**Modern Indian History - आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहास**

Tuesday, 23 August 2022

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# Chronology/Timeline:

* + The advent of Europeans:
    - 1498 - Portuguese East India Company came to India in cochin and goa.
    - 1600 - English East India Company came to Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.
    - 1602 - Dutch EIC came to India in Masulipatnam, Pulicat and Surat.
    - 1616 - Danish EIC came to India in Serampore.
    - 1664 - French East India Company in Pondicherry.
  + Later Mughals (after 1707)
  + Regional Kingdoms and Intrusion of Europeans:
    - Carnatic wars;
    - Anglo-French wars etc.
  + Bengal:
    - Murshid Ali Khan
    - Battle of Plassey
    - Battle of Buxar etc
  + Mysore
    - Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan
    - Anglo-Mysore wars
  + 1857 : First war of Independence
  + 1885 : Formation of INC
  + 1885 - 1905 : Moderate Phase
  + 1905 - 1917 : Extremist Phase
    - 1905 Bengal Partition and Swadeshi Movement etc
    - 1907: Surat Split
    - 1909 : Minto-Morley reforms
    - 1916: Home Rule Movement, Lucknow session and Lucknow Pact;
  + Gandhian Era (1915 - 1948) :-
    - 1914 - Gandhi in South Africa
    - 1917 : champaran campaign
    - 1918: Ahmedabad
    - 1919 : Rowlett Satyagraha
    - 1920 : Non-cooperation movement
    - 1930 : Civil Disobedience movement etc.

# Advent of Europeans In India

## Colonial Advent of Europeans : PEDDF

* + India had contact with Europe from the time immemorial --> through partial land and partial sea route.
  + But the discovery of the sea route had far-reaching consequences on the shape & course of Indian society & history.
  + First to arrive in India as traders were Portuguese, Followed by Dutch(people from the Netherlands), English(people from Britain), Danes(people from Denmark) & the French.
  + Much change has happened in India in these years, i.e.., from the 1600s.
  + India underwent a transition from a feudal, conservative exclusive social system to a capitalistic, progressive & inclusive social system.

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* + During this period with self-assertion based on introspection & external stimuli of ideas of equality, liberty, fraternity & people’s rule instead of one man’s rule, i.e.., from monarchy to democracy.

### Portuguese 1498: First to come & last to go from India

* + Last to go from India --> from Goa in 1961
  + The spirit of adventure that laid the foundation of the modern world promoted geographical discoveries to far-flung areas.
  + The primary objective of these voyages was earning profit from the Eastern trade. (necessary due to hefty tariffs of Arab traders)
  + Prince Henry ‘The Navigator’(1398-1460) who was the ruler of Portugal took the lead among European Nations
  + He promoted the Seafaring activity.
  + During the regime of King John II, a sailor named Bartholomew Diaz crossed the Cape of Good Hope.
  + It provided a huge impetus to these European seafarers.
  + During the tenure of King Emmanuel, **Vasco da Gama** started his voyage in 1497. In May 1498, He landed at the coast of Calicut where he was cordially received by Zamorin’s of Kerala.
  + Zamorin or Samoothiri was the hereditary monarch of the kingdom of Kozhikode (Calicut) on the South Malabar region of India(Present-day Kerala)
  + Vasco da Gama returned back to his country & earned huge profit from Indian trade.
  + He again returned to India in 1501 & established Portuguese trading centres at Calicut, Cochin & Cannanore.
  + After the return of Vasco da Gama in 1503, the Portuguese Govt decided to send a Viceroy to India:
  + 1505 **De Almeida** was appointed as the first Portuguese Viceroy to India.
  + He envisioned ‘Bluewater policy’ (Kartaze or Cartaze system) to establish Portuguese dominance in the Indian ocean & Arabian sea.
  + The next Viceroy was Albuquerque(1509 to 1515) - He was the real founder of Portuguese power in the East, He conquered Goa(1510).
  + They also established good trade relations with the Vijayanagar Kingdom, With the permission of the ruler of Cochin, they created a fort at Cochin.
  + Moreover, he started the permit system whereby each & every ship passing through the Indian Ocean & Arabian Sea had to pay some fee to the Portuguese.
  + He also conquered Hormuz in the Persian Gulf & eclipsed the influence of Arab traders in India.
  + The next viceroy was Nuno-Da-Cunha & during his tenure, the Portuguese obtained Diu, Daman and Bassein in 1534 & 1538.
  + *One of the major impact on Indians society due to the arrival of the Portuguese was the promotion of cash crops in India.*
    - E.g.: Cotton, spices, silk, tobacco, etc. (Silk, spices, etc were traded earlier also)

### Dutch East India Company 1602:

* + It was established on 20th March 1602 as a chartered company to Trade with Mughal India.
  + **Charter** : refers to a written grant by the monarch or ruler of a country;

Charter company has got a grant to trade from the respective countries;

* + They enjoyed certain rights and privileges and was bound by certain obligations to their home country.
  + These charters usually conferred a trading monopoly to the company in a specific geographic area
  + They were mainly interested in the spice trade.
  + Very quickly they opened trading centres at Pulicat, Agra, Surat, Cambay, Patna, Dacca, Nagapattinam, Hariharpur.
  + In the middle of the 18th century, they faced stiff competition from the English & French.
  + In 1759 they were defeated by the English in the ‘**Battle of Bedara**’.
  + (The Battle of Bedara is also known as the Battle of Chinsurah or Battle of Hoogly)
  + After this, the Dutch decided that they will focus on Indonesian Islands & started to sell their warehouses to the British.

### Danish East India Company, 1616

* + It was formed in 1616;
  + They established trading centres in Tranquebar, Freidricknagore & Serampore.
  + Serampore became the hub of missionary activity.
  + 1799 - A Danish officer Reverend William Carey established a printing press for printing the bible.
  + 1819 - He also established Serampore College for providing Western-style higher education.
  + 1845 - Denmark gave Serampore to Britain & winded up their business from India.

### English East India Company 1600:

* + The English Association of **Merchant Adventurers** was established in 1599 to carry on trade with Eastern countries.
  + On the 31st of December, 1600 Queen Elizabeth gave a royal charter to the company for 15 years.
  + Over the period this company better came to be known as English East India Company.
  + 1608 - The first British envoy led by **Sir William Hawkins** came to Jahangir’s court.
  + William Hawkins was given an official position in Mughal court, but not trading concessions.
  + As such in this very first phase, the British opened their warehouses at Surat and Masulipatnam.
  + 1615 - Another British Envoy led by **Sir Thomas Roe** came to Jahangir's court and this time Jahangir granted more trading concessions, As such British opened their trading centres at Agra, Ahmedabad, and Baroach (Bharuch).
  + 1639 - the British got some villages on lease around Madras where they created Saint Fort George.
  + 1661- Matrimonial alliance between Portuguese Princess Catherine of Braganza and Prince Charles II of Britain.
  + As Dowry price, the Island of Bombay was transferred to the British monarch.
  + 1668 - Bombay was transferred to EIC at a nominal price of 10 pounds.
  + Bombay soon became the trading headquarters of the British.
  + 1698 - British got three villages on lease-->Govindpur, Sutanati, Kalikatta;
  + They clubbed the villages and created Saint Fort William Calcutta which later became the most important trading post of India.

### French East India Company(EIC):

* + 1664 - French EIC Formed, Last European power(also company) to come to India
  + It was a state-controlled company.
  + i.e., from 1723 onwards French EIC was completely controlled by the French Govt.
  + But on the other hand, English EIC was a private entity.
  + They created their trading centres at: Surat(1668), Masulipatnam(1669), Pondicherry(1674), Chandranagore,(1673).
  + Soon after the arrival of the French Company in India, the rivalry started to develop between the French & the British.
  + 1740 - Appointment of **Dupleix** by the French.
  + The British-French clash became inevitable.
  + French were the first who started the strategy of interfering in the internal affairs of the native rulers to obtain political mileage.
  + But it was the British who mastered this strategy & using the same strategy they outclassed the French from India.

# Later Mughals

* + After the death of Aurangzeb, the war of succession started among his sons.
  + Prince Muazzam defeated and killed his brothers Azam Khan and Kambaksha.
  + He ascended to the throne with the title of Bahadur Shah.

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### Bahadur Shah I (1707-1712)

* + When he became the emperor, he was already 65.

**Initiatives taken under him**

* + He reversed the narrow-minded policies of Aurangzeb and adopted a tolerant attitude towards Hindus. No Hindu temple was destructed during his tenure.
  + He released Maratha Prince Shahu who was held captive since 1689.
  + He made peace with Rajputs, Jats, and Bundelas.
  + He offered a very high official position to Sikh Guru Gobind Singh.
  + But, soon after the death of the Guru, Sikhs refused to conciliate with Mughals and they revolted under the leadership of Banda Bahadur.
  + He was often referred to as Shah-I-Bekhabar (headless king) because he lavishly granted jagirs and promotions.
  + After the death of Bahadur Shah, his sons were in such indecent haste of grabbing power that they left his body unburied for about more than a month.

### Jahandar Shah (1712-13)

* + He came to power due to the support of the most powerful noble of that time, Zulfiqar Khan (He was a Persian)
  + Jahandar Shah was a degenerate person, fully indulged in pleasure. As such administration was in the hands of Zulfiqar Khan.

**Initiatives**

* + He abolished Jizya. It was a discriminatory tax, imposed on non-Muslims for providing them protection.
  + To improve the finances of the empire, he introduced Ijara system, which is revenue farming.
  + **Izara System** : - Under this system, tax collection authority was given by the bidding process.
  + The highest bidder was given the contract and he was known as Izaredar.
  + He was free to extract whatever he could from the peasants, leading to increased oppression of the peasantry.
  + He granted the right of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of Deccan to the Marathas.

* + **Chauth -** it was ¼ of the total revenue assessment. (though the tax was collected by the Mughals). It paid as a fee to prevent raids in non-Deccan areas.
  + **Sardeshmukhi -** It was an additional 10% levy on revenue. It was demanded by Maratha for being sardeshmukh (overlords) of Deccan.
  + In return, Marathas promised to maintain a contingent of 15,000 Maratha soldiers for the service and protection of the emperor.

### Farukkh Siyar (1713-1719)

* + He came to power with the support of the Sayyid brothers - Abdullah Khan and Hasan Ali Khan. As a token of gratitude, Abdullah was appointed as Wazir and Hasan Ali as Mir Bakshi.
  + Farrukh Siyar was incapable and was influenced by flatters.
  + Taking advantage of this, the Sayyid brothers took full control of the administration.
  + They adopted the policy of religious tolerance and associated many Hindu chiefs and nobles in governance
  + They abolished the pilgrimage tax.
  + During their tenure, Sikh Banda Bahadur was captured at Gurdaspur and was executed at Delhi in 1716.

* + **Royal Farman of 1717 to the EIC**
  + The company was permitted to trade in Bombay, Bengal and Madras free of customs duty.
  + The company was also permitted to mint its own coin and further fortify Calcutta.
  + The company servants were also permitted to carry out private trade but they were required to pay the same tax as Indian merchants.
  + This royal dastak was later misused by the company servants for doing the private trade.
  + Note : One British physician William Hamilton cured Farukkh Siyar who was suffering from a disease, As a token of gratitude, he gave royal Farman to the company.
  + When Farrukh Siyar was conspiring to get rid of Sayyid Brothers, they proved to be very clever for him, and with the help of Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath, they dethroned the emperor, blinded him, and killed him.

### Mohammad Shah (1719-1748)

* + A powerful group of nobles headed by **Asaf Jah** (he was Turkish) were wary of the growing power of the Sayyid Brothers.
  + Muhammad Shah also wanted to free himself from the control of Sayyid brothers and he succeeded in killing them in 1720 with the help of Asaf Jah.
  + It was a chance to save the Mughal empire but Muhammad Shah was not the man of moment.
  + He was weak minded, frivolous and always indulged in physical pleasure.
  + He was often referred to in history as “**Rangeela**” because he was fond of wine and women.
  + During his tenure and irreversible decline of the Mughal Empire initiated and it started to break up.

***Powerful nobles began to carve out semi-independent states.***

* + Murshid Quli Khan founded Bengal in 1717.
  + Saadat Khan founded Awadh in 1722.
  + Asaf Jah founded Hyderabad in 1724.

* + In 1739, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded Mughal India and defeated them in the **Battle of Karnal.**
  + He captured the area lying west of the river Indus including Kabul.
  + He also ordered a terrible massacre in the imperial city of Delhi to avenge the killing of few soldiers.
  + He also looted the famous peacock throne of Shah Jahan and Kohinoor diamond.
  + Muhammad Shah died in 1748.
  + After the death of Nadir Shah, his successor Ahmad Shah Abdali plundered Mughal empire 7 times in between 1748 to 1767 and his very first invasion was in 1748.

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### Ahmad Shah (1748-54)

* + At this point of time, the affairs of the state were in the hands of his mother Udham Bai. She was a lady of poor intellect and mismanaged everything.
  + During his tenure, Abdali invaded India twice in 1749 and 1752.
  + As such the Mughal emperor surrendered Multan and Punjab to Abdali.

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### Alamgir II (1754-1759)

* + During his tenure, the Battle of Plassey 1757 was fought.
  + During his tenure, Marathas invaded Delhi to drive out Afghans and Rohillas.
  + Marathas also occupied Punjab and Lahore.

### Shah Alam II: (1760-1806)

* + He came to power with the support of Maratha Sadashiva Rao Bhau under Maratha suzerainty.
  + He was the man of some ability, courage but the Mughal Empire was now beyond redemption.
  + His reign witnessed two decisive battles:
    - The third Battle of Panipat (1761)
    - Battle of Buxar (1764)
  + Shah Alam II was a man of courage, among the Later Mughals.  However, reviving Mughal glory was beyond any possibility. Irreparable damage had already occurred to Mughal.
  + The 3rd Battle of Panipat (1761): Shah Alam-II was symbolic, the real fight was between Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali.
  + During his early years, the power in Delhi was exercised by Rohillas.
  + It is often quoted about Shah Alam II's reign: “Sultanate Shah Alam az Dilli de Palam”, which means his reign was limited from Old Delhi to Palam.
  + Other parts were having an autonomous rule.
  + Mahadji Scindia brought Shah Alam to Delhi and expunged the Rohillas from Delhi.
  + When Abdali was leaving Delhi, he exiled Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II for 12 years from Delhi.
  + Meanwhile power in Delhi was exercised by Rohillas leaders Najibullah and Zabita Khan.
  + In 1771, Maratha Sardar Mahadji Scindia repelled the Rohillas from Delhi and reinstated Shah Alam II to the throne of Delhi.
  + Later in 1788, Shah Alam was blinded by Rohillas leader Zabita Khan (an Afghan).
  + But very soon, Mahadji Scindia hunted down the Rohilla leader and restored the position of Shah Alam.

### AKBAR II (1806-1837)

* + He gave the title of ‘Raja’ to the social reformer Ram Mohan Roy.
  + In 1835, the English East India Company stopped minting coins in the name of the Mughal Emperor, they also changed the official language of India from Persian to English.
  + Akbar II was the pensioner of the English East India Company.
  + He sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy to England after his pension was stopped by the English.

### Bahadur Shah II (Zafar) (1837-1857)

* + Zafar was the pen name adopted by him for his poetic work.
  + He was fond of poetry and wrote poems with the name of ‘Zafar’.
  + During his tenure the mighty Revolt of 1857 happened. In legal terms, Mughal Rule came to an end on the 1st of November 1858 with the Declaration of Queen Victoria.

## DECLINE OF THE MUGHALS:

* + The hierarchy in the Mughal Court:

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* + The power flowed in the following sequence:
  + Mughal Emperor -> Wazir (Prime Minister): The most important minister.
  + Nobility : After the wazir. They were generally jaghirdars, etc.
  + Nobility consisted of Turkish (Turrani), Persian (Irani), Afghans (Durrani) and Hindustani nobles.

### Mansabdari System:

* + It is a Persian word, meaning ‘official position’.
  + It was the system of ranking the officials in the Mughal Kingdom, which was initiated by Emperor Akbar.
  + It had two components, i.e. ‘Zat’ and ‘Sawar’.

#### *Zat:*

* + Zat is indicative of the personal rank of a Mansabdar in the official hierarchy.
  + The ranking system started from 100 till 5000, but Mughal princes and the closest allies or kings of exceptional capabilities were given the 7000 rank.
  + The highest rank is 7000, Lowest was 100.
  + For the general public, the ranks of 100 to 5000 were given, 7000 was reserved for the Mughal sons.
  + Many times the 7000 rank was given to many important allies, kings of exceptional capabilities.
  + Methods of salary payment was Cash (or Nakadi) and Land payment (Jagirdari) to Mansabdars
  + Whenever the payment was in the cash, the officer was known as the ‘Nakadi’ Mansabdar. (Nakadi= Persian for cash)
  + And those who got land grants were known as Jagirdars (jagir = land grant in form of a piece of land).

**There were two types of jagirs:**

* + **Tankhwah Jagir** (given for a temporary period, not hereditary and non-transferable).
  + **Watan Jagir** (Given permanently, was hereditary and transferable).
  + Near about 80% of the land was granted as jagir, and 20% was Khalisa land, i.e. Royal land (directly under the Emperor).

#### *Sawar:*

* + It reflected up to the responsibilities of the Mansabdars, towards the Mughal Empire.
  + It is indicative of the number of horses to be maintained by the Mansabdar in the Army for the service of Mughal Emperor.

**Jagirdars:**

* + They were Mughal Nobles who were granted *Jagir* in lieu of their service.
  + They needed to collect revenue and maintain an army for the service of the Mughal Empire.
  + Land grants were temporary in nature.

**Zamindars:**

* + They were hereditary landlords, local powerful rajas, local chieftains, and they also were part of Mughal Nobility.
  + They needed to collect revenue, from their respective areas.
  + They also had judicial powers and they needed to maintain law and order in their area.
  + Land grants were permanent in nature.

The decline of Mughals began with the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, though the factors of decline were already present from the 17th century itself. The causes can be enumerated as follows:

**Political causes:**

* + Aurangzeb’s expansionist campaigns in Bijapur, Golconda, and Maratha area are believed to have sapped the vitality of the Mughal Empire.
  + After the death of Aurangzeb, there was no clear line of succession, in between 1707 to 1720, near about 7 rulers were appointed to the throne.
  + Bitter factionalism in Mughal Court was precipitated, whereby the Irani, Turrani, Durrani, and Hindustani nobles started to increase their influence and later on they carved out autonomous states from themselves.

**Economic Causes:**

* + The Mughal state has been described as a ‘war state’ in its core.
  + It sought to develop a centralized administrative system (Mansabdari), whose vitality depended on the military might of the Mughals.
  + The Jagirdari Crisis also involved the emergence of too many Jagirdars chasing for very few Jagirs.
  + These Jagirs were highly unequal in size which triggered intense competition with the nobility.
  + Aurangzeb converted a large part of the Deccan region into Khalisa land (i.e. royal land).
  + And thus even expansion into Deccan did not significantly increase the number of available jagirs.
  + Attempts to increase revenue by increasing tax rates often resulted in peasant revolt against the rulers.

**Socio-Religious Causes:**

* + The religious divisive policy of Aurangzeb was one of the most important factors of decline.
  + For example; re-imposition of Jizya tax and destruction of Hindu temples.
  + Because of which people developed a grudge against the Mughals.

**Military related Causes:**

* + There was no fresh technological input in the Mughal army during the 18th century.
  + And thus, when faced with a superior opponent, i.e. British, the Mughal army proved to be inferior.

# Emergence of Regional Powers in 18th Century:

* + Successor states (Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad)
  + Rebellious states (Punjab, Maratha, Mysore)

### Successor states of Mughals:

* + The rulers of these states were the erstwhile nobility of the Mughals or they were Mughal Governors.
  + They went on to carve out autonomous states for themselves.
  + But they did not cut their links completely with the Mughals.
  + They **respected the nominal rule of the Mughals.**
  + Coins were minted with the name of the Mughal Emperor.
  + Friday prayers were done in the name of Mughal emperors.
  + They also paid annual tributes to the Mughal Emperor.
  + E.g.: Hyderabad, Bengal, Awadh.

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### Rebellious States:

* + Founders of these states were not part of Mughal nobility.
  + These were independent kingdoms, but during the regime of Mughals(Aurangzeb), some of their areas came under Mughal control.
  + After the death of Aurangzeb, the rulers of these states asserted their independence and autonomy.
  + They did not accept the nominal rule of the Mughals.
  + E.g.: Punjab, Marathas, Mysore.

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## ANGLO-FRENCH RIVALRY: (Carnatic Wars)

### HYDERABAD:

* + Chin Qilich Khan(Nizam ul-Mulk Asaf Jha) was a Noble of the Turkish group(Turrani).
  + In between, 1713-1722 he was the Governor of the Deccan.
  + He supported Muhammad Shah in the killing of the Sayyed brothers.
  + In return, he was offered the post of Wazir in the Mughal Empire at Delhi.
  + As a Wazir, he tried to reform the corrupt Mughal Administration. But earned many enemies for himself.
  + Disgusted with the suspicious nature of the Mughal Emperor he decided to pursue his own ambition.
  + In 1724, he killed Mubariz Khan in the **Battle of Kheda** and established the Asaf Jahi dynasty in Hyderabad.
  + (Mubariz Khan was the Governor of Deccan)

### CARNATIC:

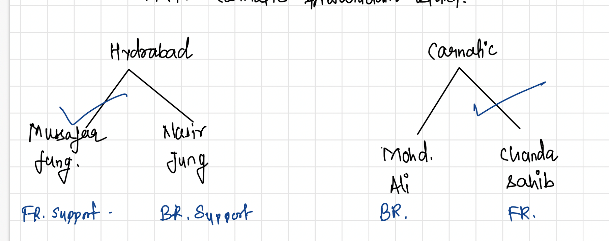
* + The Carnatic region comprised of the Coromandel coast & its hinterland.
  + It was one of the Mughal Province which came under the authority of the Governor of Hyderabad.
  + But just as in practice Hyderabad became independent of Delhi, so did the Carnatic.
  + The Deputy Governor of Carnatic, Sadat Allah Khan freed himself from the control of Hyderabad & made his office hereditary.
  + Around the 1740s the political affairs in Carnatic started to deteriorate because of Marathas invasion.
  + At this time the French company decided to intervene in Carnatic politics to get political mileage.
  + Very soon the English Company also started to intervene in the politics of Carnatic.
  + This led to a bitter war between the English & French for the next 23 years.
  + These wars are referred to as **Carnatic Wars**.

### FIRST CARNATIC WAR (1742-1748):

* + The war of Austrian succession which started on 20th October 1740 after the death of Monarch Charles-IV led to the outbreak of the Carnatic Wars.
  + Britain was supporting the claim of Maria Theresa & France supported Robert Charles Albert.
  + This led both the companies to fight with each other, i.e The French & British companies present in the different parts of the world also started to fight with each other.
  + French Governor **Joseph Francois Dupleix** decided to attack British possessions in Madras.
  + As a result, the English surrendered Madras to the French.
  + Meanwhile, the British also appealed to Nawab of Carnatic(Anwaruddin) for help.
  + Anwaruddin sent his army to fight the French. But he was defeated.
  + However, the end of the Austrian war of succession also led to the end of the 1st Carnatic War with the **Treaty of Aix La Chappelle.**
  + As per the terms of the treaty, Madras was returned to the British & the French got back their North American territory.

