

## Modern Indian History Class 01

### A brief introduction

#### Trend Analysis(1:14:00PM)

- **Prelims examination:**
- The cut-off is decreasing year on year for the last 4-5 years in the UPSC Prelims.
- The overall cut-off is less than 50%.
- Need to stick to the basic books.
- From 2011 to 2022, the average number of prelims questions is 17 to 18(Modern Indian History, Art & Culture and Ancient, Medieval History).
- **Syllabus-**
- History of India and National freedom struggle.
- History of India will include- Ancient, Medieval and Modern History + Art and Culture
- World History and Post-Independence history are parts of only the Mains stage of the Exam.
- **Mains Examination**
- **Culture Syllabus:**
- Art and culture of India
- Architecture and sculpture
- Various art forms
- Language and Literature of India
- **Modern Indian History Syllabus:**
- History of India from the middle of the 18th century(1750 onwards), Significant events, and Personalities until the present.
- Freedom struggle- its various phases, Important events and personalities from the different parts of the country.
- **Trend:**
- 2013, 2014: 8 questions
- In recent years around 5-6 questions have been asked.

#### History Timeline(1:45:00PM)

- For purpose of our syllabus, we consider till mainline Chola dynasty as the **ancient period**.
- From the time of the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, we consider the beginning of the **medieval period**.
- The death of Aurangzeb(1707) is considered the end of the medieval and the beginning of the **modern phase of history**.
- **Study plan:**
- a. Advent of Europeans
- b. The decline of Mughals and the Rise of regional powers
- c. Freedom struggle

#### A broad summary(1:48:00PM)

- **A. The advent of Europeans**
- Vasco de Gama was the first to come to India in 1498 via a direct sea route during the time of Lodhis.
- For 100 years the Portuguese maintained a monopoly over the route, they only allowed others from 1600 onwards.
- **B. The decline of Mughals and the Rise of regional powers**
- Between 1700 to 1800 following developments took place:
- Death of Aurangzeb and coming up of Later Mughals.
- Regional powers- Hyderabad, Bengal, Awadh, (these 3 emerged from the Mughals themselves), Maratha, Mysore and Punjab.
- Carnatic wars(Total 3 wars)- French were defeated and the end of imperialist aspirations of French.
- Battle of Plassey(1757)
- Battle of Buxar(1764) and Diwani Rights(Revenue collection rights) of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.
- Anglo Mysore Wars(Beginning in 1767)(Total 4 wars)- In 1799, Tipu Sultan was captured and killed.
- Anglo Maratha wars(Beginning 1775)- Total 3 battles
- Anglo Sikh wars(1845 to 1849)
- Revolt of 1857
- 1858: Transfer of power from Company to British Crown and passing of Government of India Act, 1858
- Later many acts were passed by British Parliament: Indian Councils Act 1861, Indian Councils Act 1892, GoI Act, 1909, GoI Act, 1919, GoI Act, 1935

- **C. Freedom struggle**
- Regional associations (1858-1885)
- Birth of the Congress and the beginning of the first phase of the freedom struggle, also known as the moderate phase(1885-1905)
- The economic critique of Colonialism- best contribution of moderates
- 1905- Curzon made an announcement of Bengal's partition on the basis of religion.
- Beginning of passive resistance through the Swadesi Movement.
- 1907: The Surat Split between Moderates and Extremists
- Tilak was sent to Mandalay Jail(Myanmar) for 6 years.
- GoI 1909/Morley-Minto Reforms(Concept of separate electorate introduced for Muslims).
- 1911- Grand Delhi Durbar
- 1905-1915: Phase of revolutionary nationalism
- 1915: Gandhi came back to India in 1915.
- Home rule movement (1916)- Demand for self-rule/ swarajya
- Regional issues taken over by Gandhiji -Champaran, Ahmedabad Mill Strike, Kheda issue
- GoI Act, 1919
- Rowlatt Bill aimed at curtailing the civil liberties in the name of curbing terrorist activities
- Rowlatt Satyagraha(1st mass movement by Gandhi)
- Jalliahwalah Bagh Massacre (1919)
- Non-cooperation and the Khilafat movement(1920)
- Chauri Chaura incident(Gorakhpur district of UP)(1922)
- Pro changer(Swaraj Party) vs No Changers
- Release of Gandhi from Jail(1924)
- Simon Commission announced in 1926 to review GoI Act, 1919, an all-white commission,
- Simon-boycott protests and death of Lala Lajpat Rai(1928)
- Revolutionary activities phase 2
- Nehru Report(1928)
- Round Table Conferences(Total 3)(1930 to 1932)
- Lahore Session of Congress in 1929, the Purna swaraj demand.
- Civil Disobedience Movement(6th April 1930)
- Gandhi-Irwin pact
- Congress participation in 2nd Round Table Conference
- GoI, 1935 passed
- Elections of 1936, Congress created its government in 9 out of 11 provinces.
- Beginning of World War 2(1939)
- Individual Satyagraha
- Cripps mission- Blueprint for partition of India
- Quit India movement(8th August 1942)
- Underground activities and operation of the Congress Radio
- INA trials (1945-1946)
- Royal Indian Navy Mutiny(1946)
- Atlee's announcement of the Cabinet mission
- Mountbatten's plan
- Radcliffe commission

#### **Other topics to be covered(3:12:00PM)**

- Socio-religious reforms
- Peasant and tribal uprisings
- Land revenue policy
- Miscellaneous topics :
- Comparison of personalities
- Communalism
- Education
- Rise of capitalism, socialism, etc
- Role of women

#### **Reference material(3:15:00PM)**

- Spectrum can be referred however Unit 1, Unit 2 and Unit 10 can be skipped.
- Class 8 Old NCERT by Arjun Dev or Bipan Chandra NCERT(preferably the first one)
- Themes in Indian History Part 3(new one)- can be referred to at the time of Mains.

- Vision IAS Printed Material can be referred for only those portions which are not covered in the classes.
- Doubt resolution

### Topics for next class: Advent of Europeans and Later Mughals Modern Indian History Class 02

#### A brief overview

#### The Advent of Europeans(1:12:00PM)

- India had contact with the European world from time immemorial which was basically partial land and partial sea route.
- The discovery of a direct sea route to India had far-reaching consequences in the shape and history of India.
- The first European to arrive in India were Portuguese followed by Dutch, English, Danes and finally the French.
- Since their arrival till India's independence in 1947, much change has happened in India.
- India underwent a transition from a feudalistic, conservative and exclusive social system to a capitalistic, progressive and inclusive social system.
- This transformation was based on self-assertion and introspection during this period and also due to external stimuli of ideas like equality, liberty, fraternity, human dignity, etc.
- As such, India transitioned from one man's rule, that is, monarchy, to People's rule, that is, democracy.

#### Portuguese(1:57:00PM)

- The spirit of adventure in the sea led to the foundation of the modern world.
- Initially, it was Portugal which took lead among the European nations and discovered a direct sea route to India.
- The primary objective of these voyages was earning profit from the Eastern trade and the secondary objective was the propagation of Christianity.
- **Prince Henry the Navigator** started to patronise seafarers. During the regime of **King John 2**, a sailor **Bortholomew Dias** reached to **Cape of Good Hope** around 1487.
- During the tenure of **King Emmanuel**, a sailor **Vasco da Gama** started his journey in 1497 and in May 1498, he reached to the **coast of Calicut** where he was welcomed by **Zamorins(Samoothiri)**.
- Vasco da Gama reaped huge benefits by selling Indian goods in the European market.
- Once again, he came back to India in 1501 and stayed till 1503. During this period, he created Portuguese trading centres at **Cochin, Calicut and Cannanore**.
- In 1505, the Portuguese government decided to send their official envoy to India as such **De Almedia** was appointed the **first Portuguese Viceroy** in India.
- Almedia came up with the **Bluewater policy or Cartaze system** whereby he wanted to establish the complete control of the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. But he was not very successful.
- In 1509, **Albuquerque** was appointed the next Viceroy. He is considered as the original founder of the Portuguese power in India. In 1510, he captured Goa from the Bijapuri ruler. He also captured **Hormuz** which led to an increase of Portuguese influence in India.
- By this time, with the permission of the ruler of Cochin, fort Cochin was created.
- **Nino da Cunha** was the last important viceroy. During his tenure **Diu, Daman and Bassein** were captured by the Portuguese.
- With the arrival of the Portuguese in India, cash crops like **cotton, spices, and tobacco** were promoted. Moreover, they also introduced **cashew plantations, chilli, tomatoes, and potatoes** in India.
- They also promoted Christianity in India.

#### Dutch East India Company(3:08:00PM)

- This company was created in March 1602 as a chartered company to trade with Eastern countries.
- They were very rich in their resources as such within a short span of time, they created their trading centres at a very fast pace.
- In Kerala, they replaced the Portuguese from Cochin.
- They started to respect the local traditions of India and also released coins in the name of **Lord Venkateswara**.
- The important trading centres were: **Surat, Masulipatnam, Pulicat, Cambay, Patna, Dhaka, Balasore, Chinsura, and Nagapattanam and Agra**.
- With the arrival of the French, stiff competition started between Portuguese, English, French and Dutch.
- Dutch had also a very strong presence in Indonesia.
- Later on, they decided to wind up their business in India in favour of the Indonesian islands.

- Moreover, their defeat in **the Battle of Bedara, 1759** by the British, further expedited their departure from India.

#### **Danish East India Company(3:24:00PM)**

- This company was created in 1616.
- Their primary objective was the propagation of Christianity in India.
- They created their trading centres at Tranquebar(Tamil Nadu), Fredreichnagore near Shrirampore(Bengal).
- In 1799, the Danish officer **William Reverend Carey** established a printing press at Shrirampore to publish Bible and propagate Christianity.
- In 1818, he also established **Shrirampore College for Higher Education** in Western-style.
- In 1845, they handed over all their properties in India to the British and wound up their business in India.

#### **British East India Company(3:32:00PM)**

- Initially, the Company was created in 1599 as an association of merchant adventurers. On the 31st of December, 1600, Queen Elizabeth gave a Royal charter for 15 years to the Company to trade with Eastern countries. Over the period, the Company came to be known as the British East India Company.
- The initial envoys of the Company did not get much success in India.
- In 1608, **Sir Hawkins** visited Jahangir's court and this time British got permission to create trading centres at **Surat and Masulipatnam**.
- Hawkins was also given Mansabdar position in the Mughal court.
- By 1611, under the pressure of the Portuguese, he lost the Mughal favour.
- In 1615, another envoy led by **Sir Thomas Roe** visited Jahangir's court and he was given all the necessary permission and concession to increase British presence in India.
- So very soon, they created their trading centres at Bharuch, Ahmedabad and Agra.
- In 1639, they got some villages on lease near Madras where they created **St Fort George**.
- In 1661, there was a matrimonial alliance between Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza and British Prince Charles 2. The island of Bombay was transferred to the British Crown as a dowry price.
- In 1668, Bombay was transferred to the EIC.

#### **Topics for the next class: Continuation of British East India Company; Later Mughals** **Modern Indian History Class 03**

#### **A brief overview of previous class**

#### **British East India Company contd(1:08:00 PM)**

- Bombay became the trading hub of the British.
- In 1690, a British officer **Job Charnock** got the necessary permission from Aurangzeb to open trading centres in Bengal.
- By 1698, they got 3 villages, that is, **Govindpur, Sutanati and Kalikatta** on lease.
- They clubbed these villages together and created **St Fort William Calcutta**.
- Over the period, Calcutta not only became the political hub of British but also the capital of British India.

#### **French East India Company(1:10:00 PM)**

- It was the last European Company created in 1664 during the regime of French Monarch Louis XIV.
- Initially, they created their trading centre at **Surat(1667), Masulipatnam(1669), Pondicherry(1673), Chandennagore(1690)**.
- It was a government-owned company and the control of the French government became full after 1723. On the other hand, the British East India Company was a private entity.
- By 1740, **Joseph Francois Dupliex** was appointed the new French Governor.
- He decided to interfere in the local politics of Carnatic to get political advantage in Carnatic.
- Very soon the same strategy was followed by the British which led to the emergence of a very bitter war between the English and French popularly known as the **Carnatic wars**.
- Using this strategy of interference, it was the British who ousted the imperial ambition of the French in India.
- **A brief overview of medieval history especially Aurangzeb and Shivaji through stories.**

#### **Later Mughals (1:55:00 PM)**

- After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the war of succession started among his sons.
- In this fight, **Prince Muazzam** defeated and killed two of his brothers Kambaksha and Azam. He ascended to the throne with the title of **'Bahadur Shah I'**

#### **Bahadur Shah I(1707-1712)**

- He was a learned person and by the time he ascended to the throne, he was already 65 yr old.
- He was not a great military leader and decided to follow the policy of conciliation.

- **Initiatives:**
- He reversed the religious divisive policy of Aurangzeb. He stopped the destruction of temples.
- He tried to make peace with Rajputs, Jats and Bundelas.
- He released **Maratha prince Shahu** from Mughal captivity. Shahu was a prisoner from 1689.
- He also tried to make peace with the Sikh community. He offered a very high official position to **Guru Gobind Singh** but soon after the death of Guru, Sikhs decided to continue their struggle against the Mughals under the leadership of **Banda Bahadur**.
- Bahadur Shah was often referred to as a **headless king/Shah-i-Bekhabar** because he lavishly granted Jagir and promotion.
- After his death, his sons were in such indecent haste of grabbing power that they left his body unburied for more than a month.

#### **Jahandar Shah(1712-1713)**

- He came to power with the support of the most powerful noble of that time **Zulfiqar Khan**.
- Jahandar Shah was a degenerate person, fully indulged in pleasure as such, the entire administration was in the hands of Zulfiqar Khan.
- **The following initiatives** were taken at this point in time:
- The discriminatory **Jizya tax** was abolished. (It was imposed on Non-Muslims for their protection)
- To improve the finances of the empire **Izara system** was initiated. (Under this system, the tax collection authority was chosen by the bidding process. The highest bidder was chosen known as Izaredar and was given the contract of revenue collection of a particular area for an assured sum for the Mughal emperor).
- It was also agreed that **Marathas** would be granted **Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of Deccan**.
- **Chauth** is **one-fourth** of the total revenue of Deccan and **Sardeshmukhi** is **10%** of the additional tax that Maratha demanded for being the overlord of the Deccan. In return, Maratha assured that they will be creating a troop of 15000 soldiers for the protection of the Mughal emperor.

#### **Farrukh Siyar(1713-1719)**

- Those decisions which were taken during the time of Jahandar Shah were implemented at this time.
- He came to power with the support of the Hindustani noble **Sayyid brothers**.
- In return for their support, Abdullah Khan became Wazir and Hasan Ali Khan became Mir Bakshi.
- The Sayyid brothers adopted a tolerant attitude towards Hindus and started to incorporate them into the Mughal administration.
- But they were not soft towards the Sikh leader Banda Bahadur who was taken prisoner from Gurdaspur and executed at Delhi.
- **Royal Farman to East India Company(1717):**
- A **British surgeon William Hamilton** performed surgery of Farukh Siyar and cured him of the disease that he was suffering. As a token of gratitude, a royal Farman was given to the Company.
- **Provisions of Farman:**
- The company was allowed to do duty-free trade in Bengal, Bombay and Madras.
- The company was allowed to further fortify Calcutta and mint its own coins.
- The company servants were also allowed to indulge in private trade but they needed to pay the same taxes as paid by the Indian merchants, but, this was a highly misused provision and it led to a high level of corruption.
- Farukh Siyar became doubtful about the intention of the Sayyid brothers and started to plan to eliminate them. But they proved to be very clever and with the support of **Maratha Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath**, they dethroned Farukh Siyar, blinded him and brutally assassinated him.

#### **Mohammad Shah(1719-48) (3:13:00 PM)**

- During his time, the noble groups got united under the leadership of **Asaf Jah**. They were wary of the growing power of the Sayyid brothers and wanted to eliminate them.
- Emperor himself wanted to get rid of the Sayyid brothers. As such, by 1720, the two brothers were eliminated one by one.
- It was the time to revive the Mughal glory but the emperor was not the man of the moment.
- He was weak-minded, frivolous and fully indulged in the pleasure of wine and women.
- He was often referred to as '**Rangeela**'.
- During his tenure, the Mughal kingdom started to break up and many semi-independent, autonomous states were created by this time. For example:
- **Bengal in 1717- Murshid Quli Khan**
- **Awadh in 1722- Saadat Khan**
- **Hyderabad in 1724- Chin Qilich Khan (Asaf Jah)**
- In 1739, the ruler of Persia **Nadir Shah** invaded India and defeated the Mughals in the Battle of Karnal. To take the revenge of the killing of a handful of his soldiers, he entered the royal city of Delhi and performed a terrible massacre.

- He also looted the very famous **Peacock throne of Shah Jahan** which had the **Kohinoor diamond**.
- The successor of Nadir Shah in Persia was **Ahmad Shah Abdali** who invaded India for the first time in 1748.
- **Ahmad Shah(1748-54)**
- Abdali invaded India two times during the tenure of Ahmad Shah.
- As a result, Punjab and Multan were handed over to Abdali.
- In these areas, Abdali appointed his agent Rohillas.
- **Alamgir II(1754-59)**
- During his tenure, Marathas overran Punjab and occupied Lahore, expelled Rohillas.
- It became a major bone of contention between Abdali and Maratha which resulted into **3rd Battle of Panipat(1761)**.

**Topics for next class- Later Mughals continued, Carnatic episode**  
**Modern Indian History Class 04**

#### Later Mughals contd.(1:06:00PM)

- **Shah Alam 2(1760-1806)**
- He came to power with the support of **Maratha Sardar Sadashiv Rao Bhau** under Maratha supremacy.
- He was a man of some ability and courage but Mughal glory was beyond redemption.
- During his tenure, two important battles happened which are- **the 3rd Battle of Panipat(1761) and the Battle of Buxar(1764)**.
- When **Abdali** was leaving India after Panipat Battle he exiled Shah Alam from Delhi.
- The administration of Delhi was looked after by agents of Abdali- **Najibullah and Zabita khan**. On the other hand, the Mughal emperor was living in **Allahabad**.
- In 1771, **Maratha Sardar Mahadji Scindia** rescued the Mughal emperor in Delhi and reinstated him to the Mughal throne.
- He also repelled Rohillas from Delhi.
- In 1788, a Rohilla leader **Ghulam Qadir** entered the royal city of Delhi, looted the prized possessions, and blinded Shah Alam.
- Very soon, Mahadji Scindia hunted down Ghulam Qadir.
- **Akbar 2(1806-1837)**
- He gave the **title of Raja** to the famous social reformer **Rammohan Roy**.
- During his tenure, in 1835, the British discontinued minting coins with the name of the Mughal monarch. They also declared English to be the official language of India by replacing Persian.
- **Bahadur Shah 2(1837-57)**
- He was also one of the **famous ghazal composers** of that time.
- He often wrote poetries with the **pen name Zafar**.
- During his tenure, the mighty **revolt of 1857** happened.
- Initially, he was hesitant to participate in revolt but later he agreed to provide his leadership.
- After the suppression of the revolt, he was tried by a court-martial and deported to jail in **Rangoon**.
- On a formal level Mughal rule came to an end on **1st November 1858** with the **declaration of Queen Victoria**.

#### Administration of Mughals(1:37:00PM)

- **Hierarchy of Mughal Court:**
- a. Monarch
- b. Wazir
- c. Nobility- It was divided into 4 groups- **Turkish(Turrani), Persian(Irani), Afghans(Durrani), Hindustani**
- **Mansabdari system**
- It was the system of administration initiated by Akbar.
- It is derived from the word Mansab which means official position.
- It had two components which are as follows:
- **a. Zat**
- It indicated the **rank** of a Mansabdar in the official hierarchy.
- It was basically a numerical value that ranged from **100-5000**. (7000 and 11000 were exceptional ranks).
- According to their rank, they were paid a salary. The salary was paid in **cash** and also in the form of a **land grant**.
- **Naqdi Mansabdar** was given cash payment and **Jagirdari Mansabdar** was given land grant/jagir.
- There were **two types of jagir**:

- **i. Tankhwah jagir**
- It was given for a temporary period and it was non-hereditary.
- **ii. Watan jagir**
- It was given permanently and it was hereditary in nature.
- **b. Sawar**
- It indicates the **responsibility of mansabdar**.
- According to his rank, he needed to maintain **horses and soldiers** for Mughal Army.
- **Difference between jagirdar and zamindar:**

**Jagirdar(basically Tankhwah jagir)**

The jagir granted to them was temporary in nature and it was non-hereditary.

They collected the revenues from their assigned jagir. This revenue they needed to meet their own expense and also to pay the people working under them.

They needed to maintain an army for the Mughal emperor.

**Zamindar(basically Watan jagir)**

They were the traditional hereditary landlord class of India. Their jagir was permanent.

They had all the rights to maintain administration in their area and also perform law and order functions. (It means that they collected revenue from their respective areas as well)

They need not maintain an army for the Mughal emperor, however, they will help in case demanded by the emperor.

- Q1: To what extent Jagirdari crisis was responsible for the decline of the Mughals?
- Q2: Discuss the factors responsible for the decline of the Mughals.
- **Sample answer/Factors responsible for the decline of Mughals**
- Though the decline of Mughal got accelerated after the death of Aurangzeb, the seeds of decline were implanted during the regime of Aurangzeb. These factors can be classified into- political, economic, socio-religious, and military.
- **Political factors:**
- The costly long-drawn wars of Aurangzeb in Deccan, Bijapur, and Golconda sapped the vitality of the Mughal empire.
- Aurangzeb broke the line of succession and after his death, there was further chaos in the line of succession.
- There was heavy political instability. Within 12 years, 6 people were appointed to the Mughal throne.
- There was an intense competition among the nobility. The noble groups were trying to increase their influence in the Mughal court, as such, it resulted in bitter factionalism.

**Factors responsible for decline contd.(3:03:00PM)**

- **Economic factors**
- At the core of the Mughal, administration was the Mansabdari system.
- The vitality of the Mughal empire depended on their military strength in which the jagirdars played a very vital role.
- The jagirdari crisis involved the unequal, disproportionate and very small sizes of jagir, on the other hand, there were too many jagirdars competing for the jagirs. This problem was further aggravated when Aurangzeb declared the majority part of **Bijapur and Golconda as Khalisa land**.
- As such, there was a dearth of jagirs and the jagirdars started fighting with each other.
- There were attempts to increase the rate of taxes to compensate for their income. Many a time, it was contested by the people of the particular area and there were revolts against the jagirdars.
- **Socio religious causes**
- Aurangzeb reimposed the **jizya tax** which was discontinued by Akbar. It alienated the majority population.
- He also banned many Hindu festivals like Diwali, Holi, etc.
- He also destroyed many of the Hindu and Jain temples which include the very famous **Somnath, Kashi Vishwanath, Keshav Rai, and Govind Dev temple**.
- **Military causes**
- In 18th century India, there was a rise of regional powers and the European powers.
- In this period, there was no intervention from the side of the Mughals to improve the strength of their army.
- Moreover, technologically, they were not well equipped.
- When they were faced with superior opponents, that is, the British, the Mughal army proved to be highly inferior.
- Doubt resolution and a brief on answer writing

**The topic for next class: Carnatic wars(Anglo-French struggle)**  
**Modern Indian History Class 05**

**Successor state and rebellious states(1:07:00PM)**

- **Successor states of Mughals**

- The founders of these states were **part of the erstwhile Mughal nobility**.
- The nature of these states was semi-independent and completely autonomous.
- They did not completely cut off their links with the Mughals, instead, they respected the nominal leadership of the Mughals.
- They annually sent tribute to the Mughal monarch, raised Friday prayers in his name and minted the coins with the name of the Mughal emperor.
- Examples, **Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad**
- **Rebellious states**
- The founders of these states were **not part of the Mughal nobility**.
- Some of their areas were captured by Aurangzeb but later after the death of Aurangzeb, they reasserted their independence and autonomy.
- They did not accept the nominal leadership of the Mughals and they were not supposed to make any payment to the Mughal monarch.
- Examples, **Maratha, Mysore, Punjab**

#### **Carnatic wars(1:19:00PM)**

- **Hyderabad**
- **Chin Qilich Khan** was originally a Turkish noble in the Mughal court. Between 1713-22, he was **Governor of Deccan**.
- After the elimination of the **Sayyid brothers**, he was offered the position of **Wazir** in the Mughal court. He tried to reform the corrupt administration of the Mughals but in a way, he made many enemies for himself.
- Mughal emperors also started to suspect his intention, as such, in 1724 he resigned from the post of Wazir and defeated and killed **Governor of Deccan- Mubariz Khan** in the **Battle of Kheda**.
- In 1724, he founded the **Asaf Jahi dynasty** in **Hyderabad** and his successors came to be known as the **Nizams of Hyderabad**.
- **Carnatic**
- Carnatic was the coromandel coast and its hinterland.
- It was one of the Mughal provinces which were kept under the legal purview of Hyderabad.
- As in practice, Hyderabad freed itself from the control of Mughal, so does Carnatic.
- The **Nawab of Carnatic Saadat Allah Khan** started to take his decision without the connivance of Mughals and Hyderabad. As such, he appointed **Dost Ali** as his successor.
- Later in 1740, **Marathas attacked Carnatic** in which Dost Ali was killed.
- After this attack, the politics of Carnatic started to deteriorate. In this situation, **French Governor Dupleix** decided to interfere in the internal politics of Carnatic so as to get political mileage in Carnatic.
- Very soon British also followed in the footsteps of the French and started to interfere. As a result, a bitter war got embroiled between French and English which continued for the next 20 years.
- **First Carnatic War(1742-46)**
- In 1740, the **Austrian war of succession** started in Europe. The two belligerents were **Maria Theresa and Charles Albert**.
- Britain supported the claim of Maria Theresa and France supported the claim of Albert.
- The outbreak of the Austrian war provided the context for the beginning of the first Anglo-French War in India.
- **French Governor Dupleix** attacked **Madras**. As such, the British were forced to surrender.
- British sought the help of **Nawab of Carnatic Muhammad Anwaruddin**. When Nawab sent his forces, it was thoroughly defeated by Dupleix.
- On the other hand, the Austrian war of succession came to an end which also stopped the war in India with the **treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle**.
- As per the treaty, the French territory in North America was restored to them and the British territory in India(Madras) was restored to the British.
- **Second Carnatic War(1749-54)**
- The reasons for the second war were completely based on Indian grounds.
- Earlier, the **French** defeated and killed **Nawab of Carnatic Anwaruddin** in the **Battle of Ambur** which created a vacancy at Carnatic. Moreover, in 1748, Nizam of Hyderabad Asaf Jah died which led to the **war of succession in Hyderabad**.
- The belligerents in Carnatic were **Chanda Sahiba and Muhammad Ali** and in Hyderabad **Muzaffar Jung and Naseer Jung**.
- In both places, the French were successful in installing their candidates to the crown, that is, Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Sahib.
- Initially, the attitude of the British was very callous but later when the new general **Saunders** came to India, he felt the necessity of some activity.



