

MODERN INDIA

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Mughal Empire

AURANGZEB:

- Aurangzeb imprisoned his father and made himself the Padushah in 1658. But his actual coronation was conducted in 1659. Alamgir was the name adopted by Aurangzeb when he became the Padushah. Aurangzeb is known as 'Zinda Pir' or living saint because of his simple life.
- He banned music and dance. He ousted all the artists from his court. At the same time, he was an accomplished Veena player. Aurangzeb was the last great Mughal Emperor.
- In 1675 he executed 9th Sikh Guru, Guru Tej Behadur because of his reluctance to accept Islam. Teg Behadur was executed at the Chandni Chauk. In 1679 Aurangzeb constructed the tomb of his only wife Rubiad Daurani at Aurangabad in Maharashtra. It is known as Bibi ka Makabara. It is otherwise known as Mini Tajmahal as it was the blind imitation of Tajmahal.
- In the same year he reimposed jaziya upon all the non-Muslims, which was earlier abolished by Akbar. Aurangzeb called Shivaji a 'mountain rat' and gave him the title Raja because of his guerilla tactics.
- In 1660 he entrusted Shaisthakhan to defeat Shivaji. Later in 1665 the treaty of Purandar was signed between Maharaja Jai Singh of Amber and Shivaji. Jaisingh was

deputed by Aurangzeb. The Mughal Rajput relation became worse during the period of Aurangzeb.

- Aurangzeb was the only Mughal Emperor who was not a drunkard. Aurangzeb is considered as religiously fanatic. He was also a temple breaker. He persecuted the Hindus and imposed prohibition against the free exercise of Holi and Diwali. Aurangzeb died in 1707 February 20, at Ahmednagar. Aurangzeb's tomb is situated at Daulatabad in Maharashtra.
- The unity and stability of the Empire had been shaken up during the long and strong reign of Aurangzeb; yet in spite of his many harmful policies, the Mughal administration was still quite efficient and the Mughal army quite strong at the time, of his death in 1707.
- Moreover, the Mughal dynasty still commanded respect in the country.
- Later Mughals Bahadurshah I came to the throne after the death of Aurangzeb. His real name was Muassam.
- In 1739 Nadirshah Quli the Persian conqueror attacked India during the period of the Mughal Emperor Muhammed Shah or Rustan Khan (1719-1748) and took away Shah Jahan's famous Peacock Throne and Kohinoor Diamond.

Ahmedshah's (1748 -1754)

His period saw the mighty invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan.

Akbar Shah II (1806 - 1837)

He conferred the title “Raja” upon Ram Mohan Roy.

Bahadurshah II (1837-1862)

- He was the last Mughal emperor. On 17TH May 1857 Bahadurshah II was declared the independent Emperor of India by the Mutineers.
- He was surrendered to Lt W.S.R. Hodson at Humayun’s Tomb in Delhi. In 1859 he was deported to Rangoon in December where he expired on Nov. 7, 1862. The Tomb of Bahadurshah II is in Yangon, the capital of Myanmar.
- Bahadurshah II was also a famous Urdu Poet. Bahadurshah II was also known as Bahadurshah Zafar. Zafar means gifted poet.

Bahadur Shah I (1707-1712)

- After Aurangzeb’s death, Bahadur Shah emerged victorious among the 3 brothers. He followed a policy of compromise and conciliation, and there was evidence of the reversal of some of the narrowminded policies and measures adopted by Aurangzeb. He adopted a more tolerant attitude towards the Hindu chiefs and rajas. There was no destruction of temples in his reign.
- He tried to have a greater control over the Rajput states of Amber and Marwar (Jodhpur) by replacing Jai Singh by his younger brother Vijai Singh at

Amber and by forcing Ajit Singh of Marwar to submit to Mughal authority.

- Bahadur shah’s policy towards the Maratha sardars (chiefs) was that of half-hearted conciliation. He granted them the sardeshmukhi of the Deccan and he failed to grant them the chauth and thus to satisfy them fully.
- He also did not recognize Shahu as the rightful Maratha King. He thus let Tara Bai and Shahu fight for supremacy over the Maratha Kingdom.
- The result was that Shahu and the Maratha sardars remained dissatisfied and the Deccan continued to be a prey to disorder. The peace and order of Deccan deteriorated as the Marathas fought themselves and with Mughal empire.
- Bahadur Shah had tried to conciliate the rebellious Sikhs by making peace with Guru Gobind Singh and giving him a high mansab (rank), But after the death of the Guru, the Sikhs once again raised the banner of revolt in the Punjab under the leadership of Banda Bahadur.
- Thus, the hostility between Sikhs and Mughals continued. Bahadur Shah conciliated Chatarsal, the Bundela chief, who remained a loyal feudatory, and the Jat chief Churaman, who joined him in the campaign against Banda Bahadur.
- Due to the reckless grants of jagirs and promotions the financial condition of the empire further deteriorated. He tried to find solution to these problems but his untimely

death in 1712 opened new dimension in the history of Mughal politics.

Jahandar Shah :

- After the death of Bahadur Shah the war of succession got new dimension in Mughal politics. Until now nobles only supported the aspirants to the throne, and now they themselves aspired for the power and used princes as mere pawns to capture the seats of authority.
- In the succeeding wars of succession Jahandar Shah, won because he was supported by Zulfiqar Khan, the most powerful noble of the time. Jahandar Shah was a weak and degenerate prince who was wholly devoted to pleasure.
- He lacked good manners and dignity and decency. Sailendra Sen describes him as "a worthless debauch [who] became emperor after liquidating his three brothers".
- Zulfiqar Khan, who had become his wazir made efforts towards improving the conditions of the empire in the fields of politics, finance, governance and military.
- Zulfiqar Khan believed that it was necessary to establish friendly relations with the Rajput rajas and the Maratha sardars and to conciliate the Hindu chieftains in general in order to strengthen his own position at the Court and to save the Empire.
- He abolished Jaziya was abolished. Jai Singh of amber

was given title of Mirza Raja Sawai and appointed governor of Malwa Ajit singh of Marwar was awarded Title of Maharaja and appointed governor of Gujarat.

- In a nutshell their demands during the period of Bahadur Shah I was accepted. Maratha ruler was granted the chauth and sardeshmukhi of Deccan with a condition that collection would be done by Mughal officials and then handed over to Maratha officials.

He Tried to improve finances by taking some steps –

- Checked the reckless growth of jagirs and offices.
- Compelled the mansabdars to maintain their official quota of troops.
- Encouraged Ijarah or ~~rent~~ farming.

Zulfiqaar khan :

- "Never underestimate the power of jealousy and the power of envy to destroy. Never underestimate that"- Oliver Stone
- Many jealous nobles secretly worked against Zulfiqar Khan. Worse still, the Emperor too did not give him his trust and cooperation in full measure. The Emperor's ears were poisoned against Zulfiqar Khan by unscrupulous favorites.
- He was told that his wazir was becoming too powerful and ambitious and might even overthrow the Emperor himself. The cowardly Emperor dared

not dismiss the powerful wazir, but he began to intrigue against him secretly. Nothing could have been more destructive of healthy administration.

- Jahandar Shah's inglorious reign came to an early end in January 1713 when he was defeated at Agra Farrukh Siyar, his nephew.

Farrukh Siyar (1713 - 1719) :

- He became Emperor by defeating his uncle Jahandar Shah at Agra in 1713. He was supported by the Abdullah Khan and Husain All Khan Baraha, who were therefore given the offices of wazir and Mir Bakshi respectively.
- Farrukh Siyar lacked the capacity to rule. He was coward, cruel, undependable, and faithless. Moreover, he allowed himself to be influenced by worthless favorites and flatterers.
- The Sayyid brothers soon acquired dominant control over the affairs of the state. This was not acceptable to the Farrukh Siyar, he repeatedly intrigued to overthrow the two brothers, but he failed repeatedly.
- In the end of 1719, the Sayyid brothers deposed Farrukh Siyar and killed him. In Farrukh Siyar place, they raised to the throne in quick succession two young princes' namely Rafi-ul Darjat and Rafi ud-Daulah (cousins of Farrukh Siyar), but they died of consumption.
- The Sayyid brothers now made Muhammad Shah the Emperor

of India. The Sayyid brothers made a rigorous effort to control rebellions and to save the Empire from administrative disintegration. They failed in these tasks mainly because they were faced with constant political rivalry, quarrels, and conspiracies at the court.

- The financial position of the state deteriorated rapidly as zamindars and rebellious elements refused to pay land revenue, officials misappropriated state revenues, and central income declined because of the spread of revenue farming.
- The salaries of officials and soldiers could not be paid regularly, and soldiers became undisciplined and even mutinous.
- The Sayyid brothers killed Farrukh Siyar to ensure provide good governance and to maintain their power clout in the empire, they also faced the same end as that of Farrukh Siyar.
- Many nobles were jealous of the 'growing power' of the Sayyid brothers. The deposition and murder of Farrukh Siyar frightened many of them: if the Emperor could be killed, what safety was there for mere nobles?
- Moreover, the murder of the Emperor created a wave of public revulsion against the two brothers. They were looked down upon as traitors. Many of the nobles of Aurangzeb's reign also disliked the Sayyid alliance with the Rajput and the

Maratha chiefs and their liberal policy towards the Hindus.

- Many nobles declared that the Sayyids were following anti-Mughal and anti-Islamic policies. They thus tried to arouse the fanatical sections of the Muslim nobility against the Sayyid brothers. The anti-Sayyid nobles were supported by Emperor Muhammad Shah who wanted to free himself from the control of the two brothers.
- In 1720, Haider Khan killed Hussain Ali Khan on 9 October 1720, the younger of the two brothers. Abdullah Khan tried to fight back but was defeated near Agra. Thus, ended the domination of the Mughal Empire by the Sayyid brothers (they were known in Indian history as 'king makers').

Muhammad Shah (1719-1748) :

- Muhammad Shah's long reign of nearly 30 years (1719-1748) was the last chance of reviving and saving the Empire. But Muhammad Shah was not the man of the moment.
- He was weak-minded and frivolous and over-fond of a life of ease and luxury.
- Muhammad Shah neglected the affairs of state. Instead of giving full support to knowledgeable and able wazir such as Nizam-ul-Mulk, he fell under the evil influence of corrupt and worthless flatterers and intrigued against his own ministers. He even shared in the bribes taken by his favorite courtiers.

- Disgusted with the fickle-mindedness and suspicious nature of the Emperor and the constant quarrels at the court, Nizam-ul-Mulk, the most powerful noble of the time, decided to follow his own ambition. Nizam-ul-Mulk decided to leave the Emperor and his Empire to their fate and to strike out on his own Flight of loyalty and rise rebellions.
- He relinquished his office in October 1724 and marched south to find the state of Hyderabad in the Deccan. "His departure was symbolic of the flight of loyalty and virtue from the Empire. After the withdrawal of Nizam-ul-Mulk, many other zamindars, rajas, and nawabs of many states raised the banner of rebellion and independence. For example, Bengal, Hyderabad, Avadh, Punjab, and Maratha.
- The Marathi sardars began their northern expansion and overran Malwa, Gujarat and Bundelkhand. Then, in 1738-1739, Nadir Shah descended upon the plains of northern India, and the Empire lay prostrate.

Nadir Shah's ransack :

- In 1738-39, Nadir Shah attacked upon the plains of northern India. The visible weakness of the Mughal Empire made him to plunder Delhi and the Emperor Muhammad Shah was taken as prisoner.
- The greedy invader Nadir Shah took possession of the royal treasury and other royal property, levied tribute on the

leading nobles, and plundered Delhi. Nadir Shah also carried away the famous Koh-i-nur diamond and the Jewel-studded Peacock Throne of Shahjahan.

- Nadir Shah forced Muhammad Shah to cede to him all the provinces of the Empire falling west of the river Indus.
- Nadir Shah's Invasion inflicted immense damage on the Mughal Empire. It caused an irreparable loss of prestige and exposed the hidden weaknesses of the Empire to the Maratha Sardars and the foreign trading companies.
- The loss of Kabul and the areas to the west of the Indus once again opened the Empire to the threat of invasions from the North-West. A vital line of defense had disappeared.

Ahmed Shah Abdali and his plunders:

- After the death of Muhammad Shah in 1748, bitter struggles, and even civil war broke out among unscrupulous and power hungry nobles. Furthermore, as a result of the weakening of the north-western defenses, the Empire was devastated and plundered by the repeated invasions of Ahmed Shah Abdali, one of Nadir Shah's ablest generals, who had succeeded in establishing his authority over Afghanistan after his master's death.
- Abdali repeatedly invaded and plundered northern India right down to Delhi and Mathura between 1748 and 1767. Abdali in 1761, defeated the Maratha in

the Third Battle of Panipat and thus gave a big blow to their ambition of controlling the Mughal Emperor and thereby dominating the country.

- After defeating Mughal and Maratha, Abdali did not, found a new Afghan kingdom in India. He and his successors could not even retain the Punjab which they soon lost to the Sikh chiefs.
- As a result of the invasions of Nadir Shah Abdali and the suicidal internal feuds of the Mughal nobility, the Mughal Empire had (by 1761) ceased to exist in practice as an all-India Empire.

Battles fought at Panipat

- The area of Panipat occupies one of the most prominent positions in the history of India as far as battles are considered. This prominence is due to the following reasons.
- The way to capture the power at Delhi passes through the battle field of Panipat. Delhi is the power center through which the India was ruled throughout history; hence the Panipat acted as the axis to this center.
- Most of the invaders came from the north-western region, for them Panipat enroute to Delhi and positioned as a suitable battle field.
- Panipat is a plain, less sloped area and had less population. This geographical feature gave an advantage to the rulers to use tactical weapons and to employ sound war strategy.
- The area is drained by rivers like Yamuna and Ganga, these

rivers were used by the rulers as strategic communication lines for war supplies and escape.

- The grand trunk roads build by Sher Shah Suri passes nearby Panipat. The invaders entered India through the passes like Khyber and landed into the battle fields of Panipat.
- Shah Alam II, who ascended the throne of Mughal Empire in 1759, spent the initial years as an Emperor wandering from place to place far away from his capital, for he lived in mortal fear of his own war.
- Shah Alam II was a man of some ability and ample courage. But the Empire was by now beyond redemption. In 1764, Shah Alam II joined Mir Qasim of Bengal and Shuja-ud-Daula of Avadh in declaring war upon the English East India Company.
- Defeated by the British at the Battle of Buxar (October 1764), Shah Alam II lived for several years at Allahabad as a pensioner of the East India Company. Granting of Diwani Rights to English Company
- The Emperor had to sign the Treaty of Allahabad in the year 1765. The Treaty of Allahabad was signed on 12 August 1765, between the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, and Robert, Lord Clive, of the East India Company, as a result of the Battle of Buxar of 22 October 1764.
- Shah Alam II was forced to grant the Diwani (right to collect revenue) of Bengal (which included Bihar and Odisha) to the British East India

Company in return for an annual tribute of 2.6 million rupees to be paid by the company from the collected revenue.

- Mughals had ceased to exist in 1759 itself but they were able to continue because of their powerful hold on the minds of people of India as symbolical unity of country.
- Shah Alam II left the British shelter in 1772 and returned to Delhi under the protective arm of the Marathas.
- The British occupied Delhi in 1803 and since that time to till 1857, when the Mughal dynasty was finally extinguished, the Mughal Emperors merely served as a political front for the English.

Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire :

There were many causes which were responsible for the downfall of the Mughal Empire; some of them were as follows:

Political Cause:

- Establishing a stable centralized administration throughout the country was a practically difficult task due to the prevalent socio-economic structure, political and communication difficulties.
- Aurangzeb's objective of unifying the entire country under one central political authority was, though justifiable in theory, not easy in practice.
- His repeated invasions on Marathas drained the very resources of the empire and

ruined the trade and commerce in the Deccan.

- In the 18th century, Maratha's expansion in the north weakened central authority still further. Aurangzeb's absence from the north for over 25 years and his failure to subdue the Marathas led to deterioration in administration; this undermined the prestige of the Empire and its army.
- Alliance with the Rajput rajas with the consequent military support was one of the main pillars of Mughal strength in the past, but Aurangzeb's conflict with some of the Rajput states also had serious consequences.
- At the beginning Aurangzeb himself had adhered to the Rajput alliance by raising Jaswant Singh of Kamber and Jai Singh of Amber to the highest of ranks.
- But later due to his short-sighted attempt to reduce the strength of the Rajput rajas and extend the imperial sway over their lands led to the subsequent withdrawal of their loyalty from the Mughal throne.
- The strength of Aurangzeb's administration was challenged at its very nerve center around Delhi by Satnam, the Jat, and the Sikh uprisings. This is due to the oppression by the Mughal revenue officials on the peasantry.

Religious Cause:

- The most important cause of the downfall of the Mughal Empire was the religious policy of Aurangzeb.

- The Mughal state in the days of Akbar, Jahangir, and Shahjahan was basically a secular state. Its stability was essentially founded on the policy of noninterference with the religious beliefs and customs of the people, fostering of friendly relations between Hindus and Muslims.
- Aurangzeb alienated the sympathy and support of the Hindus by committing all sorts of atrocities on them. He imposed Jizyah (tax on non-Muslims) on all the Hindus in the country.
- The jizyah was abolished within a few years of Aurangzeb's death. Amicable relations with the Rajput and other Hindu nobles and chiefs were soon restored.
- The Hindu and the Muslim nobles, Zamindars, and chiefs ruthlessly oppressed and exploited the common people irrespective of their religion.

Wars of succession:

- To quote Erskine, "The sword was the grand arbiter of right and every son was prepared to try his fortune against his brothers."
- The absence of the law of primogeniture in the matter of succession to the throne. The result was that every Mughal Prince considered himself to be equally fit to become the ruler and was prepared to fight out his claim.
- After the death of Bahadur Shah, the various claimants to the throne were merely used as tools by the leaders of rival

factions to promote their own personal interests. This is evident in the acts of Zulfikar Khan, Sayyid brothers (King makers) and after their death Mir Mohammad Amin and Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk acted as king-makers.

- The wars of succession became extremely fierce and destructive during the 18th century and resulted in great loss of life and property. Thousands of trained soldiers and hundreds of capable military commanders and efficient and tried officials were killed. Moreover, these civil wars loosened the administrative fabric of the Empire.

Civil Wars and Rebellions:

- The eighteenth century also produced a large number of capable nobles and distinguished generals. Their personal ambitions were unlimited, and they preferred to carve out independent principalities for themselves rather than serve the Mughal Emperors loyally and devotedly.
- The major weakness of the Mughal nobility during the 18th century was in their selfishness and lack of devotion to the state and this, in turn, gave birth to corruption in administration and mutual bickering.
- In order to increase emperors' power, prestige, and income, the nobles formed groups and factions against each other and even against the king. In their struggle for power, they took

recourse to force, fraud, and treachery.

- The mutual quarrels exhausted the Empire, affected its cohesion, led to its dismemberment, and, in the end, made it an easy prey to foreign conquerors.

Deterioration and Demoralization in the Mughal Army:

- During the 18th century, the Mughal army lacked discipline and fighting morale. Lack of finance made it difficult to maintain a large number of army. Its soldiers and officers were not paid for many months, and, since they were mere mercenaries, they were constantly disaffected and often verged on a Mutiny.
- In the words of Irvine, "Excepting want of personal courage, every other faults in the list of military vices may be attributed to the degenerate Mughals; indiscipline, want of cohesion, luxurious habits, inactivity and commissariat and cumbrous equipment."
- The source of the weakness was the composition of the army which consisted chiefly of contingents maintained by the great nobles from the revenues of assignments held by them for that purpose.
- As the authority of the sovereign relaxed, the general tendency among the great nobles was naturally to hold as their own those assignments which maintained their troops.

Mughals Suffered from Intellectual Bankruptcy:

- The Mughals suffered from intellectual Bankruptcy. That was partly due to the lack of an efficient system of education in the country which alone could produce leaders of thought.
- The result was that the Mughals failed to produce any political genius or leader who could "teach the country a new philosophy of life and to kindle aspirations after a new heaven on earth.

Rise of the Marathas:

- Another important factor which contributed to the decline of the Mughal Empire was the rise of the Marathas under the Peshwas. They consolidated their position in Western India and then started entertaining plans for a Hindupad Padshahi or a Greater Maharashtra Empire.
- The dream could be realised only at the cost of the Mughal Empire. The gains of the Marathas were the loss of the Mughals.

Foreign Invasion:

- The invasion on India by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali gave a serious blow to the already tottering Mughal Empire. The easy victory of Nadir Shah and the repeated invasions of Ahmad Shah Abdali exposed to the world the

military weakness of the Mughal state.

- The emergence of the British challenge took away the last hope of the revival of the crisis-ridden Empire.

What were the Consequences of Decline of Mughal Empire?

- None of the Indian powers rose to claim the heritage of the Grand Mughals for they were strong enough to destroy the Empire but not strong enough to unite it or to create anything new in its place.
- They could not create a new social order which could stand up to the new enemy from the West. All of the powers which were against Mughals were suffering from same weakness which Mughals suffered.
- Degenerated state of Mughals invited Europeans to knock at the gates of India. They had the benefit of coming from societies which had evolved a superior economic system and which were more advanced in science and technology.
- The centuries-old socio-economic and political structure of the country was replaced by a colonial structure.
- The stagnation of Indian society was broken and new forces of change emerged.
- Because the motives of Europeans were colonial, they brought extreme misery, national degradation, economic, political, and cultural backwardness.

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- After 17th century, Indian politics had undergone many major changes. With the gradual weakening and decline of the Mughal Empire, local and economic forces began to arise and assert themselves.
 - These changes were rising of large number of independent and semi-independent powers such as Bengal, Avadh, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Maratha Kingdom on the debris of Mughal Empire.
 - These powers had challenged the British attempt at supremacy in India.
Succession States - Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad are 'succession states' because they arose as a result of the assertion of autonomy by governors of Mughal provinces.
 - Rebellion States - Maratha, Afghan, Jat and Punjab states were the product of rebellions by local chieftains, zamindars and peasants against Mughal authority.
 - There was a 3rd zone also which comprised of south-west coast, south -east coast and north eastern India where Mughal influence had not reached.