### SECOND CARNATIC WAR (1749-1754):

* + 1748 -> Nizam of Hyderabad died(Asaf Jha) and there was a war of succession
  + 1749 - In the **Battle of Ambur**, Nawab Anwaruddin(Carnatic) was killed by the French
  + In Hyderabad French supported the claim of Muzaffar Jung & the British supported Nasir Jung.
  + In the Carnatic region, the British supported Mohammed Ali son of Anwaruddin & the French supported Chanda Sahib.
  + Both the places the French were successful in installing their candidates.



#### *British Response:-*

* + In the beginning the attitude of the British was callous.
  + But when a new general Saunders came to India, he felt the need for activity.
  + At this time a young clerk Robert Clive volunteered to fight and suggested creating a diversion by attacking Arcot, the capital of Carnatic
  + **Siege of Arcot** - Robert Clive was a young British captain who attempted to seize Arcot with near about 200 British/European soldiers & 300 Indian Soldiers.
  + Clive fought valiantly & inspired his men & finally by the 53rd day he thoroughly defeated Chanda Sahib & French.
  + Chanda Sahib was also killed and Muhammad Ali was made the Nawab of Carnatic.
  + The war ended with the **Treaty of Pondicherry(1754).**
  + As per the terms of this treaty, the French were forced to recall Dupleix from India.
  + But they were allowed to exercise their influence on Hyderabad & retain Indian territories.

### THIRD CARNATIC WAR (1756-1763):

* + The outbreak of 7 year’s war between the English & French in all the continents to establish their imperialist hegemony also got reflected in India with the 3rd Carnatic war.
  + In this war, the French were thoroughly defeated at all fronts.
  + The most important battle between them was the **Battle of Wandiwash(1760)**
  + In this, the French were led by Count De Lally and the English were led by Sir Eyre Coote.
  + British Captured Pondicherry and Mahe.
  + This war put the curtains down to the French ambition of creating a colonial empire in India.
  + **Treaty of Paris(1763) signed ->** As per the terms of the treaty Chandranagore & Pondicherry was returned to the French.
  + They were also allowed to retain their possessions prior to 1749.
  + Though they can continue with their trade centre, they cannot administer it. (Under the British protectorate, they will function as a trade body, not as an imperial force)

### FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FRENCH DEFEAT:

* + English were far superior in resources & enthusiasm.
  + There was organisational weakness in the French company.
  + The new French Governor Count De Lally was very rash & arrogant, He did not pay attention to the concerns of his men.
  + The French company was totally dependent on the French Govt in financial matters.
  + French company enjoyed very little discretionary power.
  + On the other hand, British was a private company & there was no lag in decision making.
  + Moreover greater solidarity among the British officials as compared to the French.
  + The English victory in Plassey ensured the smart flow of wealth during the 3rd Carnatic War.

## Regional Power of Bengal and Rulers

* + **Timeline:**
    - 1717-27 : Murshid Quli Khan
    - 1727-39 : Shuja-ud-din and Sarfaraz
    - 1739-56 : Alivardi Khan
    - 1756-57 : Shiraj-ud-daula
    - 1757-60 : Mir Jafar
    - 1760-63: Mir Qasim

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### Salient features of Bengal

* + The province of Bengal gradually became independent of Mughal control at the time of Murshid Quli Khan in 1717.
  + Over the period of time, Bengal became the richest province in India.
  + Even in the days of political chaos, Bengal was a revenue surplus area due to an effective revenue collection system devised by Murshid Quli Khan.
  + He encouraged the development of a few powerful zamindars.
  + By the time of his death, 15 powerful zamindars were responsible for half the revenue for Bengal.
  + The growing importance of merchant bankers and traders in Bengal played a central role in Bengal politics.
  + The constant pressure on zamindars to pay revenue on time brought powerful bankers into great demand.
  + They provided security at every stage of the transaction.
  + They also enjoyed the unprecedented patronage of Bengal Nawab.
  + The most significant of these bankers was Jagat Seth.
  + He eventually became the treasurer of the Bengal govt.
  + **Note : Jagat Seth**
    - Bengal was unique in the sense that its most important nobility not only came from Jagirdari/Zamindari but also from merchant bankers.
    - Going by the estimates their annual income exceeded 60 Lakhs.
    - Moreover, Fateh Chand Jagat Seth was the richest person in the world at that time.
    - Jagath Seth's family had the sole minting rights in the province of Bengal and the money supply and the wealthiest province of the Mughal Empire.
    - They never issued Hundi less than 1 lakh rupees and an important Hundi was Dashani Hundi whose amount was 1 crore rupees.
    - Many Kothi's of Jagat Seth were looted by the Marathas, at that time Bengal Nawab needed 2 crore Jagat Seth gave Dasani Hundi worth 2 crores to Bengal Nawab.

* + **Trade-in Bengal was lucrative and it was supported by geography and the rule of Murshid Quli Khan.**
  + It was known for high agricultural productivity, which provides further impetus to the richness of Bengal.
  + The impetus to the oceanic Trade route as traffic through land route partially declined due to political issues during the 18th century. (Political turmoil was due to the invasion of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali)
  + Bengal was always a revenue surplus area, It enjoyed a favourable Balance of Trade with surplus bullion brought in by European Companies for buying goods from Bengal.
  + On the Indian side, this trade was enjoyed by merchants who enjoyed cordial relations with state administrative machinery.
  + This trade was mutually beneficial to Indian producers, Indian Merchants, European traders, and Indian rulers.
  + Indian rulers charged the trading activities of the Europeans.
  + Moreover, to get permission to trade Europeans needed to present the Peshkush or Nazrana to the native rulers
  + This all resulted in a huge influx of gold in Bengal.

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### Rulers of Bengal

* + **Alivardi Khan:**
  + He came to power in Bengal in 1739 with the support of Jagath Seth.
  + He further consolidated revenue administration of Bengal.
  + He had to face the challenge of Marathas who were continuously raiding in Bengal.
  + 1751 agreement between Alivardi Khan and Marathas
    - Right of Chauth to Marathas.
    - Odisha was handed over to Marathas (later Odisha would be transferred to Britishers)
  + Alivardi Khan died in 1756.
  + War of succession started among his grandson Siraj ud Daula and his daughter Ghaseti Begum.
  + It resulted in intense court factionalism.
  + Siraj-ud-daula became successful and was appointed the Nawab of Bengal.

* + **Siraj-ud-daula:**
  + After coming to power, Siraj had to take a key decision about the grant of the monopoly of trade to either the British and French.
  + Jagath Seths wanted the British Company must be given a monopoly of trade in Bengal.
  + But young Siraj did not want to submit to the dictates of Jagath Seths by extending trade monopoly to the British.
  + He felt that it would lead to him being Nawab for namesake.
  + Though Siraj did not favour the French and made it explicit that nobody would be given a monopoly of trade.
  + It was enough to create apprehensions in the minds of the British.
  + This resulted in intense court factionalism which destabilized the administration of Bengal
  + The advantage was taken by the British East India Company.
  + It acquired a strong foothold in Bengal politics through the Plassey Conspiracy that ended the rule of Siraj-ud-daula.

#### *Events leading to Battle of Plassey*

* + 1690: Aurangzeb granted British right for free trade in Bengal for rupees 3000
  + 1717: Farukkh Siyar granted the company to carry on duty-free trade, to rent 38 villages around Calcutta, and the use of royal minting of coin in the name of Mughal emperor
    - However, Murshid Quli Khan refused to rent 38 villages and grant minting rights.
  + The 1750s: The British were apprehensive of the French presence in Bengal and their rivalry in South India also started to reflect in Bengal.
    - English private trade suffered heavily in the 1750s as a result of the French competition
  + 1756: English gave shelter to fugitives like Krishna Das and supported the claims of Ghaseti Begum.
    - Moreover, the British did not make any Peshkush when Siraj assumed power.
    - The breaking point came when they began to strengthen the fortification of Fort William and mounted guns on its walls
    - Seen his authority flouted Siraj decided to launch an offensive which resulted in a tragedy.
    - **Black Hole Tragedy :** Siraj ordered to launch an offensive on Fort William whereby 146 Britishers were stuffed inside a small room on the 20th of June.
    - The next morning only 26 people survived and the rest died due to suffocation.
    - Siraj renamed Calcutta as Alinagar.
    - Meanwhile, Robert Clive arrived with a strong army and fleet of Navy from Madras.
    - He bribed some of the nawab officers and some sided with the British such as Jagath Seths and Amir Chand.
    - It resulted in a **Treaty of Alinagar, 1757.**
  + Nawab accepted peace with the British and restored their privileges.
  + He also compensated the Britishers for their loss in the Blackhole tragedy.
  + Meanwhile, Robert Clive organized a web of intrigue/conspiracy whereby he planned a coup with Mir Jafar and Jagat Seth.

#### *Battle of Plassey (1757)*

* + It was a small skirmish in which Siraj was overpowered, captured, and killed.
  + Mir Jafar was proclaimed the Nawab of Bengal.

**Consequences of the Battle of Plassey:**

* + This paved the way for British rule in Bengal and later all over India.
  + The war boosted the British prestige in a single stroke and raised them to the status of major contender for the Indian empire.
  + Mir Jafar was asked to pay 2 lakh 75 thousand Pounds as war indemnity to the Britishers.
  + Revenue from Bengal enabled the British to build a strong army.
  + In between 1757 to 1760, Mir Jafar paid 22.5 million Rs. to the Britishers.
  + The Company also received the Zamindari rights of 24 Pargana.
  + Prior to Plassey, trade with Bengal was financed from Bullion imported from Europe.
  + But after Plassey, it was exported from Bengal to other parts of India and China for trade purposes.

* + **Mir Jafar:**
  + Jafar’s growing dependence on the company for military support, was used by the company to demand more finance  by the company At this juncture, nawab decided to enlist the help of the Dutch but British thwarted his attempts by defeating the Dutch in the **Battle of Bidara (1759)** and removed Mir Jafar from power.

* + **Mir Qasim:**
  + He granted zamindari rights of Burdwan, Midnapore, Chittagong to Britishers
  + He also paid 29 lakh rupees as a bribe to British officers
  + But very soon his relation with Britishers started to become embittered
  + To counter British influence he shifted his capital to Munger
  + He also abolished all inland duties to bring Indian merchants on the same footing as English people
  + It led to war between nawab and British
  + Nawab decided to enlist the help of the Awadh ruler and Mughal emperor to fight with the British

### Battle of Buxar (1764):

* + In 1763 Shah Alam II, Suja-ud-daula, Mir Qasim formed a grand alliance to fight against British.
  + Their army included about 70000 soldiers On the other hand, the British were led by Major Munro controlling nearly 7000 soldiers.
  + Moreover grand alliance army with its segmented social divisions, was at a serious disadvantage against technically efficient British army with a unified command
  + Till this date, that was most decisive battles fought for British
  + It firmly established Britishers as masters of Bengal

#### *Treaty of Allahabad(1765)*

* + Shah Alam was treated with respect and the nominal rule of Mughals continued.
  + Shah Alam was given a 26 lakh pension by the British
  + In lieu of it, the British got Diwani rights and the right to revenue collection of:
    - Bihar
    - Bengal
    - Orissa
  + A British resident was to be posted at Murshidabad to look after the affairs
  + Suja-ud-daula paid 5 million rupees as war indemnity to the British and also became an alliance partner to the company
  + The dual system of administration was imposed in Bengal whereby all financial rights were in hands of the British and puppet nawab  will look into civil administration.

## Mysore

* + 1761 - 1782 : Haider Ali
  + 1782 - 1799 : Tipu Sultan

* + Mysore was a viceroyalty under the Vijayanagar kingdom in the 16th century
  + After the fall of the Vijayanagar empire, it maintained its fragile autonomy and independence
  + In the 18th century, Mysore was ruled by Chikka Krishna Raj Wodeyar(Wadiyars)
  + But later Nanjaraj and Devraj usurped the power and became the ruler

**Hyder Ali :** He was a soldier of fortune who started his carrier as a petty soldier in the Mysore army, He was illiterate but a man of great energy and intelligence, He gradually rose to commander position and overthrew Nanjaraj in 1761 to establish his authority over Mysore state.

### Salient Aspects of Mysore

* + Hyder Ali with the help of French to setup an Arsenal at Dindigal.
  + He also introduced western method of training in his army.
  + He organised his army through the system of Risala with the clear chain of command going through Ruler.
  + Each Risala had fixed no of soldiers, horses, weapons and a commander directly appointed by Haider Ali himself.
  + He Subjugated Local warrior chiefs hereditary overlords like polygars and Deshmukh.
  + The land Revenue system was based upon a detailed survey and classification of land. Taxes were directly imposed on peasants and collected through salaried official in cash, It increased the Revenue of Mysore enormously.
  + Military Fiscalism : the land revenue system of Haider Ali and later Tipu sultan has been termed as military fiscalism. In this taxes was collected by state machinery in order to maintain a large army. (without any intermediary)
  + Agriculture : to expand the resource base the irrigation facilities were increased, the old one irrigation system was repaired.
  + Hyder Ali promoted Agricultural manufacturing and sericulture in and around Mysore.
  + Mysorian ruler also sent many trade missions to the countries like turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, France etc.

### Reasons for the outbreak of war between English and Mysore:

* + Rapid territorial expansion: In a few years under Hyder Ali and later under Tipu Sultan Mysore boundaries stretched from Krishna river in north and Malabar coast in the southwest which brought Mysore in conflict with Hyderabad, Marathas, and Carnatic.
  + Anglo-French Rivalry further fuelled the fire when Hyder Ali started to take the help of French and so Britishers started to doubt his intentions.
  + Mysore’s control over rich trade in Malabar Coast was seen as a threat to English trade in black pepper and cardamom.
  + In 1785 Tipu sultan imposed a ban on the export of black pepper and cardamom from ports within his kingdom and again in 1788 he explicitly prohibited trade with English traders.
  + Tipu and Hyder Ali aimed to establish a centralised military state with a desire to control entire south India along with Maratha area. It was seen as a threat by Nizam, Maratha who often colluded with the English to fight with Mysore.

### Anglo-Mysore wars:

#### *The 1st Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769):*

* + Due to territorial disputes and differences with Marathas first Anglo-Mysore war started
  + In the beginning Marathas, Nizam(of Hyderabad), and English colluded against Hyder Ali But soon Hyder Ali offered peace to Marathas and Nizam which they accepted and withdrew from the war After this Hyder Ali attacked English possessions in Madras which resulted in the surrender of British.
  + War ended with the **Treaty of Madras(1769)**
    - As per the terms of treaty, prisoners were exchanged Haider Ali reinstituted British captured area and a promise of future support from British in case of attack on Mysore.

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#### *The 2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84):*

* + Marathas attacked Mysore in 1771. But Britishers did not came to the aid of Mysore and Haider Ali realized that English are not true to their words.
  + By 1780, when American War of Independence was going on Haider Ali supported the French and provided them access to **Mahe port**.
  + British protested against this decision which led to war between English and French.
  + Using his diplomatic tactics, Haider Ali detached Marathas and Nizams from this war.
  + Meanwhile, on the 7th of December in **1782**, **Haider Ali died** and the war was continued by his son Tipu Sultan.
  + Tipu Sultan defeated Britishers at the **Battle of Pollillur**. But Britishers also tasted success at other places as such the war was inconclusive. It ended with the **Treaty of Mangalore**.
    - As per the treaty both the side gave back the acquired territory to each other.

* + **Tipu Sultan :** He encouraged various administrative reforms during his regime.
  + He invented Mysorean rocket, started a new system of coinage and a new calendar.
  + He sought an alliance with Napoléon and also planted a tree of liberty at his capital Srirangpatnam.
  + He also became a follower of the Jacobin club.
  + He also gave donations to the famous Sringeri Sharda-peetham.
  + During the tenure of Haider Ali and later Tipu Sultan, Mysore became richer than Bengal.

#### *The 3rd Anglo-Mysore war (1790-92)*

* + This war was led by Lord Cornwallis.
  + Who ensured full support of Maratha and Nizam.
  + Tipu met a crushing defeat in this war.
  + Finally, the war ended with the **Treaty of Seringpatnam**.
  + Tipu gave half of the Mysore territory to the English and their allies. He also paid 3 crore rupees as war indemnity.

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#### *The 4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799)*

* + **Zaman Shah** was the ruler of Afghanistan
  + Meanwhile Tipu was seething with revenge.
  + Tipu decided to look overseas for assistance i.e. France, Turkey and Afghanistan.
  + The Francophile policy of Tipu Sultan was highly detested by the British.
  + The British Governor General Wellesley was an imperialist to the core.
  + He started to chargesheet Tipu that he was plotting against British.
  + He gave him the option of accepting the Subsidiary Alliance system.
  + Tipu rejected such an offer.
  + Tipu gave the statement that it is better to die like a soldier than to live a miserable dependent on the infidels (British) in the list of their pensioned Rajas and Nawabs.
  + As such the war began on 17th of April, 1799 and it ended on 4th May, 1799 with the fall of Seringpatnam and the death of Tipu Sultan.
  + Mysore was again placed under the Wodeyar dynasty and it was brought under the Subsidiary Alliance System of Wellesley.

## Maratha

**Brief timeline:**

* + 1674 - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (Founder)
  + 1680 - 1687 - Shambhaji (his son was Shahu who was in Mughal captivity)
  + 1689 - 1700 - Rajaram
  + 1700 - 1707 - Tarabai was wife of Rajaram (Ruling on behalf of her Son - Shivaji II)
  + Bahadur Shah released Maratha prince Shahu from Mughal captivity. Which led to intense factionalism in the Maratha area.
  + The house of Maratha was claimed by both Tarabai and Shahu. in this dispute the post of Peshwa emerged as the most important administrative position.
  + The first Peshwa was Balaji Vishvanath, appointed by Shahu, he reconciliated between Tarabai and Shahu.

**5 Houses of Maratha**:

* + Peshwa - Poona
  + Holkar’s - Indore
  + Bhosle - Nagpur
  + Gaekwad - Baroda
  + Scindia - Gwalior

### The Rise of Peshwas

* + **Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath (1713 - 1720)**
  + By the virtue of his diplomacy and statesmanship, Balaji Vishwanath turned the office of Peshwa as a **hereditary post**.
  + He became a functional head of the Maratha empire.
  + Balaji Vishwanath secured Mughal order recognising Shahu’s right to collect Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of Deccan.
  + He also consolidated the Maratha confederacy and Saranjami System.

**Saranjami System**

* + Saranjam was the piece of land granted to Maratha Sardars for providing military support to the Maratha king.
  + This system was started by Maratha king Rajaram. As a political measure to ensure the loyalty of important Maratha Sardars.
  + Under Balaji Vishwanath, the Saranjami system became **hereditary** and **liable to be partitioned** as well.

* + **Peshwa Bajirao I (1720-1740)**
  + He was considered as the greatest exponent of Guerrilla warfare after Shivaji.
  + He decided to expand the Maratha kingdom beyond the Narmada river.
  + He made a statement, “Let us strike on the weathering tree (Mughals), and the branches will fall by themselves”.
  + He wanted to establish **Hindu PadPadshahi** means the Hindu Republic.
  + He was often termed as the Fighting Peshwa. He was the one who picked up Scindia's and Holkar's as key Maratha Sardars, who played a decisive role in Maratha polity.
  + In 1739 he defeated the Mughal army led by Nizam of Hyderabad. Which is resulted in the **Treaty of Bhopal**.
  + As per the treaty, the Malwa region was given to the Marathas. In his military career of 20 years, Bajirao I never faced a single defeat.

* + **Balaji Bajirao (1740 – 61)**
  + In 1749, Balaji Baji Rao also known as Nana Saheb became a supreme authority in the Maratha polity after the death of Maratha king Sahoo.
  + The agreement transferred the supreme power from Chhatrapati to Peshwa and he became de facto ruler.
  + From 1745 onwards nana Saheb started to raid Orissa, Bengal, and Bihar.
  + In 1751, Alivardi khan of Bengal signed an agreement with Maratha whereby he handed over Orissa to Maratha.
  + Also, gave them rights of Chauth of Bengal which was calculated around 1.2 lakh rupees per annum.

#### *The third battle of Panipat 1761*

* + Even when Marathas had gained mastery over large parts of north India there was never any attempt to establish a large empire.
  + It was only in Khandash, Malwa, Gujarat that they tried to put in some kind of administration.
  + As a result, it was difficult to maintain a hold over the entire region and soon the Afghan invasion under Ahmed Shah Abdali dealt a severe blow to Maratha glory.
  + In this battle, Abdali was supported by Jats, Rohillas, Rajputs, and Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh.
  + In this battle, about fifty thousand people were killed, the majority of them Marathas.
  + In the battle son of Nana Saheb - Vishwas Rao and his general and cousin Sadashiv Rao Bhau were killed.
  + When Peshwa heard the news, he also died of shock.
  + Neither the Marathas nor the Afghans benefitted from this battle.
  + This battle did not decide who would rule India rather who would not.
  + **Therefore, it cleared the way for the rise of British power in India.**

* + **Peshwa Madhav Rao - 1761- 1772**
  + Within a short span of time, the fortune of Maratha was restored due to three important people.
  + Peshwa himself, his minister Nana Fadnis and Mahadji Scindia.
  + Mahadji Scindia rescued Mughal emperor Shah Alam II to the throne of Delhi.
  + He also took revenge on Rohilla, Jats, and Rajputs.

* + **Narayan Rao - 1772-1773**
  + Eliminated by his uncle Raghunath Rao.

* + **Raghunath Rao - 1773-1774**
  + He was disposed by Nana Fadnis and 11 other administrators including Scindia's and Holker's.

* + **Sawai Madhav Rao - 1773-79**
  + Nana Fadnis with 11 other administrators appointed the minor son of Narayan Rao - Sawai Madhav Rao as the next Peshwa.

* + Frustrated Raghunath Rao signed a secret treaty with the British i.e., the Treaty of Surat whereby he was promised by the British that he would be re-positioned as the Peshwa, and in lieu of that British will get Bassein and Bharuch.

### ANGLO - MARATHA WARS

#### *First Anglo Maratha war (1775 - 1782)*

* + When Fadnis granted a port to the French on the west coast.
  + British stationed at Bombay replied by sending a force towards Pune.
  + Marathas were led by Mahadji Scindia who defeated the British on many fronts.
  + The most important was the Battle of Wadagaon
  + 1781**,** the British were led by governor general of Bengal Warren Hastings who defeated Mahadji Scindia at 3 places.
  + As such in 1782, the **Treaty of Salabai** was signed.

* + **Treaty of Salabai**
    - A kind of peace treaty between the British and Maratha, as per the terms of treaty EIC retained the control of salsette and Bharuch and Maratha control on bassein was restored.
    - For 20 years peace was maintained.
    - Maratha assured the British that they would fight against Mysore and retake territories in Carnatic.
    - French would not be allowed to create any settlement in the Maratha area.
    - British agreed to pension off their protégé, Raghunath Rao.
    - British recognised claim of Mahadji Scindia west of river Yamuna.
    - In 1795**,** Peshwa Sawai Madhav Rao committed suicide due to high handed attitude of Nana Fadnis.

* + **Baji Rao II (1795-1818)**
  + He wanted to get rid of nana Fadnis who died in 1800 due to natural illness.
  + After the death of Fadnis, Maratha sardars were divided on the question of support to Bajirao II.
  + Scindias were in favour of Bajirao II and Holkar's were opposed to Bajirao II.
  + On this note, the Peshwa brutally assassinated Vithoji Rao Holkar, As such his brother Yashwant Rao Holkar decided to take revenge and attacked on Poona and thoroughly plundered it.
  + The terrified Peshwa fled to Bassein and approached Wellesley for help and signed the treaty of bassein with English which was basically a subsidiary alliance system.

#### *Second Anglo Maratha War (1803 - 1805)*

* + Britishers consecutively defeated Holkar at many places and imposed heavy penalties on them.
  + Bajirao II was reappointed Peshwa to Poona.