- At this point in time, a **young clerk Robert Clive** volunteered to fight and suggested a diversion which was accepted by the General.
- **Siege of Arcot(1751-52)**
- Robert Clive with near about 600-700 soldiers entered into Carnatic capital Arcot after Chanda Sahib marched towards Trichonopally.
- He led by example and was able to hold the fort even in adverse situations.
- Later on the 53rd day, the larger British army came and defeated Chanda Sahib and French Army.
- Moreover, Chanda Sahib was eliminated and Muhammad Ali was appointed Nawab of Carnatic.
- As per the **treaty of Pondicherry**, the French accepted the departure of Dupleix from India never to return back.
- In return, the French territory was restored to them.
- **Third Carnatic War(1758-63)**
- The outbreak of **the 7-year war** in Europe provided the context for the third Carnatic war.
- The most important and decisive fight between the two companies happened in **Battle of Wandiwash(1760)**.
- In this battle, **Sir Eyre Coote** of Britain thoroughly defeated French officer **Count de Lally**.
- The war ended with the **Treaty of Paris(1763)**. The treaty winded up the imperialist ambition of the French Company from India.
- Though the French were allowed to retain their trading centres and continue trade they had to accept the British protectorate in India.
- **A brief discussion on answer writing**

#### **Reasons for the failure of the French(3:05:00PM)**

- French was a **government-owned company** due to which decision-making was slow. Moreover, there was also a **lag in communication**.
- On the other hand, British was a **private company** and the **decision-making was fast**.
- British operated under a central command and they had a cohesive unit. On the other hand, the French General Count de Lally was very arrogant and rash due to which there was no complete cooperation in the French army.
- After the **Battle of Plassey**, British had huge wealth at their expense from which they funded the war. While the French faced many financial difficulties.
- By 1760, the British were able to create a much **stronger navy** than the French.
- Last but not least, the **recall of Dupleix** was a mistake.

#### **Regional power of Bengal(3:13:00PM)**

- **Timeline**
- 1717-1727: Murshid Chuli Khan
- 1727-1739: Sarfaraz Khan and Shujauddin
- 1739-1756: Alivardi Khan
- 1756: War of succession
- 1756-1757: Shiraj ud Daulah
- 1757: Battle of Plassey
- 1757-60: Mir Jafar
- 1760-63: Mir Qasim
- 1764: Battle of Buxar
- 1765: Treaty of Allahabad
- **Salient features of Bengal**
- Bengal was the richest province of Mughal India. During the regime of Murshid Quli Khan, it further achieved new heights. The salient aspects of Bengal are as follows:
- **a. Efficient revenue administration**
- The institution of zamindari was very strong. Murshid Quli Khan favoured the big and the powerful zamindars for the collection of revenue instead of a large number of smaller zamindars. This system proved to be very effective.
- By the time of his death in 1727, 15 powerful zamindars were responsible for more than 60% revenue collection of Bengal.
- **b. Growing importance of merchant bankers in Bengal politics**
- Merchant bankers hold a very unique position in Bengal politics. They provided security at each and every level of the transaction.
- The most important of them was the **Jagat Seth family**.
- Note: At the time of the foundation of Bengal, **Manik Chand** supported **Murshid Chuli Khan**. As such, he got the minting rights of Bengal. They had complete control of the finances of Bengal. Moreover, they had huge income from merchants and banking activity.

- **Jagat Seth Fateh Chand** was the richest individual in the contemporary world. Jagat Seth often released the **bill of exchange known as Hundi**. Generally, the minimum amount of Hundi was 1 lakh and the maximum **Darshani Hundi** amounted to 1 crore.
- It was popular in Bengal that if Jagat Seth collapses then the trade in Bengal will collapse.
- In other areas of the country, the nobility mainly came from Jagirdari and zamindari but in Bengal merchant bankers were an important part of the nobility.
- c. During the regime of Murshid Chuli Khan, there was an increase in **agricultural productivity**. Moreover, the topography of Bengal was always very suitable for high agricultural production.
- d. During the political crisis of mid 18th century, the overland traffic decreased and it further led to a **decrease in land route trade**. After this, the **oceanic trade route** thrived. Bengal was the manufacturing hub of India and as such the Europeans had a high and renewed interest in trade with Bengal.

#### Topics for next class- Bengal continued, Mysore Modern Indian History Class 06

#### A brief overview of previous class

#### Bengal continued(1:10:00PM)

- Bengal always had a **favourable balance of trade**. Bengal was a manufacturing hub and it exported a large number of goods, on the other hand, the import demand of Bengal was negligent.
- Moreover, this trade was mutually beneficial to all the stakeholders, that is, Indian producers, merchant bankers, European traders and the people of Europe.
- The native rulers got benefits from taxes. Moreover, Europeans needed to make some **peshkash or nazrana** to the native ruler for getting permission to trade.

#### The political aspect of Bengal (1:23:00PM)

- **Alivardi Khan**
- Though he was an able administrator, he was not a strong military commander.
- During his tenure, Marathas started to raid Bengal and they looted many of the Kothis of Jagat Seth.
- As such, Alivardi Khan decided to make an agreement with Maratha in 1751. As per the agreement, he handed Orissa to Marathas and also promised that annually Marathas would be paid 1.25 lakh rupees.
- After his death, a war of succession started between his **daughter Ghaseti Begum** and **grandson Shiraj-Ud-Daulah** which led to bitter factionalism in Bengal politics.
- Finally, it was Shiraj who ascended the throne.
- At this time, Jagat Seths wanted that Siraj must pay heed to the instructions. They further wanted that the British East India Company must be given a monopoly of trade in Bengal.
- French was also demanding the monopoly of trade. Young Shiraj did not want to bow under the diktat of Jagat Seths and wanted to take his decisions without any influence. He decided no one would be given the monopoly of trade.
- **Events leading to Plassey Battle**
- During the war of succession, the British supported the **claim of Ghaseti Begum**.
- They provided refuge to a **fugitive Krishna Das**.
- They did not make any **peshkash or nazrana** to Siraj when he ascended the throne.
- On the pretext of Anglo-French rivalry in Bengal, they mounted guns on the walls of **Fort William**. Shiraj instructed them to remove the guns but the British refused.
- As such, Shiraj decided to launch an offensive. This offensive measure of Shiraj-Ud-Daulah is referred to as the **Black hole tragedy** by British historian **Holwell**.
- As per the details, 146 people were stuffed into one room whose dimensions were 14\*18\*10. When the door was opened the next morning that only 26 people survived and the rest died because of suffocation.
- Some British officers fled to Madras to seek the help of **Robert Clive**. On a later date, Robert Clive arrived with a strong army. Moreover, by this time, Siraj repented of the tragedy in Fort William. As such, the **Treaty of Alinagar** was signed which restored the privileges of the British and also paid them compensation for their loss.
- For a person like Robert Clive, it was not enough and for him, the sky was the limit. He created a web of intrigue in Bengal whereby many people from Shiraj's court defected to the British side secretly.

#### Battle of Plassey, 1757(2:04:00PM)

- It was not a full-fledged battle because **Shiraj's General Mir Jafar** affected a coup after which Shiraj was captured and executed at a later date.
- **Consequences of the Plassey Battle**
- It increased the British prestige in a single stroke.
- It paved the way for the rise of British power in India.

- Soon after the war, they received 2,75,000 pounds as war indemnity. Between 1757 to 1760, Mir Jafar paid them 22.5 million rupees. This is popularly known as Plassey plunder. Plassey's plunder helped the British to create a very strong army in India.
- they also received the zamindari right of 24 pargana.

#### Mir Jafar(1757-60)(2:12:00PM)

- He came to power with the support of the British and Jagat Seths.
- Very soon he realised that it is not possible to fulfil all the demands of the British. He started to search his options for military support. He persuaded the **Dutch**.
- When the British learnt this news they thwarted the Nawab's attempt and deposed him from the position of Nawab.
- Moreover, Dutch were defeated in the **Battle of Bedara, 1759**.
- **Mir Qasim(1760-63)**
- He also came to power due to British support.
- As such, he gave the zamindari rights of **Midnapore, Burdwan and Chittagong** to the British. He also paid 29 lakh rupees to the British.
- He decided to shift his capital from **Murshidabad to Munger** so as to limit the British influence in Bengal politics.
- He also **abolished all the inland duties** to bring Indian merchants on equal footing with the British.
- It led to successive wars between the British and Mir Qasim in which he was defeated and **fled to Awadh**.
- **Battle of Buxar(1764)**
- Mir Qasim created a **grand alliance** with **Awadh ruler Shuja-Ud-Daulah and Mughal emperor Shah Alam II**.
- The grand army had the strength of 70,000 soldiers but it had many segmentary divisions.
- On the other hand, the British army was led by **Major Munro** and it had only 7000 soldiers. But they were **technologically very advanced**. As such in the battle, the grand alliance was thoroughly defeated.
- **Treaty of Allahabad, 1765**
- Mughal emperor Shah Alam was treated with respect and he has assured a British pension of 26 lakh rupees annually.
- In return, the British were given the Diwani right(revenue collection) of **Bihar, Bengal and Orissa**.
- Awadh became an alliance partner to the British and Shuja Ud Daulah paid 5 million rupees as war indemnity.
- The **dual system of administration** started in Bengal whereby the revenue administration was in the hands of the British and the civil administration was the duty of the puppet Bengal Nawab.

#### The modern state of Mysore(3:07:00PM)

- Mysore originally was a principality under the **Vijaynagar kingdom**. After the decline of Vijaynagar, Mysore became completely free and autonomous under the **Wodeyar dynasty**.
- In the early 18th century, Mysore was ruled by Krishnaraja Wodeyar. Later two of his ministers **Nanjraj and Devaraj** usurped the power from Krishna raja and started to rule Mysore.
- **Haider Ali**
- He was a petty soldier in the Mysore army. Though he was uneducated, a man of vision and highly intelligent.
- Fortune was also on his side. As such, he rose to the position of commander in the Mysore Army.
- In 1761, he removed **Nanjraj and Devraj** from power and became the ruler of Mysore.
- **Salient features of Mysore**
- With the help of French experts, he created an **arsenal at Dindigul**.
- He organised his army through the **system of Risala** whereby the army was divided into many units known as Risala. Under each Risala, there was an equal and fixed number of soldiers, weapons, horses, etc. Each Risala had a commander and it had a system of a chain of command going to the ruler.
- The **revenue administration of Mysore** was very efficient. It was based on a **detailed survey and classification of land** according to its fertility.
- The **revenue was collected in cash through salaried officials**. This way he was able to **minimise corruption** in his revenue department.
- Many a time, the Mysorian policy is often referred to as **military fiscalism** which means that the majority of the revenue of Mysore was spent on creating a strong army.
- **Agricultural manufacturing** was promoted at this time, for example, there was a major thrust to develop the **sericulture and silk textile industry**.
- Mysorian rulers also **repaired their old irrigation channels** and **created new ones** also.

- They also created many **trade missions** which were sent to the countries like **France, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, etc.**

#### Reasons for the outbreak of war between Mysore and English(3:38:00PM)

- Within a short span of time, **Mysore expanded** to the Krishna river in the North and Malabar coast in South West which brought them into **conflict with Travancore, Maratha, Nizam and the British**. So Haider Ali unilaterally tried to **change the status of the buffer zone** by subjugating the **local leaders-poligars and Deshmukhs** which brought them into a confrontation with others.
- In 1785, **Tipu Sultan prohibited the trade of black pepper and cardamon** from the Malabar coast.
- In 1788, he **prohibited trade with the British**.
- Tipu Sultan wanted to create a big kingdom in South India with the **intention to control Maratha also**. As such, whenever, the wars unfolded between Mysore and the British, the native rulers supported the British.

#### **Topics for next class- Anglo-Mysore contd, Marathas Modern Indian History Class 07**

#### **A brief overview of the last class**

#### Anglo Mysore wars(1:08:00PM)

- **1st Anglo-Mysore War(1767-69)**
- Marathas attacked Mysore due to some territorial dispute.
- Very soon, Nizam of Hyderabad and the British also entered into the war from the side of Maratha.
- At this time, Haider Ali offered peace to Maratha and Nizam and detached them from war.
- Haider Ali attacked Madras which led to the surrender of the British.
- The war ended with the **Treaty of Madras** whereby both sides exchanged prisoners and the British gave promise to Haider Ali that in the future if Mysore is attacked by any power, the British will come to its rescue.
- **2nd Anglo Mysore War(1780-84)**
- In 1771, Marathas once again attacked Mysore due to a territorial dispute.
- But at this time, the British did not come to the rescue of Mysore and Haider Ali realized that the British can not be trusted.
- During the **American War of Independence**, Haider Ali gave access to the Mahe port to the French forces.
- It was contested by the British and they sent their force toward Mahe.
- During the course of the war, Haider Ali died in 1782 after which his son Tipu Sultan further continued with the war.
- He was victorious against the British in the **Battle of Pollillur** but at the other places, the British were victorious.
- The war ended with the **Treaty of Mangalore, 1784**.
- As per the treaty, both sides exchanged prisoners and returned back each other's territory.
- **3rd Anglo Mysore War(1790-92)**
- **Dutch** were selling their properties in Kerala.
- They sold **Jallikottal and Cannanore** to the **Travancore ruler** but these two areas were under the territories of Mysore.
- As such, Tipu Sultan attacked Travancore.
- Soon after, the beginning of the war the British declared themselves the friends of Travancore and they joined the war along with Maratha and Nizam.
- Tipu was thoroughly defeated.
- The war ended with the **Treaty of Seringpatnam**.
- As per the treaty, **half of the Mysore territory** including Bara Mahal and Dindigul was given to the allies.
- Tipu also paid 3.3 crore rupees as war indemnity.
- **Tipu Sultan**
- He was a bold and courageous person and also a man of innovation.
- He was the inventor of the Mysorian rocket which he successfully used in the Battle of Pollillur.
- He was a follower of the **Jacobin club in France** and also the **French revolution**.
- To mark his support for the French revolution, he planted a **Tree of Liberty at his capital Seringpatnam**.
- He also sought an alliance with Napoleon.
- He also donated to Sringeri Sharada Peetham.
- He also started a new system of coinage and calender.
- **4th Anglo Mysore War(1799)**

- In 1798, **Wellesley** was appointed the new Governor-General. He was an imperialist to the core. He devised the **Subsidiary Alliance system** to further expand Company's territory in India.
- He charge-sheeted Tipu that he was plotting against the British in alliance with Afghanistan, Turkey, and France.
- Wellesley offered to Tipu Sultan to join the subsidiary alliance system.
- Tipu-"I would better die like a soldier, than a miserable dependent on infidels in their pensioned list of Rajas and Nawabs".
- As such, it led to the beginning of the 4th Anglo-Mysore War in April 1799.
- Tipu Sultan died defending his capital Seringapatnam in May 1799.
- After Tipu's defeat, the **Wodeyar dynasty** was reinstated in Mysore but under the subsidiary alliance system of the British.

#### **Maratha episode(1:54:00PM)**

- **Timeline**
- 1674- Foundation of Maratha empire by Shivaji
- 1680- Death of Shivaji Maharaj
- 1680-89- Rule of Sambhaji
- 1689-1700- Rajaram (Younger son of Shivaji)
- 1700-1707- Shivaji 2nd (son of Rajaram)
- Shivaji 2nd was under the regency of his mother Tarabai.
- Shivaji started the Ashtapradhan system whereby 8 ministers were appointed who are as follows:
  - a. Peshwa- Prime Minister
  - b. Majumdar- Finance Minister
  - c. Wazir- Interior Minister
  - d. Shuranavis - Secretary
  - e. Dabir or Sumant -Foreign Minister
  - f. Sar-i-Naubat- Military General
  - g. Nyayadhisht- Chief Justice
  - h. Pandit Rao- Religious minister
- In 1707, Shahu was released from Mughal captivity. After his release, a scuffle started between Tarabai and Shahu regarding the position of Chhatrapati.
- In this dispute, **Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath** emerged as a very important figure who not only solved the dispute but also with his diplomacy received renewed power for himself.

#### **Rise of Peshwas(2:17:00PM)**

- **Balaji Vishwanath(1713-20)**
- With his diplomacy, he turned the office of Peshwa into a hereditary position.
- He also secured the Mughal order which recognized the Maratha right of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of Deccan.
- He also consolidated the Maratha confederacy **Saranjami system**.
- **Saranjami system**
- Saranjam was a piece of land given for a temporary period.
- It was initiated by **Chhatrapati Rajaram** to seek the loyalty of key Maratha Sardars. In return, they provided military support.
- Balaji Vishwanath changed **Saranjam to Watan** which means the grant became permanent and hereditary.
- **Baji Rao 1st(1720-40)**
- He was the greatest exponent of Guerilla warfare after Shivaji.
- After assuming responsibility, he made a statement "Let us strike on the withering tree(Mughals) and the branches will fall off themselves. Let us establish Hindu Pad Padshahi(Hindu Kingdom everywhere)."
- In his entire military career of 20 years, he never faced any defeat. It was he who picked up Scindias and Holkars who later played a very important role in Maratha politics.
- In 1739, he defeated Nizam of Hyderabad and as per the **Treaty of Bhopal**, he received the area of Malwa. Earlier he supported Bundelkhand ruler Chhatrasal against Mohammad Bangash after which Chhatrasal gave the area of Kalpi and Jhansi to Baji Rao.
- He also got married to Chhatrasal's daughter **Mastani**.
- **Balaji Bajirao(Nana Saheb)(1740-61)**
- He was the most successful of all Peshwas. His rule extended from Cuttack to Attock.
- In 1749, Chhatrapati Shahu died after which **Sangola Agreement** was signed.
- As per the Agreement, all the powers of Chhatrapati were transferred to Peshwa and he became de facto ruler.

- Nana Saheb invaded Bengal after which Orissa was handed over to him and he was assured 1.25 lakhs annual payment
- After 1755, he overran Punjab and occupied Lahore by expelling the agents of Abdali which led to:
- **3rd Battle of Panipat(1761)**
- Marathas had the capacity to create an All India empire but they didn't have any intention to create an All India empire.
- Their policy rarely went beyond the collection of Chauth from the newly annexed areas. Except for Malwa and Khandesh, there was not a single semblance of administration in newly annexed areas.
- As such a heavy blow was dealt to Maratha by **Abdali in 1761**.
- In battle, Marathas were defeated and they suffered heavy casualties along with the death of **Sadashivrao Bhau and Peshwa's son Vishwas Rao**.
- When the news of the defeat reached Peshwa, he died because of shock.
- As such, the Panipat Battle did not decide who would rule India but rather who would not. It, therefore, paved the way for the rise of British power in India.

#### **Assignment writing session(3:31:00PM)**

- Question 1: Clarify how 18th century India was beset with the spectre of fragmented polity? (200 words/10 marks)
- Question 2: After 1757 grew up in the state of Bengal which was a sponsored state, as well as a plundered state. (200 words/10 marks)

#### **The topic for the next class: Marathas continued Modern Indian History Class 08**

#### **A brief overview of the last class**

#### **Peshwa Madhav Rao(1761-72)(1:10:00PM)**

- Marathas restored their fortunes within a short span of time.
- The resurrection of Marathas was possible due to 3 important pillars, that is, Peshwa Madhav Rao, Nana Fadnis, and Mahadji Scindia.
- Apart from them, the 12 administrators were also important in Maratha's glory restoration.
- After the death of Madhav Rao, **Narayan Rao(1772-73)** was appointed the next Peshwa, but he was assassinated by his uncle **Raghunath Rao** who declared himself to be the next Peshwa.
- At this time, the 12 administrators including Nana Fadnis and Mahadji Scindia deposed Raghunath Rao.
- Frustrated Raghunath Rao fled to the place of the East India Company. He signed a secret agreement with the British popularly known as **Surat Treaty**.
- As per the treaty, he assured the area of **Salsette, Bassein, and Bharuch** in return for Peshwaship.
- **Peshwa Sawai Madhav Rao(1774-95)**
- After deposing Raghunath Rao, the minor son of Narayan Rao- Sawai Madhav Rao was appointed the next Peshwa under the **regency of Nana Fadnis**.
- Meanwhile, Nana Fadnis granted permission to the French to create a settlement on the Western Coast. British objected to it which led to the beginning of the 1st Anglo-Maratha War.
- **1st Anglo Maratha War(1775-82)**
- British replied by sending their force towards Poona.
- Marathas were led by Mahadji Scindia who thoroughly defeated the British at Talegaon and Wadgaon.
- But later in 1780, **Bengal Governor General Warren Hastings** entered into the war and defeated Mahadji Scindia.
- The war ended with the **Treaty of Salbai in 1782**.
- **Treaty of Salbai**
- a. Salsette and Bharuch were restored to British and Bassein to Maratha.
- b. Maratha assured that the French will not be allowed to create any settlement in the Maratha area.
- c. Maratha also promised that in the future they will support the British against Mysore and take back the territories in the Carnatic.
- d. British accepted that they will pension off their protege Raghunath Rao.
- e. British recognized the claims of Mahadji Scindia west of river Yamuna
- The Treaty of Salbai resulted in **20 years of relative peace** between Maratha and the English.

#### **Maratha's contd. and Subsidiary Alliance(1:36:00PM)**

- In 1795, Peshwa Sawai Madhav Rao committed suicide due to the high-handedness of Nana Fadnis.
- It led to the appointment of **Bajirao II(1795-1818)** as the next Peshwa. He was son of Raghunath Rao.
- He was under the control of Nana Fadnis and the administrators. Also, he wanted to get rid of Nana Fadnis who died in 1800.

- After the death of Nana Fadnis, the Maratha Sardars were divided on the question of support for Peshwa.
- Scindias declared their support to Peshwa but Holkars refused.
- After this Peshwa brutally assassinated **Vithoji Rao Holkar**. In this scenario, the younger brother **Yashwant Rao Holkar** decided to take revenge on Peshwa.
- He attacked Poona and thoroughly defeated Scindias who were defending Peshwas.
- Terrified Peshwa **fled to Bombay** and signed the **Treaty of Bassein or Subsidiary Alliance** with the British.
- **Treaty of Bassein(1802) or Subsidiary Alliance**
- The native ruler entering into an alliance will have to accept British force in his territory and bear the maintenance cost of the Army.
- If the native ruler fails to make the payment, then accordingly some areas will be chipped off from their territory.
- Indian ruler will have to accept a British resident in his court.
- The native ruler will not employ any European other than the British.
- They can not declare war and make alliances with any other power without the permission of the British.
- In return, the British promised that they will safeguard the native ruler from external as well as internal danger.
- **2nd Anglo-Maratha war(1803-05)**
- British attacked Holkars at Poona and expelled them from Poona.
- They reinstated Peshwa Baji Rao 2nd to his position and heavy penalties were imposed on Holkars.
- **3rd Anglo Maratha war(1817-19)**
- Peshwa Bajirao 2nd was repentant by this time.
- The Treaty of Bassein wounded the pride of Marathas. Peshwa made a last bid to restore Maratha's sovereignty and their pride.
- He rallied all the Maratha Sardars with him including Holkars but unfortunately, the Marathas were thoroughly defeated.
- British abolished the House of Peshwa and the Peshwa's dominion was captured into British territory.

#### **Punjab episode(2:03:00PM)**

- **The modern state of Punjab**
- In the 18th century, **13 confederacies or misls** emerged in Punjab out of which 12 were Sikh and 1 belonged to Islam.
- **Sukerchakia** was the most powerful misl headed by **Ranjit Singh**
- By 1799, he was successful in the merger of all the Sikh misls to create the modern Sikh state of Punjab.
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh emphasized on creation of a very strong army for which he enlisted the help of 4 British officers Ventura, Allard, Court, and Gardner.
- He went on to create **2nd strongest army in Asia**.
- In 1809, he wanted to annex the cis-Satluj area.
- At this time, the local chief of this area persuaded the British to negotiate which resulted in the **treaty of Amritsar(1809)**.
- As per the treaty, the British recognized the sovereign claim of Ranjit Singh in the Trans-Satluj Area and the cis-Satluj area came under the influence of the British.
- The terms of the treaty were followed till the life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
- After his death in 1838, there was a quick succession of rulers like Khadak Singh, Navnihal Singh, Sher Singh, and Dhuleep Singh.
- **Dhuleep Singh** was a minor under the regency of his mother **Rani Jindan**.
- At this time, the British started to interfere in the affairs of Punjab.
- In 1845, the British brought a large British force to create a bridge on the river Satluj.
- **1st Anglo Sikh war(1845-46)**
- Rani Jindan objected to the large presence of British forces which led to the first war.
- British defeated the Khalsa army after which the **Treaty of Lahore, 1846** was signed.
- **Treaty of Lahore:**
- Half of the Punjab territory was taken by the British.
- The size of the Khalsa army was reduced to half.
- Punjab was forced to make a 1Crore payment.
- When they failed to make the complete payment, the British handed over **Kashmir to Gulab Singh** on the payment of **75 lakh rupees**.