Polity and Administration of the States :

- While the overall political and administrative framework were same in these two states or zone but politics were different because of local conditions.
- Most of the rulers had acknowledged the nominal

Mughal supremacy to legitimize their positions. While the successions states had inherited the Mughal administration methods, other states had adopted Mughal structure and institutions including revenue system in varying degrees.

- The rulers of all the zones had established law and order and tried to conciliate the local and petty chiefs who were challenging the higher authorities.
- They had decentralized the political authority in Chiefs, Jagirdars and Zamindars. Politics of these states were non-communal or secular.

Economy:

- None of these states succeeded in curbing the economic crisis started in the 17th century. All of them remained rent extracting states.
- Zamindars and Jagirdars, whose number kept on increasing, kept fighting over income of agriculture while the peasant's suffering had increased.
- States tried to promote foreign trade but they had not taken steps to modernize the industrial and commercial structure.

South Indian States in 18th Century :

- The rulers of the South Indian states established law and order and viable economic and administrative states. The politics of South Indian states

were invariably non-communal or secular.

- The rulers of South Indian states did not discriminate on religious grounds in public appointment; civil or military; nor did the rebels against their authority pay much attention to the religion of the rulers.
- None of the South Indian states, however, succeeded in arresting the economic crisis. The zamindars and jagirdars, whose number constantly increased, continued to fight over a declining income from agriculture, while the condition of the peasantry continued to deteriorate.
- While the South Indian states prevented any breakdown of internal trade and even tried to promote foreign trade, they did nothing to modernize the basic industrial and commercial structure of their states.

Hyderabad and the Carnatic:

- The state of Hyderabad was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah in 1724. He was one of the leading nobles of the post-Aurangzeb era. He had founded the Asaf Jahi dynasty. His successors were called as Nizams of Hyderabad.
- He founded the Hyderabad State which he ruled with a strong hand. He never openly declared his independence from the Central Government but in practice he acted like an independent ruler.
- He waged wars, concluded peace, conferred titles, and gave

Jagirs and offices without reference to Delhi.

- He followed a tolerant policy towards Hindus. Purnchand, a Hindu, was his dewan (financial officer).
- He made sure that big and powerful zamindars respected his authority and kept the Marathas at bay. He tried to rid the revenue system of its corruption.
- After the death of Asaf Jah (in 1748), Hyderabad fell prey to the same disruptive forces as were operating at Delhi.
- The Carnatic was one of the subahs of the Mughal Deccan and as such came under the Nizam of Hyderabad's authority. But just as in practice the Nizam had become independent of Delhi, so also the Deputy Governor of the Carnatic, known as the Nawab of Carnatic, had freed himself from the control of the Viceroy of Deccan and made his office hereditary.

Mysore:

- Next to Hyderabad, the most important power that emerged in South India was Mysore under Haidar Ali. The kingdom of Mysore had prescribed its precarious independence ever since the end of the Vijayanagar Empire.
- Extensive kingdom bordered by the Krishna River in the north, the Eastern Ghats in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west. Mysore preserved its independence after the end of the Vijayanagar Empire.

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- Early in the 18th century two ministers Nanjaraj (the Sarvadhikan) and Devraj (the Dulwai) had seized power in Mysore reducing the King Chikka Krishna Raj to a mere puppet.

Haider Ali:

- Haider Ali born in 1721, in an obscure family, started his career as a petty officer in the Mysore army. Though uneducated, he possessed a keen intellect and was a man of great energy and daring and determination. He was also a brilliant commander and shrewd diplomat.
- Using the opportunities which he learnt in wars between Mysore and Marathas, he gradually rose in Mysore army. He recognized the advantages of western military training and applied it to the troops under his own command.
- He was the innovator of military use of the iron-cased Mysorean rockets. He established a modern arsenal in Dindigul in 1755 with the help of French experts.
- In 1761 - Overthrew Nanjaraj and established his authority over the Mysore state. Extended his full control over the rebellious poligars (zamindars) and conquered the territories of Bidnur, Sunda, Sera, Canara and Malabar.
- Though illiterate he was an efficient administrator. When he took over Mysore it was a weak and divided state and soon made it one of the leading

Indian powers. He was responsible for introducing Mughal administrative and revenue system in his dominions.

- He died in 1782 in the course of the second Anglo-Mysore War and was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan.

Tipu Sultan:

- Sultan Tipu, who ruled Mysore until his death at the hands of the British in 1799, was a man of complex character. He was, for one an innovator.
- Tipu Sultan's desire to change with the times was symbolized in the Introduction of a new calendar, a new system of coinage, and new scales of weights and measures.
- Tipu Sultan's personal library contained books on such diverse subjects as religion, history, military science, medicine, and mathematics. He showed a keen interest in the French Revolution.
- Tipu Sultan planted a 'Tree of Liberty' at Srirangapatam and he became a member of a Jacobin club.
- His organizational capacity is borne out by the fact that in those days of general indiscipline among Indian armies his troops remained disciplined and loyal to him to the last.

Finance:

- Tipu Sultan tried to do away with the custom of giving jagirs, and thus increased the state income. He also made an

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attempt to reduce the hereditary possessions of the poligars.

- Tipu Sultan's land revenue was as high as that of other contemporary rulers— it ranged up to 1/3rd of the gross produce. But he checked the collection of illegal ceases, and he was liberal in granting remissions.

Military:

- Tipu Sultan's infantry was armed with muskets and bayonets in fashion, which were, however manufactured in Mysore.
- Tipu Sultan made an effort to build a modern navy after 1796. For this purpose, two dockyards, the models of the ships being supplied.
- Tipu Sultan was recklessly brave and, as a commander was, however, hasty in action and unstable in nature.

Statesmanship:

- In 18th century, compared to others, he recognized to the full extent the threat that the English posed to south India as well as to other Indian powers.
- Tipu Sultan stood forth as a foe for the rising English power. The English, in turn, too were his most dangerous enemy in India.
- Tipu Sultan gave money for the construction of goddess Sarda in the Shringeri Temple in 1791. He regularly gave gifts to as well to several other temples.

- In 1799, while fighting the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Tipu Sultan died.

Economy under Tipu sultan and Haider Ali:

- Mysore flourished economically under Haidar Ali and Tipu, especially when seen in contrast with its immediate past or with the rest of the country.
- After defeating and killing Tipu in 1799, the British were completely surprised to find that the Mysore peasants were more prosperous than the peasant in British occupied madras.
- Who was the Governor General during Tipu Sultan's reign?
- John Shore (1793 - 1798)
- He wrote that "the peasantry of his dominions are protected, and their labor encouraged and rewarded."

Modern Trade and Industry:

- He also understood the importance of economic strength as the foundation of military strength. So he tried to introduce modern industries in India by importing foreign workmen as experts and by extending state support to many industries.
- He sent embassies to France, Turkey, Iran and Pegu Myanmar to develop foreign trade. He also traded with china.
- He even tried to set up a trading company on the pattern of European companies and thus sought to imitate their commercial practices. He tried

to promote trade with Russia and Arabia by setting up state trading institutions in the port towns.

Anglo-Mysore war

Kerala:

- Kerala was divided in large number of feudal chiefs and rajas in the beginning of the 18th century.

4 most important states were –

- Calicut
- Chirakkal
- Cochin
- Travancore

Martanda Varma:

- The kingdom of Travancore rose into prominence after 1729 under King Martanda Varma, one of the leading statesmen of the 18th century.
- Martanda Varma organized a strong army on the western model with the help of European officers and armed it with modern weapons. He also constructed a modern arsenal.
- Martanda Varma used his new army to expand northwards and the boundaries of Travancore soon extended from Kanyakumari to Cochin.
- Martanda Varma undertook many irrigations works, built roads and canals for communication, and gave active encouragement to foreign trade.
- By 1763, all the petty principalities of Kerala had been absorbed or subordinated by the

three big states of Cochin, Travancore, and Calicut.

Absorption of Kerala into Mysore under Haider Ali:

- Haider Ali began his invasion of Kerala in 1766 and in the end annexed northern Kerala up to Cochin, including the territories of the Zamorin of Calicut.

Different interests of Kings:

- Literature -The 18th century saw a remarkable revival in Malayalam literature.
- This was due in part to the rajas and chiefs of Kerala who were great patrons of literature.
- Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, became in the second half of the 18th century a famous centre of Sanskrit scholarship.

Rama Varma:

- Rama Varma, the successor of Martanda Varma, was himself a poet, a scholar, a musician, a renowned actor, and a man of great culture. He conversed fluently in English, took a keen interest in European affairs. He regularly used to read newspapers and journals published in London, Calcutta, and Madras.

North Indian States in 18th Century :

Awadh

During the 139 years of Awadh reign following rulers ruled:

1. Burhanul-Mulk Nawab Sadat Khan
1719-1737 AD

2. Nawab Safdarjung - 1737-1753 AD
3. Nawab Shuja-ud-daula - 1753-1775 AD
4. Nawab Asaf-ud-daula - 1775-1797 AD
5. Nawab Wazir Ali Khan - 1797-1798 AD
6. Nawab Sadat Ali Khan - 1798-1814 AD
7. Nawab Ghazi-ud-din Haider - 1814-1819 AD
8. Birjis Qadra - 1857-1858 AD

- Authority of Awadh rulers extended up to Rohillakhand. A large number of Afghans from the mountain ranges of North-West frontier, called the Rohillas, were settled there.
- Rohilla chiefs were trying to carve out their own independent principalities in their own in the area. Nawabs of Awadh organized a powerful army which was composed of besides Muslims and Hindus, Naga sanyasis as well.
- The founder of the autonomous kingdom of Avadh was Saadat Khan Burhanul-Mulk who was appointed as Governor of Avadh in 1722. He was an extremely bold, energetic, ironwilled, and intelligent person.
- Mughal Emperor honorably awarded him the title Khan Bahadur for his steadfast services in campaign against Marathas in Deccan. He was bold, energetic, iron-willed, and intelligent person.
- When he was appointed there were many rebellious Zamindars who refused to pay the land tax, organized their own private armies, erected

forts, and defied the imperial government.

- For years he had to wage war upon them. He succeeded in suppressing lawlessness and disciplining the big Zamindars and thus, increasing the financial resources of his government.
- Most of the defeated zamindars were, however, not displaced. They were usually confirmed in their estates after they had submitted and agreed to pay their dues (land revenue) regularly.
- On this success Muhammad Shah was very pleased and given him the title of "Burhan-ul- Mulk".

Fresh revenue settlement:

- He had carried out a new revenue settlement in 1723.
- He had levied equitable land revenue on peasants and protected them from oppression by the big zamindars.

Religious policy:

- He did not discriminate between Hindus and Muslims. Many of his commanders and high officials were Hindus. He curbed refractory zamindars, chiefs, and nobles irrespective of their religion.

Army:

- His troops were well -paid, well-armed, and well-trained
- Administration:
- His administration was efficient. Before his death in 1739, he had become virtually independent and had made the

province a hereditary possession. He was succeeded by his nephew Safdar Jang.

Safdar Jung :

- Safdar Jung had succeeded his uncle Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk in 1739. He was simultaneously appointed the wazir of the Empire in 1748 and granted in addition the province of Allahabad.
- He gave long period of peace to people of Awadh. He suppressed rebellious Zamindars and made an alliance with the Maratha sardars so that his dominion was saved from their incursions.
- He won the loyalty of Rajputs and Shaikhzadas. He carried warfare against Rohelas and Bangash Pathans.
- He secured Maratha military help by paying a daily allowance of rupees 25000 per day and jat support by paying rupees 15000 a day. Later he entered into an agreement with Peshwa.
- According to agreement peshwa was to help Mughal empire against Ahmad Shah Abdali and protected from internal rebels as Rajputs and Pathans. In return 50000 to be paid to Peshwas, granted the chauth of Punjab, Sindh and several districts of northern India, and made the Governor of Ajmer and Agra.
- Agreement failed as Peshwa sided with Safdar Jung's enemies who promised him governorship of Awadh and Allahabad.
- Maintained high standards of personal morality. Not only

Safdar Jung but also founders of Hyderabad, Bengal and Awadh were also men of high personal morality.

- Nearly all of them led simple and austere life which proves that not all the leading nobles of 18th century led extravagant and luxurious lives. It was only in their public and political dealings that they resorted to fraud, intrigue and treachery.

Religious policy:

- Policy of impartiality in the employment of Hindus and Muslims. The highest post in his Government was held by a Hindu, Maharaja Nawab Rai.
- Different culture: Long period of peace and of economic prosperity under the Nawabs resulted in the growth of a distinct Lucknow culture around the Awadh court.
- Lucknow, for long an important city of Awadh, and the seat of the Awadh Nawabs after 1775, soon rivaled Delhi in its patronage of arts and literature. It also developed as an important center of handicrafts.

The Rajput States:

- The principal Rajput states took advantage of the growing weakness of Mughal power to virtually free them from central control.
- At the same time, they increased their influence in the rest of the Empire.
- In the reign of Farrukh Siyar and Muhammad Shah the rulers of Amber and Marwar were appointed governors of important Mughal provinces

such as Agra, Gujarat, and Malwa.

- Continued to be as divided as before. Bigger states expanded themselves at the cost of their weaker neighbors, Rajput and non-Rajput. Most of the larger Rajput states were constantly involved in petty quarrels and civil wars.
- The internal politics of these states were often characterized by the same type of corruption, intrigue, and treachery as prevailed at the Mughal court. Ajit Singh of Marwar was killed by his own son.

Raja Sawai Jai Singh:

- The most outstanding Rajput ruler of the 18th century was Raja Sawai Jai Singh of Amber (1681-1743).
- Raja Sawai Jai Singh was a distinguished statesman, law-maker, and reformer. But most of all he is known as a man of science in an age when Indians were oblivious of scientific progress.
- He was the Rajput ruler of the kingdom of Amber (later called Jaipur). He was given title of Sawai at the age of eleven by the Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb in the year 1699. "Sawai" means one and a quarter times superior to his contemporaries.
- He founded the city of Jaipur in the territory taken from the Jats. He made it a great seat of science and Art. Jaipur was built upon strictly scientific principles and according to a regular plan. Its broad streets are intersected at right angles.

Science

- Jai Singh was above everything a great astronomer. Five observatories were built at Delhi, Mathura (in his Agra province), Benares, Ujjain (capital of his Malwa province), and his own capital of Jaipur. Only the one at Jaipur is still operational.
- Relying primarily on Indian astronomy, these buildings were used to accurately predict eclipses and other astronomical events. The observational techniques and instruments used in his observatories were also superior to those used by the European Jesuit astronomers he invited to his observatories.
- Termed as the Jantar Mantar they consisted of the Ram Yantra (a cylindrical building with an open top and a pillar in its center), the Jai Prakash (a concave hemisphere), the Samrat Yantra (a huge equinoctial dial), the Digamsha Yantra (a pillar surrounded by two circular walls), and the Narivalaya Yantra (a cylindrical dial).
- He drew up a set of tables, entitled Zij Muhammadshahi, to enable people to make astronomical observations.

Mathematics :

- He had Euclid's, "Elements of Geometry", translated into Sanskrit as also several works on trigonometry, and Napier's work on the construction and use of logarithms.

Social

- Jai Singh was also a social reformer. He tried to enforce a law to reduce the lavish expenditure which a Rajput had to incur on their daughter's wedding and which often led to infanticide.
- This remarkable prince ruled Jaipur for nearly 44 years from 1699 to 1743.

The Jats

- The Jats, a caste of agriculturists, lived in the region around Delhi, Agra and Mathura. Oppression by Mughal officials drove the Jat peasants around Mathura to revolt.
- They revolted under the leadership of their Jat zamindars in 1669 and then again in 1688.
- These revolts were crushed but the area remained disturbed. After the death of Aurangzeb, they created disturbances all around Delhi.
- Though originally a peasant uprising, the Jat revolt, led by zamindars, soon became predatory. They plundered all and sundry, the rich and the poor, the jagirdars and the peasants, the Hindus and the Muslims.
- They took active part in the Court intrigues at Delhi, often changing sides to suit their own advantage. The Jat state of Bharatpur was set up by Churaman and Badan Singh.

Suraj Mal

- The Jat power reached its highest glory under Suraj Mai,

who ruled from 1756 to 1763. He was an extremely able administrator and soldier and a very wise statesman.

- He extended his authority over a large area which extended from the Ganga in the East to Chambal in the South, the Subah of Agra in the West to the Subah of Delhi in the North.
- His state included among others the districts of Agra, Mathura, Meerut, and Aligarh.
- A contemporary historian has described him as follows: "Though he wore the Dress of a farmer and could speak only his own Brai dialect, he was the Plato of the Jat tribe."
- In prudence and skill, and ability to manage the revenue and civil affairs he had no equal among the grandees of Hindustan except Asaf Jah Bahadur."
- After his death in 1763, the Jat state declined and was split up among petty Zamindars most of whom lived by plunder.

Bangash Pathans and Rohelas :

- Muhammad Khan Bangash, an Afghan adventurer, established his control over the territory around Farrukhabad, between what are now Aligarh and Kanpur, during the reigns of Farrukh Siyar and Muhammad Shah.
- Similarly, during the breakdown of administration following Nadir Shah's invasion, Ali Muhammad Khan carved out a separate principality, known as Rohilkhand, at the foothills of the Himalayas between the Ganga in the south and the

Kumaon hills in the north with its capital at first at Aolan in Bareilly and later at Rampur. The Rohelas clashed constantly with Avadh, Delhi, and the Jats.

The Sikhs:

- Founded at the end of the 15th century by Guru Nanak, the Sikh religion spread among the Jat peasantry and other lower castes of Punjab.
- The transformation of the Sikhs into a militant, fighting community was begun by Guru Hargobind (1606-1645).

Guru Gobind Singh

- Guru Gobind Singh Ji (1664-1708), the 10th and the last Guru of Sikhs, had made Sikhs a political and military force.
- He was known chiefly for his creation of the Khālsā (Khalsa), the military brotherhood of the Sikhs (Sikhism) and introduction of Five Ks, the five articles of faith that Khalsa Sikhs wear at all times.
- They are: Kesh (uncut hair), Kangha (a wooden comb for the hair), Kara (an iron bracelet), Kachera (100% cotton tieable undergarment (not an elastic one) and Kirpan (an iron dagger large enough to defend yourself).
- The 6th Sikh Guru – Guru Har Gobind Singh was his grandfather and 9th Guru – Guru Teg Bahadur was his father. He waged constant war against the armies of Aurangzeb and the hill rajas.

- After Aurangzeb's death Guru Gobind Singh joined Bahadur Shah's camp as a noble of the rank of 5000 Zat and 5000 sawar and accompanied him to the Deccan where he was treacherously murdered by one of his Pathan employees.

Banda Bahadur :

- After Guru Gobind Singh's death the institution of Guruship came to an end and the leadership of the Sikhs passed to his trusted disciple Banda Singh, who is more widely known as Banda Bahadur.
- Banda rallied together the Sikh peasants of the Punjab and carried on a vigorous though unequal struggle against the Mughal army for eight years.
- He was captured in 1715 and put to death. His death gave a setback to the territorial ambitions of the Sikhs, and their power declined.
- After the Invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali The invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali and the consequent dislocation of Punjab administration gave the Sikhs an opportunity to rise once again In the wake of the marches of the invaders' armies, they plundered all and sundry and gained wealth and military power.
- With the withdrawal of Abdali from the Punjab, they began to fill the political vacuum. Between 1765 and 1800 they brought the Punjab and Jammu under their control.

Misls or Confederacies :

- The Sikhs were organised into 12 misls or confederacies which operated in different parts of the province. Although the misls were unequal in strength, and each misl attempted to expand its territory and access to resources at the expense of others, they acted in unison in relation to other states.
- The misls held biannual meetings of their legislature, the Sarbat Khalsa in Amritsar. They were originally based on the principle of equality, with all members having an equal voice in deciding the affairs of a misl and in electing its chief and other officers.
- Gradually the democratic character of the misls disappeared and powerful chiefs dominated them. The spirit of brotherhood and unity of the khalsa also disappeared as these chiefs constantly quarreled with one another and set themselves up as independent chieftains.

The Punjab under Ranjit Singh :

- At the end of the 18th century, Ranjit Singh, chief of the Sukerchakia Misl rose into prominence. A strong and courageous soldier, an efficient administrator, and a skillful diplomat, he was a born leader of men.
- He captured Lahore in 1799 and Amritsar in 1802. He brought all Sikh chiefs of the Sutlej under his control and established his own kingdom in the Punjab.

- Later he conquered Kashmir, Peshawar and Multan. The old Sikh chiefs were transformed into big zamindars and jagirdars.
- The land revenue system during his period was same as it was under Mughals. Amount of land revenue was calculated on the basis of 50% of the gross Mughals.

Army:

- With the help of European instructors and along the European lines he built powerful, disciplined and well equipped army. His new army included not only Sikhs but also Gurkhas, Biharis, Oriyas, Pathans, Dogras, and Punjabi Muslims.
- To manufacture cannon he set up modern foundries at Lahore and employed Muslim gunners to man them.
- It is said that he possessed the second best army in Asia, the first being the army of the English East India Company.
- His court He had great capacity for choosing his ministers and officials. His court was studded with outstanding men.
- He was tolerant and liberal in religious matters. He patronized not only Sikh but also Muslim and Hindu holy men.
- While a devout Sikh he was "known to step down from his throne to wipe the dust off the feet of Muslim mendicants with his long grey beard."
- Many of his important ministers and commanders were Muslims and Hindus. The most

prominent and trusted of his ministers was Fakir Azizuddin, while his Finance Minister was Dewan Dina Nath.

- Political power was not used for exclusive Sikh benefit. Sikh peasant was oppressed by Sikh chiefs as was that Hindu or Muslim peasant. Structure of the Punjab under Ranjit Singh was similar to other states in India in 18th century.
- His diplomacy When the British forbade Ranjit Singh in 1809 to cross the Sutlej and took the Sikh states east of the river under their protection, he kept quiet for he realized that his strength was no match for the British.
- Thus, by his diplomacy he temporarily saved his kingdom from British encroachment. But he had not removed the threat and so after his death, when successors were struggling for power, British took advantage of it and conquered it.