### Subsidiary alliance system

* + This policy played a major role in British expansion in India.
  + Introduced by Wellesley between 1798-1805.

#### *Provisions*

* + An Indian ruler entering into a subsidiary alliance with the British had to accept a British force within his territory and also agreed to pay for their maintenance.
  + As per the system, a British resident was to be appointed in the native ruler’s court who will ensure that the terms of the system are followed.
  + The Indian ruler cannot enter into an alliance with any other power and they cannot declare war against any other power without the permission of the British.
  + They will not employ any European other than British in their court.
  + In return, the company undertook to protect the state from external and internal dangers.
  + If India's ruler defaults on maintenance payment required by the alliance, then part of their territory can be chipped off by the British as a penalty.

#### *Third Anglo Maratha war (1817 – 1819)*

* + Treaty of Bassein wounded the feeling of Maratha Sardar.
  + They saw the treaty as the absolute surrender of Maratha's pride.
  + The repentant Bajirao II made the last bid in 1817 to regain independence by rallying all Maratha chiefs.
  + Holkar's led Marathas but success eluded them.
  + The House of Peshwa was abolished forever.
  + British control over Marathas was established. House of Peshwa was abolished.

## PUNJAB

* + After Banda Bahadur there was the emergence of many confederacies and Punjab got divided into many misl's.
  + By 1790 Ranjeet Singh who belonged to Sukerchakia Misl tried to assimilate all the misl's to create one powerful Sikh state.
  + As such he was successful and founded, the modern state of Punjab.
  + By 1799 Ranjit Singh captured Lahore, Kashmir, Peshawar and Multan, He created a well-armed military force on the lines of the British army and appointed 4 British officers to train his army.
  + These officers were – Court, Gardner, Ventura, and Allard.
  + He tried to bring Cis-Sutlej area under his control. (area under/south of Sutlej river)
  + At this time the local rulers of the Cis-Sutlej area appealed to the British. As such, Britishers did negotiation with Maharaja Ranjeet Singh led to **friendship treaty of Amritsar in 1809.**
  + As per the terms of treaty Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave up his claim on Cis-Sutlej area and this area came under the protectorate of British. In return British acknowledged maharaja Ranjit Singh sovereign authority in the trans-Sutlej area.

#### *Anglo – Sikh Conflict*

* + After the death of Ranjeet Singh, his successors were quite weak.
  + In quick succession, many people were appointed, as a ruler of Punjab who was Sher Singh, Khadak Singh, Navnihal Singh, and Dhulip Singh.
  + At the time of Dhulip Singh, maharani Jindan exercised the power.
  + In 1844, Major Broad foot was appointed as a British agent in cis Sutlej area.
  + He often provoked the Khalsa army and insulted also on the pretext of building a bridge in Sutlej River, Britisher brought a large number of troops and rani Jindan thought it was a conspiracy, she ordered to attack the British
  + As such in 1845, the first Anglo-Sikh war was fought in which Britishers thoroughly defeated the Khalsa army.
  + War ended with the **Treaty of Lahore**,
  + As per the treaty, the size of the Khalsa army was reduced to half and the British got Sindh.

#### *Second Anglo Sikh war 1849*

* + Rani Jindan continued her contest against the British.
  + At one point in time, she was arrested by the British at Chunar which led to a flare-up in areas like Multan and Mulraj.
  + As such, the British decided to fight a final battle with the Khalsa army
  + In the battle of Chillianwallah 1849, the Khalsa army was thoroughly routed and Punjab came under the British influence.

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# Administration Under British East India Company

* + British East Indian company had 3 presidencies in India which were Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.
  + All of the presidencies were independent of each other and a completely autonomous unit.
  + All the presidencies were responsible to the authorities of British who were 24 courts of directors.
  + These directors looked after the day-to-day affairs of the company moreover, they were appointed by shareholders of the company who were also known as the court of proprietors.

### The Regulating act of 1773

**Background**

* + Due to dual administration affected by the Robert Clive (Diwani rights to Company and law & order to Nawab) the Bengal population was in double oppression, moreover the life was highly deflected due to the Great Bengal Famine of 1770.
  + A secret committee reported the corruption which was done by company officials.
  + By 1772, the company was on the verge of bankruptcy and they applied for a 1-million-pound loan to the British parliament.
  + The British parliament grabbed this as an opportunity to regulate the affairs of the company in India.

**Provisions**

* + The president of the company's Calcutta factory, also called governor-general of Bengal, was made governor-general of British Indian territory.
  + An executive council of 4 members was created to assist Governor-General.
  + The act made the governor-general of Bombay and madras subservient to the governor-general of Bengal.
  + The act led to the establishment of the Supreme court at Calcutta in 1774 comprising of one chief justice and three other judges.
  + Elijah Impey was the 1st Chief Justice of this Supreme Court.
  + The act prohibited the servants of the company to indulge in any private trade and also accepting any present or gift from the natives.
  + The act required every official on his return home to give a statement of his properties and how they were acquired.

**Loopholes**

* + Nothing in the act was addressed to the people of India.
  + Governor-General didn’t have any discretionary power, very often in the executive council the other members grouped together and blocked most of the decisions of the governor-general.
  + There was no clear demarcation between the judicial powers or adjudicating powers of the Supreme Court and Governor-General.

### Pitts India Act of 1784

* + This act set up a board of control in Britain through which the British parliament could fully control the company’s civil-military and revenue affairs in India.
  + The act led to the joint rule of the British crown and the British East India company.
  + The act clearly distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the company.
  + For the first time, the company’s dominion in India was called British possession in India.
  + One of the provisions was to forbid the policy of conquest and non-interference in the internal affairs of native rulers but it was seldom observed.
  + With the arrival of Lord Cornwallis in 1785 (governor-general), He was given the power to overrule his council on important matters, Cornwallis was also made Commander-in-chief of British Indian forces.

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| * + - Lord Cornwallis’ most conspicuous administrative measure was the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement of Bengal, which was extended to the provinces of Bihar and Orissa.     - Cornwallis inaugurated the policy of making appointments mainly on the basis of merit thereby laying the foundation of the Indian Civil Service     - Cornwallis introduced was the separation of the three branches of service, namely commercial, judicial and revenue. |  |

**Loophole**

* + There was no effective and clear mechanism to control the affairs of the company.
  + Moreover, there was a nebulous contact between the court of directors and the board of control which stagnated the corruption.

### Charter Act of 1793

* + It extended the company’s exclusive privilege of trade for a period of 20 years.
  + The overriding power given to Cornwallis was further extended to all the Governor Generals.
  + The act provided for governance based on written laws in place of the personal rule of native rulers.
  + It required that all the laws relating to the rights of persons and their property be printed with translation in Indian languages so that people can know about their rights and immunities.
  + Salary of the governor-general and his council was to be paid from the Indian Revenue and not from the British exchanger.

### CHARTER ACT, 1813

**Background:**

* + By 1800, the rise of Napoléon brought hard days to the businessmen of England.
  + He started the Policy of continental blockade in Europe whereby he put in place the decree of Berlin, 1806, and Decree of Milan, 1807.
  + It forbade the import of British goods into the countries which were allied with France in the Continental system.
  + Due to the hardship, the British businessmen persuaded the British authority to abolish the monopoly of the trade of the British East India Company.
  + Moreover, the free trade theory of Adam Smith was becoming quite popular at this time., Which also worked in favour of the British businessmen.
  + As such some changes were implemented in Charter Act 1813.

**Provisions:**

* + The act renewed EIC's charter for the next 20 years but ended the monopoly of British EIC to trade with India, However EIC retained a monopoly in the tea trade and trade with China.
  + It allowed the entry of Christian missionaries in India for the propagation of Christianity under a licence
  + It provided an annual one lakh for the development of education in India, promotion of literature and science for Indian subjects.

### CHARTER ACT, 1833

* + It is also known as St. Helena Act

**Background:**

* + The Industrial revolution had picked up in Britain and slowly it was becoming the manufacturing hub of the World.
  + There was intense pressure from the British capitalists to end all the privileges of the company.

**Provisions:**

* + All the trade privileges of the company were abolished and company was asked to abolish its commercial business ASAP.
  + Ended the tenure of EIC as a commercial body, and it remained as an administrative body.
  + The act lifted the legal barrier to the colonization of India by Europeans.
  + Territorial possessions of EIC were to remain under its government but were held in trust of HIS MAJESTY.
  + The act led to establishment of Law Commission under chairmanship of Lord Macaulay for the codification of Indian law - IPC and CrPC came into existence.
  + For the purpose of legislation, A law member was added to the GG council and his work was fully legislative.
  + Lord Macaulay was the first law member in the GG council but the law member was not entitled as a full member.
    - Macaulay minutes introduced English education and for official purposes.
  + Section 87 of the Act provided for the education and employment of Indians in public service.
  + It prohibited discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, education, place of birth, and descent in matters of public employment.
  + It is the first act to make provision to freely admit the native Indians to share administration.
  + The act instructed Haileybury college in London to create a quota to admit future civil servants.
  + The designation of Governor-General of British possessions changed to GG of India.
  + Lord William Bentick was the first GG of India.
  + All financial and administrative powers were in the hands of the Governor-General and his council.
  + He could repeal, amend, alter any law or regulation.
  + However, The Court of Directors acting under the Board of Control can veto any law made by GG and his council.
  + It provided for the upliftment of slaves and also paid attention to laws of Marriage, rights, and authorities of heads of families while drafting the laws.

**Significance:**

* + Elevation of GG: Consolidation and Centralization of Indian administration.
  + End of EIC as the commercial body.
  + Provisions to admit Indians in administration.
  + The legislative and Executive functions of the GG council were separated.

### Charter Act of 1853

* + It created the GG Legislative council and added six members to it.
  + The charter was renewed but this was the first time this act didn't fix any limit for the continuance of EIC's administration.
  + The open system of competition was introduced for the selection of civil servants.
  + Now the Covenanted civil services were open to Indians also In this regard, the Macaulay committee was appointed in 1854.
  + Satyendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to qualify for this exam in 1863.
  + It introduced for the first time local representation in the Indian legislative council.
  + 4 out of 6 new members of legislative council need to be nominated by local governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Agra.
  + It also reduced the number of directors in the company from 24 to 18. Out of 18, 6 were to be appointed by the British crown.

**Significance:**

* + It marks the beginning of the Parliamentary system.
  + It seems evident that the rule of the company is not going to last long.

## Pillars of British administration

### Civil Services

* + The creator of modern civil services in India was Lord Cornwallis.
  + Earlier Court of Directors exercised the power of nominating the civil servants resulting in favouritism and corruption.
  + Cornwallis tried to address this problem by banning private trade, raising salary, and enforcing promotion based on seniority.
  + At this time, EIC civil servants were the highest-paid civil services in the world.
  + Cornwallis adopted a short-sighted policy of the Europeanization of services.
  + He made sure that no Indian must enter Civil Services.
  + It was officially led down that all the higher posts in administration, worth more than 500-pound annual salary could be held only by English.
  + In order to provide training to Civil servants, Governor-General Wellesley established Civil servants training college at Fort Williams, Calcutta.
  + But later it was disapproved by the court of Directors in Britain.
  + They established a separate Civil Servant Training Institute at Haileybury in England in 1806.

### Army

* + There were 2 branches of the British army:
    - Queen's army - There were only Britishers in Queen's army, It was the army of occupation and ultimate guarantee of British hold over India.
    - Troops Army - This army had British Officers and Indian soldiers, It was the army of annexation, fighting wars, and expansion of British territory.
  + Native against native approach was used with the concept of martial races.
  + The Britishers were quite sure since the beginning that they could not dominate India without creating divisions in Indian Society.
  + In the theory of the Martial race, they claimed that Gurkha, Rajput, Sikh, Pathan be the Martial races.
  + The bulk of the Company's army was comprised of Indian Soldiers (86%).
  + Keeping a British army would have been a very expensive affair.
  + All officers were British.
  + The highest post that an Indian can reach was Subedar.
  + It is surprising that a handful of Britishers could control a predominant Indian Army.
  + The control by the British could be attributed to the absence of modern nationalism in India at that time.
  + Also, Indians had a strong tradition of loyalty towards the salt, As such Indian soldiers acted as good mercenaries and British as good pay masters.

### Police

* + In Pre-colonial India, particularly during the Mughal period, law and order were the responsibility of Amils, Faujdars, and Kotwals.
  + In Bihar, Bengal and Orissa Zamindars were also responsible for maintaining law and order.
  + Zamindars created their own personal for the duty of law and order in their area i.e. Thanedar.
  + Later it was observed that there was often dereliction of duty on the part of Zamindar which necessitated a change in the law and order system.
  + Cornwallis relieved all Zamindars from the duty of maintaining law and order.
  + Zamindars were replaced by an organized police force under the command of EIC.
  + Districts were divided into different circles known as Thana, to manage the affairs of Thana a Daroga was appointed.
  + SP was appointed at the district level.
  + William Bentick abolished the office of SP and placed law and order under the District Collector.
  + In 1860, the Police Commission was appointed which led to the enaction of the Police Act, 1861.

### Judiciary

* + The initiative to start the modern judiciary system was taken by Warren Hastings.
  + Diwani Adalat was set up based on the Mughal model and it was responsible for trial of civil cases, Sadr Diwani Adalat was the appellate body. ( i.e. appeals from diwani Adalat entertained here)
  + Faujadari Adalat was created for criminal cases, from there Appeals went to Sadr Nizamat Adalat.
  + These courts followed both Hindu and Muslim laws.
  + Cornwallis in 1793 brought the 'Cornwallis Code' based on the separation of power whereby he divested the collector of all his judicial powers and left him with the duty of revenue administration.
  + Lord Cornwallis brought further changes and abolished diwani & faujdari Adalat and in its place he created district Adalat's (Jila Adalat) which entertained both civil and criminal cases.
  + He also created 4 - provincial court of Appeal(civil) and Circuit(criminal) at Dhaka, Murshidabad, Patna and Calcutta which entertain appeals from district court.
  + Cornwallis started the appointed of Covenanted civil servants to decide th e cases in 4 - provincial courts of appeal and circuit. These European officers were supported by Hindu and Muslim law Expert like Qazi, Mufti and Pandit.
  + He established the hierarchy of courts in India at different levels.
  + **Hierarchy**: Munsif Court -> Registrar Court -> District Court( Zila Adalat) -> 4 Courts of Circuit and appeal -> Sadr Diwani & Sadr Nizamat. Supreme Court at Calcutta -> King in council.
  + Highest court: King in Council - But it entertained only those cases where the disputed amount was more than 5000 Rs.
  + The Jurisdiction of Calcutta Supreme Court was limited to British employees in and around Calcutta.

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* + 1831: William Bentick abolished Four provincial courts of appeal and circuit and established judicial commissionaires and transferred the functions of abolished court to DM.
  + In 1835 William Bentick made English became the official language for proceedings in higher courts, But Persian and vernacular language continued in lower courts.
  + 1860: It was established that Europeans can claim no special privilege except in criminal cases.
  + No judge of Indian origin can try the British in court.
  + In 1865 hierarchy was Munsif court -> Registrar court -> District court -> Judicial commissionaires -> 3 High courts: Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.
  + The Supreme Court at Calcutta was fused with High Court at Calcutta.
  + During the Reign of W. Bentick the law commission was setup under the chairmanship of Macauley. On the basis of Recommendation of this commission IPC 1860, CPC 1861(civil) were Enacted. Further recommendations led to establishment of 3 High courts in 1865 at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

### Land Revenue Settlement under the British

#### *Permanent Settlement System(Zamindari Bandobast):*

* + In order to generate sufficient revenue for a longer period of time.
  + It was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.
  + It was introduced in the province of Bihar and Bengal and Orissa.
  + Later it was extended to Varanasi and the Northern districts of Madras.
  + It covered 19 % of British Indian territory.
  + The settlement was between the Zamindar and the British authorities.
  + The Zamindars were entitled to land ownership.
  + It was permanent, hereditary and transferrable.
  + However, Company retained ultimate ownership and if Zamindar defaults on payment, the land could be sold or auctioned.
  + The revenue was permanently fixed that 10/11 of the total revenue will be submitted to British authorities and zamindars can keep 1/11 of total revenue for themselves.
  + The rate of taxes on peasants was at the discretion of the Zamindar and that were fixed arbitrarily.
  + In the law, there was a provision of the agreement between peasants and Zamindars but was never exercised in person.
  + Under the settlement there was a Sunset Clause:
    - The date of submission of revenue was pre-fixed.
    - Zamindars needed to submit the revenue before the sunset of the pre-fixed date.
    - If Zamindar was not able to submit the revenue on time, then the land ownership right was snatched from him.
  + There was no provision for relief for peasants even in times of natural disasters and crop failures.

**Reasons for implementation:**

* + To generate sufficient revenue for longer period of time for bearing the administrative expense and the expansion of Indian territory at the minimum cost incurred in revenue collection.
  + To create a new class of Zamindars who is a friendly and firm supporter of British rule.

**Outcomes:**

* + It gave a fixed permanent income for the British.
  + But the Britishers were not allowed to increase land revenue before the fixed period.
  + Though the majority of Zamindars reaped huge benefits, some of them lost their land ownership rights.
  + It led to the rise of a large number of intermediaries, absentee landlords, and money lenders.

**Effect on peasants:**

* + Peasants are reduced to the status of hand-to-mouth existence.
  + Moreover, they were also caught in a vicious cycle of debt.
  + This happened because they had to take money from money lenders at exorbitant interest rates.
  + There was widespread discontent among peasants which later fuelled many peasant revolts.
  + It increased a large number of landless laborers.
  + It led to the deterioration of the fertility of agricultural land as there was no investment from the side of the British and Zamindars on agricultural land.
  + Peasants were not having the capacity to invest in the land.

#### *RYOTWARI AND MAHALWARI SYSTEM*

**RYOTWARI SYSTEM**

* + Introduced in 1792 by Captain Reed with help of Thomas Munro in the Bara mahal region in Karnataka.
  + In 1820, Munro introduced it in Madras Presidency and Elphinstone introduced it in the Bombay Presidency.
  + It covered about 50% of the British Indian Territory.
  + It was direct settlement between British authorities and Peasants.

**Provisions**

* + Land ownership rights were given to ryots and It was hereditary and transferable.
  + Land revenue was directly negotiated with the peasants.
  + Contrary to permanent settlement, the revenue rates were to be revised after an interval of 30 years.
  + Ryots had to pay the revenue before a pre-fixed date and time - If not so, he was evicted from the land and British authorities can sell the land through the process of auctioning.
  + For calculation and imposition of taxes, a comparative scientific method was adopted whereby the land was surveyed and classified. moreover the total expense of growing a crop was deducted before fixing the tax rate. It was also proposed in the law that after deducting the expense, the revenue rate cannot be fixed more than 50%, but in reality, it was not followed.
  + There was the provision of relief to ryots in the situation of natural calamities or crop failures, but in reality, not given relief.
  + British took the help of Polygars and Mirasidars in South India - to collect the revenue.

**Reasons for implementation**

* + As there is no provision of revision in the permanent settlement.
  + As per utilitarian thought, land ownership right was to be retained to be with ryots so that they can spend their efforts and energy in maintaining the fertility of land.
  + Due to the industrial revolution, there was a huge demand for raw material supplies from India.

**Outcome**

* + Increase in the British revenue, raw material supply to Britain.
  + Led to increased administrative expense.
  + Peasants were still exploited and marginalised by greedy officials and British agents etc.
  + Moreover they were oppressed by moneylenders who charged high interest rates on loans.
  + It did not eliminated village Elites like baramins, Polygars and Mirasidars, gradually positioned themselves comfortably in the subordinate ranks of the revenue establishments.
  + Some of them brought lucrative & large tracks of irrigated land after getting their official appointment.
  + Enhancement of power of elites resulted in cohesion, bribery and corruption by subordinate officials. it led to establishment of Madras torture commission, 1855, which maintained that there is a dire need of reform in the Ryotwari settlement.

**Mahal Wari system**

* + Mahal word means landed state, but in this settlement, it was recognized as a single economic entity which could be a group of one or more villages or a big landed state of landlords.
  + It was implemented in 30% area of British India.
  + In 1819, Holt Mackenzie gave the suggestion to implement as such in 1822 it was introduced in western U.P.
  + In 1833, Martin Bird extended it to the rest of North India.
  + The landownership right was retained with hereditary landowners, be it big landlords or common peasantry.
  + It was hereditary and transferrable.
  + For revenue collection, the Mahal unit was created and an agreement was signed with the village headman talukdaar, thikadaars and Lambardar.
  + Non-payment of the revenue on time led to eviction from the land.
  + For the first time, a map was used and a land record was maintained in the register, also there was provisions to conduct field to field surveys for revenue assessments.

**Outcomes**

* + The revenue rates were exorbitant and highly oppressive as such no economic benefit was trickling down to small and middle peasantry.
  + The survey which was the core of new arrangement failed because it was too complex to be carried out with the existing Machinery. The obvious Result was over assessment based on idiosyncratic estimates.
  + Commercialization of agriculture started to happen at a rapid pace in mahalwari concerned areas.
  + Moreover, it was very much observed that land became a commodity that could be sold and mortgaged.
  + The Agricultural depression, 1828 worsened the situation, with the Rising debt burden peasants started to sell their land like a commodity. In other words it led to the increased pace of commodification of land.
  + The grievances of the rural society at North India war soon to be expressed rather loudly and violently in the revolt of 1857.

# PEASANTS AND TRIBAL UPRISING

## Bengal and Eastern India.

* + **CHUAR UPRISING (1766 - 1795):**
  + It happened in the Midnapore region of Bengal.
  + The reason for revolt was the famine in the Midnapore area which led to economic hardship.
  + Moreover, there was no relaxation in the land revenue demands by the British authority.

* + **Sanyasi Uprising (1770)**
  + Sanyasis were Hindu ascetics and they were known for carrying weapons.
  + There are two type of sanyasi's :
    - Naga sanyasi - They were naked all the time. They also didn’t take the householder’s life.
    - Giri sanyasi (ग्रहस्त) - Giri sanyasis were known for going with householder’s life.
  + Giri dedicated a later part of their life to the service of religion.
  + They were known for visiting holy and sacred places of religion.
  + Britishers imposed restrictions on their movement and banned them from visiting holy places.
  + They retaliated by organizing raids on company factories and state treasuries.

* + **Fakir Uprising (1776)**
  + Fakirs were wandering Muslim religious mendicants.
  + Soon after the annexation of Bengal, Fakirs revolted against the British under the leadership of **Majnum Shah.**
  + Many notable people from Bengal like Chirag Ali, Bhawani Pathak and Devi Choudhrani were notable supporters.

* + **PAIKA REBELLION (1817):**
  + Paikas were the traditional landed militia of the Kingdom of Khurda(In Odisha).
  + 1803 - Britishers started to tinker with the revenue system of Odisha.
  + They revoked the rent-free status of Paikas which led to the revolt under the leadership of **Bakshi Jagbandhu**.
  + Initially, the company forces retreated; but later they thoroughly suppressed the Paika rebellion.

* + **AHOM KINGDOM (1828):**
  + The British were using the Ahom territory during the First Burma War(1824-26).
  + After the end of the war, they tried to incorporate Ahom territory into the company’s dominion.
  + This led to the revolt under the leadership of **Gomdhar Konwar**.
  + Later on, the British authority handed over the upper Assam area to their king Purandhar Singh Narendra.

* + **KHASI UPRISING (1829):**
  + By 1829 EIC(East India Company) wanted to build a road to link Sylhet with Brahmaputra valley.
  + They started to flood the Khasi area with large no of outsiders like British, Bengalis & labours from plain areas.
  + The flooding of outsiders & the disturbance in the social fabric of tribal society led to the revolt under the leadership of Tirath Singh.
  + The revolt also included participation from Garo, Khamtis & Singhpos.

