1927-28]

In 1927, British govt appointed two imp commissions

- * Indian states commission [Buttler commission]
To study Centre-state relations.

- * Indian ²⁸⁹statutory commission [simon commission]

Purpose: To study functioning of Dyarchy 1919 Act and recommend necessary changes.

[Simon report "going to decide entire future of India"]
political

Congress party declared, this as "Whitemen commission"
because no Indian was included in this commission.

* Madras session of congress, 1927 Dec.

President: M. A. Ansari

"Simon Boycott Resolution" was passed.

Anti-Simon movement was successful in some places,

• Lahore — Lala Lajapati Roy

Railway station was blocked.

Slogans — Simon Go Back

In 1928, L. L. Roy was died because of injuries made

in this movement [Saunder — police officer]

"Every Blow on my Body would become a nail to the
coffin of British Empire in India" — Last words of L. L. Roy

• Lucknow — Jawaharlal Nehru

• Madras — Tanguturi Prakasam [Andra Kersari]
(He earned the title in this movement)

Simon successfully submitted his report because many other political parties supported Simon commission.

Ex: In Madras, Justice party gave red carpet welcome to Simon
— Muslim League " " "

• Leader of Dalits — Azadkar also supported Simon

Ambedkar wanted the Separate Electorates to Dalit.

* British govt decided to built consensus on the report.

president: Ramsay Mc. Donald

He announced famous "Round table conferences", all political parties invited to London. (3)

Nehru Report, 1928

A rival to Simon report prepared by sub committee, president was Motilal Nehru.

During, Anti Simon movement there were lot of disturbance in India. The Secretary of state: Birkenhead, was questioned by the opposition in the parliament.

Birkenhead challenged congress openly, ie if the Indians prepared an agreed constitution we were ready to introduce it in parliament. [supported by all the parties]

In 1928 Feb, Delhi an all party meeting was conducted. All parties accepted to prepare constitution and a sub-committee was formed.

Sub-committee was successfully completed the task.
points in the report:

- Dominion status
- 19 fundamental rights for every citizen.
- Bicameral Legislature at both centre & state level.
- Linguistic provinces
- Federal System, Residuary powers shall be given to Centre.
- Muslim: shall be given reservations in provinces where

* In dec. 1928, Calcutta All Party Meeting once again.

Zinna proposed 3 amendments to this report.

- Residually powers shall be given to provinces not to centre.
- 1/3rd reservations to Muslims in parliament.
- Muslim reservations in all provinces in proportionate to their population.

In 1929, Zinna prepared his own report, popularly known as

"Zinna's 14 points"

- above three amendments
- 4. Reservations to muslims in public services.
- 5. Separation of Sindh from Bombay province.
- 6. complete autonomy to states.
- 7. More separate electorates to Muslims.
- 8. Complete Religious freedom.
- 9. 1/3rd reservations to muslims in Central Cabinet.
- 10. No constitutional amendments without approval of states.

11th Lahore Session of Congress, 1929:

President: Jawahar Lal Nehru

[Socialist & Republican]

* Sampurna Swaraj Resolution

congress officially declared that, the objective was
complete independence.

* 26/Jan/1930 → Nation shall celebrate this day as
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Independence day.

* 31 Dec 1929

First time Congress party hosted the National Flag, on the
[Mid night: 12.00] banks of Ravi river

- * Boycott the Round Table Conference.
- * Civil Disobedience Resolution was passed.

Congress party requested Gandhi to take up ^{mass} movement.

This concept was developed by American, Henry David Thoreau

Acc to this concept, the civilian [citizens] have the right to break or disobey the reactionary civil laws made by the govt.

Civil Disobedience Movement:

Phase 1: 1930-31

Phase 2: 1932-33

Congress Working Committee (CWC) met at shabarmati Ashram, the residence of Gandhi in Ahmadabad to discuss the programs of Civil Disobedience movement.