- **2nd Anglo Punjab war(1849)**
- Rani Jindan was mistreated and sent to Chunar near Banaras.
- British removed the Governor of Multan Mulraj from power, which marked the beginning of rebellion and it swelled into the 2nd Anglo-Sikh war.
- After the defeat of Punjab, it was completely annexed into British dominion.

#### Class plan(2:33:00PM)

- Various Acts
- Army, police, etc
- Land revenue policy
- Civil and tribal uprising
- Revolt of 1857
- Crown rule and the various acts
- Indian freedom struggle and various phases

#### Administration under British East India Company(2:36:00PM)

- **Background**
- The highest authority in the company was the **24 Court of Directors**.
- They were appointed on **annual basis** by the shareholders of the Company who were also known as the **Court of Proprietors**.
- The day-to-day functioning of the company was managed by the Committees of the Court of Directors.
- In India, the company had **3 presidencies, that is, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras**.
- Each of them was headed by a **Governor-general**. The most important decision-making body in presidencies was Governor General and his council.
- Nothing could be transacted without the permission/majority vote of the council.
- Each of the Presidencies was an absolute government in themselves, completely independent of each other and they were only answerable to the Court of Directors.
- **Background of the 1773 Act**
- After the Battle of Buxar, the dual system of administration started in Bengal whereby Diwani right was in the hand of the British and Nizamat function was with Pupper Nawab.
- It led to heavy oppression of the Bengal peasantry.
- The **Great Famine of 1770**, swiped near about one-third of Bengal's population.
- People were in a hapless situation.
- The British Crown and Parliament did not want themselves to be mute spectators.
- There was a secret committee report which maintained that Robert Clive and the Company servants have stashed huge amounts of corrupt money for themselves and they are living like **Nawabs of London**.
- In **1772**, Company was on the **verge of bankruptcy** and it applied for a one million pound loan from British Parliament.
- Parliament grabbed this opportunity to cross-check the accounts of the company and regulate its affairs in India.

#### Regulating Act of 1773(3:18:00PM)

- The Governor of Bengal was made responsible for British territory in India. In other words, he became **Governor General of British Indian territory**.
- Bombay and Madras were made subservient to Bengal.
- It created Governor General executive council which had 5 members, that is, one Governor General(GG) and 4 executive members.
- All the decisions were to be taken through a majority vote.
- It led to the establishment of the **Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774**.
- **Elijah Impey** was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- He was supported by 3 judges.
- It banned private trade.
- Every British official on his return home needed to give details about his wealth and how this has been acquired.
- **Analysis of the Act**
- There was no clear mechanism to check the corruption and the corruption remained intact.
- Governor General was rendered powerless in his council. The 4 executive members often ganged together and blocked almost all the decisions of Governor General Warren Hastings.
- There was no clear demarcation between the judicial powers of the Governor General and the Supreme Court.
- There was nothing in the Act that was for the welfare of the people of Bihar, Bengal, and Orissa.



- The **amending Act of 1781** defined the judicial powers of the Supreme Court and Governor General. It placed Governor General above the Supreme Court.

#### **Pitt's India Act, 1784(3:41:00PM)**

- It led to the beginning of the **joint rule of the Company and the British Parliament**.
- It led to the establishment of the **Board of Control in Britain** which will supervise the Court of Directors and the Company's civil, military, and revenue affairs.
- It clearly distinguished between the **political and commercial functions of the Company**.
- For the first time, the Company's territory in India was called **British possession in India**.
- It forbade the policy of conquest and interference in the affairs of native states. But this provision was seldom observed by the Company.
- The Act decided to give veto power to the next Governor General so that he can overrule his council on important matters.
- **Cornwallis** upon his arrival was given veto power and he was also made **Commander-in-Chief** of British Indian forces.
- Question-Answer exercise with students

**The topics for the next class- British Administration continued.**  
**Modern Indian History Class 09**

#### **INTRODUCTION (1:10 PM)**

- Overview of the previous class.

#### **ANALYSIS OF CHARTER ACT 1784 (1:11 PM)**

- The Corruption was still intact and a nebulous connection developed between the Court of Directors and Board of Control over the period.
- Still, there was no effective mechanism to control the affairs of the company.

#### **CHARTER ACT OF 1793 (1:15 PM)**

- It renewed the company's charter for the next 20 years.
- It called for governance based on written laws.
- It further maintained that there must be an end to the personal rule of the rulers.
- It called for the translation of written laws into vernacular languages so that people may know about their rights and immunities.
- It further maintained that the salaries of the Governor General and his council will be paid from the Indian revenues and not the British exchequer.

#### **CHARTER ACT OF 1813 (1:25 PM)**

- By 1800 industrial revolution picked up pace in Britain.
- Moreover, a large number of manufacturers and manufactured goods emerged.
- This was also the time there was the rise of Napoleon in France.
- Napoleon created a **continental system in Europe** in which the majority of the European countries were members.
- He issued a **decree of Berlin in 1806 and a decree of Milan in 1807** whereby he forbid trade with Britain.
- Now the European market was nearly cut for British manufacturers and they did not have any access to India and China.
- They demanded to end the company's monopoly in these two places.
- Moreover, their claims were supported by the **Laissez Faire theory of Adam Smith** which became very popular at this time.

#### **PROVISIONS (1:31 PM)**

- It declared that the British power would be paramount and Indian powers for princely states will have subordinate status.
- It renewed the company's charter for the next 20 years.
- But it ended the company's monopoly of trade in India except in the tea trade and trade with China.
- It allocated Rs.1 Lakh on an annual basis for the promotion of education and Western sciences among Indian subjects.
- It allowed the Christian missionaries to go to India and propagate Christianity under a license.

#### **CHARTER ACT OF 1833 (1:37 PM)**

- It ended the company's monopoly of trade in India and China.
- The company's charter was renewed for the next 20 years but they were asked to wind up their commercial business as soon as possible.
- It lifted the legal barrier to the colonization of India.
- **Section 37** of the Act provided an avenue for the education and employment of Indians in the public sector.
- It further added there would not be any discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, region, place of birth, and descent, in the matters of employment and promotion.

- It called for the establishment of the Indian Law Commission to codify the law as such Indian Penal Code and Civil and Criminal Procedure Code were enacted.
- Accordingly one law member or legal expert was to be added to Governor General's Council.
- His functions were limited to rulemaking, and he was not entitled as a permanent member.
- Note: Macauley was the first chairman of the Law Commission and the first legislative member of the Governor General's council.
- It called for the creation of a separate presidency of Agra.
- The Governor General of British Indian territory now became the Governor General of India.
- William Bentick was the first Governor-General.
- All the financial powers were lodged in the hand of the governor-general and his council.
- He could repeal, amend or alter any law or regulation.
- The only condition was that it must be approved by the Court of Directors who were acting under the Board of Control.
- It called for the upliftment of slaves in India.
- It further mentioned that while drafting any law the rights of heads of families and traditional marriage laws must be respected.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACT (2:03 PM)**

- With the codification of IPC and CrPC, the process of adjudication was formalized.
- This act is considered a watershed moment.
- It led to the centralization of the Indian administration.
- The company was no more a commercial entity but only a political body.
- For the first time, it was recognized that executive and legislative functions are separate.
- For the first time, it was mentioned to freely admit Indians into administration without discrimination.

#### **CHARTER ACT OF 1853 (2:07 PM)**

- Though the company charter was renewed for the first time, no time limit was fixed.
- It created a separate governor general legislative council with 6 new members.
- It started the local representation in the legislative council.
- Out of 6 new members, 4 were to be appointed by the local governments of Bombay, Bengal, Madras, and Agra.
- Moreover, those company employees who have completed 10 years in the company service were entitled to be nominated.
- It maintained that the covenanted Civil Services will be thrown open to Indians and there would be open competitive recruitment of civil servants.
- In this regard, Macauley Committee was constituted.
- Note: Satendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to clear this exam in 1864.
- It reduced the number of Court of Directors from 24 to 18 out of which 6 were to be appointed by the British crown.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE (2:22 PM)**

- It was very clear from the act that the company's rule is not going to last longer.
- It initiated the Parliamentary system of Functioning in India.
- For the first time, there was a ray of hope that Indians would be part of the higher administration.

#### **PILLARS OF BRITISH ADMINISTRATION (2:41 PM)**

##### **THE CIVIL SERVICES (2:42 PM)**

- The word Civil was used to differentiate the commercial functions of the company from its military and naval functions.
- Lord Cornwallis is considered the creator of modern civil services in India.
- The Court of Directors had the privilege of Indian appointments which led to favoritism and nepotism in the company.
- Cornwallis addressed the problem of corruption by effectively banning private trade.
- He also enforced promotion through seniority.
- To keep the Indian Civil Services lucrative for the British he raised the salaries of civil servants and they became the highest paid civil servants in the world.
- In 1793, he came up with Cornwallis Code which relieved the district collectors from their judicial function and they were only allowed to perform their revenue function.
- Wellesley decided to create a separate civil servant training college at Fort William Calcutta but it was disapproved by the Court of Directors who created the Civil Service Training College at Haileybury in England by 1806.
- Later William Bentick abolished the office of Superintendent of Police (SP) and gave all the charges of law and order administration to the District Collector.

##### **THE BRITISH ARMY (3:11 PM)**

- It can be classified into the following two types:

- **(1) Queen's Army: Army of occupancy**
- It was mainly constituted by the British and it was a minor section of the army.
- It was an army of occupancy which symbolized the ultimate hold of the British over India.
- **(2) Troops' Army: Army of the expansion**
- It was the major section of the army.
- Though all the higher officials were British the majority of the sepoys were Indians.
- It was an army of expansion that was fighting battles not only in India but also outside India.
- By the time of the 1857 revolt, 86 % of the British Indian Army was comprised of Indians.
- It is very surprising that a handful of British was able to control such a large Indian nature army.
- Keeping an entirely British Army would have been a very costly affair as such all the sepoys were Indians and high officials were British.
- There were two important reasons which explain the effectiveness of the British:
- (1) Absence of nationalism
- (2) The Indian tradition of loyalty towards salt.
- As such the Indians proved to be a good mercenaries and the British were good paymasters.
- The highest position that an Indian could reach in the army was the post of Subedar.

#### **POLICE ORGANIZATION (3:29 PM)**

- In pre-colonial India, during the Mughal time, there were specific officers for law & order administration like Fauzdar, Kotwal, Amils, and Chowkidars.
- In the Zamindari areas, Zamindars maintained a troop of Lathedars who was known as Thaanedar for the purpose of law & order administration.
- These Thanedars often colluded with dacoits and shared the loot.
- Cornwallis when they assumed responsibility relieved Zamindars from law & order function.
- He decided to create a police organization under the command of the company.
- He divided districts into many circles known as Thana.
- An Indian officer was appointed at Thana known as Daroga.
- At the District level, he created an office for SP.
- William Bentick abolished the office of SP and gave all the charges to District Collector.

#### **NOTE ON CIVIL SERVICES (3:42 PM)**

- Cornwallis was highly prejudiced against Indians.
- He made a statement that all the natives of Hindustan are corrupt.
- He adopted the short-sited policy of the Europeanisation of services.
- In 1793 it was officially led down that all the higher posts in administration worth 500 pounds annual salary will be held by only English people.

#### **TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION** **Modern Indian History Class 10**

#### **The judicial organization under British(1:06:00 PM)**

- Warren Hastings along the lines of the Mughal model created **Diwani Adalat for civil cases** and **Faujdari Adalat for criminal cases**.
- Appeals from Diwani Adalat went to **Sadar Diwani Adalat** and appeals from Faujdari Adalat went to **Sadar Nizamat Adalat**.
- Both the courts were assisted by experts in Hindu and Muslim law.
- **Cornwallis** brought major changes to this system:
- a. He abolished Faujdari Adalat and now Diwani Adalat was designated as Zila Adalat/District Court.
- b. He created **four provincial courts of Circuit and Appeal at Patna, Dhaka, Murshidabad, and Calcutta**. The Provincial Courts handled both civil and criminal cases.
- c. He also established the gradation of courts in India.
- **Gradation of the courts(From lowest to highest)**
- Munsiff Court(lowest level court)
- Registrar's Court
- Zila Adalat
- 4 Provincial Courts of Circuit and Appeal(Patna, Dhaka, Murshidabad, and Calcutta)
- Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat
- Supreme Court(Appeals from Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalat for the people of Bengal)
- Privy Council/King-in-Council(in Britain)(Appeals from Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat as well as Supreme Court)
- **William Bentinck** abolished the 4 Provincial Courts and in its place judicial commissioners were created which were headed by the Chief of Revenue Administration in commissionerary.

- In 1865, the 3 High Courts were established at **Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras**, and Supreme Court at Calcutta got merged with High Court at Calcutta.

#### Land Revenue Administration of British(1:26:00 PM)

- **1. Permanent Settlement or Zamindari Bandobast**
- It was introduced by **Cornwallis** in **1793** in the area of **Bihar and Bengal**. Later, it was further extended to **Orissa, the Northern districts of Madras, and Varanasi**.
- It covered about **19% area** of British India.
- **Provisions:**
- It was named permanent because the revenue for the British on annual basis was permanently fixed and the revenue collection rights were given to zamindar.
- From the permanent amount, **10/11** belonged to the British and **1/11** to zamindar.
- The land ownership right was retained with zamindar, it was hereditary and transferable. But the ultimate ownership of land lay in the hands of the British.
- **Sunset clause:** If zamindars defaulted on payment or were not able to submit the revenue before the last date, it led to the confiscation of land. This land British auctioned in the market.
- Though it mentioned that zamindars before collecting the revenue take the consensus of peasants on the revenue rate but it was never followed and the revenue rate was at the discretion of the zamindar.
- The law did not mention any relief to the peasant in the situation of any natural calamity.
- **Reasons for implementation of Permanent Settlement**
- British wanted to generate more revenue for a longer period of time in a sustained manner.
- It was a paradigm shift in the Indian society whereby the British created a new class of zamindar who was not only friendly to the British but also a firm supporter of the British Raj.
- To minimize expense in the collection of revenue.
- **Impact of Permanent Settlement**
- **British:**
- Though it served the targeted objectives of the British, in long term their revenue stagnated and expenses increased. It was inherent in the law that the revenue amount can not be revised or increased even if there is higher production.
- **Zamindars:**
- Though some of the zamindars lost their land ownership right due to the sunset clause but majority of the zamindars reaped huge benefits.
- It initiated the phenomenon of sub-feudalization and the rise of absentee landlords and a large number of intermediaries.
- **Peasants:**
- Not only the income of peasants was impacted but also their livelihood was reduced to worse than hand-to-mouth existence.
- The discontent among the peasantry led to many small civil and tribal uprisings.
- To pay revenue on time, peasants took loans from money lenders at exorbitant interest rates. Over the period, they were caught in a vicious cycle of debt. Sometimes, the only way out was to commit suicide.
- The peasants who knocked on the doors of the judiciary also didn't get justice as the judicial proceedings were complicated and generally it favored the rich.
- **Land:**
- The ultimate casualty was the fertility of the land which started to deteriorate.
- Zamindars despite getting maximum benefits did not care about fertility and peasants were not in a position to invest in the fertility of the land.

#### 2. Ryotwari Settlement(2:20:00 PM)

- Initially, it was introduced in the area of **Baramahal** in **1792** by **Captain Reed** with the help of **Thomas Munro**.
- Later in **1820**, **Thomas Munro** introduced it in **Madras Presidency**, and in **1822** **Elphinstone** introduced it in the **Bombay Presidency**.
- It covered **about 51% area** of British India.
- **Provisions:**
- The revenue was directly negotiated with the **peasants(ryots)** that's why it came to be known as Ryotwari.
- The land ownership right was given to the peasants. It was hereditary and transferrable. The ultimate ownership lay in the hands of British authority.
- As per the law, there was a need for a good number of employees in the government's revenue establishment, to collect the revenue.
- Like permanent, defaulting on payment may lead to confiscation of land ownership.

- A comparative scientific method was adopted before the imposition of taxes.
- The land was surveyed and then classified according to its fertility.
- Before imposing the tax, the total expense of growing the crop was to be deducted from the total worth of the crop.
- It was further mentioned that revenue rates could not be fixed by more than 50%.
- In the law, there was a provision of relief to peasants in case of natural calamity.
- They kept the provision of revision of revenue rate after an interval of **30 years**.
- **Reasons for implementation of Ryotwari settlement:**
- As per Utilitarian thought, the land ownership right was to be retained with ryots so that they develop an emotional attachment with the land and work extra hours on the fertility of the land.
- They also thought that if something would be left in the hand of peasants, it will lead to increased production of cash crops like cotton, jute, indigo, etc.
- Keeping in mind that there was no provision of revision in Permanent settlement and accordingly in this, they kept a provision of revision to generate revenue for a longer period of time in a practical way so if the production rises, the revenue must also rise.
- **Impact of Ryotwari settlement**
- It increased the income of British authorities but it also led to increased expenses, particularly in the revenue department.
- The peasants were no better than the permanent area, in this settlement. Though the provisions were better than the permanent but in reality due to corruption peasants were still exploited.
- It promoted the commercialization of agriculture so that the increased production of cash crops will support British industries.
- Due to the focus on cash crops, the production of cereals like wheat, rice, and pulses declined and there was often a situation of food scarcity.
- It did not completely eliminate the intermediaries from the process. In fact, the village elites like Mirasidars and Poligars comfortably place themselves in the revenue ranks of government.
- After getting their appointment, they had first-hand information regarding the developmental measures of the government using the information they brought a large tract of land near future irrigation projects and other projects.
- Later, they reaped huge benefits by selling these lands.
- The increased income of intermediaries led to rising in their power and they further resorted to bribery, coercion, and corruption.
- In 1855, **Madras Torture Commission** reported the increased level of exploitation and further suggested to the government to bring reform in the law to avoid any major mishapening.

### **3. Mahalwari Settlement(3:24:00 PM)**

- In 1819, Holt Mckenzi suggested implementing it. As such in 1822, it was implemented in Western UP.
- Later in 1833, Martin Bird extended it to the rest of north India. It covered nearly about 30% area of the British area.
- **Provisions:**
- It had the elements of both Ryotwari and Permanent.
- For the collection of revenue Mahal(a fiscal unit) was created. Mahal was either a group of villages or an estate of a zamindar.
- Agreements were signed with village headmen Lambardar and in zamindari estates with zamindars for collection of revenue.
- The revenue demand of the government was very high(around 66%).
- For the first time in this settlement maps and registers were used to maintain the land record.
- Land ownership rights were given to the peasants in the non-zamindari areas and to zamindars in their estates. Like other settlements, the ultimate ownership of land was in the hand of British authority.
- Defaulting on payment led to the confiscation of land.
- There was a provision of relief during crop failure due to natural calamity.
- **Reasons for implementation of Mahalwari settlement:**
- To promote cash crops to support the British manufacturing industries.
- To minimize the administrative expense in the collection of revenue.
- They did not want to disturb the feudal order in this part of the country so they must remain loyal to the British authority.
- **Impact of Mahalwari Settlement:**
- The survey which was at the core of this settlement failed miserably.

- The existing paraphernalia was not sufficient to carry out the survey and classification. As such land records were created on the basis of idiosyncratic estimates. The obvious result was over-assessment and over-burden on the peasantry.
- It promoted the commodification of land (Land became a commodity that can be easily sold and purchased in the market).
- Increased focus on cash crops led to a deficiency in the production of food crops.
- The agricultural depression of 1828, further worsened the situation.
- The frustration and the anger of the peasantry of North India were soon to be expressed rather loudly and violently in the revolt of 1857.

**Topics for the next class: Civil and tribal uprising, Revolt of 1857**  
**Modern Indian History Class 11**

### **Civil and Tribal uprising(1:07:00PM)**

#### **Bengal and Eastern India**

##### **Sanyasi Uprising(1770)**

- In Hinduism, there are many types of Sanyasi/ascetics out of which **Nagas and Giris** were in good number in **Bengal**.
- They often carried arms while visiting religious places.
- British authority imposed restrictions on their movement and they were not allowed to visit holy places.
- As such, they organized a revolt and attacked the Company's factory and treasury.

##### **Fakir uprising(1776)**

- Fakirs were wandering **Muslim mendicants**.
- Their movement was also restricted by British authority. As such, they organized a revolt that was supported by many notable personalities of Bengal like **Chirag Ali, Bhawani Pathak, and Devi Chaudhrani**.
- Fakirs and Sanyasis often colluded with each other and revolted against British authority.
- **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's** novel **Anandmath** was based on the background of the Sanyasi Fakir Uprising. **Vande Matram** was composed in this novel only.

##### **Khasi uprising(1829)**

- East India Company was creating a road connecting **Brahmaputra valley with Sylhet**.
- For this purpose, they brought a large number of outsiders and laborers.
- Feeling threatened by the huge presence of outsiders, Khasis organized the revolt under the leadership of **Tirath Singh**. They were soon joined by the tribal groups of **Garos, Khamptis, and Singhpas**.

##### **Pagal Panthis(1831)**

- It was a semi-religious sect founded by **Karam Shah** in **north Bengal**.
- His **son Tipu** took up the cause of peasants and organized a revolt. He was against the **oppressive zamindars of Bengal** who were exploiting the peasantry under the instruction of the British. He asked his followers not to pay the rent but finally, it was suppressed.

##### **Ahom Revolt(1828)**

- During the **first Burma war (1824-26)**, the British used the **Ahom territory(upper Assam area)**.
- British pledged that after the end of the war they will withdraw from the Ahom area but after the end of the war, their actions were otherwise.
- In this situation, Ahoms organized a revolt under the leadership of **Gomdhar Konwar**.
- It was a successful revolt after which the British restored the upper Assam area to their Raja **Purandhar Singh Narendra**.

##### **Paika rebellion(1817)**

- Paikas were the traditional landed militia of the kingdom of **Khurda**.
- They provided military services to the king of Khurda. In return, they were given rent-free estates.
- In 1803, the British started to tinker with the land revenue system of Orissa which led to discontent among the peasantry.
- In 1817, the British revoked the rent-free estates of Paika. In this situation, Paikas organized the rebellion under the leadership of **Bakshi Jagbandhu**.
- Initially, they compelled the company forces to retreat but later with a stronger preparation, the British defeated them.

##### **Kol mutiny(1831)**

- It was organized in the area of **Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh and Palamu** by the Kol tribes.
- The main resentment of the Kol tribes was a **large-scale transfer of land from coal headmen to outsiders** like Muslim and Sikh peasants from mainland India.
- This revolt was organized by **Buddhu Bhagat** which led to a high level of casualties from both sides.

- Finally, it was thoroughly suppressed by the British.

#### **Santhal uprising(1855-56)**

- Santhals were the inhabitants of the area between **Bhagalpur and Rajmahal** which they called **Daman-i-Koh**.
- Santhal Hools was the most massive of all the revolts.
- Their main resentment was against the usurious people from Bengal.
- Soon, they discovered that the outsiders were hand in gloves with British authority.
- Two brothers **Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu** organized the revolt. They asked their followers that Thakur had communicated to them to take up arms against British authority and Dikus which will bring **Satyug**.
- The revolt led to a large-scale massacre of the Santhal population which was somewhere around 15,000.
- Though Santhals were experts at using poisoned arrows they did not use one against their enemies.

#### **Khond uprising(1838-56)**

- Khonds were tribal people of **Niyamgiri area of Orissa**.
- They were known for their ritual **Mariah** in which human sacrifice was performed.
- Initially, the British persuaded Khonds to stop this inhumane practice. But when Khonds revolted under the leadership of **Chakra Bisoi**, the British used heavy force against them and killed a large number of Khonds.

#### **Fairazi revolt(1838-56)**

- The original Fairazi movement was initiated by **Haji Shariatullah** in **1819** as a religious reform movement.
- His son **Dadu Mian** took up the cause of the peasants against the exploitation of zamindar and British authority.
- He advised his followers not to pay the rent. He further maintained that all men are created equal and no one has the right to levy taxes on them.

#### **Munda Revolt(1899-1900)**

- It was organized by **Birsa Munda** in the state of **Jharkhand**.
- Their main resentment was against the exploitative people from plain areas, zamindars, thikadars, and moneylenders.
- Moreover, there was a **silent transfer of land** by British authority to the outsiders.
- Moreover, the actions of **Christian missionaries** were ruining the indigenous tribal culture.
- This revolt is also referred to as **Ulgulan of Munda**. (Great Tumult of Munda)
- Munda was arrested and put into jail where he died in 1900.

#### **Traits of tribal society(2:25:00PM)**

- **Homogenous society**
- They all share a similar genetic lineage.
- **Unique culture**
- The unique culture of tribals puts emphasis on the elements of nature and they have a distinct culture that is often identified with **Totemism**.
- **Unstratified**
- The tribal society is not divided on the lines of religion, caste, class, etc.
- **Geographically isolated**
- Tribals are known for not being intermixed with the mainstream population and as such, they live in isolated geographical locations.
- **Distinct means of livelihood**
- **Common property holding**
- Generally, the tribal society practiced common holding of the property whereby the land belonged to the entire community rather than two individuals.
- **Egalitarianism**
- As compared with mainstream society tribal societies practice egalitarianism which means everyone is equal.

#### **Movements in North India(2:41:00PM)**

##### **Wahabi movement**

- It was a religious revivalist movement in Islam initiated by **Syed Ahmad of Raibareli** who was inspired from the teachings of **Abdul Wahab of Saudi Arabia**.
- Initially, they were against the Sikh state of Punjab but later after the annexation of Punjab by the British in 1849, they turned against the British.

##### **Kuka or Namdhari movement(1840)**

- It was initiated by **Bhagat Jawahar Mal** in 1840 as a religious reform movement in Sikhism.
- After the annexation of **Punjab**, they turned against British authority.

- They continued their struggle against the British even after the 1857 revolt.
- For example, in 1861, 62 Namdharis were blown up by canons for protesting against the British.