* + **PAGAL PANTHIS (1830):**
  + It was a semi-religious sect established by **Karam Shah** in Northern Bengal.
  + In these areas, the tenants were highly exploited by the Zamindars and the British.
  + As such **Tipu**, who was the son of Karam Shah took up the cause of tenants.
  + He asked his followers not to pay the rent.

* + **KOL Mutiny (1831):**
  + Kol are the Tribes of Ranchi Singhbum, Palamu & Hazaribagh
  + There was widespread discontent among the Kol community due to the large scale transfer of land from them to the Sikh & Muslim farmers.
  + The Kol community rose in revolt under the leadership of **Buddhu Bhagat**.
  + Their rage can be assessed by their actions whereby they burnt more than 1000 outsiders.

* + **KHOND UPRISING (1837 - 1856):**
  + British were trying to put an end to the Khond tribe practice of the Human sacrifice of **Meriah**.
  + The British started to persuade the Khond tribe to end this practice.
  + But once Khonds revolted under the leadership of **Chakra Bisoi,** British authority decided to suppress the revolt through the application of force.

* + **FAIRAZI REVOLT (1838 - 1857):**
  + Fairazi was a Muslim sect founded by **Haji Shariatullah**.
  + His son **Dadu Mian** supported the cause of peasants and tenants of Bengal & organized a revolt to expel English from Bengal.

* + **SANTHAL Uprising (1855-56):**

* + It was the most massive of all the tribal revolts.
  + Santhals cleared the foothills of Raj Mahal Hills & prepared them for agriculture.
  + They called this area as **Daman-i-Koh**.
  + Slowly British started to introduce many outsiders to the Santhal area.
  + Santhals were also forced to pay the rent to Zamindars & hence the British.
  + Moreover, they were also exploited by police officials and the Mahajan's(Moneylenders).
  + Two brothers **Sidu & Kanhu** emerged as the leaders of Santhal.
  + They claimed that Thakur(God) has communicated to them to take up arms against Dikus (Outsiders-British, Bengalis, etc) after which Satyug can be established.
  + The rebellion was suppressed with immense brutality.
  + It was a mass uprising. (Immediately before 1857 revolt.)

* + To conciliate with Santhals
    - Santhal pargana's were created
    - It become illegal for Santhal to transfer land to non-Santhals

* + **MUNDA REVOLT (1899-1900):**
  + Munda society of Jharkhand was highly afflicted with the oppressive policies of the British whereby the British usurped the Munda land in the name of forest regulation.
  + They were also disaffected by Christian missionaries & their conversion activities.
  + In this scenario, **Birsa Munda** emerged as their leader.
  + Birsa envisaged an ideal and just society that would be free from internal as well as European exploiters.
  + Munda's attacked the Christian missionaries & later decided to launch a full-fledged revolt against British authority.
  + But by 1900 Munda revolt was suppressed with immense brutality.

## Northern India

* + **WAHABI MOVEMENT:**
  + It was an Islamic revivalist movement founded by **Syed Ahmed** of Raibareilly.
  + He was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab of Saudi Arabia.
  + He condemned the British influence on Islam & maintained that Britishers are trying to pervert Islam.
  + After the annexation of Punjab in 1849 Wahabis turned against the British.

* + **KUKA Revolt (Namdhari revolt) of 1840**:
  + It was founded by **Bhagat Jawahar Mal** in western Punjab.
  + Initially, it was a religious purification campaign.
  + But after the annexation of Punjab, under the leadership of **baba Ramdas** they turned against the British.
  + 62 Namdhari's (also called Kuka) were blown by canons for protesting against the British.

## Western India

* + **BHIL Uprising (1818-1846)**
  + They were the tribes of Khandesh area of the Western Ghats.
  + After the annexation of the Maratha area & the British occupation of Khandesh, the agrarian hardship started in the Bhil area.
  + Under the leadership of **Sewaram**, Bhils revolted.

* + **KOLI UPRISING: (1829-44)**
  + After the annexation of WG(Western Ghats) by the British, there was large scale unemployment and destruction of their forts.
  + Since their livelihood was impacted by the company’s rule, the fisherman community rose in revolt.

* + **RAMOSI UPRISING (1822, 1825, 1839)**
  + Ramosi were the hill tribe of the WGs(Western Ghats).
  + They were not reconciled with British rule.
  + Initially, they revolted under the leadership of **Chittur Singh** & later they again revolted in 1839 after the deposition of their Raja, **Pratap Singh** of Satara.

* + **GADKARI REVOLT OF KOLAPUR & SAWANTWADI (1844)**
  + Gadkari's were hereditary military class who safeguarded the Maratha forts.
  + After the British rule Gadkari garrison was disbanded.
  + Facing unemployment Gadkari's revolted.
  + Initially, they operated from Kolhapur & Sawant wadi, & later from Goa.

## South India

* + **REVOLT OF VIZIANAGARAM:**
  + After the acquisition of Northern Circar by the British, Vizianagaram came under their complete control.
  + They demanded ₹3 lakh from the Raja of Vizianagaram who refused & decided to fight the British.
  + After the death of Raja in the battle, his son conciliated with the British.

* + **DIWAN VELU THAMPI’S REVOLT (1805)**
  + After the annexation of Mysore, Governor-General Wellesley imposed very harsh conditions on Travancore.
  + Moreover, their attitude also became very high handed.
  + As such Diwan Velu Thampi organized the revolt & he was assisted by the Nair community.
  + Velu Thampi was hanged publicly to instil fear among the people.

* + **RAMPA REVOLT (1879):**
  + Rampa were the hill tribesmen of the coastal Andhra.
  + In the name of forest regulation, the British authority imposed many restrictions on them.
  + Rampa revolted against the evil designs of the British.

### NATURE OF THE UPRISINGS:

* + Though the uprising was massive in numbers, they were localized.
  + These uprisings were based on local grievances.
  + Many a time the uprisings were backwards-looking trying to restore superstition, orthodox past practices.
  + The leadership of the revolt was semi-feudal in nature.
  + Those who were less recalcitrant were pacified through concessions by the British.
  + The fights were unequal in nature -> the natives of India fought with primitive weapons on the hand, while the British were laced with sophisticated weapons.

#### *Tribal Society features:*

* + A tribal society is a homogenous society.
  + It is stratified.
  + Geographically they are isolated.
  + Distinct or unique culture seen.
  + Primacy to kinship relations.
  + Livelihood dependent on forest & forest produce.
  + Shyness in contact.
  + Primitive technology.
  + Common holding of property--> (No concept of private property).

# REVOLT OF 1857

* + In the history of modern India year, 1857 is marked the beginning of a new era and the end of an old era.

**Causes**

* + The causes are so inextricably woven together, that it was difficult to determine the sequence in which they arose.
  + There was a fateful combination of the circumstances.
  + Which didn’t appear in the past and not tended to reoccur.

### Military reasons

* + British authority decided to replace the old Brown Bess musket with the new Enfield rifles.
  + The new riffle was chosen for its longer range and greater accuracy.
  + In this new riffle sepoys needed to bite off a paper from the cartridge before loading it.
  + It was alleged that the paper was smeared with cow and pig fat, which provoked Hindus and Muslim sepoys' religious sentiments.
  + They forged a united resistance against the British.
  + It made it obligatory that sepoys go on duty wherever ordered then it led to sepoys suspecting that Britishers were trying to convert their religion to Christianity.
  + On a professional level, an Indian sepoy was paid 1/3rd of salary as compared to a European sepoy.
  + Moreover, there was racial discrimination in the matters of promotion, and Indian sepoys were treated roughly abused, and humiliated.
  + In 1854, the post office act was enacted which withdrew all the postage privileges of the sepoys.
  + The majority of the recruits in the British army were from Bengal, Awadh, and northwest frontier province where caste consolidation was deeper.
  + The high cast brahmins, Rajput’s and Pathans didn’t like to be treated on par with lower caste recruits and they were disaffected with this.
  + Initially, soldiers were paid Bhatta/ allowance when they were posted far from their home by 1850 it was also withdrawn.
  + By the 1850s British army faced reverses in Afghanistan and premium;
  + which generated a feeling that the British are not invincible.

### Economic causes

**Exploitative land revenue system**.

* + Various land revenue settlements like permanent, ryotwari, mahalwari by the British meant a loss of land for landholders and heavy taxation to cultivators.
  + The tax rates under all the systems were heavy and oppressive.
  + Moreover, it was collected even at the time of crop failure.
  + In such situations, peasants took loans from the local Mahajan or moneylender who charged exorbitant interest rates, leading to peasants being caught in a vicious cycle of debt and commodification of land.
  + The economic decline of the Indian peasantry was further reflected in 12 major and many minor famines between 1770 – 1857.

**Destruction of Indian handicraft trade and industry**

* + The company traders enjoyed various privileges such as duty-free trade which made their products comparatively cheaper
  + British policy also did not lead to fall of Indian industry in fact their policy was all about supporting the industrial revolution in Britain.

**Confiscation of the rent-free state**

* + 1850, the British government appointed a tribunal to look into titled deeds of states which were given rent-free status.
  + The Inam commission pronounced confiscation of 21000 rent-free states.
  + In this, the people who suffered the most were maulvis, ulemas, pandits who enjoyed a rent-free state for maintenance of religious service.
  + They played a very active role in the revolt.

### Socio-religious causes

* + The British system in India was identified with a certain degree of social reform but it created ambivalence in the Indian society.
  + Though some of the people favoured the reform majority was against it.
  + They believed that the British had no business to interfere in the social affairs of India.
  + Moreover, the bad faith of the British government further alienated the Indians, and always referred to them as bigots, barbaric and animalistic, etc.
  + Moreover, they were also highly disaffected with the proselytizing activities of Christian missionaries.
  + Religious disability act 1850 instilled among Hindu community whereby British were trying to alter many of the Hindu customs.

### Political Causes

* + The company has several annexations under Wellesley’s subsidiary alliance and doctrine of lapse of Dalhousie.
  + The annexation of the kingdoms was carried with complete impunity.
  + Awadh and Punjab have annexed in defence of treaty rights.
  + Berar was snatched from Nizam of Hyderabad.
  + Mughal emperor bahadur shah was left in a state of helplessness.
  + Complete ill will and popular discontent was the residue of this whole cell swiping away of the native states.

### The course of the revolt

* + 2nd Feb 1857 : - the 19th native infantry of Berhampur refused to use the grease cartridges as such it was disbanded.
  + 29th of march 1857 :- in Barrackpore in Calcutta the sepoys of 34th infantry refused to use the new rifle as such it was disbanded.
  + Moreover, one young sepoy **mangal Pandey** went a step further and killed one of the European officers.
    - As such, he was overpowered and hanged
  + Soon the mutiny started to spread to Ambala, Lucknow, and Awadh.
  + The real outbreak is believed to be mutiny at Meerut.
  + On the 23rd of April 1857, sepoys refused to use the greased cartridges.
    - As such, they were tried by a court-martial and sentenced to 10 years of hard labour on 9th May 1857.
    - They were stripped off of their uniform, fettered, and marched to jail.
  + The next day sepoy's mutinied and their first act was to release the fellow sepoys from jail and they killed all their officers at Meerut and started a march towards Delhi.
  + On 11th May, reaching Delhi they proclaimed Bahadur shah as emperor of Hindustan and by nightfall, all the European officers at Delhi were massacred.

### IMPORTANT LEADERS

**Delhi**

* + Bahadur Shah was trying to restore/revive the old Mughal glory.
  + Initially, he was hesitant to join but later he decided in favour of providing symbolic leadership or nominal leadership to the revolt.
  + The real command of the forces was in the hands of **general Bakht khan.**

**Kanpur**

* + In Kanpur, the natural choice was the adopted son of the last Peshwa Bajirao II.
  + He was refused the family title and was living near Kanpur.

**Lucknow**

* + Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was exiled from Awadh, Begam Hazrat Mahal took over the reins at Lucknow.
    - Uda devi pasi was Dalit women leader Faught from her side.
  + Her son, Bijris Qadir was proclaimed Nawab.
  + Regular administration was organized with the help of both Hindus and Muslim officers.

**Bareilly**

* + Khan bahadur was leading the mutiny from Bareilly.

**Bihar**

* + The revolt was led by Kunwar Singh a zamindar from Jagdishpur.
  + He was a man in his 70s who nudged his grudge against the British because they confiscated his land.

**Faizabad**

* + Led by maulvi Ahmed Ullah.
  + His rent-free state was confiscated by the British and he was taking his revenge.

**Jhansi**

* + The most outstanding leader of the revolt was rani Laxmibai of Jhansi.
  + Jhansi was annexed by the application of the doctrine of lapse.
  + Rani jumped into the battle with the battle cry – “main apni Jhansi nahi dungi”.

### ANALYSIS OF REVOLT OF 1857

* + The revolt didn’t embrace the entire country.
  + Lack of support from various sections of society particularly educated Inteligencia, rulers, bug merchants, and zamindars.
  + Educated intelligence considered the revolt as backward-looking and by the revolt, they were to establish the old feudal order.
  + The poor organization and lack of coordination among the rebels was perhaps the most important reason for failure.
  + There was no unified ideology and program during the course of the revolt.
  + There was the absence of the feeling of nationalism and all the rebels were fighting for their own self-interest.
  + Neither the sepoys nor the leaders had the superiority over British.
  + The methods to overpower Britishers were primitive and on the other hand, the British were technically quite superior.
  + The British commander in chief was regularly informed about the activities of rebel leaders through telegraph services.

### Significance of the revolt

* + Though it was an unsuccessful attempt but a heroic effort that shattered the invincibility of British rule.
  + It paved the way for international struggle.
  + During the course of the revolt, there was complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at all levels.
  + Even in its failure, the revolt did a great cause for this country by implanting seeds of nationalism.

## SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORMS

* + Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828 wrote that I regret to say that the present system of religion adhered by Hindus is not well calculated to promote their political interests.
  + Max Webber observed that Hinduism had become a compound of magic, superstition, animal sacrifice and abdominal rites and physical torture has replaced worship.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Reformists** | **Revivalists** |
| * + - They wanted reform in certain aspects of religion, tradition, practices, etc.     - They wanted a revival of old practices and also the establishment of old orthodox order.     - The spirit of reform was inspired by western thought and ideals like liberty, equality, rationality, human dignity, etc.     - They wanted to interrogate the customs, traditions of society based on rationality and human dignity and if the practice doesn’t stand scrutiny, then it must be abolished.     - They took the help of British authorities for reform legislation, they were anti-imperial in nature and wanted to overthrow British rule from India.     - They enjoyed a narrow social base | * + - They rejected the western notion of reform and blamed western influence for the perversion.     - They contested that rationality and other values are not preserves of the west but it is very much there in the Indian tradition of Veda and Upanishads.     - They supported cultural nationalism, to preserve the unique identity of the nation.     - They enjoyed a wider social base. |

**Comparison between 19th-century reform and 20th-century reforms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **19th-century reforms** | **20th-century reforms** |
| * + - Most reformers were upper caste men who wanted to bring improvement in the position of women and backward caste in the society.     - They were acting as agents of change for their subjects.     - The agenda of reform in the 19th century was limited to practices and issues related to orthodoxy superstition child marriage, widow remarriage, etc.     - Narrow social base. | * + - Both agents of change and their subjects were from a backward section of the society.     - Examples – Narayan guru Periyar, Dr. Ambedkar, Tyagraj, etc.     - The agenda of reform was very broad whereby backward classes were demanding equal political social economic and citizenship rights, the right to vote, etc.     - Wider social base. |

### Reforms in Hinduism

**Raja Ram Mohan Roy**

* + He was considered the father of the Indian renaissance.
  + He opposed idolatry, denounced sati, polygamy, abuse of caste system, child marriage, and favoured remarriage of Hindu widows.
  + He approached the principle of human dignity, social equality, and monotheism
  + In 1815 he established Atmiya Sabha which carried constant struggle against socio-religious malpractices in the Hindu society.
  + Tufa-ul-mujahidin was the work of raja ram Mohan Roy where he analysed major religions of the world in the light of reason and social comfort.
  + 1920, Roy wrote a book called Precepts of Jesus.
  + He was also releasing weekly newspaper names sambad kaumudi.
  + In 1828 he found Brahma Sabha which was later renamed Brahmo Samaj.
  + The objective of this organization was worship and adoration to eternal, unsearchable, immutable God.
  + The organization promoted morality, charity, and benevolence.

**Debendra Nath Tagore**

* + He founded the organization Tattva Bodhini Sabha in 1839.
  + This organization was meant for imparting traditional Indian education with western thought.
  + In 1842 he joined Brahmo Samaj and infused a new life in Brahmo Samaj.
  + He worked on two fronts i.e., reforms within Hinduism and he opposed and criticized Christian missionary activities.
  + In 1858, Kesab Chandra Sen joined Brahmo Samaj.

**Keshab Chandra Sen**

* + He held radical views like cosmopolitanizing (including teachings of all the religions).
  + He was against child marriage, Hindu orthodox rituals and he openly supported inter-caste marriage.
  + Due to his radical views, he was expelled from Brahmo Samaj in 1865.
  + In 1866, he established Brahma Samaj of India.
  + Later, he married his minor daughter to the minor prince of Cooch Bihar with all orthodox Hindu rituals.
  + It led to further division in Brahmo Samaj and resulted in the formation of Sadharan Bharhma Samaj in 1878.

**Young Bengal movement**

* + It was initiated by Anglo-Indian Henry Vivian derozio.
  + He was a professor at Hindu college between 1826- 31.
  + He drew inspiration from the French revolution and inspired his disciples to think freely and rationally, question all authority, liberty, equality, freedom and opposed decadent customs and traditions.
  + He died at a very young age which led to the halt of the young Bengal movement.

**Ishwar Chand Vidya Sagar**

* + He was a blend of Indian western thought.
  + He was a humanist who had immense sympathy for the poor and oppressed.
  + His most significant contribution was in the field of women's emancipation.
  + He dedicated his entire life to the cause of widow remarriage which led to the passing of the Hindu widow remarriage act 1856.
  + As a secretory of Bethune school, he promoted higher education for women.
  + He also released a Bengali weekly newspaper, Som Prakash.

**Arya Samaj**

* + Established by Dayanand Saraswathi in 1875 in Bombay.
  + Later he shifted HQ to Lahore.
  + He further maintained that pure Hinduism is preserved in the Vedas.
  + He gave a mantra that goes back to Vedas.
  + He propagated his ideas through the following magazines which are Satyarthi Prakash then Veda Bhasya Bhumika.
  + He also initiated the Shudhi movement to bring back those Hindus who had converted to Islam and Christianity.
  + The members of Arya Samaj immensely contributed to the spread of education in India.
  + The progressive Arya Samajists like swami Hansraj established Dayanand Anglo Vedic school in 1886 at Lahore.
  + Conservative Arya Samajists like swami Shradha Nand established the gurukul path Shala in Haridwar in 1901.

**Ramakrishna Mission and Swami Vivekananda**

* + Ramakrishna Param Hansa was a priest in a Hindu temple - Dakshin Eshwar**.**
  + He was a humanist who believed in religious universalism**.**
  + He believed in idol worship helps in evoking spiritual feelings.
  + He had great compassion for human suffering.
  + He always used to say – Yatra jiva Tatra shiv.
  + Narendra Nath Dutt was the favourite disciple of Ramakrishna who later came to be known as Swami Vivekananda.
  + He deeply studies Indian and western philosophy but couldn’t find solace until he met Paramhansa.
  + In 1893, he participated in the world religion conference in Chicago to represent Hinduism.
  + He emphasized maintaining a healthy balance between spiritualism and materialism.
  + He said motion is the law of life and that stagnation results in degeneration.
  + He emerged as a modern monk of neo-Hinduism.
  + Vivekananda denounced social evils present in the Hindu society for example abuse of the caste system, complex rituals, superstition, etc.
  + Though he didn’t give any political message he infused the youth of India with a sense of pride in the past and bright and faith in India’s future.
  + In 1897, he founded Ramakrishna's mission to carry on humanitarian and social work.

**Satya Shodhak Samaj**

* + Jyotibha Phule belonged to Mali/gardener community.
  + He organized a very powerful movement against upper cast domination and Brahminical domination.
  + He was supported by his wife Savitri bai Phule, who is considered the first female teacher of India.
  + Later on, she was also joined by her friend Fatima Begum.
  + Jyotibha Phule founded Satya Shodhak samaj in 1873.
  + The main aim of this society was to spread education among women and the lower caste also did social service.
  + He also started a campaign against infanticide and opened an orphanage where the widows and other women were welcomed to give birth to the child.
  + He believed that the caste system was the root of all problems and abolition of caste will also lead to the end of social inequalities.
  + Along with his wife, he created a girl’s college at Poona.
  + He authored Gulamgiri and Sarvajanik Satya dharma.(सार्वजनिक सत्य धर्म).

**Theosophical society**

* + Theosophical Society was founded by Madame P. Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott.
  + In 1882, they moved to Bombay and finally settled at Adyar near Chennai.
  + Within 2 years, they opened more than 100 branches in India, the main aim of theosophy was to attain wisdom for the realization of God.
  + They discovered that Hindu Vedas and Upanishads were the storehouses of wisdom for the realization of absolute truth.
  + They developed faith in the oriental philosophy of Karma, rebirth, moksha, nirvana, and transmigration of the soul.
  + In 1890 Mrs. Annie Besant joined the theosophical society and made it very popular in India.
  + Besant quoted “the needs of India are among others, the development of nationalist spirit and education founded on Indian ideals and enriched not dominated by the thought and culture of the west.
  + Theosophical society conducted research on Hindu thought and translated and published it.
  + Moreover, they also created a grand theosophical society library.
  + In 1898, Mrs. Annie Besant led the foundation of central Hindu college where both Hindu and western subjects were taught.
  + In 1916, this college went on to become Banaras Hindu University under the guidance of Madan Mohan Malviya.

**Prathana Samaj - प्राथना समाज**

* + The society was founded by English educated elites of Maharashtra by Atmaram Pandurang in 1849.
  + They were inspired by Kehsub Chandra Sen's ideas.
  + It became very popular under Mahadev Govind Ranade.
  + Society was pledged to worship one God and seek truth in all religions.
  + They followed a cautious program of widow remarriage, women education, ending caste restriction, and raising the marriage age of males and females.
  + Mahadev Govind Ranaday also created Poona sarvajanik sabha and he was also the founder of the Indian national congress.

**Pandita Ramabai**

* + Pandita Ramabai fought against child marriage and contested rights for women.
  + She founded Arya Mahila Samaj in Poona in 1881 to promote girl's education.
  + She also created the Mukti mission in 1889 at Poona to provide refugee to the young widows abused by their families.
  + She also created Sharda Sadan in 1890 which was meant for housing education and vocational training to the widows, orphans, and physically challenged people.
  + Pandita Ramabai was one of the lieutenants in Rakma Bai's case which was related to conjugal rights.
  + This case later led to the passing of the age of consent act.

**Sri Narayan Dharam Pripalana Yogam**

* + This organization was founded by the Sri Narayan guru of Kerala in 1903.
  + He belonged to the Ezhava cast (toddy tappers).
  + Ezhavas constituted about 26% population of Kerala and they were considered untouchables.
  + He took up causes like the right to admission to public school, recruitment to public services, access to the temples and roads, political representation.
  + He also tried to inculcate the values of hygiene among the member of the Ezhava community.

**Kandakuri Veer Salingam**

* + He was also inspired by Keshav Chandra Sen's ideas and perhaps he was the first social reformer from Telugu speaking area.
  + He founded an organization – Hitkarini sabha and in 1874 he opened a school for girls education.