The committee decided to break the salt laws, Salt Satyagraha

Limitation: this program was not national wide program because noncoastal people to reach the coastal area was very difficult

[Walk some hundreds of kms]

Alternative programs, non coastal area people shall be participate in Noncooperation movement

Women fought against intoxicated drinks

Gandhi wrote a letter to Viceroy Irwin with 11 demands

" 11 points ultimatum "

- 50% reduction in Land Revenue
- 50% ²⁹³ of Defence expenditure

- Total prohibition of intoxicated drinks.
- Release of political prisoners
- Abolition of salt laws
- Protection of Native Industries.

Beginning and spread of movement:

12/March/1930, with 78 selected satyagrahis Gandhi started his walk from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi in Gujarat.

On 6/April/1930 they reached the Dandi. and movement was inaugurated. popularly known as "Dandi March"

Spread: * In Tamil coast, the movement was led by

C. Raja Gopala Chari at Vedaranyam.

* Kerala coast, movement was launched at Payannur, near Calicut, led by K. Kelappan

* Orissa coast — at Daspalla, led by Sarojini Naidu.

Book: "Golden Threshold"

Title: Night-nigal of India

* First Indian woman to become President of Congress ([1925 Kanpur Session] [1947 Calcutta, Annibesant])
* First Indian woman — Governor of UP

* Machilipatnam led by Konda Venkatappayya.

* In North-east coast, at Peshawar led by

Khan Abdul Gafarkhan, popularly known as

ORG: Khuda-e-khalq / "Frontier Gandhi"

He belongs to Faktu tribe.

He started a strong movement against Pakistan govt after 1947
called "Faktunistan movement"

Indian govt gave Bharata Ratna to him

- 1st Foreigner
- 2nd " - Nelson Mandela.

First Round Table Conference:

[Nov 1930 - Jan 1931] 57 delegates from India British

Imp participants:

* Muslim League party = Zinnah
Agha Khan
Md. Shafi
Md. Ali [died in session]

* Indian Liberal Federation

[founder: Surendranath Banerjee , 1917]

- Tej Bahadur Sapru
- Shivanatha Sastri
- C. Y. Chintamani

* Hindu Mahasabha

- M. R. Jakar
- Moonje

* Ambedkar as representative of Dalits

16 delegates from princely India

- Akbar Haidari [PM of Hyd, Nizam state]
- Mirza Ismail [PM of Mysore, Vadavayal state]

President : Ramsay Mc. Donald

'He was unhappy with the absence of Congress party.

He postponed the conference.

Second Round Table Conference : Sep, 1931

The special responsibility was kept on Irwin to convenience Gandhi. Irwin succeed & came up with an agreement,

Gandhi - Irwin Pact / Delhi pact — 5/march/1931

This was result of two successful mediators,

- M.R. Jaykar
- Taj Bahadur Sapru

* Irwin agreed to,

- Release of all satyagrahis from prison
[1 lakh]
- Restoration of confiscated property of satyagrahis.
- Permission to manufacturing of salt

* Gandhi agreed to,

- Suspension of civil Disobedience movement
- Attend the Round Table conference.

Karachi Session of Congress, March 1931 :

President : Sardhar Vallabhbhai Patel

* Endorsement of Gandhi - Irwin Pact

Congress party was approved this pact

consequences : Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended

* Resolution on Fundamental Rights was passed.

prepared/drafted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

- Freedom of speech & press
- Right to form Associations
- Universal Adult franchise

Voting criteria — Education, Tax paying : 1909 Act introduced direct elections in India

- Protection to minorities
- Non-discrimination
- Equal legal rights irrespective of religion, caste, sex, creed

* Resolution on National Economic Program

drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru

- Reduction in land revenue and Rent
- Relief from Agriculture indebtedness
- Better conditions of work
- Protection to child and women workers
- Limited working hours
- Living wages
- State control over key industries, mines and Transport

Gandhi attended 2nd RTC.

accompanied by Sarojini Naidu

Every participant in the conference supported Ambedkar's decision i.e. separate electorates for Dalits.

So, Gandhi boycotted the ^{2nd} RTC.

Gandhi again gave a call to start disobedience movement

Gandhi ^{was} put in Yeravada prison in Pune.