### Western India(3:08:00PM)

#### Bhil uprising(1818)

- Bhils constitute one of the largest tribal communities of India which resided in the areas of **Khandesh and Western ghat**.
- After the British occupation of the Maratha area, agrarian hardship broke out in this particular area.
- The revolt was organized by **Sevaram** and it was against British feudalism and imperialism.
- British imposed many restrictions on them, for example, a ban on domestic production of liquor and a ban on cutting the trees of mango and Mahwa.
- They were living peacefully in the Khandesh area from time immemorial but this was the first time when they faced such type of restrictions.
- British authorities tried to suppress the revolt but they failed since the inner areas of the forest were inaccessible to them.
- As such, the British agreed for wider forest rights and tax concessions to the Bhils.

#### Koli uprising(1829-44)

- Kolis were a fisherman community of Western ghat.
- After the occupation of the Maratha area, company forces destroyed many of the forts which belonged to Koli headman.
- Facing unemployment, Kolis revolted.

#### Ramosi uprising(1822-39)

- Ramosis were hill tribesmen of **Western ghats**, they were not reconciled with the British rule.
- After the annexation of the Maratha area, forest restrictions were imposed on them and they were also brought into the fold of the tax bracket. As such, when their **Raja Pratap Singh** was deposed, they revolted under the leadership of **Chittur Singh**.

#### Gadkari revolt of Kolhapur and Sawantwadi(1844)

- Gadkaris were a hereditary military class who safeguarded Maratha forts.
- After the annexation of the Maratha area, the British started to disband Gadkaris from their ranks.
- Facing unemployment Gadkaris revolted.

### South India(3:30:00PM)

#### Revolt of Vizianagaram(1794)

- The areas of **northern sarkar** came under the influence of the British after the **3rd Carnatic war**.
- They demanded 3 lakh rupees from the Raja of Vizianagaram for recognition of revenue collection right.
- Raja revolted which led to the **Battle of Padmanabham** in which raja was killed along with his 300 soldiers.
- After the battle, conciliated with the British by paying 5 lakh rupees.

#### Revolt of Dewan Veluthampi(1805)

- **Travancore** signed the **Subsidiary Alliance** system after the annexation of Mysore by the British.
- British adopted a very high-handed attitude towards the people of Travancore.
- As such, Dewan Veluthampi revolted and he was assisted by the **Nair community**.
- British hanged Dewan publicly to instil fear among the public.

#### Rampa revolt(1879)

- Rampas were the hill tribesmen of Eastern Ghats.
- British authority imposed many restrictions on them in the name of forest regulation which impacted their livelihood. As such, they revolted.

### Nature of the revolts(3:47:00PM)

- These fights were quite unequal in nature. The British fought with **sophisticated weapons** and on the other, the locals used primitive weapons.
- Though the revolts had **massive regional character** but they never engulfed a very broader area. This is why the majority of them failed.
- Many a time, the leadership of these revolts were **semi-feudal** in nature.
- Some of the revolts tried to restore **old orthodox practices**.
- Among the rebels, those who were less recalcitrant were pacified through **concessions by British authority**.
- They kept alive the **spirit of resistance** against the oppression of foreign rulers.

### Topics for the next class- Revolt of 1857

#### Modern Indian History Class 12

#### Revolt of 1857(1:08:00PM)

- The revolt of 1857 marked the end of an old era and the beginning of a new era.



- It was the final culmination of a 100-year-long tradition of fierce and popular resistance against British authority.
- It is difficult to determine the sequence of events in which they occurred.
- They all were inextricably woven together.
- The revolt nearly swept away British rule from India.
- It proved to be a **watershed moment** that forced British authorities to change their policy in India.
- **Causes of the revolt**
- **1. Military causes**
- **a. Precipitating factor/immediate reason**
- British Authority introduced a **new Enfield rifle** by replacing the **old Brown Bess Musket**. The new rifle had a longer range and greater accuracy.
- Before operating the rifle, a paper was to be bitten off from the cartridge. It was alleged that the paper was smeared with **cow and pig fat**.
- It hurt the **religious sentiments** of both Muslim and Hindu sepoys. They refused to use the rifle.
- This episode provided the context for the outbreak of the revolt.
- **b. The enlistment order of 1856** made it compulsory for a sepoy to serve the duty wherever he is ordered to go. It created doubts in the minds of sepoys that British authority is trying to convert their religion when they are far away from their homes.
- **c. The Post Office Act of the 1850s** withdrew the free postage privilege of sepoys.
- **d.** Whenever a sepoy was posted far away from his home he was given **Bhatta(allowances)** but it was also discontinued after 1850.
- **e.** There was **racial discrimination** in the matters of promotion. Moreover, the Indian sepoy was paid **one-third salary** of that European sepoy.
- **f.** British faced many **reverses in Afghanistan and Crimea** which further motivated the sepoys.
- **2. Economic causes**
- **a. Exploitative land revenue systems**
- In all the land revenue settlements, that is, Permanent, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari, the tax burden was high on peasants and it also meant the loss of land for many peasants.
- The major outcomes of these systems were a vicious cycle of debt, the commodification of land, and the commercialization of agriculture.
- **b. Destruction of Indian trade and handicraft**
- For a long time, British traders enjoyed **duty-free trade** in India. Moreover, the British policy was shaped in a way that supported the industrial revolution in Britain.
- The raw material from India was exported to Britain. As such, the **Indian industries** suffered.
- The **Indian handicraft** which was still good lost its relevance when it entered the European market as heavy duties were imposed on them.
- **c. Confiscation of rent-free estates**
- **Inam Commission** was constituted to check the title deeds of rent-free estates.
- Between 1852 to 57, near about 21000 cases were brought before the commission, and the commission ordered to confiscate of all the 21000 rent-free estates.
- The people who were most affected by this were involved in religious services. For example, **Maulvis, Ulemas, and Priests** played a vital role in the revolt.
- **3. Socio-religious causes**
- **a.** The British policy was identified with some sort of **social reform**. The way they tried to impose the reforms on the public, it created an ambivalence towards the old orthodox order.
- **b.** They often called Hindus and Muslims as barbaric and bigots which hurt the sentiments of Indians. It was the **bad faith of the alien government** that further alienated the Indians from the process of reform.
- **c.** The activities of **Christian missionaries** like proselytizing activities further created a furor in the society.
- **4. Political causes of the revolt**
- **a.** The British **policy of subsidiary alliance** snatched the sovereign rights of Indian rulers and later it led to their subjugation by the British.
- **b. Dalhousie** initiated the **policy of Doctrine of Lapse**.
- As per this policy, if the Hindu Princely States don't have a natural heir then their adoptions by them can be rejected or approved by the British authority.
- Dalhousie in almost all the cases rejected the adoptions and annexed the following Princely States:
- **Satara(1848), Jaitapur(1849), Sambhal(1849), Bhagat(1850), Chota Udaipur(1852), Jhansi(1853), Nagpur(1854)**
- **c.** The majority of the **recruits in the British Army** were from the area of **Bengal, Awadh, and North West Frontier Province**. In these areas, the caste and class consolidation was very high.

- Whenever a higher class or caste individual was humiliated before the others, they believed that it is the deliberate attempt of British authority to bring down the reputation of high class and high caste Indians.
- **d.** The wholesale sweeping away of the **Indian Princely states** was done with utmost disrespect to their rights.
- It created a feeling of restlessness among the subjects of these states. Their anger was to be expressed very loudly in this revolt.
- **The course of the revolt**
- In February 1857, the **native infantry at Berhampur in Bengal**, sepoys refused to use the greased cartridges. As such, they were disbanded.
- In March 1857, the native **infantry at Barackpore in Calcutta** refused to use the greased cartridges and rifles. Moreover, one of the sepoys went a step further and killed his commanding officer.
- The **sepoy Mangal Pandey** was overpowered and executed.
- The most important incident happened on the **23rd of April at Meerut**. The Native Cavalry refused the new rifle. As such, they were tried by court-martial.
- The judgment was pronounced on the **9th of May**. The sepoys were stripped off their uniform, they were fettered and marched to jail. They were given 10 years of hard imprisonment.
- The next day, on the **10th of May**, the other sepoys released their fellow sepoys from jail and by the evening they killed all the commanding officers in Meerut.
- On the **11th of May**, they reached Delhi and proclaimed mutiny in the name of **Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar**.

#### Prominent leaders of the revolt(2:27:00PM)

- **Delhi**
- The symbolic leadership in Delhi was with Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah but the original command was in the hands of **General Bakht Khan** who brought his troops from Bareilly.
- **Kanpur**
- The obvious choice at Kanpur was **Nana Saheb**, the adopted son of the last Peshwa.
- British authority stopped his pension. He persuaded them for many years but finally when the British did not concede to his request, he decided to take the side of the mutineers.
- **Bareilly**
- The former of **Rohilkhand Khan Bahadur** was in charge in this area.
- **Awadh**
- British deported **Awadh ruler Nawab Wajid Ali Shah** to Calcutta and they declared him unsound of mind.
- **Begum Hazrat Mahal** organized the regular administration in the name of minor **son Bijris Qadir** with the support of both Hindu and Muslim officers.
- She also joined the rank of mutineers.
- **Bihar**
- The revolt was led by **zamindar of Jagdishpur Kunwar Singh**. He was an old man in his 70s who nursed a grudge against British authority as his landed estate was confiscated.
- **Faizabad**
- **Maulavi Ahmadullah** led the revolt from Faizabad. He was originally a native of Madras but long back shifted to Faizabad for their religious service.
- His rent-free estate was confiscated.
- **Jhansi**
- The most outstanding leader of the revolt was **Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi**.
- Originally, she was **Manikarnika** married to **Raja Gangadhar Rao Newalkar of Jhansi**.
- Jhansi was annexed by the application of the **Doctrine of Lapse**.
- Driven out of Jhansi, Rani gave a battle cry, "**Main Apni Jhansi Nahin Dungi**".
- She was supported by **Tantya Tope** who was the trusted **aid of Nana Saheb**.
- After the suppression of the revolt, **General Hugh Rose** paid homage to Rani whereby he mentioned "**The Indian mutiny has produced but one man, and that man is a woman**".

#### Suppression of the revolt(3:20:00PM)

- By the mid of 1858, the revolt was thoroughly suppressed. Bahadur Shah was tried by court-martial and was deported to Rangoon where he died in 1861.
- Begum Hazrat Mahal and Nana Saheb fled to Nepal.
- Tantya Tope was captured and hanged.
- Maulavi Ahmadullah died in an encounter with the pro-British Raja of Shahjahanpur.
- Kunwar Singh fought bravely and was martyred like Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi.

#### Analysis of the revolt(3:26:00PM)

- The revolt **did not engulf the entire country** and south India was relatively unaffected.

- There was **no common program and ideology** of mutineers.
- There was a **lack of central leadership** and there was also a **lack of communication** and cooperation between the mutineers.
- Many classes of Indian society like **Princely states and Zamindars** supported the British.
- The revolt did not receive the support of the **intelligentsia class**. They saw the revolt as backward looking trying to reestablish the old feudal order. The revolt was **parochial in outlook** whereby everyone was fighting for their own self-interest.
- The British were laced with **sophisticated technology**. The commander in chief of the British forces was regularly informed about the activities of rebel leaders through **telegraph services**.

#### Significance of the revolt(3:39:00PM)

- Though the revolt failed even in its failure, it served a great purpose of implanting the seed of nationalism.
- It also broke the myth of British invincibility.
- During the course of the revolt, there was complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at all levels.

#### Assignment Exercise(3:43:00PM)

- The 1857 uprising was the culmination of the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding 100 years of British rule. Elucidate. (Max-200 words/10 marks)

The topic of the next class- Factors which favored the rise of nationalism

Modern Indian History Class 13

#### Socio-religious reforms(1:09:00PM)

- Doubt resolution
- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** in 1828 wrote that "The present system of religion adhered to by the Indians is not well calculated to promote their political interest".
- **Max Weber** observed Hinduism, he wrote- "Hinduism had become a compound of magic, animism, superstition and abominable rites like animal sacrifice, and physical torture has replaced the place of worship."

##### **Reformist Movement**

They wanted reform in certain aspects of religion that are not justified by the values of human dignity, equality, rationality, etc. They advocated reform in religion rather than abolition of religion.

They attributed reform tendency to western education. They maintained that western education is full of rational values.

They often enlisted the help of British authority to initiate reform legislation.

They followed a top-down approach.

They enjoyed a very narrow social base.

##### **Revivalist Movement**

They considered that the present system of religion has been diluted and perverted by the very presence of foreign elements. They advocated the revival of old practices of religion.

They countered the reformed view and maintained that rationalism is not the preserve of the west, it can be very much found in the Indian textual tradition of Veda and Upanishad.

They were highly anti-imperial in nature and they wanted a complete overthrow of British rule from India.

They followed a bottom-up approach.

They enjoyed a very wider social base.

They promoted cultural nationalism whereby they wanted to preserve the unique composite culture of the Indian subcontinent and expel any forces which are trying to change or pervert the composite culture.

#### 19th-century reform vs 20th-century reform

- **19th-century reforms**  
The majority of the agents of change belonged to the upper castes of society. The subjects of change were generally the backward like untouchables, lower caste and women.  
Examples: Rammohan Roy, Keshub Chandra Sen, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar  
The theme of change was limited to the issues like child marriage, widow remarriage, education for women and backwards, removal of untouchability.  
They followed a top-down approach.  
They enjoyed a very narrow social base.

#### Reform in Hinduism(2:04:00PM)

- **Brahmo Samaj**
- **a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- Ram Mohan Roy is considered as the **father of the Indian Renaissance**.
- He believed in the scientific approach, rationality, and human dignity.

##### **20th-century reforms**

Both agents of change and subjects of change belonged to the backward sections of society.

Examples: Periyar, Narayan Guru, BR Ambedkar, etc

The agenda of reform was very broader. It included demand for equal political rights, citizenship rights, right to vote, right to property, access to public facilities, entry to temples, admissions to public schools, etc.

They followed a bottom-up approach.

They enjoyed a very broader social base.

- He was against superstition, orthodox practices, child marriage, idol worship, and polytheism.
- He supported the education of women and backward and also widow remarriage.
- In **1815**, he founded **Atmiya Sabha** to carry out his humanitarian work.
- He analyzed all the major religions of the world in his text **Tuhfat ul-Muwahhidin (Gift to Monotheist)**.
- He persuaded British authorities to **ban Sati pratha**.
- In **1828**, he founded **Brahmo Sabha** which was later renamed **Brahmo Samaj**.
- The major objective of this organization was worship and adoration of eternal, unsearchable, and immutable God and also to promote charity and benevolence.
- **Sambad Kaumudi** was the reform magazine of Ram Mohan Roy in the **Bengali** language.
- **b. Debendranath Tagore**
- He founded **Tattvabodhini Sabha** in **1839**.
- He was a blend of Indian western thought and wanted to promote traditional Indian education along with western education.
- In 1842, he joined Brahmo Samaj with all his followers.
- While being in Brahmo Samaj he worked on two fronts, that is,
  - i. reform within Hinduism
  - ii. opposition and criticism of proselytizing activities of Christian missionaries.
- **c. Keshub Chandra Sen**
- He joined Brahmo Samaj in **1858**.
- He had expertise in oratory skills and had a large cadre of followers.
- He believed in **cosmopolitanization** whereby he wanted to incorporate the teachings of all religions.
- He held very strong views against the caste system, orthodox Hindu rituals, child marriage, and other rigidities of Hindu society.
- He openly supported inter-caste marriages.
- Because of his radical views, he was expelled from Brahmo Samaj, after which he created Brahmo Samaj of India in 1865.
- In 1878, he married his minor daughter to the **minor prince of Cooch Bihar** with all the orthodox Hindu rituals. It led to a schism in his organization and the majority of his followers left and created **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj**.
- **Young Bengal Movement**
- The movement was initiated by an Anglo Indian **Henry Vivian Derozio**.
- He taught at a **Hindu college** in **Calcutta**.
- He was highly inspired by the **French revolution**.
- He inspired his disciples with the ideals of **liberty, equality, and fraternity**.
- He further motivated his disciples to ask questions to all the authorities and oppose all the decadent customs and traditions of India.
- He died at a very young age after which this movement came to a complete halt.
- **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
- He was a humanist and he had immense sympathy for the cause of women and backward.
- He is also considered as the **father of Bengali prose**.
- Because of his expertise in the **Sanskrit language** and the Sanskritic tradition of India, he was given the title of **Vidyasagar**.
- He was often invited to **Fort William** to impart traditional education.
- As a secretary of **Bethune school**, he promoted **girls' education**.
- He dedicated his entire life for the cause of women and their emancipation.
- Due to his persuasion, British authority came up with **Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856**.
- **Some Prakash** was a **weekly newspaper**.

#### **Arya Samaj(3:09:00PM)**

- Arya Samaj was initiated by an ascetic **Dayanand Saraswati**.
- It was founded in **1875** in **Bombay** but later he transferred the headquarters to **Lahore**.
- He was of the view that Hinduism had been perverted due to the increased influence of the priestly class and the Puranas.
- They also blamed the Medieval and British periods for changes in Hinduism.
- They maintained that the original Hinduism can be found in the Vedas and they give a mantra "**Go Back to Veda**".
- Arya Samaj also initiated the **Shuddhi movement** whereby they wanted to bring all those Hindus back into the fold of Hinduism who had converted to Islam in the medieval period and Christianity in the British period.

- **Satyarth Prakash** was the most important magazine of Arya Samaj. The other two important magazines were **Veda Bhasya** and **Veda Bhasya Bhumika**.
- The progressive Arya Samajists like **Swami Hansraj** promoted **Anglo-Vernacular education**. They went on to create **Dayanand Anglo Vedic schools and colleges**. The first college was created at **Lahore**.
- Conservative Arya Samajists **Swami Shraddhananda** promoted traditional education and founded **Gurukul Pathashala** at **Haridwar**.

#### **Ramakrishna Mission and Swami Vivekananda(3:22:00PM)**

- **Ramakrishna Paramhansa** was a priest in the **Kali temple** at **Dakshineshwar**.
- He had immense sympathy for the suffering of people. He always said service to mankind is service to God.
- He gave a mantra "**Yatra Jiva Tatra Shiva**". He also favoured respect for all religions.
- **Narendra Nath Dutt** was his favourite disciple who later came to be known as **Swami Vivekananda**.
- Narendra Nath studied Indian and Western philosophy very deeply but he could not find solace until he met Ramakrishna.
- In **1893**, he participated in the **All World Religion Conference** at **Chicago**, where he emerged as neo preacher of Hinduism or modern monk of Hinduism.
- In Chicago, he emphasised on the need of striking the balance between the materialism of the west and the spiritualism of the East.
- He further said motion is the law of life and that stagnation results into degeneration.
- He did not give any political message but inspired the youth of India and instilled glory in India's past and faith in India's future.
- He was very critical to the orthodox and superstitious practices of Hinduism.
- In **1897**, he founded the **Ramakrishna Mission** at **Belur** to carry out his humanitarian work.
- Some of his **quotes**:
- All living beings are an embodiment of God and service to humankind is service to God.
- Condemn none, if you can stretch out a helping hand, do so. If you can not, fold your hands, bless your brothers and let them go their own way.

#### **Topics for next class- Socio-religious movements continued, factors which led to rise of nationalism** **Modern Indian History Class 14**

#### **Theosophical Society(1:08:00PM)**

- It was founded by **Madam Blavatsky** and **Colonel HS Olcott**.
- In **1875**, they shifted the headquarters of the Theosophical Society in **Chennai(Adyar)**.
- Within a few years, they opened more than 100 branches of Theosophy in India.
- They developed immense faith in the systems of Indian religions.
- They considered the **Upanishads** as the storehouse of wisdom and divinity.
- They believed in transmigration and reincarnation of the soul, rebirth, karma, moksha, nirvana, etc.
- In **1893**, **Mrs. Annie Besant** came to India in relation to theosophy.
- She represented both the Indian and international character of theosophy.
- She said that "The current need of India among others is the development of a nationalist spirit based on Indian ideals and education enriched by culture and thought of the West but not dominated by it".
- Theosophical Society under her guidance conducted much research and translated and published the Indian scriptures.
- In **1898**, she founded **Central Hindu College** at **Benaras** which later went on to develop into **Banaras Hindu University** under the guidance of **Madan Mohan Malviya**.

#### **Developments in Maharashtra(1:22:00PM)**

- **Prarthana Samaj**
- It was founded by the **English-educated elites** of **Maharashtra**.
- **Doctor Atamram Pandurang** was the initial founder.
- Later, **Mahadev Govind Ranade** emerged as the most prominent leader of Prarthana Samaj.
- He wrote a popular text "**A theist confession of faith**".
- In this text, he envisaged an omnipotent, omnipresent God similar to the divine figures mentioned in the writings of **Maratha Bhakti Saints**.
- The society followed a **cautious program of social reform** in which they supported widow remarriage, education of women, and contested child marriage and caste restrictions.
- Later Ranade also created **Poona Sarvajanic Sabha**. He was one of the founders of the **Indian National Congress**.
- **Jyotibha Phule and Satyashodhak Samaj**

- He belonged to the **Mali community of Maharashtra**.
- It was considered an **untouchable section** of society.
- One personal incident in his life propelled him to initiate a profound movement against upper caste domination.
- In **1873**, he founded **Satyashodhak Samaj** to protest against historical discrimination, social service and spreading education among backwards and women.
- He taught his wife **Savitri Bai Phule** who became the first female teacher of the 19th century. In turn, she taught Fatima Begum.
- They created a **girls' school at Bhidewala in Pune**.
- Jyotibha Phule regularly wrote about social reform in his two popular magazines- **Gulamgiri** and **Sarvajanik Satyadharma**.
- **Pandita Ramabai**
- Pandita Ramabai was one of the most profound reformers from the Maharashtra area.
- She fought for the rights of women.
- She created **Arya Mahila Samaj** to rescue and provide refuge to young widows and women abused by their families.
- She further founded **Sharda Sadan** to provide an alternative way of living for women and the disabled.
- She was one of the supportive pillars in the famous **Rakhma Bai vs Dadaji Bhikhaji case** related to the **restitution of conjugal rights**.
- It led to the passing of the **Age of Consent Bill, 1891**.
- **Balhashashtri Jambhekar**
- He was also a famous reformer from Maharashtra and he was often referred to as **the father figure of Marathi journalism**.

#### **Reforms in South India(2:04:00PM)**

- **Kandakuri Veersalingam**
- Perhaps he was the first social reformer from Telugu speaking area.
- He was also inspired and motivated by **Keshab Chandra Sen's** idea.
- He founded a girls' school and further **Hitakarni Sabha** in 1908.
- He was against the child marriage and dowry system prevalent in society.
- He favored widow remarriage.
- Many a time he is also referred to as the **father of the Telugu Renaissance**.
- **SNDP Movement**
- **Shri Narayan Dharma Paripalna Yogam(SNDP)** movement was founded by **Sri Narayan Guru** who belonged to the **Ezhava caste of Kerala**.
- They were considered untouchables and they constituted about 26% population of Kerala.
- Narayan Guru inculcated the values of hygiene among Ezhavas and demanded increased political representation, access to public school, right to education, entry to temples, and equal access to public facilities.
- **South Indian Liberal Federation**
- It was founded by **P Thyagaraja** and **TM Nair** in November **1916**.
- It was the **first anti-brahminical movement** in Madras Presidency.
- Initially, it contested the upper caste domination.
- In the 1920s, they participated in the elections with the name **Justice Party**.
- Later around 1937, Justice Party came under the influence of **EV Ramaswamy Naicker**(also known as **Periyar**) and his **Self-Respect movement**.
- Periyar withdrew from electoral politics and changed Justice Party into a social organization **Dravida Kazhagam(Dravidian Federation)**.
- Later, under the leadership of **Annadurai**, it became **DMK(Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam)** meaning Dravid Progressive Federation.
- DMK is known for demanding **caste-based reservations** for the first time in India.
- Doubt resolution

#### **Reform in Islam(2:38:00PM)**

- **Aligarh movement of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan**
- He was a loyalist member of the judicial services of the government.
- After his retirement in 1876, he became a member of the **Imperial Legislative Council in 1878**.
- Earlier after the 1857 revolt, a popular article "**Asbab-i-Bagawate Hind**"(Reasons of the revolt of 1857) in which he rejected the notion that the 1857 revolt was a Muslim conspiracy against the British.
- Instead, he blamed the aggressive expansionist policy of the Company.

- He further suggested to British authorities that to avoid such revolts in the future British must include more Muslims in the process of administration.
- He stood for modern western education among the Muslim masses.
- He was against polygamy, purdah, Piri muridi and stood for the education of women.
- He wrote his reform ideas in his magazine "**Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq**" (Improvement in manners and morals).
- In **1875**, he founded **Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College** at **Aligarh** to impart traditional education along with western education.
- Later, in **1920**, the college developed into **Aligarh Muslim University**.

#### **Darool Uloom/Deoband movement(Saharanpur)(3:15:00PM)**

- It was a revivalist movement in Islam started by **Rashid Ahmad Gangohi** and **Qasim Nanotavi** in **1866** at **Saharanpur**.
- It carried **two objectives**:
- Revival of old and pure practices mentioned in the **Holy Quran, the Hadith, and the Sunnah**.
- To continue with the spirit of Jihad against British authority.
- It welcomed the creation of the Indian National Congress(INC).
- In **1888**, when Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started talking about Hindu domination and expressed its loyalty to the British, Deoband issued a Fatwa(religious decree) against him.
- **Ahmadiya movement**
- It was founded by **Mirza Ghulam Mohammad** in **1889**.
- He proclaimed that he was awaited Mahdi or Messiah directly prophesied by the Prophet Mohammad.
- It was a **progressive reform movement**, much like Brahmo Samaj.
- It stood for modern western education for women and also the backward. They also believed in the sanctity of all faiths.