The Bengal and its Nawabs :

- Taking advantage of the growing weakness of the central authority, two men of exceptional ability, Murshid Quli Khan and Alivardi Khan, made Bengal virtually independent. Eventhough Murshid Quli Khan was made Governor of Bengal as late as 1717, he had been its effective ruler since 1700, when he was appointed its Dewan.

Murshid Quli Khan :

- Murshid Quli Khan was diwan of Bengal under Aurangzeb. He had been effective ruler of Bengal since 1700. Farrukh siyar made him the Governor of Bengal in 1717.
- He soon freed himself from central control though he sent regular tribute to the Emperor.
- Shifted his capital to a town in central Bengal which he renamed Murshidabad. He established peace by freeing Bengal of internal and external danger.
- Bengal was now free of uprisings by zamindars. There were only three major uprisings during his rule.
 - i. 1ST - Sitaram Ray, Udai Narayan and Ghulani Muhammad
 - ii. 2ND - Shujat Khan
 - iii. 3rd - Najat Khan

After defeating them, Murshid Quli Khan gave their zamindaris to his favourite, Ramjivan.

Economy in the administration :

- Reorganized the finances of Bengal by transferring large parts of Jagir lands into khalisah (crown) lands by – Fresh revenue settlement
- Introducing the system of revenue-farming, he also granted agricultural loans (taccavi) to the poor cultivators to relieve their distress and enable them to pay land revenue in time.

- He was thus able to increase the resources but increased economic pressure on the peasant because of revenue-farming system. Revenue was collected with strictness.
- Another result of his reforms was that many of the older Zamindars were driven out and their place taken by upstart revenue- farmers.

Ali Vardi Khan

- Ali Vardi Khan was the Nawab of Bengal during 1740–1756. He toppled the Nasiri Dynasty of the Nawabs and took powers of the Nawab.
- He is also one of the few Mughal-era leaders known for his victory during the Battle of Burdwan against the Maratha Empire. In 1733- Assigned as the Naib Nazim (Deputy Subahdar) of Bihar.
- A year later he was titled Shuja ul-Mulk (Hero of the country), Hassemm ud-Daula (Sword of the State) and Mahabat Jang (Horror in War) and the rank of Paach Hazari Mansabdar (The rank holder of 5000) by Nawab Shuja ud-Din and returned to Azimabad.
- On 10 April 1740 in the Battle of Giria, he defeated and killed Shuja ud-Din's successor, Sarfaraz Khan. Thus he took control of Bengal and Bihar.
- Defeated Rustam Jang (deputy governor of Orissa) in 1740, in the battle of Phulwarion and so, Orissa also came under control of Alivardi Khan.

Religious Policies of Nawabs :

- Gave equal opportunities for employment to Hindus and Muslims. They filled the highest civil posts and many of the military posts with Bengalis, most of whom were Hindus.
- In choosing revenue farmers Murshid Quli Khan gave preference to local zamindars and mahajans (money-lenders) who were mainly Hindus. Thus he laid the foundations of a new landed aristocracy in Bengal.

Trade and Commerce:

- All the Nawabs knew that trade benefitted people and so they gave encouragement to all merchants, Indian or Foreign. Regular thanas and chowkies were established so that roads and rivers remain safe from thieves and robbers.
- They checked private trade by officials. They prevented abuses in the customs administration. They have maintained strict control over the foreign trading companies and their servants and prevented them from abusing their privileges. Servants of EIC were compelled to obey laws and to pay same rent as paid by other merchants. English and French were not allowed to fortify their factories at Calcutta and Chandernagore by Ali Vardi Khan.
- They did not firmly put down the increasing tendency of the English. After 1707 EIC had started to use military force, or to threaten its use, to get its demands accepted.

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- Nawabs were having the power to deal with the Company's threats, but they continued to underestimate the EIC power.
- They failed to see that the English Company was no mere company of traders but was the representative of the most aggressive and expansionist colonialism of the time.
- If they would have known the devastation caused by the Western trading companies in Africa, South-East Asia, and Latin America would have got alert and acted differently.
- They had neglected to build a strong army and paid a heavy price for it. For example, the army of Murshid Quli Khan consisted of only 2000 cavalry and 4000 infantry.
- Alivardi Khan was constantly troubled by the repeated invasions of the Marathas and, in the end; he had to cede a large part of Orissa to them.
- In 1756-1757 Siraj-ud-daula, the successor of Ali Vardi Khan, was defeated by EIC in Battle of Plassey and credit goes to absence of strong army.
- Failed to check the growing corruption among their officials. Even judicial officials, the Qazis and muftis, were taking bribes.
- The most important challenge to the decaying Mughal power came from the Maratha Kingdom, which was the most powerful of the Succession states. In fact, it alone possessed the strength to fill the political vacuum created by the disintegration of the Mughal Empire.

- The Maratha Kingdom produced a number of brilliant commanders and statesmen needed for the task. But the Maratha Sardars lacked unity, and they lacked the outlook and program, which were necessary for founding an all India empire.

Shivaji:

- Shivaji (1627-1680) was a Maratha aristocrat of the Bhosle clan who is considered to be the founder of the Maratha Empire.
- Shivaji led a resistance to free the Marathi people from the Sultanate of Bijapur from 1645 and establish Hindavi Swarajya (self-rule of Hindu people).
- He created an independent Maratha kingdom with Raigad as its capital and successfully fought against the Mughals to defend his kingdom.
- He was crowned as Chhatrapati (sovereign) of the new Maratha kingdom in 1674. The state Shivaji founded was a Maratha kingdom comprising about 4.1% of the subcontinent but spread over large tracts. Sons of Shivaji- Sambhaji and Rajaram.
- Widow of Rajaram, Tarabai, assumed control in the name of her son, Ramaraja (Shivaji II) after the death of Rajaram. She led the Marathas against the Mughals and by 1705 they had crossed the Narmada River and entered Malwa, then in Mughal possession.

Shahuji Bhonsle (1708–1749):

- He was the grandson of Shivaji, also known as Chattrapati Shahu. He was Prisoner in hands of Aurangzeb since 1689 and was released in 1707 (Aurangzeb's death) by Bahadur Shah I.
- Why Civil war broke out between Shahu and his aunt Tarabai? Both wanted supremacy over Maratha kingdom.
- Tarabai had carried out an anti-Mughal struggle at Kolhapur, since 1700 in name of her son Shivaji II after the death of her husband Rajaram.
- As what happened in the Mughal Empire like the rise of nobles in the Mughal politics, the same thing started in Maratha empire. Maratha Sardar started to take sides :
 - i. by bargaining they increased their power and influence.
 - ii. even conspired against them with Mughal viceroys.
- This conflict aroused a new system of Maratha government evolved under the leadership of Balaji Vishwanath, the Peshwa of King Shahu.
- With this change began the second period—the period of Peshwa domination in Maratha history in which the Maratha state was transformed into an Empire.
- Peshwa - the office of chief minister among the Maratha people of India. The peshwa, also known as the Mukhya Pradhan, originally headed the

advisory council of the Raja Sivaji (reigned c. 1659–80).

- After Sivaji's death, the council broke up and the office lost its primacy, but it was revived when Sivaji's grandson Shahu appointed Balaji Visvanāth Bhat, a Chitpavan Brahman, as peshwa in 1714. Balaji's son Baji Rao I secured the hereditary succession to the peshwaship.

Balaji Vishwanath (1713-1720):

- Balaji Vishwanath, a Brahmin, started life as a petty revenue official and then rose step by step as an official. He had helped Shahu to suppress his enemies.
- He excelled in diplomacy and won over many of the big Maratha Sardars. In 1713 – Shahu made Balaji as Peshwa or Mukhya Pradhan. He consolidated his and Shahu's hold over most of Maratha sardars and Maharashtra except region of Kolhapur (Rajaram's descendent ruled there)
- He had increased Maratha power by taking advantage of internal conflicts of Mughal officials. Induced Zulfiqar Khan to pay Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of Deccan. Agreement with Shahu in later years. Allowed them to collect sardeshmukhi and chauth in 6 provinces of Deccan.
- In return Shahu agreed to place a body of 15000 cavalry troops at emperor service and annual tribute of 10 lakh rupees. Helped the Sayyid brothers in overthrowing Farrukh Siyar.

- Collection of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi For the efficient collection of the chauth and sardeshmukhi, he assigned separate areas to Maratha sardars who kept the greater part of the collection for their expenses.
- This system of assignment enabled the Peshwa to increase his personal power through patronage. Number of ambitious sardars began to flock to his side.
- At Delhi, Balaji Vishwanath and the other Maratha Saradars witnessed at first hand the weakness of the Empire and were filled with the ambition of expansion in the North.
- Balaji Vishwanath died in 1720 and his 20-year old son Baji Rao I succeeded as Peshwa. In spite of his youth, Baji Rao I was a bold and brilliant commander and an ambitious and clever statesman.
- According to the British Army officer Bernard Montgomery, Bajirao was "possibly the finest cavalry general ever produced by India".
- All his life Baji Rao worked to contain Nizam-ul-Mulk's power in the Deccan. In 1733 – he started a long campaign against the Sidis of Janjira and expelled them from mainland.
- Simultaneously, a campaign against the Portuguese was started. Salsette and Bassein were captured but the Portuguese continued to hold their other possessions on the west coast.
- Just in 20 years changed the character of Maratha state. Transformed kingdom of Maharashtra into empire expanding in the north but failed to lay strong foundation of it.
- He constantly conquered new territories, but little attention paid to their administration.
- The chief concern of the successful sardars was with the collection of revenues.

Baji Rao I (1720 - 1740) :

- He served as Peshwa (Prime Minister) to the 4th Maratha Chhatrapati (King) Shahu from 1720 until his death. He was a general of the Maratha Empire in India. Also known by the names Bajirao Ballal and Thorale (Marathi for Elder) Bajirao. He is credited with expanding the Maratha Empire, especially in the north, which contributed to its reaching a zenith during his son's reign twenty years after his death.
- In his brief military career spanning 20 years, Bajirao never lost a battle.

Balaji Baji Rao (1740 - 1761) :

- Baji Rao's 18-year old son Balaji Baji Rao (also known as Nana Saheb) was the Peshwa from 1740 to 1761. He was as able as his father though less energetic.
- King Shahu died in 1749 and by his will left all management of state affairs in the Peshwa's hands. Office of the Peshwa had already become hereditary and the Peshwa was the de facto ruler of the state.

- Now he became the official head of the administration and, as a symbol of this fact, shifted the government to Poona, his headquarters.
- Empire extension by Balaji Baji Rao Followed father's footsteps & extended empire in different directions. Maratha control over Malwa, Gujarat, and Bundelkhand was consolidated. Bengal was repeatedly invaded and, in 1751, the Bengal Nawab had to cede Orissa.
- In south – Mysore and minor principalities were forced to pay tribute. In 1760 – Nizam of Hyderabad defeated at Udgir and had to cede territories yielding annual revenue of rupees 62 lakhs.
- Marathas became power behind the Mughal throne. Reached Delhi in 1752 and helped Imad-ul-Mulk to become the wazir. The new wazir was puppet in their hands.
- From Delhi they turned to the Punjab and brought it under control after expelling the agent of Ahmad Shah Abdali. This brought them into conflict with the doughty warrior-king of Afghanistan, who once again marched into India to settle accounts with the Maratha power.

Battle of Panipat:

- Major conflict had started between Ahmad Shah Abdali and Maratha for control of North India. Najib-ud-daulah of Rohilkhand and Shuja-ud-daulah of Awadh had suffered at the hands of the Maratha

sardars. Both had made alliance with Ahmad Shah Abdali. Peshwa had dispatched a powerful army under the nominal command of his son Vishwas Rao, and actual command in hands of his cousin Sadashiv Rao Bhau to fight with Ahmad Shah.

- European style infantry and artillery under command of Ibrahim Khan Gardi was part of force. Battle started - 14 Jan 1761 in Panipat.
- Result – Marathas were defeated. This battle proved very costly to Marathas as they lost the cream of their army. Vishwas Rao, Sadashiv Rao and 28000 army men perished in the battle field.
- Peshwa, who was marching north to render help to his cousin, was stunned by the tragic news. Already seriously ill, his end was hastened, and he died in June 1761.
- It gave an opportunity to English to consolidate itself in Bengal and South India. The way was cleared for the rise of British power.

Madhav Rao (1761 – 1772) :

- Madhav Rao I (or Pantpradhan Shrimant Madhavrao (Ballal) Peshwa I aka Thorle Madhav Rao Peshwa). He had succeeded his father Balaji Baji Rao in 1761. He is the 4th Peshwa of the Maratha Empire.
- During his tenure, the Maratha Empire recovered from the losses they suffered during the Panipat Campaign, a

phenomenon known as the "Maratha Resurrection".

- He is considered one of the greatest Peshwas in Maratha history, a talented soldier and statesmen. Just in 11 years he restored the lost prestige of Maratha Empire. He defeated the Nizam, compelled Haidar Ali of Mysore to pay tribute, and reasserted control over North India by defeating the Rohelas and subjugating the Rajput states and Jat chiefs.
- In 1771, the Marathas brought back to Delhi Emperor Shah Alam who now became their pensioner. Once again, however, a blow fell on the Marathas for Madhav Rao died of consumption in 1772.

Some facts

- Raghunath Rao (Balaji Baji Rao's younger brother)
- Narayan Rao (younger brother of Madhav Rao)
- To Remember Balaji Baji Rao had 3 sons – Madhav Rao , Narayan Rao and Rishwas Rao
- In 1773 – Narayan Rao was killed on the orders of Raghunath Rao

Sawai Madhav Rao (1774 – 1795):

He is also known as :

- Sawai Madhav Rao Peshwa
- Madhav Rao II
- Peshwa Madhav Rao II
- Madhav Rao Narayan
- He succeeded his father Narayan Rao and Peshwa of Maratha Empire from infancy.
- After Narayan Rao's murder, Raghunath Rao became Peshwa

but was soon deposed by the courtiers and knights of the Maratha Empire.

- In the greed of power Raghunath Rao tried to capture power with the help of British. This resulted in 1st Anglo-Maratha war.
- Peshwa power started declining. There were continuous conspiracies between supporter of Sawai Madhav and supporters of Raghunath Rao. Sawai Madhav Rao died in 1795.
- The British had by now decided to put an end to the Maratha challenge to their supremacy in India.
- The British divided the mutually-warring Maratha Sardars through clever diplomacy and then overpowered them in separate battles during the second Maratha War, 1803-1805, and the Third Maratha War, 1816-1819.
- While other Maratha states were permitted to remain as subsidiary states, the house of the Peshwas was extinguished.
- Semi-independent States of Maratha.

In meantime big Maratha sardars had carved out semi-independent states in north.

- Gaekwad – Baroda
- Bhonsle – Nagpur
- Holkar – Indore
- Sindhia – Gwalior
- Administration – similar to Mughal pattern.
- Separate army and nominal allegiance to Peshwa.
- Started intriguing against Maratha Empire.

Mahadji Sindhia :

- Amongst the most important Maratha rulers in the North: Organized a powerful army with French officers' help and established control over Emperor Shah Alam in 1784.
- From the Emperor he secured the appointment of the Peshwa as the Emperor's Deputy (Najib-Munib) on the condition that Mahadji would act on behalf of the Peshwa.
- But he spent his energies in intriguing against Nana Phadnis.
- Bitter enemy of Holkar of Indore.
- He died in 1794. He and Nana Phadnis, who died in 1800, were the last of the great soldiers and statesmen.

Baji Rao II (1796-1818):

- Baji Rao II, son of Raghunath Rao succeeded Sawai Madhav Rao.
- Challenge to British supremacy in India i.e. Marathas were overpowered in 2ND and
- 3rd Anglo Maratha wars through clever diplomacy.
- House of Peshwas was extinguished while other Maratha states remained as subsidiary states.
- The Maratha dream of controlling the Mughal Empire and establishing their own Empire over large parts of the country could not be realized. Why?
- Same decadent social order & weakness as the Mughal Empire

- Maratha chief similar to Mughal nobles in intriguing Remained united in a loose union against common enemy.
- Failed to encourage science and technology
- Failed to take much interest in trade and industry.
- The Maratha sardars did not try to develop a new economy
- Raising revenue from the helpless peasantry
- For example, they too collected nearly half of agricultural produce as tax.
- They failed even to give sound administration to the people outside Maharashtra
- They could not inspire the Indian people with any higher degree of loyalty
- Their dominion too depended on force and force alone.
- They failed to transform their state into a modern state.

Economic Conditions:

- India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, socially, or culturally at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse.
- The increasing revenue demands of the state, the oppression of the officials, the greed and rapacity of the nobles, revenue-farmers, and zamindars, the marches and countermarches of the rival armies, and the depredations of the numerous adventurers roaming the land during the first half of the 18th century made the life of the people quite despicable.

- India of those days, was also a land of contrasts. Extreme poverty existed side by side with extreme rich and luxury. On the one hand, there were the rich and powerful nobles steeped in luxury and comfort; on the other, backward, oppressed, and impoverished peasants living at the bare subsistence level and having to bear all sorts of injustices and inequities.
- Even so, the life of the Indian masses was by and large better at this time than it was after over 100 years of British rule at the end of the 19TH century.

Agriculture

- Indian agriculture during the 18th century was technically backward and stagnant. The techniques of production had remained stationary for centuries.
- The peasants tried to make up for technical backwardness by working very hard. They, in fact, performed miracles of production; moreover, they did not usually suffer from shortage of land. But, unfortunately, they seldom reaped the fruits of their labor.
- Even though it was peasants' produce that supported the rest of the society, their own reward was miserably inadequate.

Trade

- Even though the Indian villages were largely self-sufficient and imported little from outside and the means of communication were backward, extensive trade within the country and between India and other countries of

Asia and Europe was earned on under the Mughals.

- India imported:
- Pearls, raw silk, wool, dates, dried fruits, and rose water from the Persian Gulf region.
- Coffee, gold, drugs, and honey from Arabia;
- Tea, sugar, porcelain, and silk from China;
- Gold, musk and woolen cloth from Tibet;
- Tin from Singapore;
- Spices, perfumes, attack, and sugar from the Indonesian islands;
- Ivory and drugs from Africa; and
- Woollen cloth, metals such as copper, iron, and lead, and paper from Europe.
- India's most important article of export was cotton textiles, which were famous all over the world for their excellence and were in demand everywhere.
- India also exported raw silk and silk fabrics, hardware, indigo, saltpeter, opium, rice, wheat, sugar, pepper and other spices, precious stones, and drugs.
- Constant warfare and disruption of law and order, in many areas during the 18th century,
- banned the country's internal trade and disrupted its foreign trade to some extent and in some directions.
- Many trading centers were looted by the Indians as well as by foreign invaders. Many of the trade routes were infested with organized bands of robbers, and traders and their caravans were regularly looted.

- The road between the two imperial cities, Delhi and Agra, was made unsafe by the marauders. With the rise of autonomous provincial regimes and innumerable local chiefs, the number of custom houses or chowkies grew by leaps and bounds.
- Every petty or large ruler tried to increase his income by imposing heavy customs duties on goods entering or passing through his territories.
- The impoverishment of the nobles, who were the largest consumers of luxury products in which trade was conducted, also injured internal trade.

Many prosperous cities, centers of flourishing industry, were sacked and devastated.

- Delhi was plundered by Nadir Shah;
- Lahore, Delhi, and Mathura by Ahmad Shah Abdali;
- Agra by the Jats;
- Surat and other cities of Gujarat and the Deccan by Maratha chiefs;
- Sarhind by the Sikhs, and so on.
- The decline of internal and foreign trade also hit the industries hard in some parts of the country. Nevertheless, some industries in other parts of the country gained as a result of expansion in trade with Europe due to the activities of the European trading companies.

The important centers of textile industry were:

- Dacca and Murshidabad in Bengal;
- Patna in Bihar;

- Surat, Ahmedabad, and Broach in Gujarat;
- Chanderi in Madhya Pradesh;
- Burhanpur in Maharashtra;
- Jaunpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, and Agra in U.P.;
- Multan and Lahore in Punjab;
- Masulipatam, Aurangabad, Chicacole, and Vishakhapatnam in Andhra
- Bangalore in Mysore; and
- Coimbatore and Madurai in Madras.
- Kashmir was a center of woolen manufactures. Ship-building industry flourished in Maharashtra, Andhra, and Bengal.

Social Conditions

- Social life and culture in the 18th century were marked by stagnation and dependence on the past.
- There was, of course, no uniformity of culture and social patterns all over the country. Nor did all Hindus and all Muslims form two distinct societies.
- People were divided by religion, region, tribe, language, and caste.
- Moreover, the social life and culture of the upper classes, who formed a tiny minority of the total population, was in many respects different from the life and culture of the lower classes.

Hindu

- Caste was the central feature of the social life of the Hindus.
- Apart from the four varnas, Hindus were divided into numerous castes (Jatis), which

differed in their nature from place to place.

- The caste system rigidly divided people and permanently fixed their place in the social scale.
- The higher castes, headed by the Brahmins, monopolized all social prestige and privileges.
- Caste rules were extremely rigid. Inter-caste marriages were forbidden. There were restrictions on inter-dining among members of different castes.
- In some cases, persons belonging to higher castes would not take food touched by persons of the lower castes.
- Castes often determined the choice of ' profession, though exceptions did occur. Caste regulations were strictly enforced by caste councils and panchayats and caste chiefs through fines, penances (prayaschitya) and expulsion from the caste.
- Caste was a major divisive force and element of disintegration in India of 18th century.

Muslim:

- Muslims were no less divided by considerations of caste, race, tribe, and status, even though their religion enjoined social equality.
- The Shia and Sunni (two sects of Muslim religion) nobles were sometimes at loggerheads on account of their religious differences.
- The Irani, Afghan, Turani, and Hindustani Muslim nobles, and officials often stood apart from each other.

- A large number of Hindus converted to Islam carried their caste into the new religion and observed its distinctions, though not as rigidly as before.
- Moreover, the sharif Muslims consisting of nobles, scholars, priests, and army officers, looked down upon the ajlaf Muslims or the lower class Muslims in a manner similar to that adopted by the higher caste Hindus towards the lower caste Hindus.