**South India Liberal federation**

* + On nob 20th of 1916 TS Nair and P Thyagaraja established the first non- Brahmanical organization in Madras.
  + It was later renamed as justice party.
  + The Justice party decided to enter into the electoral politics or contest elections.
  + Around 1937, it came under the influence of EV Ramaswamy Naicker’s self-respect movement.
  + He was also known as Periyar.
  + Periyar transformed the justice party into a social organization Dravid Kadagam
  + It withdrew from electoral politics.
  + Later under the leadership of Anna Durrai, it became DMK.
  + This organization is remembered for caste-based reservation.

### Reforms in Islam

**Aligarh movement of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**

* + He was a loyalist member of the judicial services of the government.
  + He became a member of the imperial legislative council in 1878.
  + He was also conferred with the knighthood in 1888.
  + He wrote a book – Asbab-e-bagawat-e-hind causes of the revolt of Hindustan, in which he rejected the notion of the revolt as a Muslim conspiracy and instead he blamed EIC’s policy of aggressive expansion as the cause of revolt.
  + He advised British authority to appoint Muslims in the administration to avoid such type of revolt in the future.
  + Sir Syed Ahmed khan believed that modern scientific western education is essential for Muslims to compete with Hindus and for their development.
  + In pursuance of this objective, he opened a college – Mohammadan Anglo oriental college in Aligarh, In 1920 it became Aligarh Muslim University.
  + In this college, instruction was imparted on both sciences and Islamic education.
  + Later, in the 1920s this college went on to become Aligarh Muslim University.
  + Under his social reform agenda, he condemned polygamy, the Parda system, Piri-Muri di, the institution of slavery, etc.
  + He advocated for the education of Muslim women.
  + H propagated his ideas through his magazine Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlak.
  + He was not a communalist but in the later phase of his life, he started to talk about Hindu domination and firmly supported Britishers.

**Droom-Uloom Deoband Movement**

* + Founded by Qassim Wanotavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi.
  + It was a revivalist movement founded in 1866 at Deoband, Saharanpur.
  + The organization carried two objectives, to propagate pure teachings of Islam mentioned in the Quran and the hadiths.
  + Keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the British rulers.
  + It welcomed the formation of the Indian national congress in 1885.
  + In 1888, it issued a fatwa against sir Syed Ahmed khan for taking the side of the British.

**Ahmadiyya Movement**

* + It was founded by mirza Gulam in 1899
  + He was awaited messenger of God prophesied by the prophet.
  + This movement was based on liberal principles and believed in the universality of religion much like Brahmo samaj.
  + It opposed Jihad and stood for modern education among Muslims.

### Reforms in Sikhism

**Nirankari movement**

* + Started by Dayal Das.
  + He believed in one formless God.
  + He preached against idol worship of human gurus and worship of Tomb and graves.
  + He introduced the simple version of Anand Karaj in front of Guru Granth sahib.

**Namdhari/ Kuka movement**

* + Initiated by bhagat Jawaharlal in 1840 in western Punjab.
  + It became a very powerful socio-religious movement under baba Ram Singh.
  + Baba Ram Singh was highly critical of the caste system, child marriage, and female infanticide.

**Singh Sabha movement**

* + It had a two-fold objective which is to bring benefits of western education to the Sikh community.
  + To oppose the proselytizing activities of Christian missionaries, Arya Samaj and Muslims.
  + To fulfil the objective of education they created Khalsa schools and colleges.
  + The first Khalsa college was created in Amritsar in 1892.

**Gurudwara Reform Movement 1920-1925**

* + It was the off suit of Singh Sabha.
  + They wanted to free Sikh gurudwaras from the clutches of corrupt mahants who were supported by British authority.
  + It was a completely nonviolent movement that led to the passing of the Shiromani gurudwara prabandhak committee act which was enacted in 1925.

**Reforms in Parsi / Zoroastrianism**

* + Reforms in the Parsi religion were initiated by Dadabhai Naroji, Fardoonji Naranji, and SS Bengali.
  + They advocated reforms in the last rite practices of the Parsi religion and upliftment of the position of women in society.
  + They were also in favour of education for women.
  + In this regard, they created an organization - Rehnumai Majdayasan sabha.
  + Dada Bhai Naroji also authored a reform magazine known as Rash-goftar.

## IMPORTANT ACTS

### The Crown Rule

* + *Queen Victoria’s Proclamation of 1858*
  + Queen Victoria issued a proclamation which was read out by Governor-General Canning held at Allahabad on the 1st of November 1858.
  + The proclamation promised to respect the rights of the Indian princess and disclaimed any intention of intending British conquest in India.
  + It also promised to pay due regard to ancient rites usages and customs of the people, and follow the policy of justice, benevolence and religious toleration. It further declared that all will be qualified to enter the administrative services on the basis of their education and ability irrespective of race and creed.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1858

* + It changed the designation of Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India who was the direct representative of the Crown in India.
  + A minister of the British government called the Secretary of the state was made responsible for the government of India.
  + A 15 member council of India was created to assist the Secretary of state.
  + It abolished the Board of control and the court of directors.

### INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1861

* + After the revolt of 1857, the British government felt the necessity of seeking the cooperation of Indians in administration.

**Features**

* + It marked the beginning of representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process. It, thus, provided for the nomination of Indians as a non-official members.
  + It initiated the process of decentralization by restoring the legislative powers to Bombay and Madras presidencies.
  + Viceroy Canning started the portfolio system whereby separate departments were created to be held by specific officers.
  + It led to the establishment of a new legislative council for the province of Bengal (1862), North West Frontier Province in 1866, and Punjab in 1897.
  + It empowered the viceroy to issue ordinances without the concurrence of the legislative council during an emergency.

### INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1892

* + It increased the number of non-official members in the central and provincial legislative councils but maintained an official majority in them.
  + It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.
  + The Act made a limited and indirect provision of election in filling up some of the non-official seats in the central and provincial legislative councils.
  + However, the word election was not used anywhere in the Act.

### FACTORS THAT FAVOURED THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN INDIA

* + **Collision of the interest**- many classes of Indian societies like capitalist, intelligentsia, laborers, artisans, and peasants considered the very presence of the British detrimental to their interest.
  + **Political and administrative unification of India-** to serve their imperial interest, Britishers unified India politically, administratively, and economically. It also led to the unification of grievances and people in different parts of India started to consider the British as their common enemy.
  + **Development of modern transport and communication-** by 1900, 25000 miles were laid down by the British. Edwin Arnold in 1865 prophesized “Railways may do for India what dynasties have never done. What the genius of Akbar could not affect by his good governance nor the autocratic rule of Tipu Sultan, railways have made India a nation.”
  + The introduction of the modern postal system and electric telegraph system enabled nationalist literature to circulate more widely to the different parts of the country.
  + **Development in Education-** the inaugural of English education proved to be momentous in the rise and growth of nationalism. Ideas of Jeremy Bentham, Spencer, James Stuart Mill, Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, etc. inspired the class of newly educated Indian intelligentsia with the ideas of liberty, nation, and self-government, separation of power, the law of nature, utilitarianism, etc.
  + Some of the Indian people who had the first-hand experience of working in Britain had found that the condition in India was slavish. After coming to India, they started to demand better basic rights for Indians.
  + **Role of press and vernacular literature-** The first printing press in India was established by James Augustus Hickey which led to the establishment of vernacular press in India in the latter half of the 19th century.
  + There was huge growth in vernacular literature which includes Indian Mirror, Bengalee, Anand Bazar Patrika, Kesari, Mahratta, The Hindu, Indu Prakash, etc.
  + These newspapers exposed the excesses of the British administration in India.
  + **Rise of the new middle class-** the new middle class came from varied background regions and religions. After mastering the English language, they reached basic questions regarding orthodox practices and customs. They emphasized introspection and tried to forge an all India identity.
  + **Impact of revolutionary activities abroad -** a number of nation-states came to picture in South America on the ruins of Spanish and Portuguese empires. Educated Indians were inspired by this.
  + **Rediscovery of India’s past and cultural nationalism-** a degree of self-respect and confidence was brought about by the historical research and excavations. E.g.- Indus Valley Civilization.
  + **The philosophical and literary merit of Vedas and Upanishads** further boosted the morale of educated Indians who were inspired by the new spirit of nationalism.
  + **The policy of racial discrimination-** Britishers perpetuated the racial myth of white superiority. They followed a deliberate policy of stamping out Indians from the process of administration. E.g.- The maximum age of ICS was reduced to 19 years from 21.
  + **Ilbert Bill controversy 1883-** The Ilbert Bill proposed that Europeans and Britishers can also be tried by senior Indian judges if they have committed any offense. But, in the face of stiff opposition Bill was modified which made it very clear to the nationalist that justice and fair play could not be expected where the interest of the European community is also involved at the same time.

### THE ECONOMIC CRITIQUE OF COLONIALISM

* + The high priest of economic critique and drain theory was Dadabhai Naroji and RC Dutt and the other important leaders included Mahadev Govind Ranade, GV Joshi, G Subramanian Iyer, PC Ray, Gopal Krishna Gokhale who analysed every aspect of the Indian economy.
  + These leaders raised basic questions regarding the nature and purpose of British rule.
  + These leaders explained colonial structures in all the aspects of economies i.e. trade, industry, and finance.
  + Trade - there was one-way trade for the Britishers, while Indian producers who can still compete were charged with heavy-duty.
  + Industry - in industry, India was made the place of raw material supply. In finances, the development of railways led to heavy foreign capital investment which created vested interest and they demanded security for investing which further perpetuated foreign rule.
  + **Theory of drain of wealth**
  + Dadabhai Naroji in 1861 said that Britain was draining and bleeding India.
  + John Sullivan who was the president of the Board of Revenue Madras added “Our system acts like a sponge, drawing up all the good things from the banks of Ganges and squeezing them down to the banks of Thames”.
  + Early nationalists declared that the drain was the basic cause of India’s poverty and the fundamental evil of British rule in India.
  + Remittances to Britain
  + Home charges of Indian government (In Britain)
  + Excess of export over import for which India got no economic benefit.

### EARLY POLITICAL ORGANISATION

**Landholder’s society**

* + By Dwarka Nath Tagore and Radha Kant deb.
  + To protect and safeguard the rights of zamindars.

**British India society of Bengal**

* + Started in 1843 by George Thomson.
  + The purpose was to protect and safeguard the rights of the common public.

**British India association of 1851 –**

* + Formed by the merger of Landholder’s society and British India society of Bengal.
  + It will safeguard the rights of both the common public and zamindars.

**Bombay Association –**

* + Created in 1852 by Dada Bhai Naoroji.
  + To demand legislative council for Indians.

**East India Association –**

* + 1866, formed in London by dada Bhai Naoroji.
  + The economic critique of colonialism and drain of wealth.

**Indian association of Calcutta**

* + Formed in 1876, by Surendra Nath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.
  + To protest against the reactionary measures taken by Viceroy Lytton.

**Madras Mahajan Sabha**

* + In 1884, by MV Raghavachariar and P Anand Charlu and Gsubhramaniya Iyer.
  + Objective – to demand more political rights for Indians.

**Bombay presidency association**

* + in 1885, founder Badruddin Tayyab and KT Talang and Firoz shah Mehta.
  + To demand more political rights for the Indians.

# FOUNDATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

* + All the regional organizations and their leaders realized by 1885 the time has come to create a common platform of pan India nature.
  + To create political awareness among the masses.
  + The idea of creating all Indian organizations was given formal shape by a retired British civil servant **AO Hume.**
  + The first meeting was convened at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay.
  + The assembly was presided by Womesh Chander Banerjee.
  + After its creation, it was the organization that led a concerted effort toward the realization.

#### *Women president of congress*

* + First INC president from the minority community – Annie Besant.
  + First Indian women congress president - Sarojini Naidu
  + The first woman to address the congress session – Kadimbini Ganguly. (1898)**.**

#### *Theory of safety valve*

* + As per the imperialist view, AO HUME was solely responsible for the creation of the Indian national congress to provide a safe outlet to ventilate the grievances of the rising middle class.
  + Also to avert any major uprising or revolt.
  + However, this view was not accepted by the nationalists.
  + According to them, no single individual was responsible for the formation of INC and it was the result of early political organization and the early nationalist leaders
  + All things considered, it can be said that if AO Hume was using INC as a safety valve, then the early nationalists were using them as a lightning conductor, in order to avoid official suspicion regarding their intention.

#### *The first phase of Indian freedom struggle (1885- 1905) – Moderate phase*

* + In the beginning, the early nationalists demanded to increase the number of Indians in the legislative council and grant them more political rights.
  + They also demanded reforms in Indian civil services so as Indians are not in a disadvantageous position as compared to Europeans.
  + Creating political awareness among the masses and economic critique of colonialism.
  + As far as the methods of early nationalists are concerned, they adopted methods of constitutional agitation, prayers, and petitions within the four walls of law.
  + They preferred peaceful agitation and never had faith in the capacity of the masses.
  + Though they didn't initiate mass struggle but, the political awareness created by them was facilitated by future mass struggle by the people.

#### 

#### *The second phase of freedom struggle (1905-1915)*

* + In 1905, the British authority decided to divide the province of Bengal into two parts i.e., east Bengal with a Muslim majority population including present-day Bangladesh.
  + Assam and West Bengal with the Hindu majority population including Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
  + With the announcement of this decision, the Indian national movement entered into the second phase.
  + The partition was affected on the 16th of October 1905.
  + At this point in time, the extremists' leaders of the congress were of the view that prayers and petitions must be backed with passive resistance.
  + The greatest representative of this thought was Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
  + Tilak preached his militant ideas through his newspaper - Mahratta in English and Kesari in Marathi.
  + He also started to celebrate the Ganpati festival in 1893 and the Shivaji festival in 1895 to increase his popularity.
  + He gave provocative speeches against the British.
  + He was supported by the nationalist like Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chander pal, and Aurobindo Ghosh.
  + Due to the methods adopted by them, they came to know their own as extremists leaders of the congress.

### Swadeshi movement

* + In the context of the partition of Bengal, the annual session of congress was convened at Banaras in 1905.
  + It was presided by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, he sanctioned the beginning of the swadeshi movement with the boycott of Manchester cloth and Liverpool salt.
  + The swadeshi and the boycott movement were interlinked and they were based on self-reliance.

The major contribution of the swadeshi movement was in the cultural sphere which is as follows -

**Bengal**

* + After the partition of Bengal Rabindranath Tagore composed Amar Sonar Bangla which later became the national anthem of Bangladesh.
  + At this time, Bankim Chander Chatterjee's composition Vande Mataram became the theme song of the Indian national movement.
  + Abanindra Nath Tagore broke the European tradition of painting and started to paint on Indian themes, his most popular painting of this time was Bharat Mata.
  + In 1907, the oriental society of art was created by him to promote Indian art. Nand Lal Bose was the first recipient of the scholarship offered by his institute, later he emerged as the most important painter of Indian national congress.
  + Acharya PC Ray established the Bengal chemical factory.

**Maharashtra**

* + Sakharam Ganesh Deveskar popularised the ideas of dada Bhai Naoroji, MG Ranade, and promoted swadeshi.
  + He wrote a booklet, Deserkatha in 1904, in this booklet he warned against the colonial hypnotic conquest of mind.
  + During the course of the swadeshi movement, it became highly popular and thousand of copies were sold within a short span of time
  + Finally, British authorities banned the booklet in 1910.
  + VO Chidambaram Pillai founded the steam navigation company of India.

**Limitations of the swadeshi movement**

* + It could not garner the support of Muslim masses in Bengal due to two important reasons.
  + Divide and rule policy followed by British authorities and reactionary leadership among the Muslim masses.
  + This led to the establishment of All India Muslim Leagues.

### All India Muslim League

* + In 1906,Agha Khan and nawab Salim Ullah of Dacca founded AIML with the support of then viceroy Minto.
  + They made their agenda very clear that this organization will work in favour of Muslims and create a political organization in the interest of the Muslim masses.
  + Moreover, they maintained that their intention is not to create disharmony in the society and the Muslim league will remain loyal to the British authority.

* + In the national front scenario, the annual congress session was to be held in Calcutta.
  + At this time, the differences between the moderate and the extremists congress leaders started to emerge.
  + Extremists leaders wanted an all-out boycott of British goods and services.
  + On the other hand, moderates wanted to use boycott in a limited way.
  + In the Calcutta session, moderates proposed the name of Dada Bhai Naoroji for the post of president.
  + Since Naoroji was quite respected among the extremists also as such they did not oppose his candidature.

**INC Calcutta session (1906)**

* + In this session, Naoroji demanded Swaraj or self-rule on the lines of British colonies in Australia and Canada.
  + He gave five compromised resolutions so as to reconcile the moderates and the extremists.
  + Resolution on the
    - Partition of Bengal,
    - Swadeshi
    - Boycott,
    - Swaraj or self-rule,
    - National education.

**Congress split at Surat 1907**

* + Different interpretations were given by them Moderate and extremists leaders regarding the resolution of swaraj or self-rule and boycott.
  + It created an atmosphere of confusion and anxiety.
  + In this situation annual session of congress was held at Surat in 1907.
  + It was presided by moderate leader Ras Bihari Ghosh.
  + Moderates captured the congress machinery in Surat which led to the formal split of congress in 1907.

#### *The policy of Carrot and stick*

* + British authorities adopted a policy of carrot and stick after the Surat split.
  + The policy of appeasement was adopted for moderate leaders in form of Morley - Minto reforms of 1909.
  + The extremist leaders like Tilak were arrested and deported to Mandalay jail for 6 years.
  + Lajpat rai was imprisoned for 1 year, Bipin Chander Pal, and Chidambaram Pillai for 6 months.

### MORLEY MINTO REFORMS (INDIAN COUNCILS ACT OF 1909)

* + It made provision of election for the provincial legislative council.
  + The members were indirectly elected through an electoral college mainly consisting of the rich people like zamindars, big landlords, groups of teachers, traders, local bodies, etc.
  + The official majority was abolished in the provincial legislative council but it was retained in the central legislative council.
  + British authority gave the right to the Indian members to supplementary questions and introduced resolutions.
  + They introduced a separate electorate for the Muslims.
  + The income qualification of Muslims was kept way lower than the other communities.
  + One Indian members was to be added to viceroy executive council.
  + The First-person added was **Satyendra Prasad Sinha.**
  + The provision of GOI 1909 couldn't satisfy the aspirations of the moderate leaders.
  + They opposed the creation of a separate electorate on the basis of religion, moreover, they were highly disaffected.
  + Morley clearly declared that he had absolutely no intention to introduce a parliamentary form of government in India.
  + British authority tried to address this resentment in the grand Delhi Darbar of **1911**.
  + King George V announced the annulment of the partition of Bengal as such east Bengal was merged with West Bengal.
  + Moreover, it was also announced to shift the capital of British India from Calcutta to New Delhi.

**Gandhi in South Africa**

* + Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi studies law from England and became a barrister.
  + In 1893, he landed at Durban to sought out the legal problems of his client Dada Abdullah.
  + He observed that in South Africa there were three types of Indians who were indentured labour from South India, their children who were born in South Africa, and Memon Muslim merchants.
  + He further observed that all of them were heavily discriminated and they have accepted this discrimination as a way of life since they had no idea how to challenge it.
  + Gandhi himself faced racial discrimination and humiliation.
  + He was bundled out of the first-class apartment when he was traveling from Pretoria.
  + He was forced to sit in the driver's box.
  + In Johannesburg, none of the hotels gave him a room.

**The moderate phase of Gandhi**

* + In South Africa, Gandhi offered that he will teach English to the Indians.
  + On the issue of disenfranchising Indian's, passed by the natal province legislature, Gandhi was persuaded by the Indians to stay a bit longer in South Africa to sort out their problem also.
  + Gandhi eventually stayed for 21 years.
  + He concentrated on petitioning and sending memorials to the South African legislature, the colonial secretary in London, and the British parliament.
  + In expectation of fair play, he created an ambulance corps of Indians in the Boer war of 1899 to provide medical assistance to the injured Britishers.
  + Though Gandhi was given the title of Kaisar-e-hind but not what he wanted.
  + In 1894, Gandhi set up natal Indian Congress to protest against the oppressive treatment by white people.
  + He also started a newspaper - Indian Opinion.

**Passive-resistance phase of Gandhi**

* + Also called Satyagraha phase - 1906 - 1914.
  + A Satyagrahi was not to submit before anything which he considered wrong.
  + He was to remain truthful fearless and non-violent.
  + He will never bow down before unjust law.
  + He opened Phoenix farm after getting inspired by John Ruskin's book "Unto This Last".
  + In the phoenix farm, Gandhi trained his cadre on non-violent satyagraha.

* + The main issues at that time were -
    - It was compulsory for Indians to carry their certificates of registration all the time.
    - On this front, Gandhi created a passive resistance association.
    - New legislation in 1908 was introduced to restrict the movement of Indians to defy this law.
    - A large number of Indians led by Gandhi crossed the natal province and entered into transwell.
    - Marriages not conducted according to the Christian rites were to be invalidated.
    - With the help of his German friend Kallenbach, Gandhi established the Tolstoy farm for housing Satyagrahi and giving alternate methods of living.
    - These farms in South Africa were precursors to Gandhian ashrams in India.
  + Finally, through a series of negotiations between viceroy Harding's, general Smut, and CF Andrews the agreement was reached and major demands of Gandhi were met.

### REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM

**Vasudev Balwant Phadke**

* + Created a group of ramose revolutionaries who often raided the company's factory.
  + They achieved a big success when Pune city completely came under their control for few days.
  + Balwant Phadke was supported by Koli, Bhil, Mahar, mang, and Dhangar communities.
  + He was arrested by British authority and he was defended by Ganesh Vasudev Joshi.

**Chapekar Brothers**

* + In 1897, the Chapekar brothers decided to take revenge for plague atrocity and inhumane treatment meted out to the Indians during the bubonic plague in Pune city.
  + The brothers assassinated British officer WC Rand and lieutenant Ayerst.
  + It can be termed as the first example of political assassination in modern India.

#### *Reasons for the rising of revolutionary nationalism*

* + Disappointment among the youth from working pattern of moderates.
  + Repression of the extremists' leaders and swadeshi movement becoming leaderless.
  + Suppressive and divisive policies of the government.
  + Inspiration from revolutionary activities abroad. Ex-Japan defeated imperialist Russia.

### VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS

***Bengal***

**Anushilan Samiti**

* + Initially, it was formed by Gym going youths of India.
  + By the time of swadeshi, three branches of Anushilan Samiti came into the picture.
    - Calcutta branch - Barender Dutt and Bhupender Dutt.
    - Dacca - Pulin Bihari Das.
    - Midnapore - Gyanendra Nath Basu.
  + They were known for two popular activities i.e., the assassination of oppressive British officers, informers, and traitors.
  + And they also conducted swadeshi dacoity to raise the funds to purchase arms.
  + Magazine - Yuganster edited by Barinder Ghosh.
  + Another popular magazine of this Samiti was Sandhya Patrika edited by Braham Bandhav Upadhyaya.
  + Incidents associated with Anushilan Samiti - they created a bomb-making factory at Manicktalla.
  + In 1908, Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose tried to kill the unpopular British officer Kingsford but due to some miscalculation, they killed two British ladies.
  + Out of guilt, Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead and Khudiram Bose was hanged by the British.
  + After this incident, the Alipur conspiracy case was launched against the revolutionaries of Anushilan Samiti which also included the arrest of Aurobindo Ghosh.
  + Aurobindo was defended by CR Das.
  + After getting absolved from all the charges, Aurobindo retired from active politics.