#### **Reforms in Sikhism(3:30:00PM)**

- **Nirankari movement**
- It was initiated by **Baba Dayal Das** who was a contemporary of **Maharaja Ranjit Singh**.
- They believed in **one formless shapeless God**.
- He stood for ending caste restrictions and rigidities in Sikh society.
- He was against the worship of human Gurus and their tombs and graves.
- He proposed a simple version of marriage or **Anand Karaj**, that is, in front of **Guru Grantha Sahib**.
- He initiated a profound movement against **female infanticide**.
- **Singh Sabha**
- It was the committee of the reformers in Sikhism.
- They wanted to bring the benefits of western education to Sikh society. As such, in 1892, the **Khalsa school** was created for the purpose in Amritsar.
- **Akali movement**
- It was an offshoot of **Singh Sabha**.
- It was initiated to free the Sikh Gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Mahants who had the patronage of the British.
- It was a completely **non-violent peaceful movement** which pressurized the government to enact **Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Act, 1925**

#### **Reform in Parsi religion(3:51:00PM)**

- The reform was initiated by **Dadabhai Naoroji, Fardoonji Naranji, and SS Bengali**.
- They were against the orthodox practices and rituals of Parsi society.
- They created a reform organization **Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha**.
- Dadabhai Naoroji also started to release a reform magazine named as **Rash Gofar**.

**The topic for the next class- Factors responsible for the emergence of nationalism**  
**Modern Indian History Class 15**

#### **A brief review of the class: (1:05 PM)**

#### **Factors which favoured the rise of Nationalism:**

- **Collision of Interests:**
- Many sections in Indian society like the artisans, traders, and intelligentsia class considered the very presence of the British considered anti-thetical to their interests
- Being the original inhabitant of those land they deserved to be privileged but the British reduced them to the lower Human Race
- **Politico-Administrative Unification of India:**
- To serve their imperial interest, British unified India politically and administratively
- It further led to the unification of the grievances of the people of India

- They started to look at the British as their common enemy
- **Development of Modern Transport and Communication:**
- Railways were led down to serve the imperial interest of Britain and feed the British industries with Indian raw material
- The first railway line was led down in 1853 between Mumbai to Thane
- By 1900, near about 25,000 miles of the railway line were laid down
- In 1865, British officer, Edwin Arnold made a prophecy. "railways may do for India, what dynasties have never done, what the genius of Akbar could not affect by his good governance nor by Tipu Sultan with his violence. Railways have made India truly a nation"
- The development of modern communication, like telegraph services and organised post offices, further facilitated the spread of nationalist sentiments
- **Effect of Western Education:**
- The inaugural of English education proved momentous for the rise and growth of nationalism in India
- The thinkers and their writings inspired Medieval Europe to move out of the dark ages towards the age of the renaissance, further inspiring Indians
- For example the ideas of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jeremy Bentham, Rousseau, JS Mill, Socrates, etc
- Some of the Indians have first-hand experience working in Europe. When they returned to India, they found the condition in India was very slavish.
- Using the ideas of western thinkers, they started to demand basic rights for Indians
- **The emergence of the new Middle class:**
- In the 19th Century and early 20th Century, a new middle class started to emerge who belonged to varied regions and religions
- With the process of education (Sanskritisation, modernisation, westernisation)
- They started to question, the old orthodox practices of Indian society and tried to forge a new identity on the basis of Indianity
- They tried to create awareness in society to stand united against the common oppressor
- **Rediscovery of India's Glorious Past:**
- With the excavation of Indus valley sites, it was proved beyond doubt that Indus valley civilization was the most advanced civilization in the world
- Many European people developed a renewed interest in Indian philosophy and literary tradition
- They upheld the superiority of Indian tradition; it further boosted the morale of Indians
- Inspiration from other countries - around 1905, small Japan defeated imperialist Russia
- It busted the myth of the supremacy of big powers
- Moreover, Indians also drew inspiration from the events in Europe
- For example, Lala Lajpat Rai often quoted the example of Garibaldi in his speeches
- Savarkar wrote a text on Mazzini
- **Rise of Vernacular Press:** (2:07 PM)
- The latter half of the 19th Century saw the emergence and growth of vernacular literature and newspapers
- Some of the examples are - Bombay Times, Indian Opinion, Indian Mirror, Maharatta, Kesari, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Indu Parkash, Bengalee, The Hindu, etc
- They helped spread nationalist ideas in the different parts of the country
- **The policy of racial discrimination:** (2:13 PM)
- Right from the beginning, the British policy was to stamp out Indians from the process of administration
- For example, the civil services were thrown open to Indians but the process of recruitment was full of racial discrimination
- For example, the maximum age in ICS was reduced to 19 years from 23
- Viceroy Litton came up with the Vernacular Press Act which gave immense power to district magistrates to review the functioning of Vernacular Press within his jurisdiction
- **Ilbert Bill Controversy:** (2:28 PM)
- Viceroy Lord Rippon introduced the Ilbert Bill
- It was aimed at ending judicial disqualification on the basis of racial distinction
- In other words, it tried to give equal powers to the Indian members of the judiciary, as enjoyed by their European counterparts
- It created a huge uproar in the British parliament. In the face of stiff opposition, the bill was modified
- It made very clear to Indians that justice and fair play cannot be expected from the British when the interest of their own community is also involved at the same point in time



- **Economic Critique of colonialism:** (2:32 PM)
- Dadabhai Naroji is considered the "Grand Old Man of India" who exposed the British Colonisation of the Indian economy
- Along with him, the initial Indian leaders like RC Dutt, GV Joshi, GK Gokhale, MG Ranade, G Subramanya Aiyer, PC Ray, etc contributed to the economic critique of colonialism
- They were able to trace colonization of the Indian economy in all its 3 layers ie trade. Industry and Finance
- **Trade:**
- It was one-way free trade for the British traders
- On the other hand, the Indian products which were still good were not able to compete with British products when they entered the European market
- They proved to be highly uncompetitive because large amounts of taxes were imposed on them
- **Industry:**
- The raw material from India was exported to Britain to support the British Industries
- As such, there was a dearth of raw materials for Indian industries
- Moreover, there was no policy support from the side of British authorities
- **Finance:**
- The most important example is the railways
- The development of railways in India was done completely from an imperial perspective
- For the development of railways, instead of using Indian capital, the money of the British capitalist was used
- These capitalists demanded security for investing in railways which created a vested interest and finally led to the financial colonisation of India
- **The drain of Wealth Theory:** (3:16 PM)
- It was Dadabhai Naroji who declared Britain was bleeding and draining India
- **He traced 3 components of the drain:**
- 1. Remittances to Britain - salary and savings of British officials
- 2. Home Charges of the Indian Government in Britain - These included the expenses related to the functioning of the Indian government, the pensions of retired officials, interest on the public loan, etc
- 3. Excess of exports over imports for which India got no material benefit
- The amount calculated which was held of India's GDP, more than the entire land revenue and 1/3rd of India's saving
- The economic critique possesses great merit of being easily grasped by the nations of peasants
- No idea can better replace the thought that the Indians were taxed heavily in their own country so that people living in far lands live in comfort

**Topics for the next class:** Foundation of Indian National Congress, Swadeshi Movement, etc  
**Modern Indian History Class 16**

#### **Early political organizations (1:07:00PM)**

- A detailed PDF will be uploaded for reference

#### **Foundation of the Congress(1:14:00PM)**

- The early political organizations created an environment of political awareness in India but there were some limitations, that is, their functioning was only in some pockets of the country.
- By 1883, it was realized by all the nationalist leaders that the time has come to create an all-India organization to address the problems of the people.
- In **1885**, a retired British civil servant **Allan Octavian Hume** facilitated the creation of the Indian National Congress.
- The first meeting of Congress was at **Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay**.
- It was presided over by **Womesh Chandra Banerjee**.
- **Theory of safety valve and lightning conductor**
- The British historians maintained that the Indian National Congress(INC) was created solely because of **AO Hume**. He wanted to create a political organization where the grievances of the rising middle class can be ventilated and in this way, the British empire would be saved from any major uprising(like in 1857). He created a **safety valve** for the British empire in India.
- The nationalist leaders countered the safety valve theory. They said that the organization is the result of early political leaders and organizations. They further maintained that the intention of the organization was to demand political reforms.
- All things considered, it can be said that if Indian National Congress was used as a safety valve for the British empire by Hume, then, the organization served as **a lightning conductor** for Indian leaders who used Congress for their original intention, that is, freedom of India in the guise of political reform.

#### **The first phase of the freedom struggle- Moderate Phase(1885-1905)(1:40:00PM)**

- The early nationalist leaders demanded the British authority to increase the number of Indians in legislative councils.
- They demanded more political rights and reforms in civil services.
- They adopted moderate methods, that is, prayers, petitions, sending memorials to the British Parliament, colonial Secretary, and Viceroy of India.
- They never bypassed the law and stick to methods of constitutional agitation.
- Their most important contribution was the **Economic Critique of Colonialism** and also creating **political awareness among the masses**.
- They did not believe in the capacity of the masses to initiate mass movement.
- But, the political awareness that they created led to the foundation of future mass movements.

#### **The second phase of the freedom struggle(Extremist phase)(1905-1915)(1:50:00PM)**

- On the **19th of July 1905**, **Viceroy Curzon** announced the **partition of Bengal**.
- He proposed the creation of **East Bengal with a Muslim majority population** and **West Bengal with a Hindu majority population**.
- It was implemented on **16th October 1905**.
- With this announcement, the Indian freedom struggle entered its second phase.
- At this point in time, the **extremist leaders of the Congress** were of the view that the prayers and petitions are not enough. It must be backed by the pressure of **passive resistance**.
- The extremist leaders included **Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh, and V.O.Chidambaram Pillai**.
- Tilak was the greatest representative of this thought.
- Earlier, to increase his popularity he started celebrating the **Ganpati festival** in **1893** and the **Shivaji festival** in **1895**.
- In 1897, he was jailed for 18 months, for writing a provocative speech.
- After he was released from jail, he popularised the slogan "**Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it**".(Originally coined by **Kaka Baptist**)
- **Annual INC session at Banaras, 1905**
- The session was presided over by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**.
- He sanctioned the beginning of the **Swadeshi and Boycott movement**.
- Both were interlinked and based on **Atmashakti(self-reliance)**.
- The major developments of the Swadeshi Boycott movement were in the **sphere of culture** which is as follows:
  1. **Rabindranath Tagore** wrote **Amar Sonar Bangla** which later became the national anthem of **Bangladesh** after its liberation.
  2. **Abanindranath Tagore** broke the European tradition of painting and started to paint on Indian themes. He painted the very famous **Bharat Mata** which aroused the patriotic feeling among Indians.
  3. **Oriental Society of Art** was created to promote Indian art. It also started to offer scholarships. **Nandalal Bose** was the first recipient of this scholarship and later he became the most famous painter of Congress.
  4. **Acharya PC Ray** founded **Bengal Chemical Factory** for the **production of pharmaceuticals**.
  5. **V.O. Chidambaram Pillai** founded **Bharat Swadesi Steam Navigation Company**.
  6. In western India, **Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar** popularised the ideas of Swadeshi and Swaraj. In 1904, he wrote **Deshar Katha** in which he warned against colonial hypnotic conquest of the mind. After the beginning of the Swadeshi movement, it became very popular, and a rapidly large number of copies were sold within a short span of time. As such, **Deshar Katha** was banned by the British authority.

#### **Limitations of the Swadeshi movement(2:44:00PM)**

- It was not able to garner the **support of the Muslim masses** particularly in Bengal due to the following two reasons:
  1. Divide and rule policy followed by the British authority.
  2. Reactionary leadership among the Muslim masses.
- **Foundation of All India Muslim League(AIML)**
- In **1906**, **Viceroy Minto** facilitated the creation of the **All-India Muslim League** by **Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and Agha Khan**.
- They mentioned that they wanted to create a new platform to address the grievances of the Muslim masses.
- They further maintained that their intention is not to create disharmony in Indian society but to work in the favor of the Muslim masses.
- They also declared their loyalty to British rule.

#### **INC Session Calcutta, 1906(3:15:00PM)**

- By 1906, the difference started to emerge between moderate and extremist leaders.
- Extremist leaders wanted a complete boycott of British goods and services.
- On the other hand, moderates wanted to use the boycott provision in a limited fashion.
- The clash between the two groups was avoided by electing **Dadabhai Naoroji** as the President of Congress.
- He tried to conciliate between two groups and gave the following five resolutions:
  - Swaraj or self-rule on the lines of British colonies in Australia and Canada.
  - Boycott
  - Swadeshi
  - National Education
  - Annulment of the partition of Bengal
- The differences still remained intact and extremist leaders decided that in the next session they will elect their own President to get their way in Congress.
- **INC Session-1907 and Surat Split of Congress**
- Originally the venue of the session was **Nagpur** but moderate leaders shifted the session to **Surat**. Surat was a hub of the moderates. As such, their candidate **Rash Bihari Ghose** became the **President of Congress**.
- Moderates captured the Congress machinery in this session. They did not allow the extremist to speak which led to a bitter fight and the split of Congress at Surat.
- After this split of Congress, British authority came up with a policy of "**Carrot and Stick**".
- **The policy of appeasement** was followed for moderate leaders and the policy of suppression for extremist leaders. In different cases, extremists were charge-sheeted and sent to jail. For example, **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was deported to **Mandalay Jail for 6 years**, **Lala Lajpat Rai** was **jailed for 1 year**, and **Bipin Chandra Pal** and **Chidarambaram Pillai** for **6 months**.

#### Queen Victoria's proclamation(3:40:00PM)

- It was read out by **Governor General Canning** on **1st November 1858**.
- The proclamation disclaimed any intention of conquest in India. It further maintained respect for the rights of Indian princes and follow the policy of religious toleration and benevolence.
- It further assured non-intervention in the social affairs, traditions, rites, and usages existing in Indian society.
- It further added that Indians would be allowed to participate in administration without any discrimination.
- In **1876**, **Queen Victoria** took the title of **Kaiser-i-Hind**.

#### Government of India Act, 1858(3:47:00PM)

- It transferred the powers from the British East India Company to the British Crown completely.
- It abolished the Court of Directors and Board of Control.
- Governor General was now designated as Viceroy of India.
- A minister in the British cabinet- **Secretary of State** was made responsible for the government of India.
- To assist the Secretary of State a 15-member **Council of India** was created.

#### Indian Councils Act, 1861(3:53:00PM)

- After the revolt of 1857, the British authority felt the need of incorporating Indians into the rulemaking process.
- It started the system of representative institutions by incorporating Indians in the process of lawmaking.
- Indians were added as non-official members of the council.
- It started to restore the legislative powers of Bombay and Madras presidencies.
- **Viceroy Canning** started a **portfolio system** whereby he created different departments to be headed by specific officers.
- The Act led to the establishment of **legislative councils** for **Bengal(1862)**, **North West Frontier Province(1866)**, and **Punjab(1897)**.
- The Viceroy was given **veto power** on **emergency and important matters**.

**Topics for next class- Gandhian phase in South Africa, Revolutionary nationalism**  
**Modern Indian History Class 17**

#### **Indian council Act 1861(13:04:00)**

- Viceroy was given the power to issue ordinances on emergency matters [correction in last class point]

#### **Indian councils Act of 1892 (13:10:00)**

- It increased the number of non-official members in the council but it maintained an official majority in them

- It started the system of discussion on separate budget items and Indian members were allowed to ask questions
- To fill some of the non-official seats indirect election method was used, however, nowhere in the Act the word Election was mentioned

#### **Morley-Minto Reforms/ Indian Councils Act 1909/Government of India Act 1909 (13:13:00)**

- It started the system of election in the provincial legislative council. The members were elected through an electoral college mainly consisting of rich traders, merchants, industrialists, local governments, a group of teachers, etc.
- It abolished the Official majority in provincial councils but at the center, the official majority remained intact
- The Indian members were allowed to ask a supplementary questions during the discussion on the budget and they were also allowed to vote on a separate budget item
- It initiated the system of a separate electorate for the Muslims moreover the income criteria for voting rights for Muslims were kept way lower than the Hindus
- It also made a provision to include one Indian member in the viceroy executive council. Satyendra Prasad Sinha was the first Indian member of the Viceroy executive council
- The Morley-Minto reforms of 1909 did not satisfy the aspirations of the moderate leaders. They were highly disaffected with the provisions, particularly the announcement of a separate electorate for Muslims, Moreover, Morley also announced that he clearly had no intention to introduce a parliamentary form of government in India.
- This resentment of moderate leaders was later addressed by King George V during the Grand Delhi Darbar of 1911. [Secretary of state was Morley, but the viceroy was changed ]
- It led to the annulment of the partition of Bengal but with the creation of two new states i.e. Bihar and Odisha
- It was also announced that the capital of British India would be transferred from Calcutta to New Delhi. The task of developing the new architecture in Delhi was entrusted to two British architects i.e. Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker

#### **Gandhian Era**

##### **Gandhi in South Africa 13:51:00**

- Gandhi studied law in England and later in 1893 he landed in Durban to sort out the legal problems of his client Dada Abdulla. During his stay, he observed three types of Indians in South Africa
- 1). Indentured labor from India working in South African mines
- 2). Gujarati Muslim Meman Merchants
- 3). Their children who were born in South Africa and never had a chance to come to India
- All of them were heavily discriminated against and treated as slaves. They did not know how to assert their rights as they didn't have any expertise in the English language
- Gandhi himself faced racial discrimination. Even after purchasing a ticket to the first-class apartment on the train, he was bundled out from the train, moreover, he was forced to sit in the driver's box. Once he reached Johannesburg and started searching for hotels, all the hoteliers refused him a room.
- This incident created an indelible impact on his mind and he took a resolve to fight against the evil system.
- He started teaching English to the Indians. On the question of disenfranchised Indians, he was requested little more to solve the problems of the Indians
- Gandhi went on to stay next 20 years in South Africa

##### **Works and persons that influenced Gandhi [Explanation]**

- Raychandbhai and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were seen by Gandhi as his teachers.
- Tolstoy's book '**The Kingdom of God is within you**' overwhelmed Gandhi
- Ruskin's book '**Unto this Last**' had cast a magic spell on Gandhi
- Mahatma Gandhi got the inspiration for Civil Disobedience by reading a book by **David Thoreau** who was an American author

#### **Phases of Gandhian Struggle**

##### **The Moderate phase of struggle in South Africa [1894-1906] (14:13:00)**

- Gandhi started the Natal Indian Congress.
- In 1894, He created the Natal Indian congress to protest against racial discrimination and the discriminatory policies of British authority.
- During this Phase, he concentrated on sending prayers and petitions to the British parliament, the colonial secretary, the south African legislature, and the Viceroy.
- In expectation of fair play, he created the Ambulance Corps of Indians during the second Boer war [1899], to provide medical assistance to the British. in return, he was given the title of Kaiser-i-Hind. Once again in 1906 during the Zulu war, he created ambulance corps of Indians but British authorities did not listen to his demands
- Note- he also started the newspaper Indian opinion

### **Passive Resistance Phase/ Satyagraha Phase[1906-1914] (14:28:00)**

- Gandhi created Phoenix Farm inspired by John Ruskin's book "Unto this last". It is considered the birthplace of Satyagraha.
- Satyagraha meant not bowing down before unjust laws. A Satyagrahi is a courageous, fearless person who stays with the truth and he will always be non-violent.
- **The main issue of this time:**
- 1). Indians were instructed to carry registration certificates all the time
- 2). The movement of Indians was restricted and they were not allowed to enter the other provinces
- 3). The marriages which were not conducted according to Christianity were to be invalidated
- Gandhi created a passive resistance association to defy evil laws. A large no. of Indians entered Transvaal province crossing Natal
- It created pressure on British authorities. Moreover, in this phase, Gandhi created Tolstoy Farm with the help of his German friend Kallenbach. It is considered a precursor to the Gandhian ashrams in India, For example- Sabarmati Ashram.
- Between 1912-1914, through a series of negotiations involving viceroy Hardinge, General Smuts, and C.F. Andrews, major demands of Gandhi were conceded.
- A satisfied Gandhi started his return journey to India. On 9th January 1915, he landed in India which is celebrated as Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas

### **Revolutionary Nationalism (14:52:00)**

- Initial instances-[1876- 1898]
- Phase I- [1905-1915]
- Phase II- [1924-1935]
- Phase III- [1942-47]

#### **Initial Instances of revolutionary nationalism**

- The activities of Basudev Balwant Phadke around 1876-77 fit into the category of revolutionary nationalism.
- He is often regarded as the father figure of the Indian armed rebellion. He created a big group of Ramosi, Bhils, Mahars, and Dhang and captured the administration of Pune city.
- Later on, he was arrested and put into jail, his case was defended by G.V. Joshi, but unfortunately during the trial, he died in jail.
- Around 1897, the Chapekar brothers assassinated two British officers Rand and Ayerst for their atrocities during the outbreak of plague in the Bombay presidency. It was the first example of political assassination in India

#### **Reasons for rising of revolutionary nationalism (15:17:00)**

- Dissatisfaction with the methods of moderates which were not working at all.
- The suppression of extremists leader who was considered youth icons.
- The exploitative and racially discriminatory policies of the government
- Divide and rule policy Followed by British authority
- The youth were inspired by Revolutionary activities abroad For example- Small Japan defeated imperialist Russia

#### **Phase I - Anushilan samiti (15:24:00)**

- It was created as a body-building society around 1903-04. After the partition of Bengal, Anushilan Samiti became completely a revolutionary organisation
- The three Branches of Samiti were created
- Calcutta- Barindra Dutt and Bhupendra Dutt
- Daka- led by Pulin Bihari das
- Midnapore by Gyanendra Nath Basu
- Their main objectives included the killing of unpopular British officers, informers, and traitors. They also conducted swadeshi dacoities to fund their revolutionary activities.
- Yugantar was their most important magazine edited by Barindra Ghosh, Sandhya Patrika was another important magazine of Anushilan Samiti edited by Brahma Bandhav Upadhyay
- The members of Anushilan Samiti created a bomb-making factory at Manicktalla
- The two members Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose tried to kill the hated police commissioner of Calcutta Kingsford, but due to some miscalculation, they killed two British ladies. Prafulla Chaki out of guilt shot himself dead and Khudiram Bose was hanged.
- Many conspiracy cases were filed against revolutionaries, in one of the cases, Aurobindo was framed.
- Aurobindo was defended by Chitranjan Das. After getting exonerated, he resigned from active politics and embarked on a spiritual journey.

**Question:-** Examine the linkages between the 19th-century Indian renaissance and the emergence of national identity.

**The Topic for the next class:-** The revolutionary movement and the Home Rule League movement.

## Modern Indian History Class 18

### A brief overview of this year's paper

#### Revolutionary Terrorism beyond Bengal(1:14:00PM)

- **Maharashtra**
- Around 1899, **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** created **Nashik Mitra Mela**.
- With this organization, he popularised the violent overthrow of British rule in India.
- Later, along with his brother GD Savarkar he founded **Abhinav Bharat**- a group of revolutionaries.
- In 1906, Savarkar got the opportunity to study law in England. While his stay in England he authored a book **Mazzini Charitra**. Within a few months, more than 2000 copies were sold. The popularity of Savarkar increased.
- He also got associated with the revolutionary group of **India House in London**.
- Later, because of his association with revolutionary activities, he was deported from England.
- In the turn of events, when he tried to escape he was captured by French officials and he was handed two life terms of imprisonment at **Cellular Jail, Andaman**.
- In 1922, he was brought back to India and was lodged in **Ratnagiri jail**. It is at this place, he defined the term "**Hindutva**".
- It meant Hindu identity as the essence of Bharat and with Hindu identity, he was referring to the composite common culture of India.
- A few of the revolutionaries associated with Abhinav Bharat like **Anant Lakshman Kanhare, Vinayak Deshpande, and Krishna Karve** assassinated the **Nashik magistrate A.M.T. Jackson**.
- **Madras**
- In Madras, **Vanchi Iyer** assassinated unpopular Tirunelveli tax commissioner **Robert Ashe**.

#### Outside India(1:34:00PM)

- **Shyamji Krishna Varma** created **Bharat Swashasan Samiti India House** in **London**.
- It was a group of revolutionaries believing in the violent overthrow of British rule.
- He released a revolutionary magazine, **Indian Sociologist**.
- With this organization, **Savarkar** and **Lala Hardyal** were also associated.
- In 1909, one of the revolutionary **Madan Lal Dhingra** assassinated **Curzon Wylie** in London after which the attitude of British authorities became stiff towards Indians.
- Madam Bhikhaji Cama was also associated with India House.
- **Madam Bhikaji Cama**
- She was a Parsi lady married to Rustom Cama who was a rich pro-British lawyer who intended to enter into politics with British support.
- On the other hand, Madam was a core nationalist.
- During the spread of the Bubonic plague in Bombay, she joined the team of Grant Medical College to care for the afflicted. But she contracted plague in the process.
- For recuperation, she was sent to Britain where she came in contact with Shyamji Krishan Verma.
- Later in 1906, she moved to France and created the **Paris Indian Society** along with MB Godrej and SR Rana.
- It was a group of revolutionaries operating from Paris. In 1907, at a socialist conference at **Stuttgart**, she unfurled the **first flag of India** with the following colors and motifs.
- **Flag drawn**
- Top-Green- represented 8 British Indian Provinces
- Middle- Yellow- Vandematram
- Bottom- Kesari- represented Indian Secularism

#### Ghadar movement

- In North America, Indians got familiar with the ideas of liberty and freedom. Moreover, they also got contaminated with communist and socialist ideas.
- They also faced racial discrimination, particularly in Canada.
- They utilized comparative freedom to create many organizations and to release nationalist newspapers and magazines. For example, **GD Kumar and Tarak Nath** created the **United India House in Seattle**, **Tarak Nath** released the newspaper **Free Hindustan**, and **Ramanath Puri** released **Circular-i-Azadi**.
- The most important organization was the **Hindi Association of Portland**.
- The first meeting of this organization was held at the house of Kashiram with its important members including Bhai Parmanand, Lala Hardyal, Sohan Singh, and Harnam Singh.
- The organization decided to release a **weekly newspaper Ghadar**.
- They also appreciated the attack on **Viceroy Hardinge**.
- In appreciation of Anushilan Samiti, they further created **Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco**.

- In one of the Ghadar editions, **Lala Hardy** wrote a very popular article "**Angrezi Raj ka Kaccha Chittha**".
- In this article, he exposed the excesses of British rule.