Family System and status of Women :

- Primarily patriarchal – like our family is headed by father (male) and inherited by male. Kerala exception – matrilineal. Other than Kerala females were under complete control of males.
- Females were expected to remain wives and mothers though they were respected and honoured in that role. Even during war women were respected.
- A European traveller, Abbe J.A. Dubois, commented, at the beginning of the 19th century: “A Hindu woman can go anywhere alone, even in the most crowded places, and she need not fear the impertinent looks and jokes of idle loungersA house inhabited solely by women is a sanctuary which the most shameless libertine would not dream of violating.”
- But women possessed very little individuality though there were exceptions like Ahilya Bai (administered Indore (1766-

96)) and others who worked in politics.

- Higher classes women – not supposed to work outside home. Purdah (veil) practiced by them in north, but not in south.
- While lower classes women have to work in fields to supplement family income.

Marriage :

- All marriages were arranged by the family heads. Normally men had only one wife, but polygyny was also allowed. While women were expected to marry only once in a lifetime
- Child marriage : Custom of early marriages existed all over the country.
- Child marriage was also prevalent.
- Dowry : Prevailed in upper classes, Especially in Bengal and Rajputana.
- Maharastra – curbed because of the action taken by Peshwas Sati and widow Right of a Hindu widow burning herself along with the body of her dead husband.
- Mostly prevalent – Rajputana, Bengal and Northern India Only by Families of rajas, chiefs, big zamindars and upper castes In south – uncommon Widows in higher classes could not remarry though in some regions and in some castes, remarriage common in Non-Brahmin in Maharastra, jats and hill region of northern India Condition of Hindu widow was pitiable. Why?
- Lot of restrictions on her clothing, diet, movements etc.

She was expected to renounce all the pleasures and serve selflessly the members of her husband's family.

- Raja Sawai Singh of Amber and Maratha General Parshuram Bhau were touched by the hardship of widows and they tried to promote widow remarriage but failed.

Cultural life :

- Culturally India was exhausted during 18th century. Cultural continuity was kept but it remained traditionalist. Cultural activities were financed by royal courts, rulers and nobles and decline of these institutions led to decline of those branches of arts which depended them on.
- Mughal architecture and painters migrated to provincial courts after decline of Mughal Empire and revealed a new taste.
- Imambara of Lucknow and Jaipur – architecture
- Kangra and Rajput schools – painting

Painting :

- Kanagara Painting : Pictorial art of Kangra, Himachal Pradesh. Main centre of Kangra paintings are Guler, Basohli, Chamba, Nurpur, Bilaspur and Kangra.
- Later on this style also reached Mandi, Suket, Kulu, Arki, Nalagarh and Tehri Garhwal to be collectively known as Pahari painting Pahari painting, as the name suggests, were paintings executed in the hilly regions of India, in the sub-Himalayan state of Himachal Pradesh.

- Kangra paintings belong to the school of Pahari paintings that were patronized by the Rajput rulers between the 17th and 19th centuries.
- Krishna playing a flute, 1790-1800 Rajput period.

Poetry

- It was in most of the languages. Most of the poem's content reflected the impoverishment of the spiritual life of its patrons, the feudal nobles and kings.
- Tayaumanavar – exponent of sitar poetry in Tamil Protested against the abuses of temple rules and caste system.
- Literary
- Urdu
- Urdu language and Urdu poetry was wide spread. Gradually it became medium of social intercourse among upper classes of northern India.
- It had produced brilliant poet's like Mir, Sauda, Nazir et al. Shah Abdul Latif composed his famous collection of poems, Risalo in Sindhi.
- Sachal and Sami were the other great Sindhi poets of the century.

Malayalam

- Malayalam literature was under the patronage of the Travancore ruler Martanda Varma.
- Kunchan Nambiar – one of the greatest poets in Kerala.
- Development of Kathakali, literature, drama and dance also taken during this time.
- Padmanabhapuram palace (Tamilnadu) which was constructed during 18th century

has remarkable architecture and mural paintings.

- Assam - literature developed under the patronage of the Ahom kings.
- Dayaram: Dayaram, the great lyricists of Gujarat, wrote during the second half of the 18th century. He was a Gujarati poet of medieval Gujarati literature.
- He was known for his literary form called Garbi in Gujarat. He was a follower of Pushtimarg of Hindu Vaishnavism.
- Dayaram, along with Narsinh Mehta and Meera, is considered as major contributor during Bhakti Movement in Gujarati literature.
- Dayaram was follower of "Nirgun bhakti sampraday" (pushti sampraday) in Gujarat. So he gave many Garbi describing Krishna as human-being.
- Nirgun brahma means GOD without attributes Warris Shah composed Heer Ranjha, the famous romantic epic in Punjab. Other romantic epics are Mirza Sahiba and Sohni Mahiwal.
- For Sindhi literature, the 18th century was a period of enormous achievement. Shah Abdul Latif composed his famous collection of poems, Risalo in Sindhi. Sachal and Sami were the other great Sindhi poets of the century.

Science

- It was one of the main weaknesses of Indian Culture during this century. In 18th century India remained far

behind the West in science and technology.

- From last 200 years, Europeans were experiencing science and economic revolution leading to inventions and discoveries. They also seen revolution in philosophy, polity etc.
- In compare to Europe, Indians who had once contributed significantly during the early ages in mathematics and science were now neglecting science for centuries.
- Indians were traditional and superstitious. They were not aware of achievements of West.
- Indian rulers had not adopted the new techniques and technology in military. Only few like Haider Ali, Sindhia had shown interest in them.

Values :

- Nobles were so much blinded in the greed of luxury and power that they ignored virtues of loyalty, gratitude and faithfulness. Most of them corrupted. They took bribes in office.
- This had a deep and harmful effect on population's moral but to the surprise the common people were having no such traits.
- Even British officials praised this. John Malcolm remarked in 1821: "I do not know, the example of any great population, in similar circumstances, preserving through such a period of changes and tyrannical rule, so much virtue and so many qualities as are to be found in a great proportion of the inhabitants of the country."
- Relation between Hindus and Muslim There was secular politics and religious tolerance in the country The Hindu - Muslim culture kept on evolving Hindu writers wrote in Persian while Muslim wrote in Hindi, Bengali and other languages often dealing with subjects of Hindu social life and religion, such as Radha and Krishna, Sita and Ram, and Nal and Damyanti.
- The development of Urdu language and literature provided a new meeting ground between Hindus and Muslims.
- In religious sphere the mutual influence and respect kept on increasing One of the biggest factors for it was the development of Bhakti movement among Hindus and Sufisim in Muslims.
- Many Hindus worshipped Muslim saints and many Muslims worshipped Hindu GODS. They used to visit each other's sacred places or pilgrimages.
- The two participated in each other's festival like Hindu's Holi, Diwali and Muslim's Muharram. It must be noted that departure in social and cultural life was because of region or areas and religious affiliation had played a very little role in that.

A Brief Description :

- In 1498, Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese voyager landed on Indian soil. This was the

European discovery of India. Well in order to understand, we can put it this way that it was our discovery of white men too.

- That was the day, when we were swayed by the fairness and opened our doors to Europeans. This finally lead to the discovery of fairness creams.. But this was much later.
- Soon, under the leadership of Portuguese General, Albuquerque, Portuguese captured Goa and became the center of Portuguese power in India. Europeans realized that India was indeed 'Sone ki Chidiya' (Golden Bird). They were stunned by seeing the Indian prosperity.
- The factors of the emergence of nation states, renaissance and reformation, agricultural and industrial revolution, new economic doctrine of mercantilism, competition between nation states for breaking the mercantile monopoly of the merchants of Venice and Geneva over sea-borne trade, and a great advance in navigational technologies like compassgave strong impetus for geographical discoveries leading to the finding of new worlds and new sea routes.
- As a consequence of the above factors, a new route to the east via the Cape of Good Hope was discovered. This led to the European monopoly over the seas and the advent of Europeans into India in search of trade and commerce in spices, which were essential requirements of their food

habits. Owing to the rivalry of European powers, India became the actual theatre of conflicts by the middle of the 18th century.

- Vasco De Gama: Died on Christmas Eve in 1524 in India, of Malaria.

Routes Taken by Vasco De Gama :

- Soon English, Dutch and French also started trading with India to have their share of profits.
- After the Portuguese, the Dutch also wanted to have their share in the trade with India. In 1602, the Dutch East India Company was established. The rising Dutch power was looked as a threat by the British and a truce was concluded between them in 1619 but it did not last long. By 1795, the British expelled the Dutch from India totally.
- You need to remember that this trade was highly beneficial for India. India's balance of trade was positive. And Indian exports of spices and textiles had captured the world market.
- Indian manufacturers and artisans gained huge profits.
- India became an arena of European politics and to gain supremacy in India, these forces frequently fought. This led to the famous Carnatic Wars fought between the Dutch and the English in India. There were three wars. The third war was conclusively won by the English which lead to almost monopoly of British in India.
- Meanwhile the central Mughal power started to decay and many feudal lords and Nawabs under Mughals declared

themselves independent or at least started behaving like one.

- To gain power they started taking European help to settle local quarrels. They used to hire European troops in local battles.
- A European troop doesn't mean that only European soldiers were fighting. European troops had majority of Indian recruits who were trained on European style.
- Soon it was realized that Indian Battalions were no match for a handful of trained and disciplined European soldiers. Every local ruler wanted European soldiers to fight on his side and was ready to pay whatever price the company demanded. From this the concept of 'Subsidiary Alliance' originated.
- Many historical records tell that it was introduced by General Dupleix of France but in its final form it was shaped by Lord Wellesley. Many books tell that it was introduced by Lord Wellesley. Whatever be the case, for exam we will follow Lord Wellesley.
- Trade between Europe and India and South-East Asia India's trade relations with Europe go back to the ancient days of the Greeks.
- Several routes were used to trade between Europe and India and South-East Asia.
- 1st Route - via the sea along the Persian Gulf, and from there overland through Iraq and Turkey, and then again by sea to Venice and Genoa.
- 2ND route - via the Red Sea and then overland to Alexandria in Egypt and from there by sea to Venice and Genoa.
- 3rd route - through the passes of the North-West frontier of India, across Central Asia, and Russia to the Baltic.
- The Asian part of the trade was carried on mostly by Arab merchants and sailors. The Mediterranean and European part was the virtual monopoly of the Italians.
- Goods from Asia to Europe passed through many states. Every state levied tolls and duties while every merchant made a substantial profit.
- Obstacles in trade - pirates and natural calamities on the way.
- Between the middle of the 16TH century and the middle of the 18th century India's overseas trade steadily expanded. This was due to the trading activities of the various European companies which came to India during this period. India had commercial relations with the western countries from time immemorial.
- But from the seventh century A.D. her sea-borne trade passed into the hands of the Arabs, who dominated the Indian Ocean and the Red sea. It was from them that the enterprising merchants of Venice and Genoa purchased Indian goods.
- This monopoly of Indian trade by the Arabs, and the Venetians was sought to be broken by direct trade with India by the Portuguese.
- Though there were so many obstacles in the trade but still

merchants traded and made high profit.

- Trade remained highly profitable mostly due to the demand of Europe for Eastern spices which fetched high prices in European markets.
- The Europeans needed spices because they lived on salted and peppered meat during the winter months, when there was little grass to feed the cattle, and only a liberal use of spices could make this meat palatable.
- Consequently, European food was as highly spiced as Indian food till the 17th century.
- After the Ottoman conquest of Asia Minor and the capture of Constantinople in 1453, the old trading routes between the East and the West came under Turkish control.
- The merchants of Venice and Genoa monopolized the trade between Europe and Asia and refused to let the new nation states of Western Europe, particularly Spain and Portugal, having any share in the trade through these old routes.

Why west Europeans started finding safer Sea routes for India and Indonesia?

- Here the trade couldn't be given up because of huge demands and profits and also fabulous wealth of India.
- During this time Europe was facing shortage of gold and it was essential as a medium of exchange if trade was to grow unhampered. During that time spice islands of Indonesia was known as East Indies.
- To break the Arab and Venetian trade monopolies
- To bypass Turkish hostility
- To open direct trade relations with the East.
- Trade in 16 to 18th centuries and era of geographical discoveries The geographical discoveries of the last quarter of the 15th century deeply affected the commercial relations of the different countries of the world and produced far-reaching consequences. The discovery of a new all-sea route from Europe to India via Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama had far-reaching repercussions on the civilized world.
- The arrival of the Portuguese in India was followed by the advent of other European communities and soon India's coastal and maritime trade was monopolized by the Europeans. The European merchants who came to India during this period differed from the earlier foreign merchants and had the political and military support of their respective governments.
- Portugal and Spain were the 1st whose seamen, sponsored and controlled by their governments, began a great era of geographical discoveries.
- In 1494 - Columbus of Spain wanted to reach to India and discovered America instead.
- In 1498 - Vasco da Gama of Portugal discovered a new sea route from Europe to India.
- This route was all sea route. He sailed round Africa via the Cape

of Good Hope and reached Calicut.

- He returned with a cargo which sold for 60 times the cost of his voyage.
- These discoveries started a new chapter in the history of the world.
- 17th and 18th centuries - enormous increase in world trade.
- The New continent of America was opened to Europe.
- It was rich in precious metals like gold and silver. By using this gold and silver in Europe, Europe became most advanced nation in trade, industry and science.
- It was also inexhaustible market for European markets.
- Asia – Europe relations were completely transformed.

The Portuguese :

- The Portuguese under the leadership of Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut on the 17th May, 1498 and were received warmly by the Hindu ruler of Calicut bearing the hereditary title of Zamorin.
- The arrival of Pedro Alvarez Cabral in India in 1500 A.D. and the second trip of Vasco da Gama in 1502 led to the establishment of trading stations at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore.
- Cochin was the early capital of the Portuguese in India. As per the new policy adopted in 1505, by which a Governor was to be appointed on a three-year term. Francisco de Almeida was the first Portuguese Governor

(1505-09) who defeated the combined alliance of the Sultans of Gujarat, Bijapur and the Egyptians in 1509 in a naval battle near Diu.

- It was Alfonso de Albuquerque who laid the real foundation of Portuguese power in India. He first came to India in 1503 as the commander of a squadron and was appointed Governor of Portuguese affairs in India in 1509.
- Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa in 1510. Portuguese has established their domination over the entire Asian coast (from Hormuz to Indonesia).
- This means they seized Indian territories also & safeguarded their trade monopoly from European rivals.
- Piracy, plunder, inhuman cruelties, and lawlessness were part of Portuguese. They indulged in forcible conversion “offering people the alternative of Christianity or sword.

They survived for a century because

- Enjoyed control over the high seas
- Their soldiers and administrators maintained strict discipline
- They did not have to face the might of the Mughal Empire as South India was outside Mughal influence.
- Portuguese clashed with the Mughal power in Bengal in 1631 and were driven out of their settlement at Hugli.
- The Portuguese and the Spanish had left the English and the Dutch far behind during the

15th century and the first half of the 16TH century.

- But, in the latter half of the 16TH century, England and Holland, and later France, all growing commercial and naval, powers, waged a fierce struggle against the Spanish and Portuguese monopoly of world trade.
- Portuguese hold over the Arabian Sea had been weakened by the English and their influence in Gujarat had become negligible.

The reason for the decline of Portuguese :

- Portugal was, however, incapable of maintaining for long its trade monopoly or its dominion in the East because of:
- Its population was less than a million;
- Its court was autocratic and decadent;
- Its merchants enjoyed much less power and prestige than its landed aristocrats;
- It lagged behind in the development of shipping, and
- It followed a policy of religious intolerance.
- It became a Spanish dependency in 1530.
- Rise of English and Dutch commercial aspirations in India.
- In 1588, the English defeated the Spanish fleet called the Armada and shattered Spanish naval supremacy forever.
- More attention of Portuguese towards West.

The Dutch :

- Dutch used to purchase eastern produce from Portugal & sold it in northern Europe. Touch in with Portugal & greater profits help them to build better ships, scientific sailing techniques and efficient business
- Dutch revolted against Spanish because of their domination on Netherlands, Dutch's homeland, and merging of Portugal with Spain
- In 1602 – Dutch East India Company was formed and parliament gave it a Charter empowering it to make war, conclude treaties, acquire territories and build fortresses.
- Dutch were mainly interested in spices, produced by Indonesia. Soon they established themselves in Malay straits and Indonesia by turning out Portuguese.
- They had established trading depots at Surat, Broach, Cambay, and Ahmedabad in Gujarat in West India, Cochin in Kerala, Nagapatnam in Madras, Masulipatnam in Andhra, Chinsura in Bengal, Patna in Bihar, and Agra in Uttar Pradesh.
- They exported indigo, raw silk, cotton textiles, saltpetre, and opium from India. Similar to Portuguese they were cruel and exploiter for Indians.
- English defeated them in the battle of Bidara in 1759.

British Entry in Trade :

- It was the commercial trade that attracted English taking inspiration from Portuguese.
- A company of group of merchants called merchant adventurers was formed to trade with east. In 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted East India Company (EIC) a royal charter and exclusive privilege to trade.
- In 1608, company decided to open a “factory” at Surat and sent Captain William Hawkins to receive royal favor from Mughal emperor Jahangir.
- In 1613, a permanent factory of EIC was established in Surat.
- At royal court Portuguese were intriguing against the English. The English wanted to get rid of them and so they defeated Portuguese naval power two times near Surat.
- This convinced Mughals that English naval power will deter Portuguese in case of danger from Portuguese. Company was given royal Farman to open factories at several palaces.
- In 1615 English Ambassador Sir Thomas Roe succeeded in getting an imperial Farman to trade and establishes factories all over Mughal Empire.
- In 1616, EIC established its first factory in the South in Masulipatnam.
- To get Farman they exerted pressure on Mughals, taken advantage of India’s naval weakness and harassed Indian traders and shipping to red sea and mecca. Roe’s success angered Portuguese.

- British and Portuguese fought a naval war in 1620 resulted in English victory. The hostility between two ended in 1630. In 1662 Portugal gave Island of Bombay in dowry to English in marriage of Portugal’s princess with English King Charles II.
- This resulted in loss of all the possessions of Portuguese in India except Goa and Daman and Diu.

Dutch and British Fight

- The two had mistrust in relations over division of spice trade of Indonesian islands. The war between the two during 1654-1667 resulted in English giving up all claims to Indonesia while Dutch agreed to leave alone the English settlements in India.
- The English, however, continued their efforts to drive out the Dutch from the Indian trade and by 1795, they had expelled the Dutch from their last possession in India.
- The English East India Company had very humble beginnings in India. Surat was the center of its trade till 1687.
- Throughout the trading period, the English refrained petitioners before the Mughal authorities. By 1623, they had established factories at Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Agra, and Masulipatam.

The Growth of the EIC trade & influence (1600-1714):

- Initially they were very humble and remained as petitioners before Mughal authorities. They established factories at Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Agra, and Masulipatnam.
- They always tried to combine trade and diplomacy with war. Mughal Empire was still in vigor and any attempt by British to threat its authority was punished.
- While in south they faced less resistance because of number of petty & weak rulers. Soon Madras became their activity center. They took it on lease from a local Raja in 1639.
- They built a small fort around their factory called Fort St. George From the very beginning this Company of profit- seeking merchants was also determined to make Indians pay for the conquest of their own country.
- In 1662 Portugal gave Island of Bombay in dowry to English in marriage of Portugal's princess with English King Charles II. Island of Bombay was fortified immediately.
- Surat was superseded because –
- Island of Bombay was found to be large and easy to defend port.
- Maratha power threatening English trade in main land.
- In Eastern India, the English Company had opened its first factories in Orissa in 1633. English Company was given permission to trade at Hugli in Bengal.

- It soon opened factories at Patna, Balasore, Dacca, and other places in Bengal and Bihar.
- Englishmen's easy success in trade and in establishing independent and fortified settlements at Madras and at Bombay, and the preoccupation of Aurangzeb with the anti-Maratha campaigns led the English to abandon the role of humble petitioners.
- Why company was dreaming of establishing political power in India?

So that they can compel the Mughals to allow them a free hand in trade.

- To force Indians to sell cheap and buy dear.
- To keep the rival European traders at bay.
- To make their trade independent of the policies of the Indian powers.
- To appropriate Indian revenue and conquer country with its own resources.
- Hostilities between the English and the Mughal Emperor broke out in 1686, after the former had sacked Hugli and declared war on the Emperor. But the English had seriously miscalculated the situation and underestimated Mughal strength.
- Result of this misadventure was – English lost. They were driven out from their factories.
- Factories at Surat, Masulipatnam and Vishakhapatnam were seized. Fort at Bombay was besieged.
- Reason for loss – underestimated the power of Mughal empire. English realized

that they have underestimated Mughal power and so once again became humble.

- They apologized for their mistake and expressed their willingness to trade under the protection of the Indian rulers.
- Once again started the flattery and humble entreaties- Mughal authorities had no idea about evil intentions of those harmless looking foreign traders.
- They thought that trade will enrich the state treasury and benefit Indian artisans and merchants. And so they readily pardoned them.
- English, though weak on land, were, because of their naval supremacy, capable of completely ruining Indian trade and shipping to Iran, West Asia, Northern and Eastern Africa, and East Asia.
- Aurangzeb therefore permitted them to resume trade on payment of Rs. 150,000 as compensation.

Emergence of Big Cities :

- In 1698 – The Company acquired the zamindari of the three villages Sutanati, Kalikata, and Govindpur where it built Fort William around its factory. These villages soon grew into a city known as Calcutta.
- In 1717 – Farrukh Siyar confirmed the privileges granted in 1691 Farman and extended them to Deccan and Gujarat.
- During 1st half of the 18th century Bengal was ruled by strong Nawabs such as Murshid Quli Khan and Alivardi Khan.

- They exercised strict control over the English traders and prevented them from misusing their privileges. Nor did they allow them to strengthen fortifications at Calcutta or to rule the city independently. Here the East India Company remained a mere zamindar of the Nawab British settlements in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta became the nuclei of flourishing cities.
- Large numbers of Indian merchants and bankers were attracted to these cities due to Partly because of new commercial opportunities available in these cities and partly to the unstable conditions outside cities, caused by the break-up of the Mughal Empire.
- By the middle of the 18th century, the population of Madras had increased to 300,000, of Calcutta to 200,000 and of Bombay to 70,000.
- All the 3 cities had English fortified settlements and immediate access to sea. In case of conflict with any Indian authority they can escape from sea. In case of political turmoil in country, they can use these cities as springboards for conquest of India.
- Demand for Indian products in England.
- Commercially company was flourishing. Demand for Indian products was increasing day by day. Imports increased from £ 500,000 in 1708 to £ 1,795,000 in 1740.