#### 

#### *Maharashtra*

**Vinayak Damodar Savarkar**

* + Initially, in 1899 he created Mitramela at Nasik.
  + Savarkar believed in the violent overthrow of British rule.
  + In 1904, along with his brother GD Savarkar he founded Abhinav Bharat.
  + In 1906, Savarkar got the opportunity to study law in Britain.
  + While his stay in Britain, he wrote a booklet Mazzini Charitra.
  + First edition of this booklet, 2000 copies were sold within a month.
  + In 1909, a revolutionary from Nasik, Anant Lakshman Kanharee assassinated Nasik magistrate AMT Jackson.
  + In this killing, the Savarkar brothers were framed and sent to cellular jail in Andaman.
  + Savarkar framed the Hindu nationalist political ideology of Hindutva - which means Hindu identity as the essence of Bharat.

#### *Delhi*

* + In 1912 Rash Behari Bose, Sachinder Nath Sanyal unsuccessfully attempted to kill viceroy, Hardinge.
  + In this regard, a Delhi conspiracy case was filed, which led to the hanging of four revolutionaries - Awdh Bihari, Ameerchand, Balmukund, and Basant.

#### *Madras*

* + Vanchi Iyer killed justice Arche.

#### *Outside India*

**Bharat Swashashan Samiti**

* + In 1905, Shyamji Krishna Verma founded this organization popularly known as India house in London.
  + It released a magazine Indian sociologist.
  + VD Savarkar and Lala Hardayal were also associated with this organization.
  + In 1909, Madan Lal Dhingra assassinated Curzon Wylie.

**Madam Bhikaji Cama**

* + She was a Parsi lady married to Rustom kama a pro-British lawyer who aspired to enter into politics.
  + In 1896, the Bubonic plague spread in Bombay's presidency, at this time she joined the team of grant medical college to care for the afflicted.
  + She herself contracted the plague.
  + Later, she was sent to Britain for treatment.
  + In Britain, she came in contact with Dada Bhai Naoroji. and Shyam Ji Krishan Verma.
  + In 1905, she created the Paris Indian Society, with the help of SR Rana and MB Godrej.
  + Later, at the international socialist conference at Stuttgart, she raised the flag of Indian Independence with the words written in the middle Vande Mataram.

##### Ghadar Movement

* + 1913- 1915.
  + It was initiated by NRIs especially in Canada and the west coast of the US.

**Reasons** -

* + Racial discrimination with Indians.
  + Familiarity of NRIs with the American values of freedom and liberty.
  + Contamination with the communist and socialist ideology.
  + In Vancouver, Canada many organizations were established to voice against the British. For ex- Swadesh Sewak of GD Kumar.
  + Tarak Nath and GD Kumar also created an organization united India house in Seattle.
  + The newspaper and magazines also played the role in creating a revolutionary environment in Vancouver and Seattle.
  + Tarak Nath released a newspaper called Free Hindustan.
  + Ramnath Puri released a circular known as Circular-ae-Azadi.
  + During WWI, Portland and San Francisco became the hub of revolutionary activities in the USA.
  + In 1913, in Portland Lala Hardayal founded the Hindi Association of Portland.
  + The first meeting of this association was held at the house of Kashiram and attended by Bhai Parmanand, Sohan Singh Bhakna, and Harnam Singh Tundilat.
  + The Hindi Association decided to start a weekly paper Ghadar.
  + He also established the Yugantar Ashram in San Francisco.
  + He wrote an article Angrezi Raaj Ka Kachha Chitha in which he highlighted the exploitative nature and real intention of British rule in 14 points.

**Komagata Maru Incident**

* + The Komagata Maru incident is about a Japanese steamship called  ‘Komagata Maru’ that voyaged from Hong Kong (part of the British Empire) to Vancouver, British Columbia in Canada passing through Shanghai, China to Yokohama (Japan) in the year 1914.
  + The incident got highlighted because out of all the passengers 24 were admitted to Canada, but the other 352 passengers were not allowed inside Canada, and the ship was forcefully returned to India.
  + When they reached the coast of Vancouver, they were not allowed to disembark from the ship.
  + They were forced to return back to India.
  + Finally, when they reached the coast of Bajbaj near Calcutta they clashed with British authority which led to a large-scale massacre of the Punjabi population.
  + Moreover, Kartar Singh Sarabhai was hanged by Britishers in a separate conspiracy case.
  + In this scenario, the Punjabi population decided to launch the Ghadar movement in India under the leadership of Ras Bihari Bose.

**Activities of Ghadarites**

* + They tried to spread anti-British sentiment and unite the people of India against the British.
  + They took the help of Germany which was reflected in Zimmerman's plan.
  + They sighted the Indian army to revolt.
  + With the help of Ghadarites in Afghanistan, Raja Mahendra Pratap and Barkat-Ullah formed a temporary provincial government in Afghanistan.

**Weakness of Ghadar movement**

* + Many flaws at the level of organization, ideology, strategy, tactics, and financial.
  + Moreover, they underestimated the extent of preparation.
  + The initial strategy was created by Lala Hardayal which was not at all successful.
  + In the later stage, the movement failed to generate sustained and effective leadership.

**Contribution of Ghadar movement**

* + It led to the spread of nationalism and unity among NRIs.
  + It popularised socialist democratic and secular views in India.
  + On an international level, the freedom of India became an important topic of discussion.

### HOME RULE MOVEMENT

* + It was the Indian response to WWI in a less charged but more effective way.
  + In 1914, Tilak was released from British captivity and he started to take steps to unite moderates and extremists leaders of congress.
  + In 1915, Tilak decided to start the home-rule movement.
  + In addition to the Annie Besant's who also wanted to run home-rule on the lines of Irish home-rule league.
  + After 1907, Surat-split, both the factions of Congress were in a disadvantageous position.
  + During WWI, requisitioning of the supplies particularly, cereals led to high inflation in food.
  + Cash crops also suffered because exports declined and the European market was completely cut for the Indian exporters.
  + Moreover, there was no relief in the taxation.
  + The assurance of self-rule given by the British also seemed to be a blatant lie in the midst of war.
  + Tilak and Annie Besant were ready to assume the leadership.

**Home rule league and its activities**

* + Tilak maintained that he wanted reform in the administration on the lines of the Irish home rule league.
  + He also urged Indians to assist Britain in its hour of Crisis.
  + Tilak set up his home rule league in April 1916 and it was operational in Maharashtra excluding Bombay, Maharashtra central province, Karnataka, and Berar.
  + It had 6 branches but was very organized.
  + Tilak's demand included Swarjaya, formation of linguistic states, and education in vernacular medium.

**Annie Besant's League**

* + BW Wadia and CP Ramaswamy Iyer was the important leader of the league.
  + Mrs. Besant's League was joined by leaders like Motilal Nehru, CR Das, Madan Mohan Malviya, Tej Bhadur Saproo, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Lala Lajpat rai.
  + Some members of Gopal Krishan Gokhale's servant's society of India also joined the home rule agitation.

##### Home Rule League

**Objectives and Methods:**

* + They wanted to promote political education and aware people.
  + It was done through discussion, public meetings, organising libraries, readings rooms, propaganda through the pamphlet and street plays
  + They also collected funds to increase Home Rule Membership

**British Response**:

* + Britishers came down with severe repression particularly in Madras .
  + A case was registered against Tilak which was defended by Mohammad Ali Jinnah
  + In June 1917, Britishers arrested Annie Besant, Wadia and George Arundale.
  + It led to a chain reaction in India and in a dramatic gesture Sir S Subramanya Iyer renounced his Knighthood.
  + Montagu, the Secretary of the State commented that Shiva cut his wife into 52 pieces only to discover that he had 52 wives.
  + This is what happens to the Government of India when it interns to Madam Annie Besant
  + It led to the release of Mrs Annie Besant in September 1917.
  + Moreover, at the height of her popularity, she became the **first Women President of Congress in 1917.**

**Fading out of the Home Rule Agitation**:

* + Declaration of British PM on 20th August 1917
  + The aim of British authority is to establish a responsible government in India
  + As such a committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary of State Montague in order to provide a responsible government to Indians
  + In July 1918, reforms were made public, Annie Besant accepted it and withdrew Home Rule Agitation
  + In 1918 only, Tilak went to London to file a suit against Valentine Chirole who claimed Tilak was the Father of the Indian unrest
  + Tilak was away for several months and his home rule movement became dysfunctional

**Contribution of Home Rule Movement**

* + It created a large group of ardent nationalists especially in the remotest part of the country
  + It also facilitated the reach of print media to the remotest part of the country
  + It created organisational links between the nationalists in urban areas with the masses in rural areas
  + It provided a platform for a mass movement in the subsequent phase of the national struggle

### Indian National Congress (INC) Session of 1916 (Lucknow)

* + It was presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar
  + The session led to the reunification of both the branches of congress
  + For the first time, Muslim League also joined the Lucknow session which led to the Lucknow Pact

**Lucknow Pact:**

* + Congress accepted the concept of a separate electorate for Muslims
  + They also accepted that Muslims should be given 1/3rd representation in central government
  + They demanded to the British authorities the right of self-government
  + They also demanded to increase the number of members in central and provincial legislative councils

**Critical Analysis:**

* + It was based on the belief that Hindus and Muslims are separate political entities
  + It may lead to a domino effect whereby other communities will also start demanding separate electorates for themselves.
  + It was also like opening the gateways of future communalism
  + On a positive note, for a short period of time, it allayed the fear of majority domination among the minorities

**Montagu's Statement**:

* + He declared that the British government policy in India is of increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration.
  + And the gradual development of the self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of the responsible government of India as an integral part of the British Empire
  + Analysis: No specific time frame was given and also it was the British government to decode the nature and timing of advance.

### Montagu Chelmsford Reform or Government of India Act 1919:

* + It introduced dyarchy in the provinces which means the rule of two i.e. executive councillors and popular ministers
  + It divided subjects into two categories i.e. reserved subjects like finance land revenue, law and order, etc ;
  + And transferred subjects like health, education, agriculture, industry, local government, etc
  + Reserved subjects were to be administered by the Governor through his executive councillors and bureaucrats
  + Transferred subjects were to be administered by the popular ministers i.e. who were the elected members from the legislative councils
  + The ministers were responsible to the legislature but not to the executive councillors
  + In case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province, Governor can take over the administration of transfer subjects also.
  + Bicameral legislation was introduced at the central level
  + System of communal or separate electorate was further extended to Sikh community and Anglo-Indian community
  + Women were also given the right to vote.

# Gandhi Phase in India:

* + Gandhi returned to India by January 1915 from South Africa.
  + He had his own style of working whereby, he never intervened in a situation without first studying it with great care
  + He spent his first year touring all over India and organising Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmadabad.
  + He did not believe in the methods of Home Rule Leaders and further commented that he would join any organisation to affect its policy and not to be affected by it.

### Champaran Issue - Gandhi's First Civil Disobedience in India

* + In Champaran, European planters involved the cultivators in an agreement that forced them to cultivate Indigo on 3/20th of their landholding (Tinkathia System)
  + At the end of the 19th Century, German synthetic dies completely forced out Indigo from the market.
  + European planters were keen to release the cultivators from the obligation but they turned their necessity into an advantage by taking advance rents and illegal dues for the price of release.
  + On this issue, a peasant leader Rajkumar Shukla persuaded Gandhiji
  + On reaching Champaran, Gandhi disobeyed  the order of the district magistrate to immediately leave the district.
  + He further went ahead for investigation with the help of local leaders like Narhari Parikh, JB Kriplani, Brij Kishore, Mahadev Desai, Mazhar-ul-Haq and Rajendra Prasad.
  + As a result, Government appointed a commission for enquiry which gave the judgement that planters must refund 25% of the money they have illegally taken from the peasants.

### Ahmedabad Mill Strike - First Hunger Strike

* + The issue at Ahmedabad was the plague bonus that was given to the workers was to be withdrawn.
  + Moreover, in the aftermath of World War-I cost of living increased which forced workers to demand an increase in wages and continuation of plague bonus
  + Initially, the mill owners were not ready for it as such Gandhi intervened and tried to convince mill owners including Ambalal Sarabhai to submit the issue to the tribunal which will decide the case.
  + But later the mill owners refused to do so. In this situation, Gandhi decided to observe a hunger strike to keep the motivation of workers high.
  + Finally, mill owners agreed to submit the entire issue to the tribunal which later awarded a 35% increase in the wages of the workers.
  + Sister of Ambalal Sarabhai, Anusuya Behan was one of the ardent supporters of Gandhi in this case.

### Kheda Issue - No Tax Campaign - 1918

* + At Kheda, the issue was a crop failure due to which the peasants demanded remission of land revenue
  + Earlier the Servant Society of India(Gopal Krishna Gokhale) justified the case.
  + At this time, Gandhiji was a member of the Gujrat Sabha who played an important role in the agitation.
  + He advised peasants to withhold revenue and fight unto death against such an evil system
  + He further commented that it is impossible to govern men without their consent.
  + In Gujrat, Gandhi was supported by Young Lawyers from Kheda i.e. Sardar Patel, Indulal Yagnik, Vithalbhai Patel with whom he toured the villages.
  + When the situation was going out of proportion, Government gave a secret instruction whereby it suspended the collection of land revenue and quoted that those who can afford to pay can pay the amount.

### Rowlatt Bill and Satyagraha:

* + It was named after the person who chaired the committee of bills
  + The timing of these bills was not suitable when Indians were expecting substantial constitutional concessions after the end of World War-I.
  + In February 1919, it was introduced which was aimed at curtailing the Civil Liberties of Indians in the name of curbing terrorist violence.
  + At this moment, Gandhi stepped in and suggested Satyagraha
  + Young Home Rule leaguers also joined the Rowlatt Satyagraha.
  + The form of protest was nationwide hartal, fasting and prayers.
  + It was decided that 6th of April, the movement will be launched but due to some confusion, the public resorted to violence particularly in Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar.
  + As such on the 10th of April, two local leaders Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal were arrested by the British authorities which led to an attack on townhall, post office and telegraph services.

### Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

* + On the 13th of April Baisakhi Day, a large number of people gathered to attend a public meeting in Jallianwala Bagh
  + General O Dyer incensed that his orders were flouted and he instructed his troops to fire upon the unarmed crowd for more than ten minutes without any warning.
  + The government estimate was 379 deaths but in reality more than 1000s died.
  + The brutality stunned the nation and Rabindranath Tagore renounced its Knighthood in protest.
  + Gandhi overwhelmed by the total atmosphere of violence withdrew the movement on the 18th of April 1919, etc.

### Khilafat Andolan

**Khilafat Issue:**

* + Muslims were enraged by the treatment meted out to Turkey by the British after the First World War
  + The Muslims in India as well as all over the world regarded the Sultan of Turkey as their spiritual leader "Khalifa"
  + During World War I, Turkey allied with Germany and Austria against the British authorities
  + After War, Khalifa was removed from power
  + Muslims from India demanded that the Khalifa's control over Muslim sacred places must be restored
  + And Khalifa should be left with sufficient territories after territorial arrangement
  + In early, 1919, Khilafat Committee was created whose important members were Ali Brothers i.e. Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali; Ajmal Khan, Maulana Azad, Hasrat Mohani

**Development of Khilafat & Non-Co-operation Programme:**

* + In November 1919, the All India Khilafat Conference was held in Delhi
  + Gandhiji was the president of this assembly
  + He felt that this platform can be used for uniting the people of India i.e. Hindus and Muslims against the British authorities
  + Moreover, there were many factors at this point in time that were favouring the launch of a mass movement.
  + People wanted rectification of Punjab wrongs and were highly raged with the actions in the House of Lords, Britain
  + House of Lords voted in the favour of General Dyer's actions and morning Post raised 30,000 pounds
  + Muslims were incensed that their loyalty was purchased during the war by an assurance of generous treatment of Turkey after the war.

### Non-Co-operation Movement (NCM)

* + A special session of the Indian National Congress (INC) was held at Calcutta at the request of Gandhi presided by Lala Lajpat Rai.
  + Gandhiji made a big statement that if NCM is launched then Swaraj could be achieved within a year.
  + CR Das immediately rejected his statement and moreover some of the proposals were opposed by Annie Besant, Madam Mohan Malviya and Lala Lajpat Rai.
  + Though NCM related proposals got passed however the final decision was to be taken during the annual session.

**Nagpur Session of INC (December 1920)**

* + C. Vijay Raghavacheriar was the president of the assembly Moreover, NCM related proposals were presented by CR Das.
  + It was proposed to boycott government institutions, educational institutions, foreign articles, titles, etc.
  + Focus on constructive work like Khadi, Hindu-Muslim Unity, removal of untouchability, improving the condition of women, etc.
  + On Gandhi's suggestion, the creation of Congress working Committee to look after the day-to-day affairs of congress.
  + Creation of Provincial Congress Committees on the basis of language
  + Creation of All India Congress Committees, to co-ordinate with provincial committees
  + The use of vernacular languages in the provinces and to develop Hindi as a contact language
  + Congress membership was opened to the public in 4 annas (i.e. 25 Paise)

**Developments during NCM:**

* + Boycott of educational institute, judiciary, foreign articles, etc was very successful.
  + Some of the nationalists like Rajendra Prasad, C Rajagopalachari, Sardar Patel, Asaf Ali, etc left the profession of law.
  + To impart education on the Indian model foundation of Kashi Vidyapeeth, Gujrat Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth and Jamia Milia Islamia happened
  + During the course of NCM, Tilak Swaraj Fund was created, within few months One Crore rupee was collected in this fund.
  + Charkha was distributed among the masses as a symbol of nationalism
  + Travel of Prince of Wales to India was opposed which led to violence
  + Madan Mohan Malviya tried to conciliate between Congress and the Government
  + As a result, a talk was facilitated between Viceroy Reading and Gandhi.
  + Viceroy proposed to convene Round Table Conference but Gandhi maintained that first British must release all the political prisoners of Khailafat Andolan and NCM.
  + Viceroy refused to do so and the talks failed
  + On 1st of February, 1922 Gandhi challenged that if all the political prisoners are not released within 7 days then he will start Civil Disobedience from Surat Bardoli.
  + On the 5th of February, some policemen stopped the protesting masses in Chauri Chaura of Gorakhpur District in Eastern UP. In retaliation, the masses attacked the police station and they blazed fire as such all the policemen died.
  + As it was violent activity on the part of the masses, Gandhi decided to withdraw NCM.
  + NCM was withdrawn on the 12th of February by Berdouli Resolution.
  + Very soon Gandhi was arrested and imprisoned for 6 years for spreading disaffection against the government

**The strategy of Struggle-Truce-Struggle:**

* + According to this strategy, Gandhiji believed that masses cannot sacrifice endlessly
  + So after every phase of mass struggle, a period of truce was to be followed for rejuvenation of the masses until they are again prepared for another mass movement.
  + The period of truce was to be utilised for constructive programmes that included to develop Hindu-Muslim unity, the emancipation of women, abolition of untouchability.

**Evaluation of Non-Co-operation and Khilafat Movement**

* + Khilafat question also lost its relevance and in November 1922 the people of Turkey rose under Mustafa Kemal Pasha.
  + Deprived the sultan of its political powers and Turkey was made a secular state
  + It was the first true mass movement of India
  + Gandhi made the nationalists realise that the true power of the mass movement lies in Rural India rather than the urban places.
  + The creation of provincial congress committees on the basis of language further strengthened.
  + It streamlined the working of Congress as an organisation and a truly national party dedicated to national freedom
  + There was tremendous participation of Muslims in the movement and in the entire duration there was complete communal harmony
  + Large scale participation of Muslim masses was due to anti-imperial feeling.
  + But the nationalist leaders failed to convert this religious-political consciousness to a level of secular political consciousness.
  + Nationalist sentiments reached to every nook and corner of the country
  + Charkha and Khadi became national symbols
  + **Note**: At this point in time Madam Annie Besant, Madan Mohan Malviya and Mohammad Ali Jinnah resigned from Congress.

### The phase of Pro-Changers/Swarajists and No-Changers:

* + After the end of NCM, two types of ideological streams emerged within congress regarding the course of the national struggle.
  + Some leaders of Congress advocated using the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919 and participate in the legislature.
  + They further suggested that nationalists should end the boycott of legislative councils, enter them and expose them as Sham parliament and obstruct every work of the council.
  + They further maintained that they were not giving up on Non-Co-operation but wanted to extend it to the councils
  + The idea was proposed by CR Das who was President of the Gaya Session of INC in 1922.
  + He was backed and supported by Motilal Nehru.
  + The adherent of council entry programme came to be known as Pro-Changers.
  + Another section of Congress including Vallabhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C Rajagopalachari wanted to stick to the constructive programme advised by Gandhi and they opposed Council entry and came to be known as No-Changers.
  + On 1st of January 1923, CR Das and Motilal Nehru, Khilafat Swaraj Party was created with CR Das as its President and Motilal Nehru as its secretary
  + After this creation of the Swaraj Party, the ghost of Surat Split started to haunt the ranks of nationalists

**Despite the ideological differences, both the factions were on** **common grounds at many points:**

* + Both were convinced that civil disobedience was not possible immediately
  + Both recognised, however important Council work may be, they can force British government only through the mass movement.
  + Lastly, both the groups fully accepted the essentially of Gandhi's leadership
  + In a special session at Delhi in 1923, Congress suspended all the propaganda against council entry

**Gandhi's View:**

* + Gandhi was released from jail on the 5th of February 1924 on health grounds
  + He was completely opposed to the council entry programme but later, he became accommodative and even while opposing them he respected them a lot
  + Moreover, with their political work Swarajists convinced Gandhi that they were not limbs of the imperialist force
  + All things considered, Gandhi felt in any case council entry has happened and withdrawing it would be disastrous, an embarrassment to Swarajists and it would be misunderstood as the weakness of Congress.

**Achievements of the Swarajists:**

* + In November 1923, elections to the legislative Councils were held
  + They won 42 out of 101 elected seats in Central Legislative Assembly
  + They got a clear majority in Central Province, they were the largest party in Bengal and fared well in Bombay and UP
  + While hindering the council work, they delivered powerful speeches on three fronts.
  + It included Constitutional advances leading to self-government, Civil liberties and the development of Indigenous industries
  + In 1925, Swarajists were successful in electing Vithal Bhai Patel as the first Indian speaker of the Central Legislative Council
  + In March 1926 on the question of Simon Commission, they withdrew from the councils.

### SIMON COMMISSION

* + In 1919, the British government declared that Simon Commission also known as the Indian statutory commission will be sent to India after 10 years to examine effects and suggest reforms of GOI Act, 1919.
  + As such the commission an appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Simon to review the provisions of the government of India.
  + It was an all-white commission to recommend whether India was ready for further constitutional progress and on what lines.
  + It was endorsed by the liberal federation of Tej bahadur Sparu, Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim league (though split but Jinnah carried majority with him).
  + INC turned the Simon boycott into a popular movement.

**Simon agitation**

* + It began in Bombay in February 1928.
  + The method of agitation was complete hartal, mass rallies, demonstrations, processions, black flags, and Flags with the slogan "Simon Go" back flags.
  + In Lucknow, Govind Vallabh Panth and Jawahar Lal Nehru were thoroughly beaten but the worst incident happened in Lahore, where on the 30th of October, Lala Lajpat Rai was beaten on his chest, and on the 17th of November he succumbed to the injuries.
  + All the Indians were highly disaffected, with the appointment of this commission which was going to decide the constitutional future of India but it did not accommodate even a single Indian, the most moderate, the most liberal thought.
  + A new wave of political action by youth started and these youths were the ones who played the most important role during the protest and they were the one who was going to lead or play a major role in the upcoming mass struggle.
  + Jawahar Lal Nehru and SC Bose emerged as their new leader.