#### Precipitating incident- Komagata Maru incident

- In 1913, Canadian authorities issued an instruction whereby some Indians were allowed to visit Canada.
- For this purpose, a ship named **Komagata Maru** was commissioned.
- A large number of people boarded the ship but when it reached to the **coast of Vancouver**, Canadian authorities did not allow Indians to disembark from the ship. Moreover, they were forced to return back to India.
- On reaching the coast of **Budge-Budge** angry Indian clashed with the British which led to the killing of a large number of people from Punjab.
- It marked the beginning of the Ghadar movement in India.
- In India, the revolt was organized by **Rash Bihari Bose**.
- Within 2 years, that is, 1915, it was thoroughly suppressed.

#### Activities of the Ghadarites

- They tried to provoke the Indian Army to revolt.
- They also popularised secular democratic ideals.
- With their help, **Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh** and **Barkatullah** created a temporary provincial government in **Afghanistan**.
- The help of **Germany** was also enlisted.

#### Reasons for failure

- There were many flaws in the Ghadar movement on the level of ideology and strategy.
- The initial strategy was created by Lala Hardy which was not at all effective.
- Moreover, there was a lack of coordination and communication.
- They also faced financial difficulties.
- Moreover, they overestimated their strength and underestimated the power of the British.

#### Significance

- It led to the spread of nationalism and unity among NRIs.
- It popularised socialist democratic ideas.
- The topic of India's freedom and British colonialism became an important theme of debate and discussion on international forums.
- **Delhi**
- **Rash Bihari Bose** and **Sachindra Sanyal** tried to assassinate Viceroy Hardinge in 1911.
- Though they were not successful, Viceroy was injured.
- In this case, four revolutionaries were arrested - **Awadh Bihari, Bal Mukund, Basant, and Amir Chand**. On a later date, all of them were hanged.

#### Home rule movement(2:41:00PM)

- **Tilak** was released from Jail in 1914.
- After returning to India, he started to take steps for the reunification of the two branches of Congress.
- He also wanted to initiate his political activity to address the grievances of the public.
- He assured the British government that if he will launch any movement, it will be purely for the political upliftment of the Indians and he will not bypass any British law.
- At this time Mrs. **Annie Besant** also wanted to initiate the Home rule movement in line with the **Irish Home rule movement**.
- The home rule movement was an organized response to the aftereffects of WW 1. During WW 1, the government requisitioned food supplies, particularly cereals. It led to very high food inflation which further translated into many sectors.
- The living cost increased. As such Tilak and Annie Besant started the Home rule movement.

#### Tilak's league

- It became operational in **April 1916**. It was operational in **Maharashtra, Central Province, Karnataka, and Berar**.
- It had only **6 branches** but it was **highly organized**.
- Tilak's league included the following demands:
  - a. Swaraj
  - b. Formation of Provinces on the basis of language.
  - c. Education in vernacular medium

#### Annie Besant's League

- By the 31st of August, 1916, Congress did not give any clarity regarding the Home rule movement. As such, Mrs. Annie Besant started her league in September 1916.

- It was operational all over India including Bombay.
- **George Arundale** was the **Secretary** of her organization and **C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, and B.W. Wadia** was the important officers.
- Her league had more than **200 branches** but as compared to Tilak's league it was loosely organized.
- With her league, a large number of ardent nationalists got associated are **Motilal Nehru, CR Das, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhoolabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Lala Lajpat Rai**, etc.

#### Objective and method of Home Rule Agitation

- They wanted to create political education and create awareness among the masses about their rights.
- Their methods involved prayers, petitions, and organizing reading rooms, libraries, and propaganda through posters, pamphlets, and street plays.
- **Government's reaction**
- A case was filed against Bal Gangadhar Tilak but this time, he was successfully defended by **Mohammad Ali Jinnah**.
- The government's attitude became very harsh in Madras. They arrested Annie Besant, George Arundale, and Wadia.
- After the arrest of Mrs. Annie Besant in a dramatic gesture, **Sir S Subramaniya Iyer renounced his knighthood**.
- Moreover, all over India, people started to demand the release of Mrs. Annie Besant.
- At this time, Secretary of State Montagu made a statement- "Shiva cut his wife into 52 pieces only to realize that he had 52 wives, this is what happens to the Government of India when it interns Mrs. Annie Besant." The only option before Montagu was the release of Mrs. Annie Besant in 1917.
- At the height of her popularity at the suggestion of Tilak, she became the **first women President of the Indian National Congress in 1917**.

#### Fading out of the Home Rule Agitation(3:46:00PM)

- By the end of 1917, Montagu made a statement that the policy of British authority in India is to provide a responsible government of India. In this regard, the Montagu committee was created.
- In 1918, reforms were made public.
- Mrs. Annie Besant accepted it and withdrew her Home rule agitation.
- In Britain, journalist **Valentine Chirole** claimed **Tilak as the father of Indian unrest**.
- Tilak went to Britain to file a case against Valentine Chirole. Since Tilak was away from India for several months, his home-rule movement became non-functional and later after his death, it came to a complete halt.

#### Significance of the home rule agitation

- It led to the reach of print media to the remotest part of the country.
- It created a very big class of ardent nationalists who will play a vital role in the future.
- It created an organizational link between the leaders in urban areas and the masses in rural areas.

#### **Topics for next class- Gandhi in India and movements led by him**

#### **Modern Indian History Class 19**

**The class started at 1.06 PM**

**A brief overview of the previous class.**

**Lucknow Session: (at 1.08 PM)**

- The **Annual INC session** was held at **Lucknow** in **1916**.
- The **session** was presided over by **Ambika Charan Mazumdar**.
- For the **first** time in the session, **Muslim League** participated.
- The session also led to the **unification of two** branches of **Congress**.
- The **agreement** between the **Muslim League** and **Congress** is referred to as **Lucknow Pact**:
- **a. Congress** accepted the "**Separate Electorate**" for the Muslims.
- **b. Congress** also agreed that the **Muslims** would be given **one-third representation** in the Central assembly.
- **c. Both Congress and Muslims** will **cooperate** with each other to demand **India's freedom** (that is Self-rule).
- **d. Both** demanded to increase in the **number of Indians** in the assembly.
- **Analysis:**
- The session was a **step** towards uniting **Hindus & Muslims**.
- It **allayed** the **fear** of the **minority** being **dominated** by the **majority**.
- The acceptance of a **separate electorate** for the **Muslims** was like opening the **future** **praise** of **communalism**.



- It may lead to a **domino effect** whereby the **other** communities may also demand a **separate electorate**.
- **Montague's statement of 1917:**
- Secretary of state "**Montague**" declared a **policy** of the British government in India is of **increase** the **participation** of Indians in every branch of administration and grant the responsible government **gradual development** of **self-governing institutions** as an **integral part** of the British empire.
- It's very clear from the statement that **Britain** is **not** thinking to conquer **complete independence** and there is a **fixed timeline** for reforms.

#### **Montague-Chelmsford Reforms: (at 1.31 PM)**

- **Gol Act 1919:**
- It created a **diarchy** in the **provinces** which means the **rule of two** that is **governors** with an **executive council** and **popular ministers**.
- It created **two** categories of a subject that is **reserved** and **transferred**.
- In the **reserved category**, the **subjects** like finance, land revenue, law & order, and irrigation were kept.
- In the **transferred category**, **subjects** like agriculture, health, industry, and local representation, were kept.
- The **reserved subjects** were to be administered by the **governor** through **executive councilors**.
- **Transferred subjects** were to be administered by the **popular ministers**.
- In the case of **failure** of the **constitutional machinery** in the state the **transferred subjects** were also administered by the governor to his council.
- It proposed **bi-cameral legislation** at the center.
- It further proposed that the **states** are entitled to frame **rules** regarding the **Right to Vote for Women** (**Madras** was the **first** province to implement it).
- The **separate Electorate** was further extended to the **Anglo-Indian community**, **Indian Christians**, and **Sikh community**.

#### **Gandhian Phase in India: (at 1.50 PM)**

- **Gandhi** landed in **India** on **9th Jan 1915** after his **successful episode** in South Africa.
- **Gandhi** was a **unique personality** who will **never** interfere in a situation without staying it with great care.
- **Gandhi** has an **uncanny flair** for reading the **minds** of the masses and accordingly **devising** the tactics and strategies to bring them into execution.
- Initially, he did **not** intervene in **any political issues** of that time and decided to **tour** **all over India** to understand the **grievances** of the people.
- He also organized the **Sabarmati Ashram** during this period.
- On the **question** of his **participation** in the **Home Rule Agitation**, he **maintained** "I would join any program or policy affect its policy not to be affected by it".

#### **Champaran Issue:**

- In February 1917.
- The **agreement** was known as the "**Tinkathia System**" (**3/20th** of land holding).
- In **Champaran**, the **European** involved the **cultivators** in an **agreement** known as the "**Tinkathiya system**".
- As per the system, the **cultivators** were forced to plant Indigo on the **3/20th** of their landholding.
- By the end of the **19th** century, **German Blue Synthetic dyes** completely forced **Indigo** from the market.
- It was the **necessity** of the **planters** to release the **cultivators** from the **obligation** of **Indigo**.
- But the **British** turned their **necessity** into an **opportunity** by demanding illegal money as the release price.
- At this time, a local leader, **Raj Kumar Shukla** persuade **Gandhiji** to intervene.
- When **Gandhiji** reached Champaran, he was ordered by **District Magistrate** to immediately leave the district.
- **Gandhiji** **disobeyed** the orders entered the **districts** and started his **investigation**.
- In **Bihar**, he was assisted by **many local leaders** like BrijKishor, J B Kriplani, Mazharul Haq, Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh.
- The Government issued an **instruction** that the European planters can return **25%** of the **illegal money** that they have taken from the cultivators.

#### **Ahmedabad Mill Issue:**

- The **issue** at **Ahmedabad** was the **discontinuation** of the **Plague bonus** which was given to the workers for a long time.
- Moreover, the workers also demanded an increase in wages.

- In the aftermath of **WW1**, **living costs** increased and the workers were reeling under pressure.
- In this situation, **Gandhiji** intervened.
- **Gandhiji** persuaded one of the mill owners "**Ambala Sarabhai**" to submit the entire issue to a tribunal.
- But "**mill owners**" refused.
- In this situation, **Gandhiji** decided to observe a "**hunger strike**" to create pressure on **mill owners**.
- This **action** of **Gandhi** produced the **desired effect** and **mill owners** submitted the **entire issue** to the **Tribunal**.
- Finally, the **Tribunal** awarded that a **35%** increase in **wages** is justified.

#### **Kheda Issue:**

- The issue at **Kheda** was **crop failure** but the government was **relentless** in collecting the revenue.
- At this time **G K Gokhale's Servants' Society of India** investigated the issue and **justified** the case of peasants.
- **Gandhi** was a member of the **Gujarat Sabha** and played a vital role at this time.
- He was assisted by the **young leaders** of Gujarat Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Vitthal Bhai Patel, and Indulal Yagnik.
- Gandhiji along with these **young leaders** of Gujarat and advised the peasants to fight against such an **evil system to death**.
- He also asked them to **withhold** the revenue.
- The **government** was in an **embarrassing situation** as such it issued a **secret instruction** whereby it **suspended** the collection of revenue and maintained those who can **afford to pay** to make the payment.

#### **Rowlatt Satyagraha:**

- The government introduced the **Rowlatt Bill** which was aimed at **curtailing** the **civil liberty** of **Indians** in the name of **curbing** terrorist violence.
- The timing of the bill was **not** right when Indians were expecting **constitutional concessions**.
- **Gandhiji** at this time suggested **Satyagraha**.
- The **form** of **Satyagraha** would be mass hartal, procession, prayer, fasting demonstration, etc.
- The official launch date was **6th April 1919** but due to **some confusion**, people started it a **little early** in Ambala, Delhi, Ludhiana, Amritsar, etc which led to violence on streams.
- The government called **huge forces** in **Amritsar**.
- On **10th April**, **two** local leaders **Satypal** and **Saiffudin Kitchlu** were arrested and taking an **unknown location**.
- It further sparked **violence** in Amritsar.
- On the **13th of April** which was **Baisakhi day**, a large number of people gathered in Amritsar to celebrate the festivity.
- The commanding officer in Amritsar was **General Dyer** and he ordered his troop to fire on an **unarmed crowd** gathered at Jalliahwala Bagh.
- The official count was **379 deaths** but in **reality**, more than **1000** people died.
- Brutality **stunned** the nation.
- Rabindranath Tagore **renounced** his "**Knighthood**" title.
- **Gandhiji** returned "**Kaiser-e-Hind**".
- In the overwhelming atmosphere of violence, **Rowlett Satyagraha** was **withdrawn** by the **18th** of April.

#### **Khilafat Non-cooperation movement: (at 3.17 PM)**

- **Khilafat issue:**
- During **World War 1**, **Turkey** participated from the **side** of **Germany** and against Britain.
- **Britain** wanted large-scale participation in **World War I** which included Hindus & Muslims.
- **Muslims** in India and all over the world, the **Sultan of Turkey** as **Khalifa** their spiritual leader.
- The British authority from the West Indian Muslims that they will **not** disturb the position of Khalifa after the end of the War.
- But after the war was over, **Khalifa** was removed from power.
- With this **action** of the British, **Muslims** in India were enriched and they created the **Khilafat committee** which included **important leaders** like Muhammad Ali, Shaukat Ali, Muzaffar Ahmed, and Maulana Azad.
- They demanded **Khalifa's position** must be restored his **control** over the **religious places** of **Islam** must be **restored** after territorial rearrangement.

#### **Development of Khilafat Non-cooperation program:**

- In **early 1919**, **Gandhiji** participated in the **All-India Khilafat conference** as its **president**.
- He believed that this **platform** can be used for bringing **Hindus** and **Muslims** together against British authority.

- Moreover, there were many **other** factors which favoured the **cooperation** of Indians **against** the British authority.
- **a.** Everyone has **highly disillusioned** with the **Gol Act 1919**.
- **b.** **Indian Muslims** felt that their **loyalty** was purchased on a **false assurance** than a **claim**.
- **c.** People wanted **rectification** of **Punjab's wrongs**.
- **NOTE:** The **actions** of **General Dyer** were **hailed** in the House of Lord. He was projected as the **lion** of the **British empire**. A journalist organization's morning post collected **30000 pounds** for General Dyer's action. It enraged the **feelings** of Indians.

#### Special INC session of Calcutta in 1920:

- The session was presided over by **L L Roy**.
- The session was conducted at the request of **Gandhiji** to take decisions regarding the **non-cooperation Khilafat movement**.
- **L L Roy, C R Das**, and **Annie Basent** were **opposed** to the NCM but the **majority** of the people agreed.
- The **final decision** was to be taken in the **annual session** at **Nagpur**.
- **INC annual session at Nagpur:**
- It was the **most** important session to date.
- It was presided over by **Vijay Raghwan Cheriya**.
- By this time, the **difference** between Gandhiji and C R Das has melted and C R Das made **many proposals** for non-cooperation.
- Gandhiji's recommendations proved to be **highly vital** to **reshape** the Congress organization.

#### **Gandhiji's recommendations:**

- **a.** **Gandhi** suggested the **creation** of a **small Congress working committee** to look after the day-to-day affairs of Congress.
- **b.** He suggested the **creation** of the **Provincial Congress Committee** on the line and also the creation of the **All India Congress Committee** to coordinate between **provincial committees**.
- **c.** He maintained **Hindi-written Devnagri script** must be developed as the **contact language** between the provinces.
- **d.** He further proposed the **creation** of **Congress committees** in **districts** and also lowers the **Congress membership fee** to **20 paise** (so that a large number of people can join Congress).
- **Non-cooperation-related proposal:**
- **Gandhiji** was entitled to **initiate** from cooperation movement and **further boycott** of foreign articles and government services endorsed.
- **Students** were asked to **abandon** public schools and **Khadi-Charkha** was to be **promoted** as the **national symbol**.

The topics for the next class: (Continuance of NCM: Developments, etc)

Modern Indian History Class 20

#### A Brief Overview of the Previous Class:(01:05:00 PM)

#### Development During the Non Cooperation Movement(NCM):(01:07:00 PM)

- The Boycott of foreign articles and educational institutes was very successful.
- Many people resigned from legal services. For example, C Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad, etc.
- During the movement four universities were established:
- Kashi Vidhyapeeth, Gujarat Vidhyapeeth, Bihar Vidhyapeeth, and Jamila Milia Islamia.
- During the movement, the Tilak Swaraj fund was created in which in a short period one crore Rupee was collected.
- Khadi and Charkha emerged as national symbols.
- Madan Mohan Malviya facilitated talks between Gandhi and Viceroy Reading but the talks failed.
- During the arrival of the Prince of Wales, the masses resorted to violence in Bombay. Gandhi controlled violence by observing seven days fast.
- ON 1st Feb 1922, Gandhi gave an ultimatum to the government that if political prisoners are not released within one week then he will initiate the Civil Disobedience Movement from Bardoli.
- **Chauri-Chaura Incident:**
- On 5th Feb 1922, the protesting masses in Chauri Chaura town of Gorakhpur district of UP were attacked by policemen.
- Masses retaliated by burning the entire police station along with the policemen.
- Since it was a violent activity on the part of the masses, Gandhi withdrew NCM with Bardoli Resolution on 12th Feb.
- The government charged Gandhi with sedition and he was jailed for 6 years.
- **Gandhian Strategy of Struggle-Truth-Struggle:**
- Gandhi was of the view that the masses can not sacrifice endlessly.

- After every intense period of struggle, there must be a period of truce in which the masses will rejuvenate and reprepare for the next phase of the struggle.
- Moreover, the Truce period will be further utilized for constructive work:
- 1. Promote Hindu-Muslim unity.
- 2. Removal of untouchability from society.
- 3. Emancipation of women.

#### **Evaluation of NCM:(01:39:00 PM)**

- INC truly emerged as the party of the masses of India.
- It strengthened the roots of Congress at the village level.
- With the incorporation of vernacular languages, it was easy to address the rural masses.
- With the creation of the Congress Working Committee rules were defined for the smooth operation of the INC organization.
- Lowering the membership fee increased the number of members of Congress in unexpected ways.
- One of the biggest achievements of NCM was bringing a large number of women into the national struggle.
- For a short time, it allayed the fear of the minority being dominated by the majority.
- The large level of participation of Muslims was based on religious consciousness, but the nationalist leaders failed to convert it into politico-secular consciousness.

#### **Pro-Changers and No-Changer Phase:(02:01:00 PM)**

- During the 1922 Annual session of Congress at Gaya, the Congress president CR Das proposed to end the Boycott of councils and contest elections.
- He was backed by Motilal Nehru.
- They popularly came to be known as Pro-Changers.
- This idea of council entry was rejected by Gandhian followers like Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, and C Rajagopalachari. They were popularly known as No-Changers.
- CR Das maintained that they are not giving up on Non-Cooperation but in fact, they want to extend the Non-Cooperation to the Council by hindering each and every work of the council
- But both the groups were not able to agree with each other as a result on 1st Jan 1923 Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party was created with CR Das as its President and Motilal Nehru as its Secretary.
- Over the period both groups started to realize that rather than division they need to find common ground between them for national interests.
- Both the groups agreed however important council work maybe it can not replace mass movement.
- Both groups feel the essentiality of Gandhi's leadership.
- As such No-Changers suspended propaganda against the council entry.
- **Gandhi's Views on Council Entry:**
- In early 1924 Gandhi was released from jail on health grounds.
- He was highly opposed to the council entry program but by this time the council entry has already happened.
- Gandhi thought opposing nationalists at this time might bring embarrassment to the nationalists and it could also be seen as the weakness of Congress.
- **Achievements of Swarajists:**
- Out of 101 elected, seats in the central assembly Swarajists were victorious on 42 seats.
- In 1925 they were also successful in electing Vitthal Bhai Patel as the first Indian Speaker of the Central Assembly.
- While hindering each and every work of the Council Swarajists delivered powerful speeches on three fronts:
- a. Civil liberties.
- b. Constitutional Advancement for self-government.
- c. Development of indigenous industries.
- In 1926 when it was announced that Simon Commission is constituted to suggest constitutional advancement for India, Swarajists resigned from the council on the call of Congress.
- **Responsivists:**
- Some of the leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malviya, NC Kelkar, and MR Jayakar maintained that they will not resign from councils and they will hold the offices wherever possible to work the reforms.

#### **The Simon Commission:(02:34:00 PM)**

- In 1924, The British Parliament created Alexander Muddiman Committee to suggest constitutional reforms for India.
- This committee recommended the creation of the Indian Statutory Commission to review the government of India Act, of 1919, and also suggest future constitutional reforms.
- The problem with the Simon Commission was its All White Members'.

- The nationalists of India and many other leaders felt that it was a deliberate attempt to humiliate Indians. they maintained that the Commission which is claiming to decide the constitutional future of India has not accommodated a single Indian.
- Even the most moderate and the most liberal saw this as an attempt to tarnish the character of Indians.
- Liberal Federation of Tg Bahadur Sapru endorsed the idea of the Simon Boycott.
- It was approved by Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League (though divided on the issues Mohammad Ali Jinnah carried the majority in the support of the Simon Boycott)
- INC made it a popular movement.
- The form of protests included mass hartal, processions, and black flag demonstrations with the slogan " Simon Go Back".
- The government's response to the boycott was a lathi charge.
- In one of the incidents during the Simon Boycott at Lucknow, Govind Vallabh Pant and JL Nehru were thoroughly beaten.
- The worst incident happened in Lahore where Lala Lajpat Rai was hit on the chest in October, later on, November 17th he succumbed to the injuries.
- After his death, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev decided to kill the responsible police officer.

#### **Gathering Storm:(03:18:00 PM)**

- In 1927, there was a meeting of the All India Congress Committee to decide the strategy against the Simon Commission.
- In this meeting, JL Nehru introduced a snap resolution declaring ' Purna Swaraj' as the goal of Congress.
- The resolution was agreed upon by everyone.
- Meanwhile looking at the protest of Indians the Secretary of State Birkenhead threw a challenge before Indians to propose the constitutional scheme with a consensus of all the communities involved.
- The challenge was accepted and a committee was constituted under the leadership of Motilal Nehru.
- **Nehru Report(August,1928):**
  - a. Dominion Status as an objective for India.
  - b. It rejected separate electorates based on religion.
  - It said seats would be reserved for Muslims where they are in minority and not in a numerical majority.
  - c. It demanded the Universal Adult Franchise.
  - d. It proposed equal rights for women.
  - e. The State must disassociate itself from religion in any form.
- JL Nehru, SC Bose, and Satyamurti rejected the Nehru report on the question of Dominion status.
- Muslim League rejected it on scrapping a separate electorate.
- Hindu Mahasabha rejected it on the question of disassociation from religion.
- JL Nehru and SC Bose, and Satyamurti went on to create the 'India for Independence League'.
- Later INC maintained to its leaders that if the government does not accept Dominion status demand then Congress will aim for complete independence.
- Meanwhile, the news of the Round Table Conference(RTC) came, and all the major national parties of India and the representatives of Indian communities were invited to Britain to participate in RTC as peers.
- **Delhi Manifesto:**
  - After the announcement of RTC, the nationalist leaders met in Delhi where they rereleased the manifesto.
  - They asked the government that it must be made clear the purpose of TTC is not to discuss when Dominion status would be granted but to formulate the scheme for its immediate implementation.
  - The government did not give any assurance on what nationalists demanded, as such, it was decided that Congress will not participate in the First RTC.

#### **Annual INC Session, Lahore,1929:(03:50:00 PM)**

- The session was presided over by JL Nehru.
- In this session, the 'Purna Swaraj' Declaration was passed.
- It also assigned Gandhi to initiate the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Further, it was decided that on 26th January 1930, Tricolor Flag would be hoisted on the banks of river Ravi as a symbol of Purna Swaraj.
- On 26th January, the independence pledge was read out and collectively affirmed.

#### **Topics for the next class:** Revolutionary activities.

#### **Modern Indian History Class 21**

### **A Brief Overview of the Previous Class:(01:08:00 PM)**

#### **Revolutionary Nationalism Phase II:(01:10:00 PM)**

- **a. Hindustan Republican Army(HRA):**
- It was founded by Rasbihari Bose and Sachindra Sanyal.
- The official objective of this organization was to raise funds for purchasing arms and to continue the armed struggle against the British.
- Their agenda also included the assassination of unpopular British officials, informers, and traitors.
- Their very first act was looting cash from a train station at Kakori Railway station.
- In relation to this incident Kakori Conspiracy case was filed which led to the arrest and execution of four revolutionaries- Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Laal, Rajendra Lahiri, and Ashfaq Ullah Khan.
- **b. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association(HSRA):**
- HRA got a name change in 1928.
- The announcement of the new organization was made by Chandra Shekhar Azad at Firoz Shah Kotla Ground in Delhi.
- They also abandoned the policy of assassinating unpopular British officials.
- The official aim of this organization was the establishment of socialism in India.
- **Bhagat Singh:**
- He was born in Lahore in 1907.
- He belonged to a family of nationalists. His uncle Ajit Singh was very close to Lala Lajpat Rai.
- At a very young age Bhagat Singh founded Lahore Chatra Sangh.
- He was a voracious reader and was highly influenced by the thoughts of Karl Marx.
- Freedom to him was not only political freedom but also the end of all sorts of exploitation and economic freedom.
- He did not believe in singular heroics, instead, he was affiliated with the thought of mass movement.
- Bhagat Singh often Quoted that in the present scenario religion has been used as a political ideology to divide the society rather than unite.
- As such he wrote a popular text " Why I am an Atheist".
- Bhagat Singh along with his colleagues Rajguru and Sukhdev were responsible for the killing of British police Officer John Saunders.
- (There was an issue of misidentifying whereby the original inflictor of Lal Lapat Rai was an officer James Scot, but Bhagat Singh and Colleagues misidentified John Saunders as the original inflictor.)
- Later, Bhagat Singh along with Batukeshwar Dutt threw a low-intensity bomb in the central assembly when the two bills were getting passed:
  - a. Public Safety Bill
  - b. Trade Dispute Bill.
- The intention of throwing the bomb was not to kill anybody but 'to make the deaf hear the sound'.
- On the insistence of Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagvati Charan Vohra wrote 'Philosophy of Bomb'.
- Government issued a shoot-at-sight warrant on revolutionaries.
- Many conspiracy cases were filed against them.
- In one such case during a police encounter, CS Azad shot himself dead.
- Later Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were tried by a court and finally executed on 23rd March 1931.