- This increase was record high, although the English Government forbade the use of Indian cotton and silk textiles in England to protect the English textile industry and to prevent export of silver from England to India.
- Thus, at a time when the English were pleading for free trade in India they were restricting freedom of trade in their own country and denying access to Indian manufactures.
- The Anglo-French Struggle in South India. In Southern India, however, conditions were gradually becoming favorable to foreignadventurers, as the central authority had disappeared there after the death of Aurangzeb (1707) and Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah (1748).
- The Maratha chiefs regularly invaded Hyderabad and the rest of the South for collecting Chauth (tax).
- The absence of central power gave the foreigners an opportunity to expand their political influence and control over the affairs of the South Indian states.
- For nearly 20 years from 1744 to 1763, the French and the English were to wage a bitter warfor control over the trade, wealth, and territory of India.
- The French East India Company was founded in 1664. It made rapid progress and it was reorganized in the 1720's and soon began to catch up with the English Company.
- It was firmly established at Chandernagore near Calcutta and Pondicherry on the East Coast.
- The French Company had some other factories at several ports on the East and the West coasts. It had also acquired control over the islands of Mauritius and Reunion in the Indian Ocean.
- The French East India Company was heavily dependent on the French Government, which helped it by giving it treasury grants, subsidies, and loan, etc.
- The French East India Company was largely controlled by the Government, which appointed its directors after 1723.
- The French state of the time was autocratic, semi-feudal, and unpopular and sniffled from corruption, inefficiency, and instability.
- Instead of being forward-looking, it was decadent, bound by tradition, and in general unsuited to the times. Control by such a state could not but be injurious to the interests of the Company.
- Im 1742, war broke out in Europe between France and England. One of the major causes of the war was rivalry over colonies in America. Another was their trade rivalry in India. Thisrivalry was intensified by the knowledge that the Mughal Empire was disintegrating and so the prize of trade or territory was likely to be much bigger than in the past.
- Anglo-French conflict in India lasted for nearly 20 years and led to the establishment of British power in India. French and English fought 3 wars in India called as Carnatic Wars.

- India was theatre of these wars. All this started with Austrian war of succession & ended with 7 years' war (both in Europe but at same time Carnatic wars was going in India).

First Carnatic War (1746 -1748) :

- This war was extension of Anglo-French war in Europe (Austrian war of succession - 1740). This war is memorable for the battle of St. Thome fought between French and Indian forces of nawab of Carnatic, Anwar-ud-din.
- In 1745, the English navy captured French ships off the South-East coast of India and threatened Pondicherry.
- Dupleix, the French Governor-General at Pondicherry at this time, retaliated and occupied Madras in 1746.
- The British appealed to the Nawab of Carnatic, in whose territory Madras was situated, to save their settlement from the French.
- Anwar-ud-din as overlord of the Carnatic had ordered the European companies to desist from commencing hostilities within its territories and disturbing the peace of the country.
- Reason of battle – custody of Madras Nawab wanted custody of madras but Dupleix was not keeping his promise of handing over to nawab.
- Dupleix defeated nawab's army (Captain paradise defeated 10000 soldiers with just 230 European and 700 Indian

soldiers at St. Thome on river Adyar under Mahfuz Khan).

- The Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle (1748) brought the Austrian war of succession to a conclusion.
- Under the terms of this treaty Madras was handed back to English.
- Result (French versus English)
 - Draw The war had ended but not the rivalry in trade and over the possessions in India. This war had shown the weakness of Indian government and armies and so both English and French EICs wanted to expand territories.

After this war Dupleix had learned some lessons and evolved a strategy:

- 1st – INTERVENE – intervene in mutual quarrels of Indian princes.
- 2ND – SUPPORT IN FIGHT FOR ONE SIDE.
- 3rd – GET FAVOR – Get favour in their own side in commercial, money, territories.
- 4th – USE LOCAL ARMIES AND RESOURCES - use local armies and resources to serve French interest and expel the English from India.
- Barrier to the success of this strategy could have been the refusal by Indian rulers. But absence of patriotism and for selfish ambitions and gains they permitted foreign intervention This strategy was executed by Dupleix in 2nd Carnatic war (1749-54).

Second Carnatic War (1749-54) :

- Reasons – Political ambitions of Dupleix. Disputed succession to thrones of Hyderabad & Carnatic.
- In 1748, a situation arose in the Carnatic and Hyderabad which gave full scope to Dupleix's talents for intrigue.
- In the Carnatic, Chanda Sahib began to conspire against the Nawab, Anwaruddin. In Hyderabad the death of Asaf Jang, Nizam-u-I-Mulk, was followed by civil war between his son Nasir Jang and his grandson Muzaffar Jang (nephew of Nasir Jang).
- Dupleix supported Muzaffar Jang and Chanda sahib. Now British inevitably found themselves with Nazir Jang and Anwar-ud-din Combined armies of Muzaffar Jang, Chanda sahib and French defeated & killed Anwar-uddin at Battle of Ambur near Vellore. Anwar's son fled to Trichinopoly. Chanda sahib became nawab of Carnatic in 1751.
- He rewarded French with a grant of 80 villages around Pondicherry. Nasir Jang lost his life in encounter of December 1750. Muzaffar Jang became Deccan's subhadar.
- He rewarded French with territories near Pondicherry as well as the famous town of Masulipatam. Masulipatam is now Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh Dupleix stationed his best officer, Bussy, at Hyderabad with a French army. While the ostensible purpose of this arrangement was to protect

the Nizam from enemies, it was really aimed at maintaining French influence at his court.

- When Muzaffar Jung was accidentally killed, his son, Salabat Jang was succeeded to throne by Bussy.
- The French had started out by trying to win Indian states as friends; they had ended by making them clients or satellites.
- English had not remained silent spectator. After the death of Nasir Jung they decided to throw their entire strength behind Muhammad Ali. Robert Clive, a clerk proposed that a surprise attack be made on Arcot {Arcot – near Vellore (Tamil Nadu)}, the capital of the Carnatic, in a bid to divert pressure on Trichinopoly.
- He rightly calculated that Chanda sahib must rush to save his capital. The plan was well conceived. Robert Clive with a force of only 210 men stormed and captured Arcot in August 1751. A large force of 4000 men diverted by Chanda Sahib from Trichinopoly to Arcot failed to retake the town.
- The French forces were repeatedly defeated. Chanda Sahib was soon captured and killed. Result – British victory.

Third Carnatic war (1758-63)

- **Reasons** – Again extension or echo of struggle in Europe (7 years' war).
- Counte de Lally (French commander) came to India (meantime British defeated Siraj-uddaula and captured

Bengal in 1757). British got jackpot (lot of resources, money)

- What happened in war? : Count de Lally captured St. David in 1758 & also attacked Tanjore. Next, he wanted to siege Madras but because of presence of British naval power he had to abandon this & he summoned Bussy from Hyderabad.
- This was a very big mistake of Lally because it had weakened French position in that capital.
- English beat French fleet and compelled D' Ache to retire from Indian waters and final blow to French was given by sir Eyre Coote at Wandiswash (1760).
- Result - The 3rd and final round of the struggle proved decisive. Mahe and Jinji were lost by French to English.
- Pondicherry and some other French settlements were returned to French by the Treaty of Paris (1763) but these were to be never fortified.

What are the lessons learnt by English after the struggle with French and Indian rulers?

- First - That in the absence of nationalism in the country, they could advance their political schemes by taking advantage of the mutual quarrels of the Indian rulers.
- Second - The Western trained infantry, European or Indian, armed with modern weapons and backed by artillery could defeat the old style Indian armies with ease in pitched battles.

- Third - It was proved that the Indian soldier trained and armed in the European manner made as good a soldier as the European.
- And since the Indian soldier too lacked a feeling of nationalism, he could be hired and employed by anyone who was willing to pay him well. The English now set out to create a powerful army consisting of Indian soldiers, called sepoys, and officered by Englishmen.

British Occupation of Bengal

- The Company had secured valuable privileges in 1717 under a Royal Farman by the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar, which had granted the Company the freedom to export and import their goods in Bengal without paying taxes and the right to issue passes or Dastaks for the movement of such goods.
- DASTAK – Dastak was a Trade permit.
- Dastak, in 18th-century Bengal, a permit exempting European traders, mostly of the British East India Company, from paying customs or transit duties on their private trade. The name came from the Persian word for “pass.”
- The Indian merchants and company's servant were equal in paying taxes. This Farman was a perpetual source of conflict between the Company and the Nawab's of Bengal.

How?

- First - it meant loss of revenue to the Bengal Government.
- Second- the power to issue Dastak for the Company's goods were misused by the Company's servants to evade taxes on their private trade.
- All the Nawabs of Bengal, from Murshid Quli Khan to Alivardi Khan, had objected to the English interpretation of the Farman of 1717.
- The nawab Ali Vardi Khan linked the Europeans to bees who would make him honey if left in peace but would sting an intruder to death. Alivardi Khan was succeeded by his grandson Siraj-ud-daula.
- He had rival claimants to the throne like Shauakat Jung and Ghasiti Begum. Company was supporting these rivals against Nawab. Nawab had warned company several times, but this only evoked evasive replies.

Black Hole Tragedy

- English had started to mount guns on walls of fort William. They gave offence to Nawab by giving a helping hand to his rivals to claim throne.
- Finding his authority flouted in his own dominions, Siraj launched the offensive against English.
- Moreover, he feared that if he permitted the English and the French to fight each other on the soil of Bengal, he too would meet the fate of the Carnatic Nawabs.

In other words, Siraj, was willing to let the Europeans remain, as merchant

but not as masters. He ordered both the English and the French to demolish their fortifications at Calcutta and Chandernagore and to desist from fighting each other.

- While the French Company obeyed his order, the English Company refused to do so, for its ambition had been whetted and its confidence enhanced by its victories in the Carnatic.
- Siraj-ud-Daulah had the statesmanship to see the long-term implications of the English designs. He decided to make them obey the laws of the land. Fort William was besieged in 1756.
- Siraj had acted in undue haste and with inadequate preparation. Fort William was occupied on 20 June 1756 and then he retired to his capital to celebrate his victory.
- And 146 British prisoners including their commander John Zepheria Holwell and four women were locked in a small room in fort William. 123 of them died inside due to suffocation. This incident is known as Black-hole tragedy.

Battle of Plassey

- In due time the news of capitulation of Calcutta reached Madras. The authorities immediately sent their armies to Calcutta.
- In the meantime, they organized a web of intrigue and treachery with the leading men of the Nawab's court.

Chief among these were

Mir Jafar - the Mir Bakshi

- Manik Chand - the Officer-in-Charge of Calcutta

- Amichand - a rich merchant
- Jagat Seth - the biggest banker of Bengal
- Khadim Khan - he commanded a large number of the Nawab's troops.
- Colonel Clive commanded the expedition sent by Madras. He re-conquered Calcutta in the beginning of 1757 and compelled the Nawab to concede all the demands of the English.
- Treaty of Alinagar- restored the English their former privileges of trade, grant permission to fortify Calcutta and promising compensation for the losses suffered by the English.
- But English wanted more and they started intriguing with Mir Jafar and others against Nawab.
- English kept a set of impossible demands in front of Nawab and it became necessary to fight to finish.
- In 23 June 1757 – rivals faced each other in battlefield of Plassey. It was fought on the banks of Bhagirathi River.
- Battle of Plassey was a battle only in name. In reality it was a conspiracy against Nawab by enemies to fulfill their selfish motives.
- An advanced party of Nawab's army was led by Mir Mudan and Mohan Lal forced Clive to withdraw his forces behind the trees. English killed Mir Mudan.
- Siraj summoned his army officers and sought their advice. Mir Jafar found the fears of Nawab and told him to retire from battlefield leaving the operations to his Generals.
- Battle of Plassey was "a night of eternal gloom for India".
- The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757. The battle consolidated the Company's presence in Bengal, which later expanded to cover much of India over the next hundred years.
- Rewards by Mir Jafar to English EIC.
- Mir Jafar succeeded to throne with the help of English and so he rewarded them with trade rights, compensation, large sums as 'gifts' or bribes.
- The Company was granted undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. It also received the zamindari of the 24 Parganas near Calcutta. Mir Jafar paid a sum of Rs 17,700,000 as compensation for the attack on Calcutta to the Company and the traders of the city.

Importance of Battle of Plassey:

- The battle of Plassey was of immense historical importance as it had benefitted the British in lot of ways.
- It paved the way for the British mastery of Bengal and eventually of the 'whole of India'. The rich revenues of Bengal enabled them to organize a strong army.
- Control over Bengal played a decisive role in the Anglo-French struggle. Enabled the Company and its servants to

amass untold wealth at the cost of the helpless people of Bengal.

- Mir Jafar was Milch cow for English. Company was no longer just trader, now it started control over provinces. Wealth of Bengal was drained.
- Deposition of Mir Jafar
- Soon Mir Jafar repented the bargain. He realized it was impossible to meet English demands forever. His treasury was emptied.
- Soon English officials began to criticize the Nawab for his incapacity in fulfilling their expectations.
- They forced him to abdicate throne in favour of his son-in-law Mir Qasim.
 - o He was charged with anti-English activities, intriguing with Dutch.
 - o In reality his main crime was poverty.

Treaty with Mir Qasim (September. 1760):

- Mir Qasim found it as an opportunity and claimed for Nawabship. He promised English to take measures immediately to relieve the financial distress of company. Finding his palace surrounded by the company's army, Mir Jaffar decided to resign in favor of Mir Qasim.
 - Mir Jaffar was paid back in his own coin. He had betrayed Siraj. now he was betrayed by Mir Qasim.
 - On becoming nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim heavily bribed the 'King makers'. He granted the Company the Zamindari of the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, and gave handsome presents
- totalling 29 lakhs of rupees to the high English officials.
 - Mir Qasim and EIC Nawab belied English hopes and became threat to their position and designs in Bengal. He was an able, efficient, and strong ruler, determined to free himself from foreign control He believed that since he had paid the Company adequately for putting him on the throne, they should now leave him alone to govern Bengal. He realized full treasury and an efficient army were essential to maintain his independence.
 - He took some measures to assert his independence- prevented public disorder.
 - To increase his income, he removed corruption from revenue administration.
 - Raised a modern and disciplined army along European lines.
 - He attempted to check the misuse of the Farman of 1717 by the Company's servants. These abuses ruined the honest Indian traders through unfair competition and deprived the Nawab of a very important source of revenue.
 - The Company and its servants got intoxicated by their new-found power and they began to oppress and ill-treat the officials of the Nawab and, the poor people pf Bengal.
 - They compelled the Indian artisans, peasants, and merchants to sell their goods cheap and to buy dear from them. People who refused were often flogged or imprisoned.

- These years were “the period of open and unashamed plunder.” The prosperity for which Bengal was renowned was being gradually destroyed. He took the drastic step of abolishing all duties on internal trade, thus giving his own subjects a concession that the English had seized by force.
- But alien merchants don't want equality, they demanded re-imposition of tax on Indian merchants. English didn't like his activities.

Battle of Buxar

- Conflict started again- Truth was no two masters could exist together.
- Nawab believed himself as independent ruler while English wanted him to act as their puppet.
- Mir Qasim was defeated in a series of battle in 1763. He formed alliance with Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Avadh, and Shah Alam II, the fugitive Mughal Emperor.
- The three allies met with English at Buxar on 22 October 1764 and were thoroughly defeated. One of the most decisive battles of Indian history because it demonstrated the superiority of English arms over combined armies of two major Indian provinces.
- Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-daulah was made to pay war indemnity of 5 million rupees to the Company.
- Nawab and English became alliance. According to alliance company will help nawab in any outside attack but nawab had to

pay for the services of troops. In nutshell, nawab became dependent on company.

- Nawab was living with a wrong belief that a trading body, company, was a transitory power and Mughal and Afghans were his real enemies.
- Clive had gradually started to transfer the authority of Government from the Nawab to the Company. Clive restored Mir Jafar in 1763 and collected huge sums. In 1765 after Mir Jafar's death, his second son, Nizam-ud-daulah, was placed by Clive on throne. A treaty was signed with new nawab.
- According to treaty, Nawab was to disband most of his army and to administer Bengal through a Deputy Subahdar who was to be nominated by the Company and who could not be dismissed without its approval.
- The Company thus gained supreme control over the administration (or nizamat) of Bengal.

How battle of Buxar had made British a masters of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa?

- Company had obtained the Diwani (right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from titular head of Mughal Empire.

Dual System of Administration of Bengal :

- The real master of Bengal was company from 1765.
- Bengal's defense was in hands of EIC army.
- Political power was in hands of EIC.

- Revenue power – EIC is Diwan so collected revenue.
- Police and judicial power - EIC appointed the Deputy Subahdar.

Dual or double government – from 1765 to 1772 there was dual government in Bengal because there were 2 separate authorities. The British controlled the army and the revenue while the nawab was supposed to look after the administration.

- EIC – had authority but no responsibility. They controlled the finances of the province and its army directly and its administration indirectly.
- Nawab – The Nawab and his officials had the responsibility of administration but not the power to discharge it.
- Now the Bengal was completely under the control of company. So, it's servant and company itself started to plunder the Bengal.
- Company authorities used the collected revenue to purchase the Indian goods and sold them abroad. It was known as company's investment and it was part of its profit.
- Government also shared in this profit.
- Company had completely drained the Bengal. In years - 1766 - 68 5.7 million pound was drained from Bengal. Dual government and drain of wealth gifted an impoverished and exhausted province.
- In 1770, Bengal suffered from one of the most terrible famines known in human history.
- Lakhs of people died. Though the famine was due to failure of

rains, its effects were heightened by the Company's policies.

The battle of Plassey:

- The battle of Plassey marked the British Conquest of India. Later under the governorship of Lord Wellesley, Lord Hastings, Lord Dalhousie, etc. the expansion of the British Empire in India took place.

Expansion under Lord Wellesley (1798 - 1805)

- Lord Wellesley (as Governor General) came to India in 1798 at a time when the British were locked in a life and death struggle with France all over the world.
- Lord Wellesley remained Governor General of Fort Williams from 1798 to 1805. During his tenure, the Fourth and last Anglo-Mysore war was fought and Tipu was killed in this war.
- The Second Anglo Maratha war also happened in which Bhonsle, Scindia and Holkar were defeated.
- Wellesley followed the policy of "subsidiary alliance", which was accepted by the rulers of Mysore, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bundi, Macheri, Bharatpur, Oudh, Tanjore, Berar, Peshwa and Nizam of Hyderabad.
- The Censorship of Press Act, 1799 was also brought under his tenure and Fort William College was established in 1800 to train civil servants.

- After Warren Hastings & Cornwallis, Wellesley was next governor general of India. Under his period a large-scale expansion of British rule took place. Before him British were following policy of consolidation of resources and gains.
- Territorial expansion was made when it was safe & without antagonizing major Indian powers. Wellesley believed that time had ripe to bring as many Indian states as possible under British control.
- In 1797, two major Indian powers, Mysore and Marathas were declined. Business class in British and company was also in favor of this policy as more Indian portion under British control, more markets for British.
- To achieve his political aims Wellesley relied on three methods: The system of Subsidiary Alliances, outright wars, and assumption of the territories of previously' subordinated rulers.
- Helping Indian states by paid British force was old technic. Wellesley shaped it and used to subordinate Indian states under paramount authority of the Company.
- Lord Wellesley: Known as the Akbar of East India Company.
- He also called himself 'The Bengal Tiger'
- The predecessors of Wellesley concluded alliances with Indian princes like the Nawab of Awadh and the Nizam of Hyderabad. They received subsidies from the Indian rulers for the maintenance of British troops, which were used for the protection of respective Indian states. Wellesley enlarged and consolidated the already existing system.

Main Features of Subsidiary Alliance :

Subsidiary Alliance

- Wellesley came to India with a determination to launch a forward policy in order to make 'the British Empire in India' into 'the British Empire of India'. The system that he adopted to achieve his object is known as the 'Subsidiary Alliance'.
- Any Indian ruler who entered into the subsidiary alliance with the British had to maintain a contingent of British troops in his territory. It was commanded by a British officer. The Indian state was called 'the protected state' and the British hereinafter were referred to as 'the paramount power'. It was the duty of the British to safeguard that state from external aggression and to help its ruler maintain internal peace. The protected state should give some money or give part of its territory to the British to support the subsidiary force.
- The protected state should cut off its connection with European powers other than the English and with the French in particular. The state was also forbidden to have any political contact even with other Indian powers without the permission of the British.

- The ruler of the protected state should keep a British Resident at his court and disband his own army. He should not employ Europeans in his service without the sanction of the paramount power.
- The paramount power should not interfere in the internal affairs of the protected state.
- The position of the British was strengthened against its Indian and non-Indian enemies.
 - Under the system, expansion of British power became easy.

Thus, Wellesley's diplomacy made the British the paramount power in India.

Negative impact of the Subsidiary System on Indian Princes :

- The immediate effect of the establishment of subsidiary forces was the introduction of anarchy because of the unemployment of thousands of soldiers sent away by the Indian princes.
- The freebooting activities of disbanded soldiers were felt much in central India where the menace of Pindaris affected the people.
- Further, the subsidiary system had a demoralizing effect on the princes of the protected states. Safeguarded against external danger and internal revolt, they neglected their administrative responsibilities. They preferred to lead easy-going and pleasure seeking lives. As a result misgovernment followed.
- In course of time, the anarchy and misrule in several states had resulted in their annexation by the British. Thus, the subsidiary system proved to be a preparation for annexation.
- Furthermore, the British collected very heavy subsidies from the protected princes and this had adversely affected their economy.

Subsidiary alliance disadvantages to Indian states –

They lost the –

- right of self-defense
- right of maintaining diplomatic relations
- right of employing foreign experts
- right of settling its disputes with its neighbors
- all vestiges of sovereignty in external matters
- became increasingly subservient to the British Resident
- interference by resident in the day to day administration of the state
- Give rise to internal decay of the protected state.
- cost of the subsidiary force provided by the British was very high
- sometimes beyond the paying capacity of the state
- payments were arbitrarily fixed
- disbandment of the armies of the protected states led to unemployment problems
- As Lakhs of soldiers and officers were deprived of their hereditary livelihood, spreading misery and degradation in the country.
- Law and order problem because Many of disbanded soldiers joined the

roaming bands of Pindarees which ravaged people.