## Revolutionary Phase II

##### Hindustan Republican Army

* + It was the first all-India revolutionary organization established in 1924 by Sachindra Sanyal and Yogesh Chatterjee.
  + Their first act was looting cash from a train at a place called Kakori.
  + Under a conspiracy case, four revolutionaries were convicted and hanged Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaq Ullah Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Lal.
  + Under the leadership of Chander Shekhar Azad HRA was converted to HSRA.(Hindustan socialist republican association)
  + The official aim of this organization was to establish socialism in India.
  + The leaders of HSRA decided to abandon the policy of assassinating unpopular British officers.

**Bhagat Singh**

* + While being in college he founded Naujawan Bharat sabha and Lahore Chhatra Sangh.
  + He was influenced by Marxist thought.
  + He believed that political freedom must include economic freedom and establish social equality.
  + He was quite critical of the communal behaviour of many nationalists.
  + He wrote a very popular article "Why I am atheist".
  + He never believed in the display of singular heroics.
  + On the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh decided that one last time assassination of the officer Saunders responsible for Lajpat Rai's killing.
  + Bhagat Singh along with Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the central assembly on the 8th of April 1929.
  + At this time public safety bill and trade dispute bill was getting passed in the assembly which was opposed by many Indian leaders.
  + Britishers convicted all the revolutionaries in different conspiracy cases, they also issued shoot a sight warrant against the revolutionaries.
  + In 1931, Chander shaker Azad shot himself dead in a public park at Allahabad.
  + On the 23rd of march 1931, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged by the British authority.
  + At the request of Azad, Bhagwati Charan Vohra wrote the "Philosophy of Bomb".

**Revolutionaries in Bengal**

* + Gopinath Saha attempted to assassinate Charles Tegrat, the hated police commissioner of Calcutta but killed somebody else.
  + In Bengal, women revolutionaries were very active, Shanti Ghosh and Suniti Choudhary assassinated the district magistrate of Comilla, Charles Stevens.
  + Bina Das tried to kill the governor-general of Bengal Stanley Jackson while receiving her degree during the convocation ceremony.
  + Indian republican army of master Surya Sen created the group of revolutionaries known as the Indian republican army he planned to occupy the armouries of Chittagong in 1930.
  + He was supported by two young girls, Kalpana Dutt Joshi and Preety Lata Wadedar.
  + Prety Lata died during the raid but  Surya Sen and Kalpana escaped unhurt.
  + Surya Sen continued his campaign against Britishers and for a long time, he evaded detection.
  + He was captured by the British authority in 1933 because someone informed him about his location.
  + On 10th Jan 1934 master, Surya Sen was changed and with his death, the second phase of the revolutionary saga came to an end.
  + Though the revolutionaries resorted to violent and militant activities they gave us back the pride of our manhood.

**The gathering storm 1927- 1931**

* + In 1927, the All India Congress Committee decided to boycott Simon's commission.
  + At this time Jawahar Lal Nehru was successful in getting past a snap resolution that complete independence is the goal of congress.
  + Looking at the opposition of India's, Lord Birkenhead, threw a challenge to Indian to propose a constitutional scheme with a consensus of all the communities in India.
  + As such in February 1928, the Nehru committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Moti Lal Nehru which submitted its report in August 1928.

**Contents of Nehru Report**

* + Dominion status for India.
  + Responsible government in the centre and provinces.
  + It rejected a separate electorate for Muslims and maintained that seats would be reserved for them, where they are in majority but not where they are the majority.
  + Adult suffrage and equal rights to women.
  + Complete disassociation of state from religion in any form.
  + 19 Fundamental Rights
  + Linguistic States

**Reactions to Nehru report**

* + Satya murti rejected the report on the issue of dominion status they created India for independence league, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, and Sikh community rejected Nehru report.
  + Jinnah opposed it and in the interest of the Muslim masses, he gave 14 points.

##### Delhi Manifesto

* + The news of the round table conference to be conducted in Britain led to the meeting of major national leaders in Delhi.
  + They issued a Delhi manifesto in which they demanded the purpose of the round table conference is not to discuss when the dominion status should be granted but to formulate a scheme for its implementation.

**INC Session Lahore 1929**

* + Jawahar Lal Nehru presided over this session.
  + Purna Swaraj's declaration was passed and as a symbol of this declaration, it was decided that the tricolour flag would be unfurled on the banks of river Ravi.
  + On the 26th of Jan 1930, the independence pledge was read out and collectively affirmed.
  + Gandhi was assigned to launch the civil disobedience movement.

## CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

##### Dandi March

* + Gandhi chooses salt as an issue a symbol of the initiation of the civil disobedience movement.
  + Salt was chosen as a symbol because as per the salt act of 1882 Indians were prohibited from collecting or selling salt.
  + They were forced to buy from the British and they also paid discriminatory salt tax.
  + Gandhi thought that salt is one such commodity with which everybody can relate to and moreover breaking the salt law by collecting salt from coastal areas may not involve violence and the purpose of civil disobedience would be served.
  + Gandhi with his 78 delegates started from his Sabarmati ashram on the 12th of march 1930 on reaching the coast of Dandi on the 6th of April 1930, he picked up a handful of salt and declared that it is a crime against God and humanity to submit any longer before the British authority.
  + It marked the formal beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
  + In Northwest frontier province, CDM(Civil Disobedience Movement), was organized by khan Abdul Ghaffar khan also known as Frontier Gandhi.
  + He organized CDM with his effective cadre Khudai Khidamatgar also known as red shirts.
  + In Tamil Nadu, C Rajagopalachari organized a salt march from Tiruchirappalli to the Vedaranyam coast.
  + In Kerala, K Kellapan organized the salt march from Calicut to Payanoor.
  + In Assam, a band of Satyagrahis started their march from Sylhet to Naokhali coast in Bengal to break the salt law.
  + In Peshawar, one incensed British officer ordered the Garwali regiment to fire upon an unarmed crowd but they refused.
  + In Nagaland and Rani Gadinlieu revolted against British authority and she was imprisoned at a very minor age only to be released after India's independence.
  + The Dharsana salt march was led by Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb, and Manilal, all the Satyagrahis were thoroughly beaten during this march.
  + In Assam, British authorities released Cunningham circular for the students to display good behaviour and not to participate in nationalist movement or CDM.
  + Students of Assam fiercely agitated against it.

##### First Roundtable conference,

* + **November 1930 and January 1931**
  + Participated by representatives of all different sections of society and British political parties were invited to deliberate on the constitutional questions of India.
  + Congress did not participate in the first round table conference.
  + B.R. Ambedkar was representing the depressed classes, Tej Bahadur Sapru from the liberal federation, MR Jaykar from Hindu Mahasabha, and Jinnah from the Muslim league.
  + Since Congress did not participate in the first round table conference, all the discussions seemed to be abortive.
  + There was pressure on British authority in India to bring the congress to the table.

##### Gandhi-Irwin pact March 5, 1931

* + The talk was facilitated by MR Jaikar and Tej Bahadur Sapru.
  + Irwin agreed to -
    - Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted for violence.
    - Remission of all fines not yet collected.
    - Return of confiscated land of Satyagrahis.
    - Lenient treatment to the government servants who have resigned.
    - Right to make salt for consumption.
    - Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing.
  + Congress's demands for an inquiry into police excess were rejected by Irwin.
  + Irwin was not in a position to accept the demand of conversion of capital punishment to a lesser punishment for Bhagat Singh and his colleagues.

##### INC Session Karachi, 29TH MARCH 1931

* + Presided by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.
  + For the first time in this session meaning of swaraj was spelled out for the masses.
  + It meant the end of all exploitation and political freedom must include economic freedom.
  + Moreover, a resolution regarding fundamental rights and national economic plan. --- अब से अपुन को फ़ुल इज़्ज़त माँगता है।
  + It further **endorsed the participation of INC in the second round table conference.**
  + Gandhiji was assigned to participate in the 2nd RTC and he participated with Mahadev Desai.
  + Even after powerful advocacy, he achieved nothing and came back empty-handed.
  + Moreover, Churchill called him half-naked seditious fakir.
  + At this time famous Gujarati poet Meghani wrote - even this last cup of poison you must drink Bapu.
  + Viceroy Irwin was replaced with Viceroy wellington.
  + After his arrival to India, there was a new policy which was affected with 3 major considerations;
    - Gandhi must not be permitted to launch any massive mass movement.
    - To assure British loyalists that Britishers are not losing the will to rule in India and Gandhi has not been resurrected as a rival authority to GOI.
    - In particular any national movement must not be permitted to gather force.
  + In this consideration civil martial law was applied, civil liberties no longer existed and authorities could arrest people and confiscate their property at their will.
  + He did an extensive Harijan tour and in April 1934 he formally withdrew the civil disobedience movement.

##### Communal award and Poona pact

* + In August 1932, British PM Ramsay McDonald announced the communal award for depressed classes.
  + It was another expression of divide and rule policy in India.
  + The communal award meant that depressed classes would be considered as a minority and they will be entitled to a separate electorate.

**Gandhi's response**

* + He saw it as an attack on Indian unity and nationalism.
  + He maintained that once depressed classes are to be considered as a separate community or minority then the question of abolishing untouchability will be undermined.
  + The untouchables will remain untouchable in perpetuity.
  + Gandhi decided to observe a fast unto death on the 20th of September 1932.
  + As a result, the Poona pact was signed between Gandhi and BR Ambedkar.
  + The pact abandoned a separate electorate for depressed classes and seats were reserved for them increased in central and provincial assemblies.
  + At the end of September 1932, Gandhi established all India untouchability league.

##### Third Round Table Conference

* + In November 1932, a third round table conference was convened and congress did not participate.
  + The deliberation of all the round table conferences, white papers, Simon commission report and proposals of secretary of state Samuel Hoare led to the creation of the GOI act 1935.

### Government of India Act 1935

* + All India federation was to be established comprising of British ruled territories and territory under princely states.
  + Federation was conditional that it will become operational only when half of the princely states must give their consent to join the federation.
  + This provision never becomes operational because princely states refused to join the federation.
  + This act also led to the establishment of the Federal court of India, UPSC, RBI, etc.
  + Diarchy was introduced at the centre.
  + Reserved subjects were to be looked after by the Viceroy executive council and transferred subjects.
  + The bicameral legislation was reconstituted at the central level.
  + Diarchy was removed from the provinces and provincial autonomy was sought to be provided.
  + As per act 3 lists of legislation were created - federal, concurrent and provincial.
  + The act enfranchised 14% of the Indian population.
  + Gave women reserved seats in legislature.
  + Separate electorates based on Communal Award were to be made operational.

##### INC Session 1936

* + Session conducted at Lucknow.
  + In this session, the proposal related to participation in the election was passed.

##### INC Session 1937

* + President was Nehru.
  + Session conducted at Faizpur.
  + This was the 50th annual session of congress.
  + In this session, the issues and grievances of farmers were discussed and resolutions related to farmers were passed.
  + But, the session did not include the proposal for the abolition of Zamindari.

**Provincial Elections and participation of congress**

* + It was agreed by everyone to accept the 1935 act with root and branch.
  + There was also full agreement that Congress should fight elections to deepen anti-imperialist sentiments among the masses.
  + But, it was not clear what to do after the elections.
  + Sharp differences emerged within Congress on the question of office acceptance.
  + Nehru, Bose, Socialist, Communist was opposed to office acceptance.
  + They maintained that office acceptance will negate the rejection of the 1935 act.
  + C Rajagopalachari, Mohammad Ansari, and Satya Murthy were in favour of office acceptance.

**Gandhi's stand**

* + Initially, he was to office acceptance in congress working committee meetings but alter he became accommodative and thought to give a trial to congress ministry.
  + He advised them to hold the offices lightly and not tightly.
  + Congress contested 716 seats out of 1161 in 11 provinces.
  + They got a clear majority in 6 provinces Bombay, Madras, United Province, Central Province, Bihar, and Orrisa.
  + A coalition government was formed in Sindh, NWFP, and Assam.
  + In Bengal Krishak Praja Party and the Muslim League formed the government in the Punjab Unionist party of Sikander Hayat khan formed the government.

**Work of congress Ministry**

* + The public safety bill was repealed.
  + All the political prisoners including revolutionaries were released from jail.
  + They ended emergency ordinances.
  + Freedom of the press was restored.
  + Ban on many organizations like Hindustan Sewa dal and youth league was lifted but a ban on the communist party of India remained intact because it was imposed by the central government.
  + They controlled the communal riots.
  + In some of the states, they tried to give relief to farmers, for example - the UP tenancy act.
  + According to the wishes of Gandhi Primary education model was introduced in the provinces.
  + Ban on alcohol, intoxicating drinks, and the Harijan upliftment program was ensured.

**Few blemishes of Congress ministry**

* + Congress socialist leaders Yusuf Mehar Ali and SS Batliwala were imprisoned for giving inflammatory speeches against British authority in Madras.
  + Moreover, the home minister of Bombay KM Munshi used CID to watch the activities of communist and left-wing congressmen.
  + In September 1939, WW-II broke out and the British government declared India to be a party to world war second without consulting with Indian leaders.
  + The Indian leadership under Gandhi asked the British authority "How an enslaved nation like India could be helpful against the fascist forces of Hitler".
  + In October 1939, congress ministries resigned.

##### INC Session 1938

* + Conducted at Haripura.
  + Presided by SC Bose.
  + In this session, the national planning committee was created under the chairmanship of Jawahar Lal Nehru.
  + It was the forerunner organization of the planning commission of India responsible for the Industrialisation and economic development of India.
  + It was against the Charkha Policy of Gandhi.
  + In this session, the difference between Gandhi and Bose clearly emerged.

##### INC Session Tripuri

* + In 1939, SC Bose announced his candidature for the post of congress president even after knowing that his candidature would be opposed.
  + Initially, Gandhiji persuaded Nehru to fight elections but Nehru suggested the name of Maulana Azad.
  + But, Maulana Azad also refused to contest.
  + In this situation, Gandhi announced the name of Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammaiya.
  + SC Bose secured 1580 votes and 1377 votes were secured by Dr. Pattabhi.
  + Gandhiji took that this defeat as his personal blow.
  + He said I m glad of his victory as I was the one who was instrumental in declaring the name of Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammaiya when Azad Saheb has refused to do so. This defeat is more mine than his.
  + Gandhiji suggested Bose, create a working committee of his own choice.
  + He further said "After all Subhash babu is not the enemy of the country. He has suffered for it."
  + In his opinion, his is the boldest and most forward policy and program.
  + The minority can only wish him the best of luck.
  + Earlier before this session, Bose sent a letter to Patel to postpone the working committee meeting.
  + Patel considered it as disrespect to the organization on which Bose commented Gandhi's followers were lower-level intellectuals.
  + In the Tripuri session, some of the congressmen fanned when Bose was brought on a stretcher that's why don't you check that there are some onions under his armpit.
  + In this environment, Govind Vallabh Panth moved a resolution expressing faith in the old working committee according to the wishes of Gandhiji.
  + But, Gandhiji did not approve of it.
  + Such was a disastrous division among the congressmen that after some time Bose decided to quit as the congress president and created a forward block within the congress.
  + Moreover, Dr. Rajendra prasad became the new president.

##### INC Session 1940, Ramgarh

* + Maulana Azad became president of congress.
  + Congress reiterated its position on the war that nothing sort of complete independence would be acceptable by the people of India.
  + It also declared that Congress would resume the civil disobedience movement whenever the organization is fit enough for the purpose.

**Pakistan resolution of Muslim league**

* + In March 1940, the Muslim League called for grouping of geographically contiguous areas where Muslims are in majority into an independent state with autonomy.

**August offer**

* + In WW-II by this time, Belgium, Poland, and France has fallen to Hitler, which put England in a conciliatory mood.
  + To get the Indian cooperation in the war effort viceroy Linlithgow made an august offer in 1940.
  + Grant of responsible government to India, expansion of executive council to include more Indians.
  + Dominion status as the objective for India.
  + Constitution of an advisory war council which will include both Indian and British leaders.
  + No constitutional development would take place against the wishes of the minority.
  + It recognized the Indian's right to frame their own constitution but only after the end of the war.
  + Congress rejected the august offer.

**Individual Satyagraha**

* + It was civil disobedience but on an individual level.
  + It was not to seek immediate independence but to affirm the right of speech.
  + Gandhi believed that masses may turn violent and he did not want to see Britain in an embarrassing situation when they are fighting a just war against the fascist forces.
  + Moreover, he wanted to give a strong expression to Indian people by this movement and keeping alive the spirit of political consciousness.
  + He further wanted to give an opportunity to the British government to peacefully accept Indian demands.
  + Non-violence was at the core of this movement and Satyagrahis were chosen carefully.
  + Vinoba Bhave was the firsts Satyagrahi, Nehru second, and Braham Dutt third.

### Cripps Mission

* + US President Roosevelt raised the question of Indian political reforms.
  + Winston Churchill, Chiang-Kai-shek, Roosevelt on a visit to India in February 1941.
  + He expressed sympathy towards India's aspiration for freedom.
  + In late March 1942, to secure the full cooperation of Indians in WW-II.
  + Sir Stafford Cripps was a senior labour politician.
  + He actively supported the Indian national movement.

**Cripps Declaration**

* + Dominion status for India.
  + After the end of the war, the establishment of the constituent assembly.
  + Members of the constituent assembly would be elected by the provincial assemblies and nominated by the rulers in the case of princely states.
  + Pakistan demand was accommodated by a provision that any province which was not ready to accept the new constitution would have the right to sign a separate agreement with Britain regarding its future.
  + Fore present, the British would continue to exercise complete control over the defence of the country and they refused immediate transfer of power and share in defence.
  + Congress objected to the dominion status nomination of members by princely states and the proposal of partition.

### Quit India Movement

* + The entire country plunged into frustration and anger because of the failure of Cripps's mission.
  + Moreover, by this time in WW-II near about 87000 Indian soldiers were mascaraed.
  + Requisitioning of food supplies particularly cereals led to high inflation.
  + Further, the win of the Japanese till Andamans and Singapore busted the myth of British supremacy in the sea.
  + In 1942, there was a remarkable change in the attitude of Gandhiji.
  + Gandhiji wrote leave India to God if that is too much, leave her to anarchy, I would risk it.
  + Earlier, in the Wardha conference of July 1942, the Quit India resolution was introduced.
  + On the 8th of August 1942, the historic meeting of AICC was convened at Govalia tank Bombay where quit India resolution was passed.
  + Gandhiji addressed the session to follow a non-violent civil disobedience movement.
  + He appealed to the masses to act as an independent nation and not to follow the orders of the British.
  + He gave the famous exhortation Do or Die.
  + On the next morning 9th of august in a single sweep, all the congress leaders were arrested and kept in different jails.
  + For example - Gandhiji, Sarojini Naidu, and Mahadev Desai were imprisoned at agha khan palace, Pune, Nehru at Ahmad Nagar fort.
  + The government responded by gagging the press banning congress and they also seized the publication of the national herald and the Harijan.

**Underground Movement**

* + Unable to function in the open due to brutal government suppression underground networks began to emerge in the different parts of the country.
  + It was carried out by the leaders like Achyut Patwardhan, RP Goenka, Chotubhai Puranik, Aruna Assafali, Sucheta Kriplani, Ram Manohar Lohia, Ramnandan Mishra, and JP Narayan.
  + The start of congress radio which operated clandestinely in Bombay city.
  + Usha Mehta was the announcer of this radio.
  + Ram Manohar Lohia regularly broadcasted on this radio.
  + The underground activity kept the spirit of the Quit India movement aloft even in the phase of brutal government repression.

##### Parallel government

* + During the course of the Quit India Movement, parallel governments were created whereby the state control was completely lost and people established self-rule.
  + **In Ballia UP** -
    - Chittu Pandey established a parallel government in August 1942 but within a few months, it was suppressed by the British authority.
  + **Tamluk - Midnapore in Bengal.**
    - In Tamluk, Midnapore- Jatiya Sarkar was created in December 1942.
    - It set up its own department like agriculture, health, education, court, etc.
    - It also undertook cyclone relief work.
    - They created their own armed force known as Vidyut Vahini.
  + **Satara -**
    - In early 1923, Satara in MH, Prati Sarkar in Satara was established which was the most effective and longest surviving parallel government.
    - It had two important leaders YV Chavan and Nana Patil.
    - They created Nyayadan Mandal for dispensing justice and also conducted “Gandhi Marriages" (Group marriages)

##### C R Formula

* + In March 1944, C Rajagopalachari evolved a formula for Congress- League cooperation.
  + The league must endorse the demand for independence, in forming a provisional government for the transitional period.
  + At the end of the war, a plebiscite shall be held in all Muslim majority areas in North West and North East that would decide whether or not these areas should form in separate states.
  + In event of partition, an agreement would be made on all the essential matters.
  + The above terms shall be binding only in the case of full transfer of power by Britain to the government of India.

##### Desai- Liaquat Pact

* + It was another attempt to end the deadlock between, Muslim League and Indian National Congress.
  + In January 1945 as per the deal, ML will give up the demand for a separate nation and in return, Muslims would be given parity in the Council of Ministers.
  + But, this pact ended in smoke.

##### Shimla Conference and Wavell’s Plan

* + Winston Churchill was keen to reach a solution to the constitutional question of India.
  + In June 1945, all the Congress leaders were released from jail.
  + The keenness of Churchill was based on general elections to be held in England in 1945 and also due to the pressure of the United States.

**Provisions**

* + Except for the governor-general and commander in chief, all the members of the executive council were to be Indians.
  + An interim government should be formed within the premise of the 1935 Act.
  + Hindus and Muslims to have equal representation.
  + Governor-General can exercise a veto on the advice of ministers.
  + Negotiations on the new constitution after the war is over.

### Indian National Army/ Azad Hind Fauz

**Subhash Chandra Bose**

* + He was born in Cuttack in 1897.
  + He graduated from Calcutta University and secured 4th rank in the ICS exam.
  + He was highly inspired by C R Das who motivated him to join the national movement.
  + He participated in the non-cooperation movement and in 1921 he was jailed for the first time.
  + In 1923, he became mayor of Calcutta and also became a very popular youth congress leader.
  + In 1938, he became President of Congress and in 1939 after resigning from the Congress President post, he created Forward Bloc.
  + He was not satisfied with the soft methods of Indian Nationalist leaders and wanted to free India militarily.
  + By 1940, he fled to Germany where with the support of Hitler, he created the Free India Legion or Mukti Sena with 3,000 Indian prisoners of war.
  + He also set up Free India Radio in Germany.
  + The soldiers of Mukti Sena started to call him Netaji.
  + The idea of INA was first conceived in the Malay Peninsula by Captain Mohan Singh who had the full support of Rash Bihari Bose.
  + By the end of September 1942, INA formally came into existence.
  + In May 1943, SC Bose arrived in South East Asia and immediately took full control of INA.
  + He formed Azad Hind government in exile and was declared prime minister of and minister of war of Azad Hind
  + In April 1944, he established Azad Hind Bank at Rangoon.
  + On the 6th of July 1944, he became the first person to call Gandhi the father of the nation.

**He gave 2 exhortations:**

* + Delhi Chalo
  + Tum Mujhe Khoon Do, Main Tumhe Azadi Dunga
  + He created a women's regiment named after Rani Jhansi. Captain Laxmi Sehgal was one of the officers of the regiment.
  + The ill-fated, Imphal campaign which was launched with the support of Japan’s Southern Army ended in a disaster.
  + INA surrendered unconditionally to the British in Singapore in 1945.