#### **Revolutionary Nationalism In Bengal:(01:40:00 PM)**

- **1. Gopinath Saha:**
- He attempted to kill the hated police commissioner of Calcutta Charles Tegart but due to some miscalculations, he killed somebody else.
- **2. Women Revolutionaries:**
- They were also highly active in Bengal.
- Two young girls Shanti Gosh and Suniti Chaudhary killed the district magistrate of Comilla, Charles Stevens.
- Beena Das attempted to kill the governor of Bengal Stanley Jackson while receiving her degree during the convocation ceremony.
- Though she was not successful she was able to injure the governor.
- **3. Indian Republican Army or Chittagong Group:**
- It was created by master Surya Sen, who was assisted by two girls Priti Lata Waddedar and Kalpana Dutt Joshi.
- They planned a raid on Chittagong Armory, but during the raid, Priti was shot dead.
- Master Surya Sen after this incident operated in a disguised form in many locations.
- But by the end of 1933, he was arrested and executed in Jan 1934.

#### **Civil Disobedience Movement(CDM):(01:56:00 PM)**

- One of the challenges before Gandhi was to choose a law for civil disobedience which does not involve or lead to violence.
- **Gandhi chose the Salt Act of 1882:**
- This Act prohibited Indians from collecting salt from coastal areas and manufacturing salt.
- Salt production rights were given to British companies and Indians needed to purchase it from British manufacturers.
- The cost of salt also included a very heavy salt tax.
- Gandhi thought that breaking the Salt Act will not amount to any violence and it is one such substance with which the masses of India, rich or poor, felt connected.
- **Dandi March:**
- Gandhi started with his 78 delegates from Sabarmati Ashram towards the Dandi coast.
- Reaching Dandi Coast on 6th April, he took a handful of salt and declared it is a crime against God and Humanity to submit any longer to the British authority.
- It marked the beginning of the CDM.

#### **Developments During CDM:(02:13:00 PM)**

- **1. In North West Frontier Province(NWFP):**
- Here Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan organized CDM through his effective cadre of Khudai Khitmatgar(Servants of God).
- They were also known as 'Red Shirts'.
- In Peshawar one British officer ordered his Gadhawali regiment to fire an unarmed crowd but they refused.
- **2. In Tamil Nadu:**
- C Rajagopalachari organized Salt March from Triconpalli to Vedaranyam Coast to break the Salt Law.
- **3. In Kerala:**
- K Kelappan organized the salt March from Calicut to Payanur to break the Salt Law.
- **4. In Assam:**
- A band of Satyagrahis started Salt March from Sylhet to Naokahli Coast.
- **5. In Nagaland:**
- Rani Gaidinliu revolted against the British authorities only to be released after 17 years.
- 6. The worst incident of the Salt March happened at Dharasana Salt Works.
- The March was organized by Sarojini Naidu, who was accompanied by Imam Sahib and Mani Lal.
- All the Satyagrahis were brutally beaten at Dharasana.
- Government released a Cunningham Circular which directed the student to display 'Good Behaviour'.
- In Assam students fiercely agitated against it.
- Meanwhile the first Round Table Conference concluded in Britain without the participation of INC.
- Without INC all the discussions seemed to be abortive.
- There was pressure on viceroy Irwin to bring INC to the table anyhow.
- Tej Bahadur Sapru and MR Jayakar facilitated the talk between Gandhi and the Viceroy which led to Gandhi Irwin Pact.

#### **Gandhi-Irwin Pact:(02:40:00 PM)**

- **Agreed Terms:**
- a. Release of all the political prisoners who are not convicted for the violence.
- b. Remission of all the funds not yet collected.
- c. Return of the confiscated land not yet sold to any third party.
- d. Right to make salt for consumption.
- e. Right to peaceful and nonaggressive picketing.
- **Non-Agreed Terms:**
- a. The Congress's demands of inquiry into the police excesses were rejected.
- b. Gandhi's demand of converting the capital punishment of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev to a lesser punishment was also not accepted.

#### **Karachi Session of INC(1931):(03:19:00 PM)**

- Session was presided over by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.
- In this session the meaning of Puran Swaraj was spelled out for the masses which meant political freedom must include economic freedom.
- In the session resolution related to Fundamental Rights and the National Economic Plan were introduced.
- Gandhi was endorsed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference on behalf of Congress.
- Gandhi and Mahadev Desai participated in the second round table conference in 1931.
- Even after powerful advocacy and speech Gandhi did not achieve anything.

- Churchill called Gandhi 'Half Nacked Seditious Fakir' from India.
- Gandhi returned to India empty-handed.
- At this time a famous Gujarati Poet Zevar Chand Meghani wrote " Even this last cup of poison you must drink Bapu".
- **New British Policy:**
- Irwin was replaced by Willingdon who was an imperialist to the core.
- He came up with three major considerations:
  - a. Gandhi must not be allowed to resume the civil disobedience movement.
  - b. To reassure British loyalists that Gandhi has not been resurrected as a rival authority to the British government in India.
  - c. To further reassure them that the British were still ready to rule India and they are not losing this will.
- In particular, no national movement must be allowed to operate.
- In persuasion to these objectives Civil Martial Law was imposed.
- Civil Liberties no longer existed, and people were arrested without any valid reasons.
- Masses resorted to violence and within two months nearly 80k people were arrested.
- Gandhi Shifted his ashram from Sabarmati to Wardha for the Harijan upliftment program.
- In April 1934, at the helm of affairs Gandhi withdrew CDM.

#### **General Discussion:(03:47:00 PM)**

- Compared Gandhi & Jinnah with stories.
- Gandhi was religious and Jinnah was not religious but he created a nation based on religion.

#### **Topics for the next Class:** Gol Act, 1935, and other topics.

#### **Modern Indian History Class 22**

#### **A Brief Overview of the Previous Class:(01:07:00 PM)**

#### **Communal Award & Poona Pact:(01:09:00 PM)**

- **Communal Award:**
- In August 1932 British PM Ramsay McDonald announced the Communal Award for the depressed classes.
- As per the award, depressed classes were given the status of a minority, and they were entitled to a separate electorate.
- **Gandhi's response:**
- He vehemently opposed this move of the British government.
- He saw the declaration as an attempt to break Indian unity and nationalism.
- He further said that if depressed classes are to be treated as a minority then the question of abolishing untouchability will remain forever and untouchables will remain untouchables in perpetuity.
- He announced fast unto death on 20th September against this move of the government.
- After Gandhi's announcement, a talk was facilitated between Gandhi and Ambedkar which led to the Poona Pact.
- **Poona Pact:**
- Though Dr. Ambedkar was against the move of Gandhi he did not have any other option than agreeing to Gandhi.
- As per the Pact seats reserved for depressed classes increased from 71 to 247 in provinces and a total of 18% of seats were reserved for depressed classes in the central assembly.
- Later this Poona Pact was incorporated into the Gol Act, of 1935 as an amendment to the original provision.

#### **Gol Act 1935:(01:23:00 PM)**

- The recommendations of the Simon Commission, White paper, Report of the Joint select committee, recommendations of Secretary of State Samuel Hoare, and deliberation in all three Round Table Conferences led to the making of the GOI Act 1945.
- **Major Provisions of the Act:**
- 1. An All-India Federation comprising British-ruled provinces and the Princely states.
- The federation was conditional on the fulfillment of two criteria:
  - a. Half of the princely states must give their consent to join the federation.
  - b. The aggregate population in joining Princely states must be more than 50% of the population of all the states.
- Since Princely states refused to join the federation it never became operational.
- 2. It introduced Diarchy at the center which further created two types of subjects- Transferred & Reserved subjects.
- Reserved- Managed by Viceroy executive council.
- Transferred- managed by Viceroy Legislative Council.



- 3. It removed Diarchy from the provinces and provincial autonomy was sought to be provided.
- 4. It further created three lists of legislation:
  - Concurrent
  - Federal
  - Provincial
- 5. It led to the creation of many institutions of government of India like the Federal Court of India, Federal Bank Of India(RBI), Federal Public Service Commission, Provincial Public Service Commissions, Joint PSC, etc.
- 6. It enfranchised near about 10-14% population of India.
- **Analysis:**
  - It was proposed by many nationalists that the British idea to give more autonomy to the provinces had imperial designs in it.
  - The British thought that strong regional leaders can be created in the provinces who once taste the power will be reluctant to lead a life of sacrifice and struggle.
  - In this way, the central leadership of Congress can be weakened.

#### **Annual INC Session Lucknow 1936:(02:01:00 PM)**

- It was presided upon by JI Nehru.
- It was decided that congress will fight the general elections to be conducted in 1936.
- **Annual INC Session at Faizpur, 1937:**
  - It was the 50th annual session of INC presiding over JL Nehru.
  - In this session, the problems and issues of peasants and farmers were discussed.
  - Though many of the grievances were discussed the abolition of zamindari was not discussed.

#### **The 1937 Provincial Elections:(02:10:00 PM)**

- At this time, there was a complete agreement in INC that it must fight elections to deepen the anti-imperialistic sentiments.
- But there were differences regarding the office acceptance.
- Leaders like JL Nehru, SC Bise, Socialists, and Communists did not favor the formation of ministries or office acceptance, on the other hand, leaders like C Rajgopala Chari, Sathyamurthy, and MA Ansari wanted office acceptance.
- **Gandhi's Views:**
  - Gandhi was inclined to give a trial to the Congress Ministries, he advised them to 'hold the offices lightly and not tightly'.
- **Election Performances of INC:**
  - Out of 1161 in the provinces INC contested 716 seats.
  - It got a clear majority in 6 provinces: Bombay, Madras, UP, CP, Bihar, and Orissa.
  - Congress created a coalition govt in Assam, Sindh, and NWFP.
  - In Bengal Coalition Govt of Krishak Praja Party and Muslim leagues was formed and in Punjab Unionist party of Sinkader Hayat Khan was formed the govt.

#### **Work of Congress Ministries:(02:26:00 PM)**

- 1. They released all the political prisoners.
- 2. They restored the freedom of the press.
- 3. Leaders reduced their personal expenses and tried to live a simple life.
- 4. They controlled communal violence.
- 5. Lifted ban from many organizations like Youth League, and Hindustan Seva Dal, but a ban on Communist Party remained intact as it was imposed by the central govt.
- 6. The Congress government ended emergency ordinances.
- 7. According to Gandhian principles, intoxicating drinks were banned and promoted vegetarianism, also cattle rearing was encouraged.
- 8. Some of the States brought Tenancy Reform legislation, for example, the UP tenancy Act of 1938.
- 9. Industrial Dispute Bill was passed which was based on collaboration rather than confrontation.
- **Blemishes of the Congress Ministry:**
  - a. The Madras Premier C Rajagoplachari arrested two congress left-wing leaders Yousouf Mehralli and SS Batliwala were arrested for giving an inflammatory speech against the British Govt.
  - b. Home Minister of Bombay KM Munshi used the services of CID to watch the activities of left-wing Congressmen and Communist leaders.

#### **The Haripura Session of INC,1938:(03:10:00 PM)**

- SC Bose became the president for the first time.
- The major development of this session was the creation of the National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of JL Nehru.
- It was the forerunner organization of the Planning Commission of India.

- The Committee was to create the framework for the industrial development of India.
- It was completely against the Gandhian model of India's development which focussed on village centric self-sufficiency model(through small cottage industries)
- In this session, the differences between Gandhi & Bose were clearly visible.

#### **Annual INC Session in Tripuri, 1939:(03:24:00 PM)**

- Bose once again proposed his candidature though he knew that he would be opposed.
- Gandhi initially persuaded JL Nehru to contest against Bose, but Nehru suggested the name of Maulana Azad.
- Maulana Azad also refused to contest, so the name of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiyaah was proposed.
- In elections, Bose defeated Dr. Pattabhi.
- After the defeat of Dr. Pattabhi Gandhi took the defeat as his own claimed " I am glad of his victory. This defeat is more mine than Dr.Pattabhi's. It was I who insisted on his name when Maulana Azad refused to contest."
- "Subhash Babu is not the enemy of the country, in his opinion, he has the boldest program and policy, and the minority can only wish him the best of luck."
- Such was the disastrous division in the Congress that the next month Bose resigned from the position of the Congress President and created the Forward bloc within the Congress.
- Later after the outbreak of WW II Bose was on altogether on a different path.
- After the resignation of Bose, Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the INC.
- In September 1939 WW II broke out, and the British government declared India to be a party to WW II.
- The Indian leadership under Gandhi sympathized with the cause of Britain against the Fascist forces of Hitler.
- At this time Gandhi asked the British authorities how an enslaved nation like India would be of any help to the British government against the forces of Hitler.
- In October 1939, the Congress Ministries in provinces resigned as a protest against India being a party to WW II.
- **Pakistan Declaration of Muslim League:**
- In March 1940, ML called for the grouping of geographically contiguous areas in the northwest and east to create a single nation, Pakistan.

**Topics for the next class:** August Offer, Cripps Mission, and Quit India Movement.

#### **Modern Indian History Class 23**

#### **A Brief Overview of the Previous Class:(01:07:00 PM)**

#### **August Offer of Linlithgow:(01:08:00 PM)**

- By 1940 Hitler made many advances in World War II.
- Belgium, Holland, and France had fallen to Germany by this time.
- It put Britain in a conciliatory mood to seek the complete cooperation of Indians in the war efforts.
- Viceroy Linlithgow made the Agusts feer in this regard which included:
  - a. Expansion of the Viceroy executive council to include more Indians.
  - b. Dominion status for India within the British empire.
  - c. Creation of War Advisory Council which will include both Indian and British leaders.
  - d. No constitutional development will take place against the wishes of the minority.
  - e. Indians will have the right to frame their own constitution after the end of the war.
- Congress rejected the Offer on the issue of the Dominion status, war advisory council, and delay in constitutional advancement.
- In July 1941, the Viceroy executive council was expanded to include more Indians.

#### **Annual INC Session 1940:(01:20:00 PM)**

- Held at Ramgarh.
- The session was presided over by Maulana Azad.
- In this session INC clearly mentioned its position in WWII and maintained that nothing less than Purna Swaraj would be accepted by the people of India.
- It also said that when the organization would be fit enough for the purpose, it will launch the Civil Disobedience movement.

#### **Individual Satyagraha(IS):(01:23:00 PM)**

- To continue the political agitation Gandhi decided to Individual Satyagraha.
- It was a CDM on the individual level.
- Gandhi Considered Britain's attempt in WWII against the fascist forces of Hitler as just and he did not want to embarrass Britain with a mass movement that could go violent.
- IS was launched to assert freedom of speech and expression.
- Styagarahis were to be chosen carefully so that their speech must not incite violence.

- Vinoba Bhave was the first Satyagrahi, J.L. Nehru second, and Brahmadasa third.
- *The dual purpose of IS:*
- a. To give sufficient time to Britain to reconsider the Indian demands peacefully.
- b. To give a feeling to the people of India that the nationalists have not lost their vision to seek India's independence.
- In February 1941 US President Roosevelt, Chinese leader Chiang, and UK prime minister Winston Churchill visited India.
- US President sympathized with India's aspiration for freedom. He also asked Winston Churchill about the Indian constitutional reforms.
- As such Winston Churchill went back and decided to send the Cripps Mission to India.
- The mission was to be headed by Sir Stafford Cripps who was a senior labor politician and actively supported India's national struggle for a long time.

#### **The Cripps Mission:(01:50:00 PM)**

- Provisions:
- a. Dominion status as the objective for India within the British empire.
- b. There must be the creation of a constituent assembly(CA) to frame the constitution of India.
- c. The members of CA would be elected from the British-ruled provinces and nominated by the Princely states.
- d. Any province which is not ready to accept the present constitutional schemes will have the right to sign a separate agreement with Britain regarding its future.
- e. For the present, the defense and foreign communication will be in the hands of the British authorities.
- Congress objected to the issue of Dominion status, nomination by princely states, and blueprint of partition.
- Moreover, J.L. Nehru quoted that without the defense in hands of Indians they will still be an enslaved nation.
- The Muslim League misunderstood the provision of a separate agreement regarding the non-consenting provinces.
- Hindu Mahasabha also rejected the question of not including the Hindu interest in the Cripps Mission.

#### **Quit India Movement: (02:02:00 PM)**

- **Background:**
- By 1942 Japan made huge headways in WWII by defeating the British navy at Singapore and occupying it.
- Japan also entered Burma and closed in gaps with the Indian borders.
- It created anxiety in Indian people that what if Japan enters India and British left Indian subjects to their own fate.
- Moreover, the defeat of the British Navy also broke the myth of British invincibility in the sea.
- **Reaction:**
- The mood in India was filled with anger and frustration because of the failure of the Cripps Mission.
- Gandhi was also fed up with the false assurances of Britain. He wrote in Harijan "Leave to God, and if that is too much, leave her to anarchy, I would risk it."
- Earlier there was a meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Wardha where the proposal related to Quit India was made.
- The historic meeting happened on the 8th of August, at Gowalia Tank, also known as the August Kranti Maidan.
- **Gandhi** addressed the nation and asked the masses to initiate a nonviolent Civil Disobedience Movement.
- He asked the army personnel to continue with their jobs but to support India's aspiration for freedom and INC.
- He asked the masses to pay the fines or taxes if the tax collectors or zamindars are anti-government.
- He further asked students to participate in QIM and if they feel they can leave the public schools or the schools run by the British.
- Gandhi further urged the masses to act as an independent nation.
- He gave two famous slogans: Angrezon Bharat Chodo( British Quit India) and Karo ya Maro (Do or Die).
- The next morning, 9th August, all the major leaders of INC were arrested in a single sweep and all of them were lodged in different jails.
- The government declared INC as an illegal party, and the publication of the Harijan and the National Herald ceased for the entire duration of QIM.

- The movement became leaderless moreover there was involvement in brutal suppression.
- **Underground Activities during QIM:**
- Not allowed to function in the open, underground networks started to emerge.
- The major leaders of this underground network were:
- Achuyat Patvardhan, Biju Patnaik, RP Goenka, Ram Manohar Lohiya, Ram Nadan Mishra, J P Narayan, Suchita Kriplani, Aruna Asaf Ali, and Usha Mehta.
- They developed many ways to contact people and counter the British authority which led to an attack on British symbols like railways, police stations, Telegrams, Post offices, town halls, etc.
- Within 2 months nearly 1 lakh people were arrested and in between 1942-45 more than 10000 people were killed by the British authorities.
- The most daring activity of underground leaders was the conduct of Congress Radio.
- The Radio operated clandestinely from different locations in Bombay City.
- Usha Mehta was the announcer of the Congress Radio and Ram Manohar Lohiya regularly broadcasted from the radio.
- The underground activities of Congress leaders kept alive the spirit of the Quit India Movement even in the brutal phase of suppression.
- **Gandhi's Response to Mass Violence:**
- Gandhi was asked to condemn the violence of the masses during QIM but he refused.
- He maintained "It is leonine violence of the state which has provoked the masses"
- To mark his protest against state violence he announced 21 day fast.
- From all over India and from international circuits people started to appeal for the release of Gandhi from jail and give him better health treatment.
- On one hand, when the entire nation was pleading for the life of Gandhi, the British authorities went ahead with the arrangement of his funeral procession.
- Three members of the Viceroy Executive Council MS Anie, NR Sarkar, and HP Modi resigned from the council.
- They maintained that they supported the suppression of QIM but they will not be a party to Gandhi's death.

#### **Parallel Governments:(03:10:00 PM)**

- Going by the appeal of Gandhi to act as an independent nation, in many areas parallel governments were created where the British lost their control.
- **1. In Ballia Eastern UP:**
- A parallel government was created under the leadership of Chittu Pandey by the end of August 1942.
- But within a month the British reestablished their control.
- **2. In the Tamluk Area of Midnapur:**
- In Bengal Jatiya Sarkar was created in December 1942.
- They created many departments of administration like agriculture, finance, health, etc.
- They also created an armed force known as 'Vidhyut Vahini'.
- There was a tropical cyclone in Bengal at this time, in this scenario, Vidhyut Vahini performed the cyclone relief works.
- **3. In Satara, Maharashtra:**
- It was known as Prati Sarkar.
- It was the longest surviving parallel government.
- Y B Chavan and Nana Patil were the two important leaders of this government.
- They created the 'Nyayadan Mandal' for dispensing justice.
- They also conducted 'Gandhi Marriages'.

#### **CR Formula:(03:21:00 PM)**

- It was proposed by C RajagoplaChari.
- The ways to bring cooperation between the Muslim League(ML) and the INC.
- It included:
- a. The ML must cooperate with the INC in demand of freedom or self-rule.
- b. The ML must also cooperate in the formation of an interim government for the transitional period.
- c. After the war is over a plebiscite shall be held in the areas where Muslims are in majority in the northwest and east to decide whether or not a separate nation would be created.
- d. In the event of partition, agreements would be made on all the essential matters.
- e. The above terms shall be binding only in the case of a full transfer of power by the British to the Indians.
- MA Jinnah did not accept the proposal and it ended in smoke.

#### **Desai-Liaquat Pact:(03:37:00 PM)**

- It was an informal pact between Bhula Bhai Desai of INC and Liaquat Ali Khan of ML.
- As per the pact, it was agreed that ML will abandon the demand for a Separate nation and in return, they will be given parity in the Council of ministers.
- Both INC & LM rejected it.
- Question: The Developments during 1937-39 greatly undermined the ability of the Indian National Congress to push through the agenda of national unity. Comment. (10 Marks/150 Words)
- (Discussed the basic approach for the answer to the above question).

**Topics for the next class:** Cabinet Mission and other topics.

#### **Modern Indian History Class 24**

**A Brief Overview of the Previous Class:(01:07:00 PM)**

**Shimla Conference & Wavell's Offer:(01:09:00 PM)**

- By 1945 all the leaders of the Congress were released from jail and they were invited to participate in Shimla Conference.
- The conference was based on the keenness of Winston Churchill in the general election which was pending in Britain.
- It was almost sure that Conservative Party might lose elections and the labor party may come to power.
- Churchill did not want to leave the question of India's constitutional advancement in the hands of the labor politicians.
- As such Viceroy, Wavell made his offer to the Indian leaders which included:
- Dominion status, as the objective for India.
- All the members of the Viceroy's executive council would be Indian except the Governor General and Commander in Chief of the British Indian Forces.
- Within the premise of the GoA, of 1935 an interim government must be created.
- There would be equal representation of both Hindus and Muslims.
- Governor-General can exercise Veto power on the advice of the minister on important matters.
- Further discussion on constitutional advancement and Constituent Assembly after the war is over.

**Azad Hind Fauz(Indian National Army):(01:21:00 PM)**

- After the emergence of ideological differences, Bose created Forward Bloc but later he was not satisfied and wanted to start militant action against the British authorities.
- In the 1940s he was house arrested at his Park Street House in Calcutta.
- Later he escaped from his house later and landed in Peshawar and finally via the route of Russia he entered Germany.
- In Germany, he sought an alliance with Hitler.
- Hitler gave him 3000 Indian-origin Prisoners of war(POWs) with them Bose created the Free India Legion(Mukti Sena).
- He also established a radio station in Berlin.
- From Germany Bose landed in Japan to further seek alliances with it against British in India.
- Japan was highly successful in South East Asia, it defeated the British in Singapore and also occupied Andaman & Nicobars, and also captured Burma.
- On the other hand, the British Indian officers in British Indian offices in Singapore changed their loyalty towards India's freedom under the leadership of Rash Bihari Bose and Captain Mohan Singh.
- RB Bose after his exile in 1915 was living in South East Asia and exploring the avenues for a possible alliance with Japan.
- With the support of Japan, the 40000 strong Indian National Army(INA) was created by September 1942.
- In April 1943, SC Bose came to South East Asia and took full control of INA.
- By 21st October 1943, he created Azad Hind Government.
- The portfolios of Finance, Defence, and Foreign Communication were created.
- Its important leaders were MS Aiyar, Laxmi Swaminathan, and HC Majumdar.
- He also founded Azad Hind Radio and Azad Hind Bank at Rangoon.
- The overseas Indians supported INA financially.
- On the 6th of July 1944, Bose addressed the nation through Azad Hind Radio and called Gandhi "Father of Nation."
- He also sought the blessings of Gandhi for the last fight of India's Freedom struggle.
- He created 3 fighting regiments of INA named after Gandhi, Nehru, and Maulana Azad.
- Later two more regiments were added the Rani Laxmibai women's regiment and Bose SC Bose's regiment which he would be leading.
- Bose also gave two popular slogans- " Dilli Chalo" and " Tum Mujhe Khoon Do, Main Tumhe Azadi Dunga"("If you do desire freedom be prepared to wave through your blood").

- Boss launched the Imphal Campaign against the British authority but the campaign was unfortunate and due to many circumstances INA had to surrender.

#### **Reasons:**

- a. By 1945 the British have restructured and strengthened their forces in North East India.
- b. By the middle of 1945 Japan also seemed to be retreating from south East Asia and didn't provide air cover to INA soldiers.
- c. Once the INA entered NE India bad weather increased their difficulty.
- d. Additionally, the British forces outnumbered the INA in the 10:1 ratio.
- e. By early August 1945, Japan was nuked by the USA, and Japan surrendered.
- With the surrender of Japan, the INA was left without any other option than surrender.
- It said that in early 1946 SC Bose died in a mysterious plane crash at Taipei in present-day Taiwan.
- Though the campaign of the INA failed it made very clear to the British authority that they can not rule India for very long due to the following reasons:
  - a. It was very clear that Britain can not remain dependent on the Indian soldiers in the British army.
  - They are no more a mercenary paid by the British authority but they have started paying attention to the call of the mother nation.
  - b. The British strategy of the communal divide in the INA did not work in INA.
  - INA officers kept religion at abeyance and preferred national aspirations.
  - c. The militant participation of women was remarkable and indicative that every household in India has turned against the British authority.