- Rulers had no incentive to become good rulers because they tended to neglect the interests of their people and to oppress them as they no longer feared them.

Subsidiary alliances advantages to British India

- They can maintain a large army at the cost of the Indian states.
- This enabled them to fight wars far away from their own territories.
- Since any war would occur in the territories either of the British ally or of the British enemy.
- Controlled the defense and foreign relations of the protected ally and had a power army stationed in ally land and could, therefore, at a time of their choosing, overthrow ruler and annex his territories by declaring him to be "inefficient".

The system of Subsidiary Alliances was "a system of fattening allies as we fatten oxen, till they were worthy of being devoured."

Subsidiary Alliance and Indian States

Hyderabad

- Treaty of subsidiary alliance was signed with Hyderabad in 1801.
- The pay for army was so high that Nawab had to surrender half of his kingdom.
- His own army was disbanded.
- British had right to station the army anywhere in state.

Mysore

- Tipu loved his independence and so he never agreed to subsidiary alliance. He worked hard to strengthen forces against British.
- He entered into negotiations for an alliance with Revolutionary France and sent missions to Afghanistan, Arabia and Turkey to forge an anti-British alliance.
- Fourth Anglo Mysore war - In 1799 British defeated Tipu but still he had not signed the treaty. He proudly declared that it was "better to die like a soldier than to live a miserable dependent on the infidels, in the list of their pensioned, rajas and nabobs."
- He died a hero's death on 4 May 1799 while defending his capital Seringapatam. After his death half of his dominions were divided between British and their ally Nizam. (see map below).
- The Reduced kingdom was restored to the descendants of original Rajas from whom Haider Ali had seized the power.
- A special treaty of subsidiary alliance was signed with new Rajas. According to treaty governor general can take over the state in case of necessity. Mysore was, in fact, made a complete dependency of the Company.

Carnatic

- In 1801, Wellesley forced a new treaty upon the puppet nawab of Carnatic. According to treaty he had to cede half of kingdom

to company in return for pension.

- The Madras Presidency as it existed till, 1947 was now created, by attaching the Carnatic to territories seized from Mysore, including the Malabar.
- Similarly, the territories of the rulers of Tanjore and Surat were taken over and their rulers pensioned off.

Marathas

- It was the only major power which was not under British control. Wellesley began aggressive interference in their internal affairs. During this time Maratha empire was confederacy of 5 big chiefs :
 - Peshwa – Poona
 - Gaekwad – Baroda
 - Bhonsle – Nagpur
 - Holkar – Indore
 - Sindhia – Gwalior
- Peshwa was nominal head of confederacy. They were busy in fighting among themselves and not seen the foreign threat.
- Wellesley had offered subsidiary alliance to Peshwa and Sindhia but Peshwa had declined because of far-sightedness of Nana Phadnis.
- In 1802, Holkar had defeated the combined armies of Peshwa and Sindhia, cowardly Peshwa Baji Rao II signed the subsidiary alliance at Bassein.
- The Marathas had not united even against the common enemy. Sindhia and Bhonsle were fighting with British while Holkar was watching the

episode and Gaekwad gave a helping hand to British.

- In 1803 Wellesley defeated combined armies of Sindhia and Bhonsle at Assaye. Both signed Subsidiary Alliance Treaty.

As a result of treaty :

- Part of territory ceded to British
- Admitted British resident
- Promised will not employ any European without British approval. The Peshwa had become puppet in British hands.

Now Wellesley turned to Holkar. But Yeshwant Rao Holkar gave a firm resistance to Wellesley Holkar's ally, the Raja of Bharatpur, inflicted heavy losses on Lord Lake. Sindhia also gave a thought of forgetting the fratricidal strife and joining Holkar.

Wellesley had been called back because of –

- Profits of shareholders of EIC decline because of company's costly wars.
- Company debt had also increased.
- Britain finance were exhausted.
- British statesmen and company directors felt that now it's time to stop further expansion & digest and consolidate recent gains in India. Peace was signed with Holkars in 1806 by the Treaty of Raighat, giving back Holkar greater part of his territories.

Expansion under Lord Hastings (1813 - 22)

- Marquess of Hastings (Lord Hastings) was appointed Governor-General of India on November 11, 1812. His tenure in India as Governor-General was a notable one, as he won

two wars namely the Gurkha War (1814–1816) and the Maratha War (1818).

- Even after defeat at second Anglo-Maratha war, Marathas had not lost the hope and they had made a last try to regain the independence and old prestige in 1817.
- Peshwa led and tried to organize a united front with the Maratha chiefs. Peshwa attacked British residency at Poona in November 1817. Appa Sahib of Nagpur attacked residency at Nagpur. Madhav Rao Holkar made preparations for war.
- Governor General, Lord Hastings retaliated vigorously. As a result of this Sindhia – compelled to accept suzerainty.
- Peshwa – dethroned and pensioned off at Bithur near Kanpur. Territories annexed and enlarged the presidency of Bombay brought into existence.
- Holkar and Bhonsle – accepted subsidiary forces.
- For satisfaction of Maratha pride, the small Kingdom of Satara was founded out of the Peshwa's lands and given, to the descendant of Chatrapati Shivaji. Like descendants of Mysore rajas, they were made completely dependent to British.
- Sindhia and Holkar dominated Rajputana states for several years and after their downfall they were not capable enough to reassert their independence and easily accepted British supremacy.

- By 1818 the entire India except Punjab and Sikh states was under control of British. It was partly controlled by British directly and rest by Indian rulers under paramount power of British.
- The British protected states had virtually no armed forces of their own, nor did they have any independent foreign relations. However, they were autonomous in their internal affairs, but even in this respect, they acknowledged British authority wielded through a Resident.

The Consolidation of British Power (1818 - 57)

- To consolidate its power, the British completed the task of conquering the whole of India from 1818 to 1857.

Conquest of Sindh

- It was result of Anglo – Russian rivalry and fear of British that Russia might attack India through Afghanistan or Persia.
- To counter this British government decided to increase its control over Afghanistan or Persia. British believed that for successful execution of above plan, Sindh must be brought under its control.
- The commercial possibilities of the river Sindh were an additional attraction. In 1832 William Bentinck sent his representative to sign a new commercial treaty with Amirs (chiefs of Sind).

- A free passage for English travelers and merchant through Sind, and the use of the Indus for commercial pursuits; no vessel of war to come by the said river.
- In 1839, a subsidiary treaty was signed with Amirs. This treaty was accepted by Amirs under threat of superior forces.

The terms of treaty were similar to subsidiary alliance:

- Troops were to be stationed at Shikarpur and Bukkar.
- No foreign affairs without asking British.
- Paying maintenance for force.

In spite of previous assurances that its territorial integrity would be respected, Sindh was annexed in 1843 by Charles Napier.

“We have no right to seize Sind, yet we shall do so, and a very advantageous, useful humane piece of rascality it will be.”

The Conquest of Punjab

- ‘Punjab’ is made up two words- ‘Punj’ meaning five and ‘ab’ meaning water. Political instability and rapid changes of government followed in Punjab after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in June 1839.
- Though power fell into patriotic leaders, but army was not well disciplined and so British thought of seizing this opportunity and looking greedily towards Punjab.
- British had signed a treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh in 1809. British agent,

Broad foot in Ludhiana repeatedly indulged in hostile actions and gave provocations.

- There were lots of corrupt chiefs in Punjab, who know that soon they will lose their position because army will not able to stand against British.
- So, they thought of saving themselves by embroiling army with British.
- In 1845, British started preparing to march towards Punjab. The Punjab Army, now convinced that the British were determined to occupy the Punjab, took counter measures. War started on 13 December 1845.
- The Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs forget their internal conflicts and united against common enemy. Punjab army fought heroically. But some leaders like Prime minister, Raja lala Singh, and commander-in-chief, missar Tej Singh had betrayed Punjab.
- Punjab Army was forced to concede defeat and to sign the humiliating Treaty of Lahore on 8 March 1846. Jalandhar doab was annexed and Jammu and Kashmir was sold to raja Gulab Singh Dogra.
- Punjab army reduced, and strong British force stationed at Lahore. In December 1846, Treaty of Bhyrowal was signed.
- It had given full authority to British resident at Lahore over all matters in state. Troops can be stationed in any part of the Punjab.

- But British officials were still unsatisfied. They wanted to impose direct British rule over the Punjab.
- Lord Dalhousie was waiting for opportunity to subsume the last independent state into British Empire. This opportunity was given by local revolts. Revolts were led by Mulraj at Multan and Chatter Singh Attanwala near Lahore. Lord Dalhousie can't afford to lose, and he annexed the Punjab.

Dalhousie and the Policy of Annexation (1848 - 56):

- Lord Dalhousie (Real name James Andrew Ramsay) served as Governor General of India from 1848 to 1856. During this period, Second Anglo-Sikh War (1849) was fought in which the Sikhs were defeated again, and Dalhousie was successful in annexing the whole of Punjab to the British administration.
- He annexed many states by doctrine of lapse. During his tenure, first railway line between Bombay and Thane was opened in 1853 and in the same year Calcutta and Agra were connected by telegraph. His other reforms include setting up of P.W.D. and passing of the Widow Remarriage Act (1856).
- Lord Dalhousie came to India as the Governor-General in 1848. He was from the beginning determined to extend direct British rule over as large area as possible.

- He believed that British administration was far superior to the corrupt and oppressive administration of the native rulers. In reality motive of this policy was the expansion of British exports to India.
- He implemented his policy of annexation by the Doctrine of Lapse.
- Doctrine of Lapse - when the ruler of a protected state died without a natural heir, his state was not to pass to an adopted heir as sanctioned by the age-old tradition of the country.
- Instead, it was to be annexed to the British dominions unless the adoption had been clearly approved earlier by the British authorities.

States annexed under Doctrine of lapse

- • Satara – 1848
- • Jaitpur & Sambhalpur – 1849
- • Nagpur and Jhansi – 1854
- • Tanjore and Arcot – 1855
- • Udaipur (chattisgarh) and outh - 1856
- He refused to recognize the titles of many ex-rulers or to pay their pensions. Titles of the Nawabs of Carnatic and of Surat and the Raja of Tanjore were extinguished.
- Refused to extend pay or pension to adopted son of Baji Rao II, Nana Saheb, after death of Baji Rao II.
- He wanted to annex the kingdom of Awadh, but there were some difficulties.
- Nawabs of Awadh had been British allies since the Battle of Buxar.

- Most obedient to the British over the years.
- Nawab of Awadh had many heirs and could not therefore be covered by the Doctrine of Lapse.

- So, some other pretext had to be found for depriving him of his dominions. Finally, Lord Dalhousie hit upon the idea of alleviating the plight of the people of Awadh. He accused Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of mis-governance and of refusing to introduce reforms.
- His state was therefore annexed in 1856. There is no doubt that Nawabs of Awadh didn't care about administration and it was painful for people. But Dalhousie's philanthropic feelings were just excuse.
- In reality Awadh had immense potential as a market for Manchester goods. Berar province from Nizam was also taken away on similar pretext.

British Administrative Policy

- British had acquired the vast empire of India. Now they needed to devise suitable methods of government to control and administer it.
- During 1757-1857 the administrative policies changed frequently.

Policies' main objectives were

1. To make profit to Company.
2. To enhance the profitability of its Indian possessions to Britain
3. To maintain and strengthen the British hold over India All other purposes were subordinated to these aims. The administrative

machinery of GoI was to serve the above objectives.

4. Main emphasis was on maintenance of law and order, so trade and exploitation of resources can be carried out with without disturbance.

The Structure of the Government

- After acquiring control over Bengal in 1765, EIC had little intention of making any innovations in its administration. Their only desire was to carry on their profitable trade and to collect taxes.
- During 1765 to 1772, there was Dual Government in Bengal. The Indian officials had responsibility but no power while the Company's officials had power but no responsibility.
- Similarity between two officials was – both were venal and corrupt men.
- In 1772 the Company ended the Dual Government and undertook to administer Bengal directly through its own servants.
- EIC was a commercial body designed to trade with the East, but it had acquired political power over millions of people in India. This anomalous state of affairs posed many problems for the British Government.
- It was closely interwoven with party and parliamentary rivalries in Britain, the political ambitions of English statesmen, and the commercial greed of English merchants.

Opposition of Company by Merchants

- Company and its officials were making a lot of profits. Many sections of the society and merchants who were kept out of the east started to attack the monopoly of company.
- Everyone wanted a share in the profitable trade and riches of India which company and its servants were enjoying alone.
- The administration of company in Bengal was attacked. Officials of company who returned to Britain were special targets.
- They were called as “nabobs” and ridiculed in press and on stage. Boycotted by aristocracy.
- They were condemned as the exploiters and oppressors of the Indian people. Two main targets were Robert Clive and Warren Hastings. In parliament also, members of parliament and ministers wanted benefits from acquisition of Bengal.
- They forced company to pay tributes which was to be used to reduce the taxation or public debt of England.
- Opposition of Company by Members of Parliament Many political thinkers and statesmen of Britain were afraid that the powerful Company and its rich officials would completely debauch the English nation and its politics, so they wanted to control company and its politics.
- During this time parliament of British was extremely corrupt and retired officials used their agents to purchase the seats in house of commons.

- If company was not controlled, the Company as master of India would soon come to control British administration and be in a position to destroy the liberties of the British people.

Opposition of Company by Economists

- Rising school of economists representing free trade manufacturing capitalism also attacked the exclusive privileges of company.
- Control over Company by Parliament. Thus, reorganization of the relations between the British state and the Company's authorities became necessary and the occasion arose when the Company had to ask the Government for a loan of £ 1,000,000.
- Company was having enemies with power, but it also had friends in Parliament like King George III, was its patron. And so, company was able to fight back.
- In the end parliament made a balance between company and various influential sections of British society.
- Parliament decided that British Government would control the basic policies of the Company's Indian administration so British rule in India remained in British upper-class favour

Regulating Act of 1773:

- The first important parliamentary act regarding the Company's affairs.
- Court of directors' constitution was changed, and their actions were supervised by British government.
- Directors have to correspondence of civil, military and revenue affairs with ministry.
- It designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor-General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him.
- The first such Governor-General was Lord Warren Hastings.
- It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774) comprising one chief justice and three other judges.
- This act was having some flaws. It had not given the British Government effective and decisive control over the Company.
- Governor general was at mercy of his council.
- The Governor-General's control over the other two Presidencies also proved inadequate in practice.
- It had failed to resolve the conflict between the Company and its opponents in England Pitt's India Act
- It corrected the defects of regulating act of 1774.
- It gave the British Government supreme control over the Company's affairs and its administration in India.
- It established six Commissioners for the affairs of India, called as "Board of Control", including two Cabinet Ministers.
- Board of Control was to guide and control the work of the Court of Directors and the GoI.
- In important and urgent matters, it had the power to send direct orders to India through a secret committee of Directors.

- The Act placed the GOI in the hands of the Governor-General and a Council of three, so the Governor-General can have say with even one-member support.
- It clearly subordinated the Bombay and Madras Presidencies to Bengal in all questions of war, diplomacy, and revenues.
- It started a new phase of the British conquest of India.
- The Company having saved its monopoly of the Indian and Chinese trade was satisfied. Its Directors retained the profitable right of appointing and dismissing its British officials in India.
- The company was directed not to indulge in offensive war & battles in India. It was asked not to enter in any treaty with native states.
- It laid down the general framework in which the Government of India was to be carried on till 1857.
- Later enactments gradually diminished the powers and privileges of the Company.

Charter Act of 1813

- Abolished company's trading monopoly except tea trade and trade in china.
- Asked company to keep aside a sum of rupees 1 lakh per annum for promotion of learning of education in India.
- The act guaranteed full support to Christian missionary act.
- As a result of this they become extremely aggressively in India.
- It provided for the separation of company's commercial and territorial revenue.
- Company continued to appoint its official in India.

- The debts of company were taken over by GOI.

Thus, the various acts of Parliament completely subordinated the Company and its Indian administration to the British Government.

Parliament recognized that day to day administration of India could not be run or even superintended from a distance of 6,000 miles.

The British created a new system of administration in India to serve their purposes.

- The purposes which it was designed to serve were to accomplish the aims and objects of its rulers.
- Chief aim - to enable them to exploit India economically to the maximum advantage of various British interests.

In 1793, Lord Cornwallis defined TWO primary objectives –

- ‘ensure its political safety’
- ‘Render the possession of country as advantageous as possible to the EIC and British nation.’

British Economic Policies:

Commercial Policy

- From 1600-1757 EIC was a trading company which exchanged goods with Indian goods like textiles and spices.
- These textiles and spices were sold abroad, and it tried constantly to open new markets for Indian goods in Britain and other countries.
- Thereby, it increased the export of Indian manufactures and thus encouraged their production. That's why the

Indian rulers tolerated and even encouraged the establishment of the Company's factories in India.

But British manufacturers were jealous of Indian textiles popularity:

- Light cotton textiles of India began to replace the coarse woollens of the English.
- Because of pressure by British manufacturers, government restricted and prohibited the sale of Indian goods in England.
- Heavy duties were imposed on the import of plain cloth.
- Other European countries, except Holland, also either prohibited the import of Indian cloth or imposed heavy import duties.
- In spite of these laws, however, Indian silk and cotton textiles still held their own in foreign markets, until English textile industry began to develop on the basis of new and advanced technology in middle of 18th century.

After the Battle of Plassey company acquired political power and by using political power, company established monopoly in trade and production in Bengal by ousting the Indian traders. Revenue of Bengal was used to finance its export of Indian goods. This should have encouraged Indian manufacturers, but it didn't happen because of –

- Weavers of Bengal were forced to sell their products at a cheaper and dictated price
- Many of them were compelled to work for the Company for low wages

and were forbidden to work for Indian merchants.

- Company eliminated its rival traders, both Indian and foreign, and prevented them from offering higher wages or prices to the Bengal handicraftsmen.
- Sale of raw material at higher prices to weavers.

Thus, the weaver lost both ways, as buyer as well as seller. Indian textiles had to pay heavy duties on entering England to protect its rising machine industry whose products could still not compete with the cheaper and better Indian goods.

The real blow on Indian handicrafts fell after 1813 when they lost not only their foreign markets but market in India itself. The Industrial Revolution (IR) in Britain completely transformed Britain's economy and its economic relations with India.

During 18th & 19th century British had undergone through social and economic transformation and British industry expanded rapidly.

This development was aided by several factors –

- Expansion of Export industries because of monopoly in many foreign countries
- Particularly true of the cotton textile industry which served as the main vehicle of the Industrial Revolution in Britain.
- Colonies exported raw materials at low cost while Britain sold the manufactured products at high prices.

- Capital – sufficient capital was there for investment in new machinery and the factory system.
- Capital concentrated in hands of merchants and industrialists
- Immense wealth drawn from colonies.
- Cheaper labor – population growth had helped in availability of cheap labor
- Government influenced by commercial and manufacturing interests and ready to fight other countries determinedly for markets and colonies.
- Developments in technology – demands for increased production met by developed technology.
- Inventions by Hargreaves, Watt, Crompton, Cartwright, and many others.

Drain of Wealth EIC exported part of Indian wealth and resources to Britain for which no return was there.

'Economic Drain' is peculiar to British rule. Even the earlier rulers spent the collected revenue in one form or another. But British were foreigners i.e. they came in India, plundered it for their benefits and left while the earlier rulers came and settled in India. Indian government was controlled by a foreign company of merchants and govt. of Britain.

As a result, all the moisture was sucked from Indian land and rained to Britain. In other words, whatever taxes and revenue was collected from India was used in Britain for reducing tax burden or public debt etc.

- It started in 1757 when company servants started to take immense wealth extorted from

kings, zamindars, and common people. From 1758 to 1765 they sent £ 6 million. This didn't include trading profits of the Company which were often no less illegally derived.

- After acquiring Diwani of Bengal in 1765 company drained more wealth than its servants.
- Company purchased goods out of revenue of Bengal and then exported these goods to Britain. These purchases were known as 'investments' By the end of 18th century drain was 9% of India's national income. Actual drain was even more than that.
- It consists of large parts of the salaries and other incomes of the English. Actual amount of drain of wealth was differently estimated by different historians but it was at least from 1757 to 1857 was widely accepted by British officials.
- It also continued even after the 1857 but British administrators and imperialist writers now deny it. By 19TH century – 6% of India's national income and 1/3rd of its saving The drain was one of important factor in IR in Britain. During that time, it was 2% of Britain's national income.

Home Charges

Expenditure carried out by company up to 1858 and by British government after 1858 in London on behalf of India. Home charges include –

- Dividend paid to shareholders by company.

- Interest paid by company on the loans raised in London.
- Salary and pensions of officials working in London.
- Pension of officials worked in India but had retired to London.
- Cost of civil and military purchases from London

Impact of drain of wealth –

- Portion of national income not available to Indian people.
- Extreme exploitation.
- No capital investment in India.
- Indian handicrafts ruined.
- Rapid industrialization in British.
- Impoverished India.
- Later helped in emergence of nationalism.

Development of Means of Transport and Communication

- Up to the middle of the 19TH century, the means of transport in India were backward. Confined to bullock-cart, camel, and packhorse.
- British soon realized that a cheap and easy system of transport was a necessity if movement of goods have to be done easily and fast. They introduced steamships on the rivers and improved the roads.
- Work on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Delhi began in 1839 and completed in the 1850's. Efforts were also made to link by road the major cities, ports, and markets of the country.

Railways

- The first railway engine designed by George Stephenson was put on the rail in England

in 1814. Railways developed rapidly during the 1830s and 1840s.

- The earliest suggestion to build a railway in India was made in Madras in 1831. But the wagons of this railway were to be drawn by horses.
- Construction of steam-driven railways in India was first proposed in 1834 in England. It was given strong political support by England's railway promoters, financiers, and mercantile houses trading with India, and textile manufacturers.
- Real improvement only with the coming of the railways. Opened the vast and hitherto untapped market in the interior of the country and to facilitate the export of Indian raw materials and food-stuffs to feed their hungry machines and operatives.
- The British bankers and investors found railway development in India as a channel for safe investment of their surplus capital.
- Reasons- If railways come then it may help GoI to administer the country more effectively and efficiently, stop rebellion or external aggression by enabling more rapid mobilization and movement of troops.
- First proposal – 1831 – horse drawn railways.
- Second proposal – 1834 – steam drawn railways.
- It was decided that the Indian railways were to be constructed and operated by private companies who were guaranteed a minimum of 5%

return on their capital by the GoI. The first railway line in India was Bombay to Thana - opened to traffic in 1853.

- Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India in 1849, was an ardent advocate of rapid railway construction. In 1853, he laid down an extensive programme of railway development.
- By 1905, nearly 45000 kms of railways had been built. Three important aspects of the development of Indian railways should be kept in view.
- First - over 350 crores of rupees invested in them was provided by British investors, Indian capital contributing negligible share of it.
- Second - they were for the first 50 years financially losing concerns which were not able to pay interest on the capital invested in them.
- Third - in their planning, construction and management, the economic and political development of India and her people were not kept in the forefront.
- The primary consideration was to serve the economic, political, and military interests of British imperialism in India.
- The railway lines were laid primarily with a view to link India's raw material producing areas in the interior with the ports of export.
- The needs of Indian industries regarding their markets and their sources of raw materials were neglected.
- Railway rates were fixed in a manner so as to favour imports and exports and to discriminate

against internal movement of goods.

Postal System and Telegraph

- The first stamp of independent India shows the new Indian Flag. It was meant for foreign correspondence.
- The British also established an efficient and modern postal system and introduced the telegraph.
- First telegraph line in 1851 – Between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour along the busy shipping route on the Hooghly. And then expanded from Calcutta to Agra - 1853.
- Lord Dalhousie introduced postage stamps. Previously cash payment had to be made when a letter was posted. He also cut down postal rates and charged a uniform rate of half an anna for a letter all over the land.
- Before his reforms, the postage on a letter depended on the distance it was to travel.

Youngest Governor General of India (36 Years), and also known as

- Father of Indian Telegraph
- Father of Indian Railways
- Father of Indian Postal system
- Father of Indian Engineering Services
- Maker of modern India
- Worked for social causes- Widow Remarriage, Educational Reforms (Woods Dispatch Act, 1854).

Land Revenue Policy

Why company needed Indian revenues?

- Purchase of Indian handicrafts and other goods for export
- To cost of conquest of whole of India.
- To Pay for employment of 1000s of Englishmen in administration and military positions.
- The Cost of economic and administrative and military charges.
- This enabled colonialism to fully penetrate Indian villages and far flung areas.

All the above had to be borne by Indian peasant or Ryot by paying revenue.

- Since time memorial part of agriculture produce was as land revenue.
- Directly collected by servants or indirectly by intermediaries like zamindars, revenue farmers etc.
- They kept a part of it as commission and deposited rest with authority.

Permanent Settlement

After getting the Diwani (right to collect revenue), in 1765, of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The EIC made an attempt to continue the old system of revenue collection though it increased the amount to be collected. Need of permanent settlement

- In 1773, it decided to manage the land revenues directly. Warren Hastings auctioned the right to collect revenue to the highest bidders. This experiment failed.

- Because amount of land revenue was pushed high by zamindars and other speculators bidding against each other, the actual collection varied from year to year and seldom came up to official expectations.
- Neither the Ryot nor the zamindar would do anything to improve cultivation because they did not know what the next year's assessment would be or who would be the next year's revenue collector.
- In 1793 – Lord Cornwallis – introduced permanent settlement – in Bengal and Bihar Permanent settlement – fixing of land revenue at a permanent amount.
- John shore - the man who planned the Permanent Settlement

Why Permanent Settlement failed?

- Two special features of permanent settlement –
- **First** – zamindars and revenue collectors were converted into so many landlords. They were to act as agents of the Government in collecting land revenue from the ryot.
- They had been given the ownership of land, and their right of ownership was made hereditary and transferable.
- Cultivators were reduced to mere tenants. They were deprived of long-standing rights to the soil and other customary rights.
- The use of the pasture and forest lands, irrigation canals,

fisheries, and homestead plots and protection against enhancement of rent were some of their rights which were sacrificed.

- So that zamindars might be able to pay on time the exorbitant land revenue demand of the Company.
- **Second** - the zamindars were to give, 10/11th of the rental they derived from the peasantry to the state, keeping only 1/11th for themselves.
- The sums to be paid by them as land revenue were fixed in perpetuity.
- If the land revenue is increased of a zamindar's estate, he would keep the entire amount of the increase. The state would not make any further demand upon him.
- But, the zamindar had to pay his revenue rigidly on the due date even if the crop had failed for some reason; otherwise his lands were to be sold.
- The initial fixation of revenue was arbitrary and without any consultation with the zamindars.
- Officials wanted to secure the maximum amount and so fixed rates of revenue was very high.
- Result of fixing high revenue rate was half of zamindari lands were put up for sale between 1794 and 1807. Before 1793 zamindars didn't have proprietary rights over most of the land.

What were the factors which guided to recognize the zamindars as proprietors?

- First - political - need to create political allies - British realized that as they were foreigners in India, their rule would be unstable unless they acquired local supporters who would act as a buffer between them and the people of India.
- Second – financial - financial security – constant financial crisis, finance army in wars, “investment”.
- Third – administrative expediency - expected to increase agricultural production.
- Permanent settlement was later extended to Orissa, northern districts of Madras and Varanasi.
- Temporary zamindari settlement - Zamindars were made owners of land but the revenue they had to pay was revised periodically. Introduced in central India and Awadh.

Ryotwari Settlement

- Introduced by Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, Madras presidency in 1820 and in 1825 – introduced in Bombay presidency
- In 1792-99 - Alexander Reed carried out early experiments related to Ryotwari system in Baramahal region. Thomas Munro was subordinate to him. In 1817 – introduced in Coimbatore, Arcot and Nallore.

Why it had been introduced?

- Failure of Permanent settlement.
- Utilitarians were against the extension of permanent settlement in new areas.

- Removal of intermediaries will yield more revenue.
- Madras govt. was short of funds and it needed a settlement in which it could revise land revenue amount.
- It was kind of traditional Indian settlement and so probably suitable to Indian conditions

Features:

- The settlement was made with individual peasants- he was recognized as the owner of land and they had to deposit the revenue with company's official directly.
- Revenue was to be assessed with surveys and measurement of land. Quality of soil and types of crops were also considered.
- Rate vary from – $1/3$ to $2/5$.
- Peasants were free to refuse cultivation on land if they felt the burden of Land revenue was too high.
- This land was given to other peasants on same terms and if no one agrees the land was left fallow.

After some time, positive elements were abandoned. The total production began to be estimated by officials through rough guess. The estimations were roughly inflated as a result of which the actual burden of land revenue on peasants was 80% more than of total produce.

The Ryot's rights of ownership of his land were also negated by three other factors:

- In most areas the land revenue fixed was exorbitant; the Ryot was hardly left with bare maintenance even in the best of seasons.
- The Government retained the right to enhance land revenue at will.

- The Ryot had to pay revenue even when his produce was partially or wholly destroyed by drought or floods.

Mahalwari System

- Mahalwari system was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Bentick.
- Mahalwari system is the modified version of the Zamindari settlement.
- The revenue settlement was to be made village by village or estate (mahal) by estate with landlords or heads of families who collectively claimed to be the landlords of the village or the estate.
- Places where this system was introduced - In the Gangetic valley, the North-West Provinces, parts of Central India, and the Punjab.
- In the Punjab a modified Mahalwari System known as the village system was introduced.

Why it had been introduced?

- Failure of Permanent Settlement and Ryotwari Settlement.
- To protect the Government's revenue.
- Profits not go to cultivator; they should be reaped by British.

Features:

- In Mahalwari areas also, the land revenue was periodically revised.
- All over the country land was now made saleable, mortgagable, and alienable.
- This was done primarily to protect the Government's revenue.

- Now he could borrow money on the security of his land or even sell part of it and pay his land revenue.
- If he refused to do so, the Government could and often did auction his land and realize the amount.
- Beliefs that, only the right of ownership would make the landlord or the Ryot exert him in making improvements.

The British by making land a commodity which could be freely bought and sold introduced a fundamental change in the existing land systems of the country. The stability and the continuity of the Indian villages were shaken. In fact, the entire structure of rural society began to break up.

- In the beginning, the Company left the administration of its possessions in India in Indian hands, confining its activities to supervision. But soon found that British aims were not adequately served by following old methods of administration. Consequently, the Company took all aspects of administration in its own hand.
- Under Warren Hastings and Cornwallis, the administration of Bengal was completely overhauled and found a new system based on the English pattern.
- The spread of British power to new areas, new problems, new needs, new experiences, and new ideas led to changes in the system of administration. But the overall objectives of imperialism were never forgotten.

British Administrative System :

The British administration in India was based on three pillars:

- a. The Civil Service,
- b. The Army, and
- c. The Police.

- The chief aim of British-Indian administration was the maintenance of law and order and the perpetuation of British rule. Without law and order, British merchants and British manufacturers could not hope to sell their goods in every nook and corner of India.
- The British, being foreigners, could not hope to win the affections of the Indian people; they, therefore, relied on superior force rather than on public support for the maintenance of their control over India.

The Civil Service

- The Civil Service was introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
- The East India Company had from the beginning carried on its trade in the East through
- Servants who were paid low wages but who were permitted to trade privately.

Later, when the Company became a territorial power, the same servants assumed administrative functions.

They now became extremely corrupt by:

- Oppressing local weavers and artisans, merchants, and zamindars,
- Extorting bribes and 'gifts' from rajas and nawabs, and

- Indulging in illegal private trade. They amassed untold wealth with which they retired to England.

- Clive and Warren Hastings made attempts to put an end to their corruption but were only partially successful.
- Lord Cornwallis, who came to India as Governor-General in 1786, was determined to purify the administration, but he realized that the Company's servants would not give honest and efficient service so long as they were not given adequate salaries.
- Cornwallis, therefore, enforced the rules against private trade and acceptance of presents and bribes by officials with strictness. At the same time, he raised the salaries of the Company's servants. For example, the Collector of a district was to be paid Rs 1,500 a month and one per cent commission on the revenue collection of his district.
- Cornwallis also lay down that promotion in the Civil Service would be by seniority so that its members would remain independent of outside influence.
- In 1800, Lord Wellesley pointed out that even though civil servants often ruled over vast areas, they came to India at the immature age of 18 or so and were given no regular training before starting on their jobs. They generally lacked knowledge of Indian languages.
- Wellesley, therefore, established the College of Fort William at Calcutta for the education of

young recruits to the Civil Service.

- The Directors of the Company disapproved of his action and in 1806 replaced it by their own East Indian College at Haileybury in England.
- Till 1853, all appointments to the Civil Service were made by the Directors of the East India Company who placated the members of the Board of Control by letting them make some of the nominations.
- The Directors fought hard to retain this lucrative and prized privilege and refused to surrender it even when their other economic and political privileges were taken away by Parliament.
- The Directors lost it finally in 1853 when the Charter Act decreed that all recruits to the Civil Service were to be selected through a competitive examination.
- A special feature of the Indian Civil Service since the days of Cornwallis was the rigid and complete exclusion of Indians
- It was laid down officially in 1793 that all the higher posts in administration worth more than £ 500 a year in salary were to be held by Englishmen. This policy was also applied to other branches of Government, such as the army, police, judiciary, and engineering.
- The Indian Civil Service gradually developed as one of the most efficient and powerful civil services in the world.
- Its members exercised vast power and often participated in the making of policy. They

developed certain traditions of independence, integrity, and hard work, though these qualities obviously served British and not Indian interests.

- Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian who passed the Indian Civil Service examination in 1863 and held 4th Rank. He was an author, linguist, song composer. He made significant contribution towards the emancipation of women in Indian society during the British Rule.

Army

- Second most important pillar of British administration.
- Four important functions of the army were –
- instrument through which the Indian powers were conquered
- defended the British Empire from foreign rivals
- safeguarded British supremacy from threat of internal revolt
- chief instrument in extending and defending British empire in Asia and Africa
- Soldiers – mostly Indians, chiefly from present UP and Bihar.
- Officers – exclusively British
- Highest post for Indian – subedar
- large number of Indians has to be employed because British troops were too expensive.
- Population of British was too small to provide large base of soldiers
- Counterweight - army was officered entirely by British officials and a certain number of British troops were maintained to keep the Indian soldiers under control.

- It appears surprising today that a handful of foreigners could conquer and control India with a predominantly Indian army.
- This was possible because of two factors.
- First – absence of modern nationalism in the country at the time
- Second – not realize that he was being anti-Indian + long tradition of loyally serving those who paid his salary (popularly known as loyalty to the salt)
- In other words, the Indian soldier was a good mercenary, and the Company on its part was a good paymaster.

Police

Third pillar of British administration.

Creation

- Creator – Cornwallis
- Relieved zamindar from their police function
- Established a regular police force to maintain law & order
- Modernized old system of Thanas (police station)

Structure

- India was ahead of Britain where a system of police had not developed yet.
- Thanas headed by a Daroga, who was an Indian.
- District Superintendent of Police head the police organization in a district
- Indians were excluded from all superior posts
- Villages - duties of the police continued to be performed by village-watchmen who were maintained by the villagers.
- The police gradually succeeded in reducing major crimes such as dacoity.

- Major achievement was the suppression of thugs who robbed and killed travelers on the highways, particularly in Central India.
- It also prevented the organisation of a large- scale conspiracy against foreign control
- When the national movement arose, the police was used to suppress it.
- In its dealings with the people police adopted an unsympathetic attitude.

Judicial Organization

- British founded a new system of dispensing justice through hierarchy of civil and criminal courts.
- Started by – Warren Hastings
- Stabilized by – Cornwallis in 1793
- Each district – has Diwani Adalat or Civil Court. Presided by - district judge (belonged to civil service).
- Below the District Court were Registrars' Courts and a number of subordinate courts .
- Registrars' court headed by – Europeans and Subordinate court headed by - Indian judges known as Munsifs and Amins. Civil courts applied customary law which prevailed in that area or section from time immemorial.
- Cornwallis separated civil judge post and collector.
- Appeal from district court lay 1st to 4 provincial court and then finally to the Sadar Diwani Adalat.
- Criminal cases tried by – court of circuit in each division of province. Headed by - civil servants.

- Below circuit of courts – a large number of Indian magistrates to try petty cases. Appeals from the Courts of Circuit lay with the Sadar Nizamat Adalat.
- The criminal courts applied Muslim Criminal Law in a modified and less harsh form so that the tearing apart of limbs and such other punishments can be prohibited. 1831 – William Bentinck abolished the provincial court of appeal and circuit.
- Their works was first to Commissions and later to District Judges and District Collectors.
- Bentinck also raised the status and powers of Indians in the judicial service and appointed them as Deputy Magistrates, Subordinate Judges and Principal Sadar Amins.
- In 1865, High Courts were established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to replace the Sadar Courts of Diwani and Nizamat.
- British established a new system of law though the process of enactment and codification of old laws.
- Traditional system of law in India was largely based on Shashtra, shariyats and time immemorial traditions of area.
- They were continued and British introduced regulations, codified the existing laws, and often systematized and modernized them through judicial interpretation.
- The Charter Act of 1833 conferred all lawmaking power on the Governor-General-in-Council.
- In 1863 – govt. appointed a law commission to codify Indian laws – chairman lord Macaulay.
- Indian penal code, codes of civil and Criminal Procedure and other codes of laws.
- The same laws now prevailed all over the country and they were enforced by a uniform system of courts. Thus it may be said that India was judicially unified.

The Rule of Law

- Introduced by British. It was obedience to laws, which clearly defined the rights, privileges, and obligations of the subjects and not according to the caprice or personal discretion of the ruler.
- In practice opposite things happened. Important feature - any official could be brought before a court of law for breaches of official duty or for acts done in excess of his official authority.
- The rule of law was to some extent a guarantee of the personal liberty of a person. In previous times rulers were bounded by tradition and custom but sometimes they take steps by their own wish and there was no authority to check them.
- While British administration was carried by according to laws, but many laws were defective and not made by people through democratic process. Instead they were made by autocratic.
- British and vested power in hands of civil servants and police.

Social and Cultural Policy

- Till 1813 – British followed policy of non-interference in socio, religious affairs but after 1813 it took active steps to transform society and culture of India. This followed the wave of change which was going in Britain.
- The manufacture class knew that only peace is not sufficient and transformation and reforms are required in society to create big markets for their goods.
- Great ferment of new ideas in Britain and Europe which influenced the British outlook towards Indian problems.
- Whole Europe was witnessing “new attitudes of mind, manners, and morals”.
- The great French Revolution of 1789 with its message of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity generated powerful democratic sentiments and unleashed the force of modern nationalism.
- Thinkers and philosophers like Voltaire, Rousseau inspired world by their thoughts.
- In literature – Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, and Charles Dickens. The effect of French revolution and industrial revolution have naturally feel by Indians. Leaders like Derozio were inspired by French revolution Emergence of new thoughts.
- Three characteristics of new thought were – Rationalism, Humanism and Confidence in the capacity of man to progress :
- **Rationalism** - only that was true which was in conformity with human reason and capable

of being tested in practice. Application of science to industry was visible proofs of the power of human reason.

- **Humanism** - Every human being was an end in himself and should be respected and prized as such. The humanistic outlook gave birth to the doctrines of individualism, liberalism, and socialism.
- **Doctrine of Progress** - Society must change with time: nothing was or could be static. Conflict between old attitude and new attitude
- In Europe there was clash of attitudes between old outlook and new currents Older attitude – also known as “conservative or traditional attitude”.
- Warren Hasting, Munro, Malcom, Metcalfe were representatives of this attitude. They were cautious of introducing any innovation as they believe that Sweeping or hasty innovations, they felt, would produce a violent reaction in the country.
- They looked down upon India and consider it as uncivilized, corrupt, decadent, narrow and unscientific. But all this was to justify political and economic enslavement of India.

Radicals

- Radicals went beyond narrow criticism and applied the three characteristics of new thought.
- According to them answer to all Indian ills lie in rapid modernization i.e. introduction of modern Western sciences, philosophy, and literature.

- The British India can never accept new idea or adopt reforms until it is beneficial to their imperialistic and exploitative motives.
- Radicals were not true to their self-beliefs when they discussed Indian problems. They wanted more authoritarian regime in India.
- Modernization of India was also encouraged by Christian missionaries. Radicals supported people like Rajaram Mohan Roy, Vivekananda who emphasized on rationalism.
- One reason of British following policy of cautious innovation was continuous prevalence of the conservative outlook among the British officials in India and the belief that interference with, their religious beliefs and social customs might produce a revolutionary reaction among the Indian people. Other was safety of empire.

Humanitarian Measures

- Banning of Sati. Sati was a monstrous custom. Biggest achievement of British in this – banning sati In 1829 - William Bentick banned it.
- Earlier apathetic and afraid of arousing anger of orthodox Hindus. British banned it only after agitations of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, missionaries. In past, rulers who attempted to ban it but remained unsuccessful - Akbar and Aurangzeb, the Peshwas, and Jai Singh of Jaipur.
- Female infanticide and widow remarriage. Practice of killing female children at the time of

their birth. It was prevailed – in Rajput's and upper caste.

Why followed?

- Because of the difficulties of earning a livelihood in unfertile areas
- Because of the prevalence of the evil custom of dowry Regulations banning this practice had been passed in 1795 and 1802, but they were sternly enforced only by Bentinck and Hardinge. Hardinge also suppressed the practice of making human sacrifices that had prevailed among the primitive tribe of Gonds.

In 1856 the Government of India passed an Act enabling Hindu widows to remarry. The Government acted after Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and other reformers had carried on a prolonged agitation in favour of the measure.

The immediate effects of this Act were negligible.

Spread of Modern Education

Important role played by - Christian missionaries and a large number of enlightened Indians. In first 60 years took little interest as was a trading company

Two minor exceptions –

- In 1781, Warren Hastings set up the Calcutta Madrasah for the study and teaching of Muslim law and related subjects.
- In 1791, Jonathan Duncan started a Sanskrit College at Varanasi, where he was the Resident, for the study of Hindu Law and Philosophy.

Both these institutions were designed to provide a regular supply of qualified

Indians to help the administration of law in the courts of the Company.

Missionaries, and humanitarian pressured govt. to provide education to its subjects Humanitarians believed – modern knowledge would be best for socio, economic and political Missionaries believed - education will end their faith in their religion 1813 charter act - directed the Company to spend the sum of one lakh of rupees for the purpose. But even this petty amount was not made available by the Company authorities till 1823.

Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy

Within the General Committee on Public Instruction, the Anglicists argued that the government spending on education should be exclusively for modern studies.

The Orientalists - while western sciences and literature should be taught to prepare students to take up jobs, emphasis should be placed on expansion of traditional Indian learning.

Even the Anglicists were divided over the question of medium of instruction—

- One faction was for English language as the medium
- The other faction was for Indian languages (vernaculars) for the purpose.

Unfortunately, there was a great deal of confusion over English and vernacular languages as medium of instruction and as objects of study.

Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835), This famous minute settled the row in favor of Anglicists— the limited government

resources were to be devoted to teaching of western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone.

Lord Macaulay held the view that "Indian learning was inferior to European learning"— which was true as far as physical and social sciences in the contemporary stage were concerned.

The Government soon made English as the medium of instruction in its schools and colleges and opened a few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of elementary schools, thus neglecting mass education.

The British planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes, thus creating a class "Indian in blood and color but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect" who would act as interpreters between the Government and masses and would enrich the vernaculars by which knowledge of western sciences and literature would reach the masses. This was called the 'downward filtration theory'.

Modern ideas, if not education, did filter down to the masses, though not in a form desired by the rulers, but through political parties, press, pamphlets, public platforms, etc.

Modern education only helped this process by making available the basic literature on physical and social sciences to nationalists, thus stimulating their capacity to make social analysis— otherwise the content, structure and curricula of modern education served colonial interests.

Efforts of Thomson

James Thomson, lieutenant-governor of NW Provinces (1843-53), developed a comprehensive scheme of village education through the medium of vernacular languages.

In these village schools, useful subjects such as mensuration and agriculture sciences were taught. The purpose was to train personnel for the newly set up Revenue and Public Works Department.