- * Communal Award — conclusions of 2nd RTC were announced by Ramsay Mc Donald on Aug, 1932.
 - Sindh shall be separated from Bombay
 - 71 constituencies were created under separate electorate for Dalits.

Gandhi started Fast unto Death in prison against to separate electorates.

- * Poona (Agreement) Sep, 1932 between Gandhi and Ambedkar
Pact
provision: 148 joint electorates for Dalits.
- * By 1933 ... the movement was declined.
- * In 1934 officially congress suspended the movement.
- * Third Round Table conference, Nov 1932
 - Only Indian who participated in all 3 RTCS — Ambedkar

Individual satyagraha (1940-42)

Against the restrictions on Indian Press.

25,000 Satyagrahis were nominated.

The satyagrahis walked to Delhi — from their respective places by conducting as many as possible public meetings.

- 1st satyagrahi designated by Gandhi — Vinobha Bhave
- 2nd " — Jawaharlal Nehru
 - ↳ Bhudan movement
(after independence)

Bhoodan movement — Land reforms in Gandhian way.

(1950s) ²⁹⁸ ↳ started from Pochampalli, Nalgonda Dist (AP)

Quit India Movement : [Aug-Dec 1942]

Slogan : Quit India
[Bharat chodo]

This movement was laid down a path to independence.

Reasons :

- * fear of Japanese aggression
- * calculations of Indians about the England defeats.
- * the miserable conditions in India

[Economic]

- * Failure of the Cripp's mission

British Govt sent an envoy / ambassador,

Sir Stafford Cripps to request Indians to help in 2nd World War.

- Grant of Dominion status.
- Constituent Assembly shall be created.

Gandhi described proposals of Cripps as,

" A post dated cheque drawn on a crashing Bank "

Course of the movement:

- * Aug 8th, 1942 the movement was launched in Bombay by Gandhi. He gave a mantra to people Do or Die

[Karo ya maro]

On Aug 9th → the movement was leaderless and directionless.

So, now the movement came into hands of students

Led by Banaras Hindu University students.

Destroy the police stations, attack offices, destroy the railway station - - - - -

→ Revolutionary struggle movement,
After 1 week,

- 150 police stations were burnt
- 250 Railway stations destroyed.
- 500 post offices and many other offices were destroyed.

4 months of movement - 1000 people were killed

1 Lakh arrested

700 Bomb explosions were reported.

The women of Congress who escaped from the arrest carried out the movement [in underground]

* Aruna Asaf Ali - Delhi

She wanted an armed struggle

a. The Queen of 1857 revolt - Jhansi

The Queen of August revolt - Aruna "

— Historians.

* Usha Mehta

In Bombay, she started an illegal radio.

* Sucheta Kripalani

By Dec, 1942 the movement was suppressed by British.

* 1924 - Belgaum Session of Congress [Karnataka]
president: Gandhi

3/12/21

Azad Hind Fauz [1942-45]

Army for the Independence of India

— Indian National Army

Created in Singapore, founder: Captain. Mohan Singh.

In Second World War, 42000 Indian soldiers were captured by Japan and prisoned. Mohan Singh was one of the soldier.

He gave an idea to Japan ie release all the Indian soldiers and they were fought against British.

Japan handed over all 42000 soldiers to Mohan Singh.

Subhash Chandra Bose: [Calcutta, Orissa]

1919 - ICS Officer

He resigned in 1920 and joined in Congress.

- * 1938 Haripur congress session [Gujarat] president: S.C. Bose
- * 1939 Tatyana congress session [against the wish of Gandhi]
[Central Province]

Again S.C. Bose nominated for president post.

Gandhi nominated "Pattabhi Sitaramayya" against Bose.

* founder of Andhra Bank

[Nationalized in 1980]

Pattabhi was defeated & Bose was selected.

These two congress sessions increased the gulf between Gandhi and Bose.

↳ Leftist party: "Forward Bloc"

- * 1940-41, in Calcutta he was in house arrest.

& in 1941 he escaped and never returned to India.