### Post-war upsurges

##### INA Trials

* + In the defence of INA prisoners, many of the Indian Congress leaders participated in the trials for their support- Bhula Bhai Desai, KN Katju, JLN, Asaf Ali, Tej Bahadur Sapru, etc.
  + They appeared at the historic Red Fort trials. When the 3 INA officers- Prem Sehgal, Gurbaksh Dhillon, and Shahnawaz Hussain were handed punishment.
  + Then masses resorted to violence.
  + The pitch for their release was unprecedented.
  + There were **3 important upsurges during this period.**
    - 21st of November 1945 during INA Calcutta trials.
    - 11th of Feb, 1946 at Bombay
    - **Third Upsurge - RIN Revolt at Bombay**
      * The 1100 ratings of HMIS Talwar struck work at Bombay to protest against the treatment meted up to them.
      * They were served unpalatable food, faced racial discrimination and abuse with boots.
      * One of the ratings, BC Dutt, shouted Britishers quit India after which he was arrested.
      * This arrest was sorely resented by the Indians which further motivated the RIN revolt of Karachi.
      * The Royal Indian Navy revolt in Indian History is seen as the last nail in the coffin of British rule.
      * On the 19th of Feb, the British PM, Clement Atlee announced in the House of Commons to dispatch the Cabinet Mission to India which included 3 British officers- AV Alexander, Pethick Lawrence, and Stafford Cripps.

### Cabinet Mission

* + It called for the creation of an interim government and constituent assembly to frame the constitution of India.
  + Cabinet Mission rejected the demand of the Muslim League for a separate nation.
  + It was based on the idea to create a decentralized centre and a strong federation (weak centre and strong state)
  + **It proposed to divide Indian states into 3 categories:**
    - **Group A:** Hindu Majority states
      * United Province,
      * Central Province,
      * Bihar, Odisha, Bombay, Madras

The Commissionary provinces: Delhi, Ajmer, Marwar, and Coorg were supposed to join Group A and Baluchistan was supposed to join Group B.

* + **Group B:** Muslim Majority states in West
    - NWFP, Sindh, and Punjab
  + **Group C:**Muslim majority states in the East- Bengal, Assam.
  + On the question of grouping compulsory or permanent, congress maintained that it will change the equation with their majority in the constituent assembly.
  + As such Muslim League walked out from becoming part of the interim government.
  + On 2nd Sep, an interim government was created under the leadership of JLN.
  + On the 26th of October, Viceroy Wavell, secretly brought the members of ML to form the government - Liaquat Ali Khan, Ghazanafar Khan, I. I. Chundrigar, Abdul Rashid Nishtar, and Jogendranath Mondal.
  + The constituent Assembly which was established to frame the constitution of India held its first meeting on the 9th of December 1946.

**Atlee’s declaration**

* + Clement Atlee declared that the 30th of June 1948 would be the date of withdrawal British from India.
  + But, it seemed very distant.
  + On the 4th of July, 1947 Indian Independence Bill was introduced which was enacted on the 18th of July 1947.
  + As per the Bill, India was proposed to become independent by the 15th of August.
  + In this regard, the Mountbatten plan was forwarded.
  + As per Mountbatten if India was to be divided so as Pakistan to maintain maximum unity in the Indian mainland.
  + He proposed to divide Punjab and Bengal.
  + To enact partition, Boundary Commission was created under Sir Radcliff.
  + The report was already available by the 10th of August 1947 but he made it public after independence so that responsibility must not fall on the British.

**Mountbatten Plan June 3, 1947**

* + Two dominions and two constituent assemblies
  + Independence for princely state was ruled out
  + Partition of NWFP and Bengal

### Gandhi and Ambedkar views/contradiction

**Round table conference:**

* + Ambedkar has gone earliest as the prime representative of untouchables.
  + According to Ambedkar, the untouchables were part-apart from the Hindu society.
  + Gandhi participated in the 2nd RTC, he fervently argued that he represented the depressed classes as they were an internal part of the Hindu fold.

**Separate electorate:**

* + Gandhi recognized Muslims as a separate community but not so for the depressed classes.
  + On declaration of the communal award, he sat on fast onto death which resulted in the Poona Pact.
  + Ambedkar directly confronted Gandhi on this issue, but for Ambedkar, the problem was simply that what if Gandhi dies then there would be pogroms against Depressed classes all over India, which may lead to a large-scale massacre.
  + Later Ambedkar said that Gandhi's fast was a foul act and the worst form of coercion against the depressed class been given constitutional status.

**Harijan Sevak Sangh:**

* + It was a paternalistic organization controlled by cast Hindus working for the upliftment of the untouchables.
  + It included programs like clean up slums, preaching anti-alcoholism, and vegetarianism.
  + Gandhi saw untouchability as a sin of Hinduism but not the basic part of Hinduism, rather a flaw that needs to be corrected.
  + Ambedkar argued for a broad civil rights organization under the management of depressed classes.
  + Ambedkar did not want a paternalistic organization like HSS(Harijan Sevak Sangh**)** where depressed classes were mere recipients of charity and they were no more than beggars.

**Views on caste system of Gandhi and Ambedkar:**

* + Gandhi was a fervent believer in the idealized version of Varnashrama Dharma.
  + Gandhi was against the hierarchy in society and wanted to remove the flaws in Hindu society, for example, the extreme evil of untouchability.
  + Ambedkar wanted the annihilation of the caste.
  + Ambedkar saw untouchability as the fundamental result of the caste system and believed there could be no upliftment.
  + Ambedkar was thoroughly disillusioned with Hinduism and he argued for conversion.
  + Ambedkar said, "I was born Hindu and has suffered consequences of it but I will not die a Hindu".

**India's path of development:**

* + Gandhi favoured village centred model of development, he believed in self-sufficient villages and favoured small cottage industry.
  + Gandhi wanted the Ram-Rajya model(harmonized villages).
  + Gandhi said a clear no to industrialization.
  + Ambedkar thought there could be no elevation from poverty if India does not go unto the path of industrialization.

### Gandhi and Bose views/contradiction

* + The relation between the Gandhi and Bose was the relationship of respect.

**The mode of operation:**

* + Gandhi was a firm believer in the non-violence struggle.
  + Bose adopted violent means for the liberation of India for example INA.
  + Though Bose participated in the Gandhian movement, he also felt that if it is necessitated to resort to violent means for the liberation of the county, one must do.

**The pattern of society:**

* + Gandhi favoured the trusteeship pattern of the relationship between capitalists and laborers.
  + Bose was a keen follower of the leftist ideology.
  + Bose believed in organizing trade unions to address the grievances of workers.

**Views on World war II:**

* + Gandhi sympathized with the cause of the British and allies.
  + Gandhi thought that allies are fighting a just war with fascist forces.
  + Gandhi did not want to embarrass Britishers in the hour of their need by launching a mass movement.
  + Bose believed that the British deserved no sympathy, keeping in mind that how they impoverished India in the last 250 years.
  + Bose saw WWII as an opportunity to liberate India by resorting to violent means.

**India's path of development:**

* + Gandhi favoured the self-sufficient village model.
  + Bose saw industrialization as the only means to achieve self-sufficiency.

**Religion:**

* + Gandhi was a deeply religious person.
  + Bose was a rationalist.

### Development of education during the British period

* + Britishers from the very beginning felt that it was indispensable to provide minimal education to create an enlightened section within the Indian society.
  + In pursuance of this objective, Warren Hastings created the Calcutta madrasa(1781) for imparting knowledge and law related to the Muslim religion.
  + Jonathan Duncan established the Sanskrit college(1791) in Banaras to impart traditional knowledge in Sanskrit.
  + In 1800, Lord Wellesley created a civil servant training institute in Calcutta, but it was disapproved by the court of directors who opened a separate training institute as Haileybury in Britain.
  + By the charter act of 1813 1 lakh rupees was sanctioned by the British parliament for the spread of education among Indian masses.
  + It leads to debate regarding the mode of education.
  + The orientalist supported the use of vernacular language for education.
  + Anglicists advocated the use of the English language for providing modern scientific education.
  + In this regard, the 1st Governor-General of India(William Bentinck) appointed the Macaulay committee, which supported the Anglicistic view for the spread of modern scientific education.
  + On the recommendation of this committee in 1835, English became the official language of India replacing Persian.

**Downward filtration theory and trickle-down effect:**

* + William Bentinck was of the view that masses cannot be educated from 1 lakh rupees and only a few Indians can be educated with this small amount.
  + Then it would be the responsibility of these educated Indians to teach the masses in turn.

##### Woods dispatch,1854:

* + Dalhousie था
  + In 1854, secretary of state Charles Wood gave his famous woods dispatch on education.
  + It is considered the Magna Carta of modern education in India.
  + It recognized that it is the responsibility of the British authority to educate the masses and rejected the down filtration theory.
  + It created a hierarchy of education in India:
    - A. Primary education in vernacular language.
    - B. Secondary education in Anglo-vernacular medium.
    - C. Higher education in presidency town in English.
    - It recommended the establishment of 3 universities that is at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.
    - It further suggested creating an institution of engineering and technology and agriculture as such later one engineering institute was created at Roorkee and an agriculture Institute at Pusa, Bihar.
    - It also called for female education and teachers training.
    - Wood dispatch maintained that education in public institutes should be secular.

**Hunter commission,1882:**

* + It was appointed to review the issues related to primary and secondary education.
  + It suggested the continuation of the vernacular medium at the primary level but the secondary education must be divided into vocational and literally.

**Thomas Raleigh committee:**

* + It was constituted by viceroy Curzon in 1902.
  + Its recommendation lead to the enactment of the Indian universities act 1904 to provide the regulatory framework for universities in India.

**Sadler commission(1915):**

* + It was appointed to review the functioning of Calcutta university but it benefited all the sectors of education.
  + For the very 1st time two Indians were accommodated in this country, who were Ziauddin Ahmed and Ashutosh Mukherjee.
  + Ashutosh Mukherjee later became the vice-chancellor of Calcutta University.
  + **Recommendations:**
    - It observed that efficiency and improvement are a must in secondary education to bring improvement in university education.
    - It recommended 12 years of schooling 3 years of a degree course.
    - It furthers suggested separate boards for high school and intermediate education.
    - It also recommended new universities for higher education, Aligarh, bananas, Mysore, Deccan, Patna, Lucknow, Osmania, etc new universities were created.

**Hartog commission:**

* + It recommended no new education institutes should be established in India and to bring efficiency to the existing universities.

**Wardha scheme of education:**

* + In 1937, Mahatma Gandhi started the Wardha scheme of education also known as "Nai Talim"
  + Its elaborate syllabus was created by Zakir Hussain.
  + It promoted education through various extra-curricular activities.

**Sergeant plan of education(1944):**

* + It was formulated to suggest how to bring efficiency in higher education to already established universities.

**S Radha Krishnan committee:**

* + After independence, the S Radha Krishan committee was constituted in 1948.
  + On its recommendation, the University Grant Commission(UGC) was constituted in 1953 to regulate universities in India and to provide financial assistance.
  + UGC became an autonomous statutory body, through the UGC act 1956.
  + Maulana Azad was the education minister at that time.

### Development of Press During British Period:

* + The first people who brought the printing press to India were Portuguese in 1557 in Goa.
  + It was meant for publishing literary work.
  + In 1780 the 1st newspaper Bengal Gazetteer released by James Augustus Hickey.
  + Right from the beginning, Britishers tried to curb the freedom of the Indian press.
  + In **1799 Wellesley enacted the press censorship Act**, as per the Act no newspaper can publish any article without the prior consent of British authority.
  + In **1823 John Adams enacted the Press regulation Act** in which he maintained that in case of any article published against the British will lead to confiscation of the press and its property.
  + The Indian Press was relieved from all the restrictions in 1835 by **Charles Metcalf,** he came to be known as the liberator of the Indian press.
  + All the relaxations given to the Indian press were abolished by **Viceroy Lytton in 1878**.
  + As per the provisions of this Act, the district magistrate was given powers to review the working of all vernacular press within his jurisdiction.
  + He was allowed to seize the property and articles of the press due to which it came to be known as the **Gagging Act** of the press.
  + **In 1882 the Vernacular Press Act was repealed by Lord Ripon** (to evade the Act of Vernacular press **Amrita Bazar Patrika** overnight changed its publication from Bengali to the English Language)
  + To check the nationalist sentiments during the Swadeshi and Boycott movement Britishers enacted two Acts that is
    - 1) Indian Newspaper (incitement to offense)Act 1908 and
    - 2) Indian Press Act of 1910
  + Both the Acts were operational even during the Non-Cooperation Movement. Finally, in 1925, it was repealed when persuaded by Tej Bahadur Sapru.
  + During the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) Press Emergency Act of 1931 was enacted to restrict nationalist ideas.
  + After independence, the new Indian government came up with Press Objectionable Matter Act 1951, this Act was rejected by All India newspaper editors which led to the constitution of the **GS Rjyadhyaksh Committee**. On its recommendation, the Act was repealed and freedom of the press was restored.

### Different Stages of Colonialism in the Princely States:

**EIC struggle for Equality with Princely states (1740-65):**

* + The first European to interfere in the internal matters of the Princely states was the French Governor Dupleix
  + The precedent set by Dupleix was further mastered by the British who slowly changed their subordinate status to the Indian princes into equal status just after the Battle of Buxor and Battle of Wandiwash.
  + In fact, as per the treaty of Allahabad, they got political rights, that is, the Right to collect revenue of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha.

**The Policy of Ring Fence (1765- 1813):**

* + The British Authority created a buffer zone around their political territory to protect themselves from external as well as from large Indian powers.
  + To pursue this objective **Subsidiary Alliance System** was followed.

**The Phase of Subordinate Isolation (1813-1857):**

* + With the arrival of **M.Hasting**, the British govt of India tried to establish British paramountcy in India.
  + He signed separate agreements with the princely states, not on the basis of equality but by claiming that the British authority is paramount and supreme.
  + In this stage the most frequently used policy tool at this time was the **Doctrine of Lapse.**

**The Phase of Subordinate Union (1857-1935):**

* + After the revolt of 1857 British crown maintained that there would be an end to the policy of annexation and British crown will directly assume power in India. Moreover, in 1876, queen Victoria took the title of Kaisar-I-Hind (Empress of India)
  + In 1921 Chamber of princes was created to discuss the problems of the princely states.
  + In 1927 Butler Commission was constituted to streamline the relationship between the British crown and the Princely states.

**The Phase of All India Federation (1935):**

* + Britishers tried to establish all India federation through GOI Act 1935.
  + However, the rulers of the princely states rejected it

##### The Movement in the Princely States:

* + Right from 1920, the Mass movement started to influence the people of a princely state in this regard they created the 1st political organization - the state people conference (**PRAJA MANDAL**) with the effort of leaders like **ML Kothari, Balwant Rai, and GR Abhyankar.**
  + In 1929 during the Lahore session of the congress, Jawaharlal Nehru proposed to merge the movement in princely states with the mainstream national movement but it was rejected.
  + In 1939 All India **State people conference at Ludhiana** session appointed Jawaharlal Nehru as their president so as to merge it with the mainstream national movement.
  + Finally, the movement in Princely state was merged during Quit India Movement (QIM)

### Peasants Organizations and Movements in 20th Century:

**UP Kisan Sabha:**

* + It was the first modern peasant organization in India established in 1918 by the leaders like Gaurishankar Mishra, Indira Narayan Dwivedi, and Madan Mohan Malviya, they wanted to highlight the grievances of Peasants in a constitutional manner.
  + After the launch of NCM, some of its leaders wanted to support the national movement, which led to the division in UP Kisan Sabha and the creation of Awadh Kisan Sabha in 1920.
  + Awadh Kisan Sabha supported NCM with the leaders like Gaurishankar Mishra, Baba Ramchandra, Matabadal Pandey, Kedarnath Pandey, Jawaharlal Nehru.
  + All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was formed in 1936. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was its first president.

**Eka Movement, 1922:**

* + This movement was started by a local leader **Madari Pasi** in the area of Sitapur, Bahraich, and Hardoi (UP) during the course of NCM
  + The movement was against the high rate of rent extracted by the Britishers through the intermediaries known as **Thekadars**.
  + People from all the sections of society participated in this movement and they took the pledge of river Ganga that they will not pay the illegal amount

**Moplah Rebellion:**

* + It took place in 1921 in the Malabar area of Kerala.
  + The Muslim Peasants (Moplah) were highly disaffected by the heavy rent collected by the British authority through Hindu zamindars known as **Poligars**
  + When Moplahs refused to pay the rent, the British arrested their priest leader **Ali Musaliar**.
  + A rumour spread all across Malabar that not only Ali Musaliar has arrested but also the famous **mosque of Mumbrat** has been destroyed.
  + Moplahs organized a rebellion under the leadership of **Kun Hamad Haji**They started to attack Hindu Poligars.
  + This rebellion started as an agrarian crisis but took communal overtone in the later phase.
  + It was suppressed with immense brutality

**Other Movements and Organizations:**

* + After CDM there was further peasant mobilization for example in Surma valley of Assam Karuna Sindhu Roy organized peasant movement in 1935.
  + In 1935 Utkal Kisan Sabha was created by Malti Choudhary for peasant mobilization
  + In 1935 Congress working committee approved the abolition of zamindari in India.

**Baksht/Bakasht Movement:**

* + It was initiated in 1946 under the leadership of Karyananda Sharma, Sehjanand Saraswati, and Rahul Sanskritayayan in Bihar.
  + Baksht lands were those land which occupancy tenants had lost to zamindar mostly during the depression years by the virtue of non-payments

**Tebhaga Movement:**

* + It started in Bengal in 1946 where peasants refused to pay the illegal amount demanded by the Britishers.
  + They maintained that they will pay only 1/3rd of the amount.
  + It was the most organized and successful peasant movement before independence.

* + **Kisan Sabha movement in 1933-34**
    - in central Andhra districts under leadership of N.G. Ranga
    - Ellore Zamindari Ryots Conference in 1933 the demand was raised for the abolition of zamindari.
    - 1935 Ranga and E.M.S. Namboodripad organized a South Indian Federation of Peasants and Agricultural Labour and initiated the discussion for an all-India peasant body.
    - E.M.S. Namboodiripad - founding leaders of the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

##### Rise of Left in India:

* + Socialism started to take shape in India in the 3rd decade of the 20th century.
  + The greatest initial representative of the socialist thought in India was Jawaharlal Nehru.
  + Later in 1934 within the congress, the **Congress Socialist Party was created by JP Narayan, Acharaya Narendra Dev, and Minu Masani**
  + The effect of this party was clearly reflected in the election manifesto of Congress during the 1937 provincial elections.
  + The **Communist Party of India was formed in 1920 by MN Roy at Tashkent**. The Formal Announcement of this party in India was made by Satyabhakt at Kanpur in 1924.
  + Other Communist parties =

1) The Swaraj Party of INC was created by Muzaffar Ahmed, Qazi Nazrul Islam, and Hemant Sarkar.

2) Workers and Peasant Party 1928 was created by merging the following parties- (Congress Swaraj Party of Bombay, Kirti Kisan Party of Punjab, labour Kisan party of Madras), Dr. Ambedkar was associated with this party.

* + Britishers from the very beginning were against the spread of communism in India, they **started several conspiracy cases** to arrest communist leaders.
  + **Peshawar Conspiracy case 1922 =** the communist leaders who were trying to enter India through central Asia were arrested.
  + **Kanpur-Bolshevik conspiracy case 1924** = In this case, important communist leaders were arrested including SA Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Nalini Gupta, and Shaukat Usmani.
  + **Meerut Conspiracy case 1929** = in this 32 prominent communist leaders were arrested including some British (Ben Bradley, Lester Hutchinson, and Philip Spratt)
  + When CPI was declared illegal it was reorganized by PC Joshi in 1934. At the beginning of WW II, CPI declared it to be an imperialist war but later when Germany invaded communist Russia CPI changed its stance in declaring WW II as peoples' war.
  + They started to support the British and in return, they were declared legal party (CPI did not support Quit India Movement).

#### *Development of Trade Union:*

* + The 1st cotton mill in India was created in 1853 at Bombay and the 1st jute Mill was created at Rishra near Calcutta in 1855.
  + The 1st journal about workers rights was **Shramajeevi published by Shashipad Banerjee in 1870.**
  + Later in 1880 NM Lokhande wrote Deenbandhu to highlight the plight of workers.
  + In 1891 NM Lokhande created 1st workers organization of India known as **Bombay Mills and Mill hand association**
  + In 1920 under the leadership of **Lala Lajpat Rai All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)** was created
  + By the end of 1930, a division started lurking in AITUC on the question of affiliation.
  + The liberal people wanted affliction with an international organization situated in Geneva and the hardliners wanted affiliation with the international body in Moscow which led to the creation of the **Red Trade Union and AITUF (All India Trade Union Federation).**
  + In 1938 due to the efforts of Acharya Narendra Dev and JP Narayan, the merger of the above two organizations happened

##### The Capitalist Class:

* + The Capitalist class of India started to emerge during the course of a national movement
  + Swadeshi and Boycott movement gave a huge impetus to Indian manufacturers mainly in the cotton industry
  + During WW-I also domestic manufacturing sectors such as the cotton and iron industry got huge impetus due to the decline of British goods.
  + Moreover, at this point in time, the ailing Tata steel industry was given a lifeline with the contract of the Mesopotamian rail wagon project
  + During the NCM the major capitalist of India did not support it but after the end of the NCM, they felt the need of creating their own organization in 1927, that is, the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (**FICCI**).
  + It came due to the efforts of **Purshottam Das Tandon, GD Birla, John Mathai, Ardeshir Dalal, Thakurdas**

**Objectives of FICCI:**

1) Nationalization of Indian Industries

2) Equitable distribution of resources in masses

3) Financial and Moral support to national movement under the leadership of Gandhi

* + Finally, in 1944, the Capitalist class came up with the Bombay plan whereby they declare their extensive support for the corporatization of banks, industries, and financial institutions

### Contribution of Women in Freedom Struggle:

* + **Matangini Hazra (Gandhi Burrhi):**
  + She was an old lady from Bengal who actively participated in CDM and she was jailed for breaking the salt law
  + During Quit India Movement she led a procession of 6000 supporters and marched towards Tamluk Police station where she was shot down by the Britishers.

* + **Kanaklata Baruah:**
  + She was a 17-year-old lady from the Gompur area of Assam.
  + She organized a very strong procession during QIM in Gompur but unfortunately, she was shot dead by the British authority.
  + In the popular culture of Assam, she became famous as Beer Bala

* + **Captain Laxmi Sehgal:**
  + She was one of the captains of INA in the Rani Jhansi regiment
  + She was also tried and imprisoned only to be released after independence

* + **Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay:**
  + She was a social reformer, educator, and cultural activist
  + She was originally from Mangalore, she participated in CDM and QIM.
  + After independence, she was awarded Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan

* + **Aruna Asaf Ali:**
  + She was born Aruna Ganguly and married to Asaf Ali in 1928
  + She was an educator and politician. She taught at Gokhale memorial school Calcutta.
  + She was arrested during CDM or Salt Satyagraha.
  + On the 9th of August 1942, she hoisted the Indian flag at Gowalia Tank, Bombay to initiate QIM.
  + She was a very important member of underground activity and congress radio

* + **Sucheta Kriplani:**
  + During QIM she was one of the organizers of underground activity and congress radio
  + She was a member of the constituent assembly and after independence, she became 1st women chief minister of the Indian state that is UP 1962-67

* + **Sarojini Naidu:**
  + She is often called as Nightingale of India.
  + She wrote many poems in the English language, the most famous was Bazar of Hyderabad
  + She was an active participant of the Swadeshi movement, NCM, CDM, and QIM
  + She led the march to Dharsana salt work.
  + She became the 1st Indian women president of congress in 1925
  + She was also the 1st women governor of any Indian State that is UP (1947-49)