#### **Post War Upsurge:(02:26:00 PM)**

- **INA Trials:**
- The INA soldiers were taken as prisoners in India and their trials started in Delhi and Calcutta.
- In the defense of INA prisoners INC created INA defense Committee which included the following members:
  - KN Katju, Teg Bhadur Spare, JL Nehru, Bhula Bhai Desai, Lt. Colonel Horilal, and Asai Ali.
  - They participated in the defense of the INA prisoners.
  - During the historic Red Fort Trial 3 INA officers: Prem Sehgal, Shah Nawaz Khan, and Gurbakhsa Singh Dhillon were given hard imprisonment.
  - These officers emerged as the symbol of Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh unity.
  - Their punishment was heavily resented by the public of Delhi who resorted to violence and created a huge upsurge in North India.
  - Similarly, the Calcutta trial of INA when INA officer Rashid Ali was handed 7 years imprisonment led to a huge upsurge in Calcutta.
- **Royal Indian Navy Revolt:**
- On 18th February 1946, nearly about 1100 ratings of HMIS Talwar went on strike.
- They faced flagrant racial discrimination and were abused for a long time but at this time they resented the unpalatable food which was served to them for many days.
- One of the ratings BC Dutta shouted "British Quit India" but he was overpowered and thoroughly beaten.
- The news of the strike and treatment of the rating spread like fire and within one week all the 200 ships docked at Gateway of India Bombay revolted against the British authorities.
- The Royal Indian Navy revolt of Bombay further inspired the revolt at Karachi.
- It is said that the episode of the RIN Revolt was the last nail in the coffin of British rule in India.

#### **Cabinet Mission:(02:38:00 PM)**

- On 19th February 1946, the British PM Clement Atlee announced sending the Cabinet Mission to India with three important officers:
  - Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, and A V Alexander.
  - Proposals:
    - a. It rejected the demand of Pakistan or the creation of a separate nation.
    - b. The Mission proposal was based on the Idea of creating strong States with the weak center.
    - It proposed Defence, foreign relations and Communication would be managed by the center and the center will also have the power to raise the finances to support the states.
    - All the residuary powers will be vested with the states.
    - c. It created three groups of states:
      - 1. Group A - Hindu Majority States like UP, CP, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Orissa, and the Commissioner provinces of Delhi, Koorg, Marwar, and Ajmer.
      - 2. Group B- Muslim Majority in North West- Sindh, Punjab, NWFP, and the Commissioner province of Balochistan.
      - 3. Group C- The Muslim majority states in the north East like Bengal and Assam.

- c. It proposed to create the Constituent Assembly(CA) and an interim government for the transitional period.
- Both Muslim League and INC were in the mood the accepting the provisions. Congress asked the government whether the groupings are compulsory or optional. To which the government replied that it is compulsory.
- Congress at this time made a statement that with its majority it will change the provision in Constituent Assembly. Muslim League objected to it and walked out from the formation of an interim government.
- Later, on 2nd September 1946, an interim government was created under the leadership of JL Nehru.
- In October Viceroy Wavell secretly Brough 5 members of the Muslim League to join the interim government who were - Liaquat Ali Khan, Gajanafer Khan, Abdul Rashid Nishtaar, II Chundrigar, and Jogendra Nath Mondal
- The Constituent Assembly (CA) of India was formed on 9th December 1946 to frame the Constitution of India.

#### **Announcement of Independence of India:(03:22:00 PM)**

- Final declaration of Clement Atlee and the Mount Batten Plan.
- Initially, Clement Atlee announced mid-June 1948, would be the withdrawal date of the British from India but in the helm of circumstances this date seemed to be very distant Wavel was called back to Britain, and in early 1947 lord Mount Batten was sent to India.
- Soon after Mount Batten held office Dickie Bird Plan was formulated which is also known as the Balkan Plan of India.
- As per this plan, it was proposed that all the states of India would be given independent status and it will be left to them to join any of the union of India or Pakistan.
- Moreover, those who do not wish to join any union will sign a separate agreement with Britain regarding its future.
- This plan was immediately rejected as it would have led to the Balkanisation of India(JL Nehru was the main counter-voice to this plan).
- Finally, the Mount Batten plan was formulated:
- It decided the creation of two nations- India & Pakistan with sovereign status and the right to frame their constitution.
- Mount batten further decided that Pakistan which is emerging on the lines of religion must be divided in such a way that a large number of Hindu & Sikh minorities must not come under the area of Pakistan.
- As such the Sikh Punjab and Hindu West Bengal were to join Indian Union.
- On 3rd June, The India Independence Bill was introduced which became the Act on the 18th of July.
- As per this Act:
- The transfer of power to the Indian Union will be on the 15th of August and to Pakistan on the 14th of August.
- For deciding the boundaries between the two nations the Boundary Commission was created under the chairmanship of Sir Radcliffe. Its report was already available by the 10th of August but it was made public after the 15th of August so that the responsibility for the communal killing due to partition must not fall on the head of the British authorities.

#### **Communalism:(03:45:00 PM)**

- Three stages of communalism:
- **1. Liberal Communalism:**
- It starts with the notion that people belonging to the same religion share similar political, economic, social, and cultural interests.
- based on this notion socio-religious communities or organizations were created to promote the interests of a particular community.
- **2.Liberal Moderate Communalism:**
- It starts with a notion that in a diverse country like India differences are bound to happen, as such the political, economic, and social interests of one religious community are dissimilar and divergent from those of the other religious communities.
- It promotes ghettoisation of the society based on religion.
- **3. Extreme Comunalism:**
- This final stage is reached when people start believing that the secular interests of one particular religious community are hostile and antagonistic to those of the other religious communities.
- This stage is a political ideology to polarise society along the lines of religion and it involves the violence of speech and behavior.
- based on unfolding violence they justify the need for a separate nation.

**Topics for the next class:** Comparison of historical personalities and other issues.

## Modern Indian History Class 25

A Brief Overview of the Previous Class:(01:07:00 PM)

Comparison of Gandhi & Ambedkar:(01:09:00 PM)

<b><i>Gandhi's Views</i></b>	<b><i>Theme</i></b>	<b><i>Ambedkar's Views</i></b>
Gandhi participated in the 2nd RTC. He projected himself as the representative of Hindus including the depressed classes. He maintained that the depressed classes were part of the Hindu fold.	<b>Round Table Conference(RTC)</b>	Dr. Ambedkar had gone earliest to participate in all the RTC as the representative of the Depressed classes. He said depressed classes are not a part of the Hindu fold but a 'part apart.'
Gandhi accepted a separate electorate for Muslims but not so far for the Depressed classes. On the announcement of the Communal award, he declared fast unto death which created pressure on Ambedkar and resulted in the Poona pact.	<b>Communal Award &amp; Separate Electorate</b>	He countered Gandhi on his fast and criticized it as a tactic to give up the constitutional safeguard. His Problem was simple, if Gandhi dies then all over India there would be programs against the depressed classes and it may lead to mass killings of untouchables. So he agreed to the Poona Pact.
It was an organization created for the upliftment of the depressed classes. Gandhi considered that untouchables were discriminated against from time immemorial and now is the time to pay back to them. It included programs like going to Harijan Basti and slums for cleaning, imparting education, preaching anti-alcoholism, and vegetarianism, and promoting hygiene, etc.	<b>Harijan Sevak Sangh(HSS)</b>	He considered HSS a paternalistic organization. He maintained that in this organization Harijans are not part of management or decision-making. They are no better than beggars in this organization and they are the mere recipient of charity. He further said that Harijans need much broader civil rights organizations under the management of the depressed classes. He demanded equal political, citizenship, social, and economic rights.
Gandhi believed in an idealized version of the Varnashrama Dharma, whereby he considered Brahma, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudra as important constituents of the society whose cooperation will lead to the betterment of society. Gandhi considered untouchability a sin in Hinduism which must be corrected.	<b>Caste System(CS)</b>	Dr. Ambedkar attributed the problem of untouchability to caste and Varna Systems. He maintained without abolishing the caste untouchability can not be removed from Indian society. He preferred Annihilation of the Caste. (He was disillusioned from Hinduism and made a bid to join Buddhism with all his followers. He said I was born Hindu and have suffered consequences of it but I'll not die a Hindu)



Gandhi favored the development of self-sufficient villages through small cottage industries. He promoted the concept of the Ram Rajya which meant harmonized cooperative societies. He was completely against industrialization.	<b>India's Path to Development.</b>	He believed that India can not uplift itself from poverty without embarking on the path of industrialization.
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#### Comparison between Gandhi & S C Bose:(02:19:00 PM)

<b>Gandhi</b>	<b>S C Bose</b>
Gandhi believed in nonviolent methods to secure the freedom of India.	Bose was not averse to violent strategies and he believed that no matter what strategy is followed it must result in India's freedom.
Gandhi supported the cause of Britain in WWII and he did not initiate any mass movement which may embarrass Britain in its just cause.	Bose considered WWII as an opportunity to seek India's freedom. He said Britain's peril is India's Opportunity. He favored a mass movement at this time.
Gandhi favored the trusteeship pattern to address the grievances of the working class. He maintained both capitalists and workers would be part of trust which will facilitate a dialogue between them. The capitalist class will try to redistribute the profits among the working class.	Bose considered the trusteeship pattern highly impractical. He favored the development of trade unions for addressing the grievances of the working class.
Gandhi favored a self-sufficient village model of development and he was against industrialization.	Bose considered India's development can only happen through industrialization and while being the President of INC in 1938 he constituted a National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Nehru for the industrial development of India.

#### Development of Education during the British Period:(02:45:00 PM)

- From the very beginning, the British authorities were of the view that it is necessary to create an enlightened class in Indian society which is a firm supporter of the British Raj.
- In 1781, Warren Hastings created Calcutta Madarsa to impart traditional Islamic Education.
- In 1791, Jonathan Duncan created the Sanskrit college at Banaras to impart traditional education in Sanskrit medium.
- In 1800, Wellesley proposed creating a Civil Servant training college at Fort William, Calcutta, but it was disapproved by the Court of Directors.
- The Charter Act of 1813, allocated 1 lakh Rupees for the promotion of education among Indian subjects. But unfortunately, it was not made available for many years.
- The English authorities were divided into two groups- Orientalists and Anglicists.
- Orientalists favored education in the Vernacular medium and Anglicist favored the English medium.
- The stalemates continued till 1830 when William Bentinck appointed the Macaulay Committee to give its verdict.
- Macaulay favored the Anglicist way and recommended making English the official language of India by replacing Persian.
- It was implemented in March 1835.

#### Downward Filtration Theory:(03:23:00 PM)

- William Betic was of the view that the masses can not be educated with just one lakh rupees.
- As such this money can be used to educate a few people and in turn, it would be the responsibility of educated Indians to teach the masses.
- It will lead to the trickle-down of education to the masses.
- Wood's Dispatch, 1854:**
- In 1854, Secretary of State(SoS) Charles Wood gave his famous dispatch on education.
- It came to be known as the Magan Carta of Education in India.
- It maintained that it was the responsibility of the British authorities to educate Indians and rejected the Downward Filtration Theory.
- It proposed three levels of education:
- Primary education in Vernacular medium.

- Secondary in Anglo-vernacular medium
- Higher Education through establishment of Universities in English Medium.
- based on its recommendations three universities were created- At Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.
- It called for women's education, vocational education, and teacher's training.
- It proposed the creation of an institute of engineering and technology and an Agricultural Research Institute.
- As such the Engineering college was created at Rurkee and Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, in Bihar.
- It further declared that education in public institutes must be secular in nature.

#### **Hunter Committee, 1882:(03:36:00 PM)**

- This committee recommends the continuation of primary education in vernacular medium, but secondary education must be diversified into two types:
  - a. Literary subjects
  - b. Vocational Subjects:
- Railiegh Committee:
- This committee was constituted by the viceroy Curzon to make a recommendation regarding Indian universities.
- based on its recommendations Indian University Act, of 1905 was enacted.
- This Act provided the framework for the regulation of Indian Universities.

#### **Sadler Commission, 1915:(03:42:00 PM)**

- It was formed to review the functioning of Calcutta University.
- But its recommendations proved highly efficient to the entire education sector in India.
- For the first time, two Indians (Asuhtosh Mukherjee and Zia Uddin Ahmed) were the members of this committee.
- **Recommendations:**
- To bring efficiency to university education there is a need to correct secondary education.
- It recommended 12 years of schooling and a three-year degree course.
- It also said that the boards of the high school education and the intermediate examination must be separate.
- The present number of universities in India is insufficient to cater to the Indian masses. There is a need for more universities.
- So in between 1916 to 1921, 7 new universities were created- Benaras Hindu University (U), Aligarh M U, Lucknow U, Patna U., Dhaka, Mysore U, and Osmania University.
- **Hartog Commission 1929:**
- It recommended stopping the creation of new universities in India and bringing the efficiency of the already established universities
- **Wardha Scheme of Education:**
- It was the Gandhian Scheme of education.
- Its elaborate syllabus was created by Zakir Hussain.
- It popularly came to be known as 'Nayi Talim'.
- It prompted education through activity.
- Due to the outbreak of WWII, it was not able to take off.
- **Sargeant Plan of education, 1944:**
- It was the last plan of the British in India.
- It was a very highly ambitious project to bring universal basic education to India.
- But due to the circumstances of WWII, it was never implemented.
- **S Radha Krishnan Committee, 1948:**
- This committee was constituted to make recommendations regarding Indian Universities.
- based on its recommendations University Grant Commission (UGC) was created in 1953.
- UGC was mandated to provide the regulatory framework and rules for financial assistance to Indian universities.
- In 1956, the UGC became a Statutory Autonomous Body.

**Topics for the next class:** All the remaining topics of MIH.

#### **Modern Indian History Class 26**

##### **Development in Press during the British period- 1:10 PM**

- The first printing press in India was created in 1557 at Goa by the Portuguese it was meant for publishing literary work.
- The first newspaper of India was Bengal Gazette published in 1780 by James August Hickey.
- After the publication of this newspaper, many newspapers emerged in 1800.

- At this time Wellesley came up with the press censorship Act as per the act prior permission from the British Authority was required before publishing any article.
- Later in 1823, John Adams enacted the press regulation act any article published against British authority will lead to the confiscation of the press and its property.
- The Indian press was relieved from all the restrictions in 1835 by Charles Metcalfe, who popularly came to be known as the liberator of the Indian press.
- The period between 1835-75 saw very good growth of Indian journalists.
- In 1878 the newly appointed Viceroy Lytton enacted the vernacular press act.
- The act gave power to the district magistrate to review the functioning of all the vernacular press within his jurisdiction on his dissatisfaction.
- He can confiscate the property of the press and seize its articles.
- This act popularly came to be known as the gagging act of the press to evade confiscation.
- Amrit Bazar Patrika overnight changed its publication from the Bengali language to English.
- Finally, the vernacular act was repealed in 1882.
- By 1905 many newspapers and journals emerged eg. Bombay Chronicle, The Hindu, etc.
- After the beginning of the Swadeshi and Boycott movement government decided to bring new laws to curb the freedom of the press.
- In 1908 newspaper incitement to offense act and in 1910 the Indian press act was brought to curb the nationalist literature.
- These two acts were completely operational during the non-cooperation movement in 1925.
- The Tej bahadur persuaded British authority to repeal it during the CDM press emergency act 1931 was brought to curb the freedom of the press.
- During the Quit India movement, the major nationalist newspapers and press were declared illegal for eg Harijan, the national herald, etc.
- After Independence, the new government of India came up with the press objectionable matter act of 1951.
- This led to fierce debate in Parliament later the government constituted GS Rajyadyaskha which recommended the repeal of the act.

#### **Colonialism in Princely state- 1:46 PM**

- **1. Phase of the struggle for equality (1740-65) -**
- From 1740 onwards British and French companies developed an ambition to create a colonial empire for themselves in India.
- They started fighting with each other in Carnatic in which the British will thoroughly victorious and curtains down on the French ambition.
- British were also waging war on Bengal after the 1757 Plassy battle they received huge wealth at their expense with which they strengthen their army to pursue their goal of equality with the Indian princely states.
- After the battle of Buxar, they got Diwani rights in Bihar, Bengal Orissa, which uplifted their position from inferior power to equal power to Indian princes to native princes.
- **2. The phase of ring fence (1765-1813)-**
- After the battle of Buxar, a nascent British empire was created, the immediate challenge before the British was to safeguard their newly created empire from both external and internal dangers.
- They wanted to create a ring fence in the form of a buffer zone between their territories and other powers.
- In persuasion of this objective subsidiary alliance system was followed.
- **3. The phase of subordinate isolation (1813-1858)-**
- The charter act of 1813 proclaimed the objective to establish British paramountcy in India.
- With the arrival of the new governor-general Marquess of Hastings, the new policy was followed.
- He started to sign agreements with Indian princely states not on the basis of equality but by proclaiming that British power is supreme and paramount.
- In the later phases doctrine of lapse was initiated by Dalhousie to isolate the Indian powers and annex their territories into the British empire.
- **4. Phase of subordinate union (1858-1935)-**
- After the revolt of 1857, there was a complete transfer of power from EIC to the British crown.
- Their proclamation of Queen Victoria assumed the policy of non-conquest and respect was accorded to the Indian princes in 1876.
- In 1876 Queen Victoria took the title of kaiser-i-hind (Queen of India).
- British authority on regular intervals conducted grand darbars.
- To not only emphasize their superior position but also to give a feeling of unity with the princely states.

- In 1921 chamber of princes was created to provide a platform for the princely states to discuss their grievances.
- In 1927 government appointed the Buttlar commission to suggest measures regarding streamlining the relationship between the princely state and British authority.
- **5. The phase of the equal federation (1935)-**
- The government of India in the 1935 act propose an Indian federation comprising princely states and British Indian provinces.
- Since federation was conditional on the fulfillment of two criteria which were not fulfilled and it never became operational.
- Right from the 1920s when the big mass movements started people of princely states were also excited to participate in the national movement.
- In this regard, their first organization state people conference was created in 1927 by the leaders like ML Kothari, Balwant Rai, and GR Abhyanker.
- In 1929 during the Lahore session of congress, Jawaher Lal Nehru proposed a movement in the princely state with a national movement but it was rejected by congress.
- In 1939, during the All India state people conference at Ludhiana which was presided over by Nehru made a bid to join the national movement.
- Finally in 1942 during the Quit India movement phase both the movement were merged.

#### **Rise of Left in India- 2:27 PM**

- **Socialism-**
- Socialist thoughts started to take shape in India during the third decade of the 20th century.
- Jawaher all Nehru was the greatest representative of socialist thought at that time.
- In 1934 leaders like Archarya Narendra Deb, Menu Masani and JP Narayan created the congress socialist party.
- In the 1937 elections congress included a large chunk of the socialist agenda in their election manifesto.
- Congress always maintained that the establishment of socialism in India is one of its goals.
- **The Communist Party of India-**
- British authority in India was not in the favour of the spread of communism in India as such in 1920 the communist party of India was created by MN Roy at Tashkent.
- In 1922 many communist leaders from central Asia were trying to enter India but they were arrested by Peshwar and a conspiracy case was filed against them.
- in 1924, Satya Bhakt announced the creation of CPI at Kanpur after which the government filed the Kanpur Bolshevik conspiracy case in which some of the prominent leaders of the communist party were arrested like Muzaffar Ahmed, Nalini Gupta, Shaukat Usmani, and Nazrul Islam.
- In 1929, under the Meerut conspiracy case, 32 prominent leaders were arrested which included three British communist leaders - Ben Bradley, Lester Hutchinson, and Philip Spratt.
- In the 1930s community party of India was declared illegal by British authority.
- At the onset of WW II, CPI declared it an imperialist war to consolidate the British agenda.
- When Hitler invaded communist Russia CPI changed its stance and declared WW-II as a people's war.
- It also pledged its support to British authority.
- CPI also supported the separation of the Quit India movement and on an official level did not participate in the national movement.

#### **Peasant movement and organization in the 20th century- 2:46 PM**

- **UP Kisan Sabha-**
- It was the first highly organized peasant organization of the 20th century founded by leaders like Gauri Shankar Mishra, Madan Mohan Malviya, and Indira Narayan Diwedi.
- They wanted to highlight the grievances of peasants in a constitutional manner.
- They did not favor mass movements.
- After the announcement of non-cooperation, many of the leaders of UP Kisan sabha wanted to participate in the non-cooperation movement which led to the bifurcation of the organization and created of **Avadh Kisan sabha** by leaders like Gauri Shanker Mishra, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Kedarnath Pandey, Matabadal Pandey, baba ram Chander.
- This organization officially participates in non-cooperation.
- **Eka Movement -**
- The movement was initiated by the people of Sitapur, Bahraich, and Hardoi under the leadership of Madari Passi.
- They contested the high rate of taxes extracted from them.
- They took the pledge of river Ganga not to pay the taxes.
- They also kept alive the fervor of non-cooperation.

- **Mopla Rebellion-**
- Moplas were the Muslim peasants of North and Central Kerala.
- In this area, taxes were collected by Hindu Polygars.
- Moplas resisted taking high taking a rate of taxes which led to the arrest of their leader and priest Ali Musaliar.
- Within a few days, a rumor spreads that the British have also destroyed the famous mosque of Mumbrat.
- In this scenario, Moplas organized a rebellion under the leadership of Kun Hamad Haji.
- They started to attack the houses of Hindu Polygars.
- The rebellion started as an agrarian crisis and took a communal overtone in the later phases.
- The rebellion was suppressed with immense brutality.
- **Other movements**
- After the end of the non-cooperation movement peasant movements were initiated in many parts of the country.
- In the Surma valley of Assam karuna Sindhu Roy initiated a movement in 1935
- In Orissa, Malti Chaudhar- Utkal Kisan Sabha.
- Bakshat movement- Rahul Sanskratayan & Haryanandan Sharma.
- The movement was about bringing back Bakshat lands to occupancy tenants.
- **Tehbaga movement (1946-47)-** It was highly organized and a successful peasant movement before independence.
- The peasant of Medinipur maintained that they will only pay 1/3 rd of the demand and not more than that.

#### **Rise of Trade Union- 3:30 PM**

- The first cotton mill in India was created in Bombay in 1853.
- The first jute mill was created at the Rishra near Calcutta in 1855.
- In 1870 Shashipat Banerjee wrote Shashipada which was about the plight of workers.
- In 1881 MN Lokhande wrote Deen Bandhu to talk about workers' plight.
- In 1891 Lokhande founded the first trade union organization known as the Bombay mills and mill hand association.
- In the 20th century due to the efforts of Lala Lajpat Rai, the all India trade Union congress was created.
- This organization worked effectively as a pressure group till 1930 but after the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, differences started to emerge in the organization.
- One of the factions wanted affiliation with the international organization based in Geneva.
- The other faction wanted affiliation with an international organization based in Mosco.
- It led to the creation of the red trade Union (M) and the All India trade union federation (G).
- They were not able to function well during the whole decade of the 20th century.
- In 1939 due to the persuasion of JP Narayan and Acharya Narendra Deb, both organizations were merged to create one AITUC.
- **Rise of the capitalist class-**Swadeshi movement gains a big impetus to the Indian capitalist class.
- The cotton textile industry, steel industry, jute industry, and chemical industry highly benefitted from the Swadeshi movement.
- After the outbreak of WW-I industrial production came to a halt in Europe.
- As such British authorities were forced to give contracts to Indian companies.
- In one such case, the ailing Tata steel industry got a lifeline from the Mesopotamian rail wagon project of the British.
- Further, the other Indian Industries also benefitted.
- After the beginning of the non-cooperation movement, the capitalist class of India decided not to support it but after the end of the non-cooperation movement (NCM), they were convinced to create their own organization to decide the future strategy.
- In 1927 they founded the federation of Indian chamber of commerce and industry 1927.
- The founder- Purushuttam das thakur das, john mathai, GD birla, Purushuttam das Tandon, Ardeshir Dalal.
- **Objectives-** Nationalization of Indian industry.
- Redistribution of profit among masses.
- Financial and moral support to the Indian national movement under the leadership of Gandhi.
- In 1944 they came up with the Bombay plan in which they declare their extensive support to the nationalization and corporatization of Indian banks and financial institutions.

#### **Contribution of Women in Freedom Struggle- 4:12 PM**

- **Matangini Hazrat-** She was an old lady from the Medinipur area of Bengal, She was a Gandhian follower and popularly known as the old Gandhi lady.
- She participated in CDM for breaking the salt law.
- During QIM she organized a very strong procession towards the Tamluk police station but she was shot dead and became an inspiration to the parallel government of Tamluk.
- **Bir Bala-** She was a 17-year-old girl from the Gompur area of Assam
- During QIM she organized a strong procession toward the Gompur police station but she was shot dead.
- In the popular culture of Assam, she is celebrated as Bir Bala.
- **Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay-** She originally hailed from Mangalore but later shifted to Kolkata.
- She was an educator, social reformer, activist, and core nationalist.
- She participated in CDM and QIM.
- She inspired a large number of women to join the national movement.
- After independence when civilian awards were constituted she was one of the recipients of Padma Vibhushan.
- **Aruna Asif Ali-** She was born as Aruna Ganguly.
- Later she got married to Asif Ali, she taught at Gokhale memorial school in Kolkata.
- During CDM she was convicted for the violence and was not released from jail even after Gandhi Irwin's pact.
- After the announcement of QIM, it was she who started the movement by hoisting the Indian flag at the Gwalior tank.
- She also organized the underground activity and operated congress radio.
- **Sucheta Kriplani-** She was a Gandhian follower, during QIM she organized underground activity and also operated congress radio.
- At the time of partition, she accompanied Gandhi to Naokhali for appealing to people not to resort to violence.
- She was one of the members of the constituent assembly after India's independence she became the first women chief minister of an Indian state UP (1963-67).

**Syllabus concluded**