In 1943, he entered Japan - after getting a perfect promise from Japan [ie Japan had no territorial ambitions over India] and Azad Hind Fauz was handed over to Bose.

" Give me Blood I will give you Independence"
— S. C. Bose

" India's independence with Japanese sacrifice is worst than the British slavery " — S. C. Bose.

Two headquarters : Rangoon
Singapore

Young girls and boys came to these headquarters from India to join in Azad Hind Fauz.

4 Regiments :

- Gandhi regiment
- Nehru "
- Subhash "
- Jhansi "
- Jhansi led by Captain Laxmi Sehgal

They wanted to enter India from Kohima and then occupy Delhi - [1944] popularly known as Kohima Expedition. It was a disaster, the British easily captured the 60,000 force & 3 leaders:

- T. M. Sehgal
- Shah Nawaz
- Guru Dayal Bhillon

* 1944-45 : Red Fort Trails / INA Trails

As per International Law, there is no punishment for the soldier prisoners.



- Jawahar Lal Nehru
- Ghulabai Desai
- Asaf Ali
- Kailasanath Katju
- Tej Bahadur Sapru

Because, these Leaders of congress [lawyers] all 60000 soldiers were released without any punishment.

* Aug 18th, 1945

A special plane of S.C. Bose take off from Bankong to Tokyo, but the plane does not reached the Tokyo.

Japan govt made an announcement that the plane had crashed in Farmosa, he died.

* Justice M.K. Mukherjee committee had submitted report in 2004.

- S.C. Bose never died in plane crash

Taiwan govt gave a written report that there was no such event.

- S.C. Bose went to Russia (some time as guest of Stalin) China [guest of Mao, 1949]

After that he returned to India as a Swamiji and started an ashram, "Faisabad baba" [people called him]
The baba died in 1985.

RIN Mutiny : [Feb 1946]

↳ Royal Indian Navy

18th Feb, the mutiny was started in Mumbai

22nd Feb → spread to all imp navy stations in India.

178 ships - 20000 ratings (soldiers) involved in the mutiny
[war ships]

200 ratings were killed.

23rd Feb, they surrendered to British.

Reasons:

* Discrimination in every aspect, especially in food.

* INA trials trials.

All RIN ratings were demanded to release 60000
INA soldiers.

* Indian sepoys involved in Indonesian operation shall
be back immediately.

Dr. Sukarno — Gandhi of Indonesia.

In World War II, he declared independence to Indonesia.
Indonesia was Dutch colony, British supported
Dutch by providing army to get back Indonesia.

* During second world war, large scale recruitment
in the army was done by British.

British could not prevent the Nationalists to
enter in Army.

Course of mutiny:

Rating who working in a warship "Talwar" in Bombay
(soldier)

↳ B.C. Dutt

He wrote Quit India words on Talwar in bold letters

British was very serious about this and he was imprisoned.

The fellow ratings taken up an hunger strike, on demanding the release of B.C. Dutt.

* M.S. Khan was appointed as leader of this movement.

At various places there were gun battles.

Exmt Karachi, "Hindustan" war ship ratings took a gun battle against British.

The ships were surrounded by British.

* To save these ratings,

- Sardhar Vallabai Patel
- Md. Ali Zinna

acted as mediators and that was successful.

Freedom and Partition of India

In 1940, Lahore session of Muslim League declared its goal i.e. Partition of India.

In 1929, Lahore session of congress declared its goal i.e Freedom.

4 plans :

- * C.R Formula, 1944.
- * Wardell plan, 1945
- * Cabinet Mission plan, 1946.
- * Mount Batten plan, 1947.

C.R. Formula:

Chakrabartula Raja Gopala Chari

He left Congress in 1942 against the launch of Quit India movement.

Party: Swatantra Party [little later]

Objective: To bring the two rival parties together and to strengthen the National movement.

Imp points in the plan,

- Two political parties shall launch united struggle against British.
- After the transfer of power, Pakistan shall be given to muslims.
- The problem ~~was~~ related to North-East & North-West states where the population of Hindus & muslims was equal solved by taking the Flebicide ³⁰⁶ conducting [Prajapraya sekarana]

- Both parties shall form joint interim govt

Zinna wanted only muslims to participate in plebiscite.
So, C.R. Formula failed and it lead one step ahead for voced to partition of India.

Wavell plan : 1945
[Viceroy]

He aimed at transferring more powers to Indians.

Provisions:

- Out of 14 members of Executive Council (cabinet) - 13 members shall be Indians. [Remaining one is incharge of Defence]
- Out of 13, 6 must be muslims.
- Congress party & Muslim League asked to select the members.
- Governor general - Veto power.

Plan was prepared, to discuss and approve the Wavell plan a All party meeting was conducted at "Simla" on 14 July 1945.

Zinna wanted that 6 members (muslims) are from only Muslim League party. 7 from Congress.

Gandhi rejected this concept & Zinna boycotted the meeting

Cabinet Mission plan: 1946

British govt P.M - Atlee

He wanted to give Independence to India as early as possible.

But Indians were not ready to take independence because of Partition. To solve this deadlock, Atlee sent a cabinet mission to India in 1946.

Objective of mission, acc to Atlee —

- To provide Roadmap to India's independence.
- To assist the Indians to get independence.
(help)

If consensus failed, cabinet mission prepares a plan on its own and submitted ie Cabinet Mission Plan.

Provisions:

- * Unity of India shall be retained.

[Creation of Pakistan was rejected]

Evil consequences of partition:

- Pakistan in two parts [West & East] against the geographical contiguity
- Problem of transport and communication
- Problem of Human displacement.
- Lead to truncated economy
Jute fields — Pakistan cotton field — India
Jute mills — India Textile industry —
Pakistan.
- Difficult to share defence & debts

Response of Muslim League:

- Creating communal riots to destroy India.

16/Aug/ 1946 — Direct Action Day

- Ethio Divide India or destroy India."

In Calcutta, 3 days → 6000 muslims & Hindus killed each other. 20,000 - wounded

In Bengal, Muslim League was in power.

ie Govt sponsored communal Riots

- This way known as "Great Calcutta Killings"

* Cabinet mission proposed "All India Federation" to create in India

~~It proposed~~ [11 provinces + 563 princely states]

* Constituent Assembly

[In Dec, 1946 it was created]

* Formation of Interim Government
[Temporary]

In Sep, 1946 Interim govt was formed.

[Initially Muslim League did not joined later it came]

14 members < 9 congress

5 Muslim league

Congress

- Jawahar Lal Nehru — P.M [Head of Govt.]
- Vallabhai Patel — Home Minister
- Baladev Singh — Defence
- John Multha — Industries
- Raja Gopala Chari — Education
- Babu Rajendra Prasad — Food & Agriculture
- Asaf Ali — Railways
- Jagjevan Ram — Labour
- C. Horni Baba — Mines and Power

Muslim League :

- Liaqat Ali — Finance minister
[1st PM of Pakistan]
- Abdur Rab Nishtar — Communication minister
- Ghazanfar Ali Khan — Health minister
- Chundrigar — Commerce minister

Mount Batten plan: 1947

↳ 3rd June plan

He came as Governor General Viceroy on March 1947.

He was asked to leave / come out India before June 1948.

Atlee's declaration : 20/Feb/1947

he made a declaration in parliament -

- * British would quit India after transferring the power into responsible hands not later than June, 1948.

Mount Batten successfully conducted consensus to partition of India. — Atlee.

Congress accepted partition of Pakistan on the integration of 563 princely states.

Pre "Freedom come partition formula"

Provisions:

- * British India shall be divided into two countries
 - Indian Union
 - Pakistan
- * Two constituent Assembly.
- * The independence of 563 princely states was rolled out.
 - { based on People opinion
 - Geographical contiguity }
- * The division of Punjab & Bengal provinces shall be decided by their legislature.
- * Boundary commission was created.

chairman of Boundary Commission : Radcliff,
[Famous Jurist of england]

Mount Batten told him to complete his job in 45 days
this plan was accepted by 'B' govt,

" India's Independent Act, 1947 "