Wood's Despatch (1854)

In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a despatch on an educational system for India. Considered the "Magna Carta of English Education in India", this document was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India.

- It asked the Government of India to assume responsibility for education of the masses, thus repudiating the 'downward filtration theory', at least on paper.
- It systematized the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
- It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at school level.
- It laid stress on female and vocational, education, and on teachers' training.
- It lay down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular.

- It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise. In 1857, universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were set up and later, departments of education were set up in all provinces.

The Bethune School founded by Bethune at Calcutta (1849) was the first fruit of a powerful movement for education of women which arose in 1840s and 1850s. Bethune was the president of the Council of Education. Mostly due to Bethune's efforts, girls' schools were set up on a sound footing and brought under government's grants-in-aid and inspection system.

Agriculture Institute at Pusa (Bihar) and Engineering Institute at Roorkee were started. The ideals and methods of Wood's Despatch dominated the field for five decades which saw rapid westernization of education system in India, with educational institutions run by European headmasters and principals. Missionary enterprises played their own part.

Gradually, private Indian effort appeared in the field. Factors which prevented the spread of education to the masses :

- Neglect of mass education
- Emphasis on English as the medium of instruction in place of the Indian languages.
- It further tended to create a wide gulf between educated persons and the masses..
- Education was quite costly.
- Virtual monopoly of richer classes and city – dwellers.

Women Education

- Total neglect of the education of girls for which no funds were allotted. Because British did not want to hurt the susceptibilities of orthodox Indians.
- Female education lacked immediate usefulness in the eyes of the foreign officials since women could not be employed as clerks in the Government.

Scientific and Technical Education

- Neglected by Company's administration and only three medical colleges – by 1837.
- Only one good engineering college – Roorkee – open for only Europeans and Eurasians.

IMPORTANT CONCEPTS:

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)– First Civil Disobedience

- Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters, of Champaran in Bihar. The European planters had been forcing peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land (called tinkathia system).
- When towards the end of the nineteenth century German synthetic dyes replaced indigo, the European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues from the peasants in order to maximize their profits before the peasants could shift to other crops. Besides, the peasants were forced to sell the

produce at prices fixed by the Europeans.

- When Gandhi, joined now by Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, J.B. Kripalani, reached Champaran to probe into the matter, the authorities ordered him to leave the area at once. Gandhi defied the order and preferred to face the punishment.
- This passive resistance or civil disobedience of an unjust order was a novel method at that time.
- Finally, the authorities retreated and permitted Gandhi to make an enquiry. Now, the Government appointed a committee to go into the matter and nominated Gandhi as a member. Gandhi was able to convince the authorities that the tinkathia system should be abolished and that the peasants should be compensated for the illegal dues extracted from them. As a compromise with the planters, he agreed that only 25 per cent of the money taken should be compensated.
- Within a decade, the planters left the area. Gandhi had won the first battle of civil disobedience in India.
- Gandhi used civil disobedience in South Africa against Registration certificates
- A new legislation in South Africa made it compulsory for Indians there to carry at all times certificates of registration with their fingerprints.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

The main features of the Government of India Act, 1919 were as follows:

- Dyarchy, i.e., rule of two—executive councilors and popular ministers was introduced.
- Subjects were divided into two lists: "reserved" which included subjects such as law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation, etc., and "transferred" subjects such as education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc.
- The ministers were to be responsible to the legislature and had to resign if a noconfidence motion was passed against them by the legislature, while the executive councilors were not to be responsible to the legislature.
- Provincial Legislative Councils were further expanded-70% of the members were to be elected.
- The system of communal and class electorates was further consolidated.
- Women were also given the right to vote.
- The Legislative Councils could initiate legislation but the governor's assent was required.
- The governor could veto bills and issue ordinances.
- The Legislative Councils could reject the budget but the governor could restore it, if necessary.
- The legislators could ask questions and supplementaries, pass adjournment motions and

vote a part of the budget, but 75% of the budget was still not votable.

- Allocation of seats for Central Legislature to provinces was based on 'importance' of provinces—for instance, Punjab's military importance, and Bombay's commercial importance.
- The secretary state was henceforth to be paid out of the British exchequer.

JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (APRIL 13, 1919)

- On Baisakhi day, a large, crowd of people mostly from neighboring villages, unaware of the prohibitory orders in the city, had gathered in this small park to protest against the arrest of their leaders, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal.
- The Army surrounded the gathering under orders from General Dyer and blocked the only exit point and opened fire on the unarmed crowd killing around 1000. The incident was followed by uncivilized brutalities on the inhabitants of Amritsar.
- Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest.
- The Non-cooperation movement was a reaction to the oppressive policies of the British
- Indian government such as the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

NEHRU REPORT

- As an answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, an All

Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution. This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country. The committee included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, M.S.Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan as its members.

The report was finalised by August 1928. Main Recommendations:

- Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government.
- Rejection of separate electorates; instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims.
- Linguistic provinces.
- Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.
- Responsible government at the centre and in provinces
- Full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims.
- Complete dissociation of state from religion.
- However Not only were the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh communalists unhappy about the Nehru Report, but the younger section of the Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose were also angered.
- The younger section regarded the idea of dominion status in the report as a step backward, and the developments at the All Parties Conference strengthened their criticism of the dominion status idea. Nehru and Subhash Bose rejected the Congress' modified goal and jointly set up the Independence for India League.
- Jinnah's fourteen points came as a response to Nehru Report and became the basis for all future propaganda of the Muslim League.

Nagpur Session of Indian National Congress in 1920. At the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in December 1920—

- The programme of non-cooperation was endorsed;
- The Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means as its goal;
- Some important organisational changes were made: a Congress Working Committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards; Provincial Congress Committees on linguistic basis were organised; ward committees was organised; and entry fee was reduced to four annas;
- Gandhi declared that if the non-cooperation programme was implemented completely, swaraj would be ushered in within a year.
- All India Youth Congress was formed through Calcutta Session of 1928.

At this stage, some leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade and B.C. Pal left the Congress as they believed in a constitutional and lawful struggle.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

- The Khilafat movement (1919–22) was a pan-Islamic, political protest campaign launched by Muslims of India to influence the British government not to abolish the Ottoman Caliphate.
- The movement collapsed by late 1922 when Turkey gained a more favourable diplomatic position and moved toward secularism. By 1924 Turkey simply abolished the roles of the Sultan and Caliph.
- The Ali brothers were arrested during the course of the war only to be released from jail after the war was over. This movement reached a crescendo in Bengal, North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab.
- October 17, 1919 was observed as Khilafat Day. The Hindus also joined hands with the Muslims and a strike was called for.
- On November 23 1919, the All India Khilafat Conference was organized at New Delhi and later a Khilafat Manifesto was published which called upon the British to protect the Caliphate.

Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement, while bringing Muslims into national movement also led to communalization of national politics.

After 1922 a series of differences between the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation leaderships intersected with growing popular conflict between

Hindu and Muslim communities. Some section of Muslims started to see the futility of Swaraj and fresh interest was awakened in the Muslim League which had been stagnant since 1918.

The Ahmedabad session of Congress in 1921 was presided over by C.R. Das while still in jail.

After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922), there was disintegration, disorganisation and demoralisation among nationalist ranks. A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the movement.

Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the Swarajists led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan. The other school of thought led by Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No-changers'. The 'No-changers' opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott noncooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.

By 1924, the Swarajist position had weakened because of widespread communal riots; split among Swarajists themselves on communal and Responsivist-Non-responsivist lines, and the death of C.R. Das in 1925 weakened it further. The Responsivists among Swarajists—Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya and N.C. Kelkar—advocated cooperation with the Government and holding of office

wherever possible to protect the so called Hindu interests.

They accused the Non-responsivists like Motilal Nehru of being anti-Hindu and a beef-eater.

- Due to differences between the two schools and defeat of the Swarajists' proposal of 'ending or mending' the councils at the Gaya session of the Congress (December 1922), C.R Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the Congress and announced formation of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party.
- However, both sides wanted to avoid a split like 1907 and hence reached a compromise where the Swarajists were allowed to contest elections as a group within the Congress.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

- Bhagat Singh, Azad and Rajguru shot dead Saunders, the police official responsible for the lathicharge in Lahore in December 1928. Later, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were asked to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 against the passage of the Public Safety and Trade Disputes Bill aimed at curtailing civil liberties of citizens in general and workers in particular. Bhagat Singh was caught during this; however, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were tried in the Lahore conspiracy case.
- The Meerut Conspiracy Case was a controversial court case initiated in British India in March 1929 and decided in 1933. Several trade unionists,

including three Englishmen were arrested for organizing an Indian railway strike.

- The British Government convicted 33 leftist trade union leaders under a false law suit.
- The Meerut Conspiracy case trial helped the Communist Party of India to consolidate its position among workers.
- Chittagong Armoury Raid (April 1930): Surya Sen decided to organise an armed rebellion along with his associates—Anant Singh, Gariesh Ghosh and Lokenath Baul to show that it was possible to challenge the armed might of the mighty British Empire. They had planned to occupy two main armouries in Chittagong to seize and supply arms to the revolutionaries to destroy telephone and telegraph lines and to dislocate the railway link of Chittagong with the rest of Bengal.
- The raid was conducted in April 1930 and involved 65 activists under the banner of Indian Republican Army— Chittagong Branch. The raid was quite successful; Sen hoisted the national flag, took salute and proclaimed a provisional revolutionary government.
- Jatin Das became the first martyr on the 64th day of his fast.
- There was a large-scale participation of young women in revolutionary activities especially under Surya Sen like Pritilata Waddedar and Kalpana Dutt.

ANTI-SIMON COMMISSION UPSURGE

- There was a chorus of protest by all Indians against the appointment of an all-white, sevenmember Indian Statutory Commission, popularly known as the Simon Commission (after the name of its chairman Sir John Simon), on November 8, 1927.
- The commission was to recommend to the Government whether India was ready for further constitutional reforms and on what lines. (Although constitutional reforms were due only in 1929, the Conservative Government, then in power in Britain, feared defeat by the Labour Party and did not want to leave the question of the future of Britain's most prized colony in "irresponsible Labour hands".)
- The Conservative Secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead, who had constantly talked of the inability of Indians to formulate a concrete scheme of constitutional reforms, which had support of wide sections of Indian political opinion, was responsible for the appointment of the Simon Commission.
- The Congress session in Madras (December 1927) meeting under the presidency of M.A. Ansaii decided to boycott the commission "at every stage and in every form". Those who decided to support the Congress call of boycott included the Liberals of the Hindu Mahasabha and the majority faction of the Muslim League

under Jinnah. Some others, such as the Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the south, decided not to boycott the commission.

- Lala Lajpat Rai died due to lathi charge during protests against Simon Commission.
- Bhagat singh later killed the police official Saunders responsible for lathi charge and was tried and hanged for this.

Delhi Proposals

In December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved four proposals for Muslim demands to be incorporated in the draft constitution. These proposals, which were accepted by the Madras session of the Congress (December 1927), came to be known as the 'Delhi Proposals'.

These were

- Joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
- One-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly;
- Representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;
- Formation of three new Muslim majority provinces— Sindh, Baluchistan and North- West Frontier Province.

Delhi Manifesto

On November 2, 1929, a conference of prominent national leaders issued a "Delhi Manifesto" which demanded

- That the purpose of the Round Table Conference (RTC) should be to

formulate a scheme for implementation of the dominion status (thus acting as a constituent assembly) and the basic principle of dominion status should be immediately accepted;

- That the Congress should have majority representation at the conference;
- Amnesty and a general policy of conciliation; Viceroy Irwin rejected these demands on December 23, 1929. The stage of confrontation was to begin now.

HINDUSTAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION (HRA)

- Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was a revolutionary organization of India established in 1924 at village Bholachang in East Bengal by Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Narendra Mohan Sen and Pratul Ganguly as an offshoot of Anushilan Samiti. Its objective was to establish a "Federated Republic of the United States of India" through an organized and armed revolution.
- These young men did not like the theory of nonviolence. They had confidence that the British can be thrown out of the country by using of force and violence. At the same time, there were uprisings in other parts of world and one could witness a number of bloody revolutions and coupe de etat around the world. The result was that the old Yugantar and Anushilan samiti got awakened and a new breed of terroristic kind of revolutionaries emerged

from the unenthusiastic and unsatisfied Non-cooperators.

- The name was chosen as Hindustan Republican Association on the lines of Irish Republican Army. The manifesto of this revolutionary organization was "The Revolutionary".

Objective:

- The Objective of the HRA was to establish "Federated Republic of the United States of India" through an organized armed revolution"
- The tactics of HRA were killing the officials; organize political dacoities to raise funds, terrorism among the British and British loyalists and strikes against the raj.
- Despite being a revolutionary terrorist organization {the term terrorist was not derogatory in those days as compared to today}, the perspective of the HRA was socialistic and it wanted to establish a United States of India by deposing the British.
- Many other revolutionaries soon joined the HRA including Chandrashekhar Azad, Ashfaqullah Khan, Ram Prasad Bismil etc.
- Bhagat Singh later established Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA). The following major decisions were taken at the Lahore Session (December, 1929)
- The Round Table Conference to be boycotted;

- Complete independence declared as the aim of the Congress;
- CWC authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of
- taxes and all members of legislatures asked to resign their seats;
- January 26, 1930 fixed as the first Independence Day, to be celebrated everywhere.
- Gandhi- Irwin Pact is also called Delhi Pact and was signed in 1931.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was nominated the president for the Lahore session mainly due to Gandhi's backing.
- The reasons to choose him were because of the appositeness of the occasion (Congress' acceptance of complete independence as its goal), and to acknowledge the upsurge of youth that had made the anti-Simon campaign a huge success.
- Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.
- Release political prisoners.
- Accept Postal Reservation Bill. Specific Bourgeois Demands
- Reserve coastal shipping for Indians. Specific Peasant Demands
- Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.
- Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly.
- Defiance of the salt laws started all over the country. In Tamil Nadu, C. Rajagopalachari led a march from Tiruchirapally to Vedaranniyam. In Malabar, K. Kelappan led a march from Calicut to Poyannur. In Assam, satyagrahis walked from Sylhet to Noakhali (Bengal) to make salt.
- In Andhra, a number of sibirams (camps) came up in different districts as headquarters of salt satyagraha.
- Gandhi's arrest came on May 4, 1930 when he had announced that he would lead a raid on Dharsana Salt Works on the west coast. Gandhi's arrest was followed by massive protests in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and in Sholapur, where the response was the fiercest.
- After Gandhi's arrest, the CWC sanctioned:
 - Non-payment of revenue in Ryotwari areas;
 - No chowkidara tax campaign in zamindari areas;
 - Violation of forest laws in the Central Provinces.

To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the Government and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. The demands were as follows.

Issues of General Interest:

- Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- Introduce total prohibition.
- Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
- National Movement 1919-1939

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

- The Bardoli taluqa in Surat district had witnessed intense politicization after the coming of Gandhi on the national political scene. The movement sparked off in January 1926 when the authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 per cent. The Congress leaders were quick to protest and a Bardoli Inquiry Committee was set up to go into the issue.
- The committee found the revenue hike to be unjustified. In February 1926, Vallabhbhai Patel was called to lead the movement. Under Patel, the Bardoli peasants resolved to refuse payments of the revised assessment until the Government appointed an independent tribunal or accepted the current amount as full payment.
- To organize the movement, Patel set up 13 chhuzvanis or workers' camps in the taluqa. Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was brought out to mobilize public opinion. An intelligence wing was set up to make sure all the tenants followed the movement's resolutions. Those who opposed the movement faced a social boycott. Special emphasis was placed on the mobilization of women. K.M. Munshi and Lalji Naranji resigned from the Bombay Legislative Council in support of the movement.
- By August 1928, massive tension had built up in the area. There were prospects of a railway strike in Bombay.

Gandhi reached Bardoli to stand by in case of any emergency.

- The Government was looking for a graceful withdrawal now. It set the condition that first the enhanced rent be, paid by all the occupants (not actually done). Then, a committee went into the whole affair and found the revenue hike to be unjustified and recommended a rise of 6.03 per cent only.

M.N. Roy

- He plunged into the nationalist movement after the partition of Bengal in 1905. His early idols were the Bengali revolutionaries as well as the fiery Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. Roy left India in 1915 to acquire weapons for the fight against the British. The months he spent in the US radicalized him, and Roy improbably became one of the founders of the Mexican Communist Party.
- Roy rose to the highest levels of the international communist movement, before he parted ways. He returned to India only to be sent to jail for six years by the colonial government. One result of these years of incarceration was a comprehensive critique of Marxism.
- He founded the Communist Party of India in Tashkent in 1920. Roy was also the first to be elected to the leadership of Comintern. He was a communist leader and the editor of the communist journal Vanguard. He condemned the session court's sentence to

death to 172 of the 225 accused in the Chauri Chaura incident (later, 19 were hanged and the rest transported) as against 22 policemen killed.

- Roy would later be the guiding light of the radical humanist movement. Among its core beliefs was that freedom is for individuals rather than collectives, social progress should be measured by the amount of freedom every individual has, human beings are innately rational, philosophy should be rooted in science rather than in religion, political change has to be preceded by a cultural renaissance and that decentralized democracy without political parties is the best way to organize political life.

Lord Irwin (1926-1931)

- Visit of Simon Commission to India (1928) and the boycott of the commission by the Indians.
- An All-Parties Conference held at Lucknow (1928) for suggestions for the (future) Constitution of India, the report of which was called the Nehru Report or the Nehru Constitution.
- Appointment of the Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission (1927).
- Murder of Saunders, the assistant superintendent of police of Lahore; bomb blast in the Assembly Hall of Delhi (1929) - the Lahore Conspiracy Case and death of Jatin Das after prolonged hunger strike (1929), and bomb accident in train in Delhi (1929).
- Lahore session of the Congress (1929) - Purna Swaraj Resolution.

- Dandi March (March 12, 1930) by Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 'Deepavali Declaration' by Lord Irwin (1929).
- Boycott of the First Round Table Conference (1930), Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) and suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Poona Pact was signed in 1932 under Lord Willingdon.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

The reasons for launch:

1. The failure of the Cripps Mission to solve the constitutional deadlock.
2. There was popular discontent because of rising prices and shortage of rice, salt, etc.
3. News of reverses' suffered by the British in South-East Asia.
4. The manner in which the British evacuated from South-East Asia leaving the subjects to their fate.
5. The leadership wanted to condition the masses for a possible Japanese invasion.

Gandhi was named the leader of the struggle, but after his arrest there was a leadership vacuum and thus it is often called 'leaderless movement'.

Rammanohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Sharma, Biju Patnaik, Chhotubhai Puranik, Achyut Patwardhan, Sucheta Kripalani and R.P. Goenka carried out underground activity. Usha Sharma started an underground radio in Bombay.

Pritilata Waddadar was an Indian Bengali revolutionary and part of revolutionary group headed by Surya

Sen. She led a team of fifteen revolutionaries in a 1932 attack on the Pahartali European Club, which had a sign board that read "Dogs and Indians not allowed".

The revolutionaries torched the club and were later caught by the British police. To avoid getting arrested, Pritilata consumed cyanide and died.

Parallel governments were established in Ballia(UP), Tamluk(Bengal), Satara(Maharashtra) and Talchar(Orissa).

- First parallel government was established at Ballia and the longest one was at Satara.
- The movement is also known as 'August Kranti'. Gandhi was not in support of an immediate struggle in 1939 after British declared India's support to the war without consulting Indians
- Allied cause was just;
- Communal, sensitivity and lack of Hindu-Muslim unity could result in communal riots;
- Congress organisation was in shambles and the atmosphere was not conducive for a mass struggle;
- Masses were not ready for a struggle.

They instead advocated toning up the Congress organisation, carrying on political work among the masses, and negotiating till all possibilities of a negotiated settlement were exhausted. Only then would the struggle be begun.

- Subhash Chandra Bose and Leftists wanted to take advantage of Britain's difficulties and start a mass movement, but Gandhi was for unconditional support to Britain's War efforts.

Radcliffe Line

To fix the international boundaries between the two countries, the Boundary Commission was established chaired by Sir Cyril Radcliffe. The commission was to demarcate Bengal and Punjab into the two new countries. The boundary demarcation line is called Radcliffe line.

Its western side serves as India-Pakistan border and eastern side serves as India- Bangladesh border.

- MacMohan line demarcates the border between India and china. However. China does not recognize it.

Vaikom Satyagraha was a movement in Travancore (modern-day Kerala) for temple entry of the depressed classes. It took place near the Shiva Temple at Vaikom, Kottayam district, Kerala during 1924-25. Vaikom was at that time a part of the princely state of Travancore.

- Tebhaga movement was launched in Bengal to implement recommendations of Flood Commission to give two-third (tebhaga) share to the bargardars (share-croppers) instead of one-half share.

Cripps Mission

In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India due to the following reasons:

- Reverses suffered by Britain in South-East Asia, the Japanese threat to invade India seemed real now and Indian support became crucial.
- There was pressure on Britain from the Allies (USA, USSR, China) to seek Indian cooperation.

- Indian nationalists had agreed to support the Allied cause if substantial power was transferred immediately and complete independence given after the war.

The main proposals of the mission were as follows.

1. An Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up
2. After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.
3. The British Government would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions:
 - (i) Any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union,
 - (ii) The new constitution making body and the British Government would negotiate a treaty to effect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.
4. In the meantime, defence of India would remain in British hands and the governor-general's powers would remain intact.

The proposals differed from those offered in the past in many respects—

- The making of the constitution was to be solely in Indian hands now (and not "mainly" in Indian hands—as contained in the August Offer). A concrete plan was provided for the constituent assembly.
- Option was available to any province to have a separate

constitution—a blueprint for India's partition.

- Free India could withdraw from the Commonwealth.
 - Indians were allowed a large share in the administration in the interim period.
- Nehru and Maulana Azad were the official negotiators for the Congress.
- Both Congress and the Muslim League rejected the proposal.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

On January 25, 1931 Gandhi and all other members of the CWC were released unconditionally. The CWC authorised Gandhi to initiate discussions with the viceroy.

As a result of these discussions, a pact was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi on February 14, 1931. This Delhi Pact, also known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, placed the Congress on an equal footing with the Government.

Irwin on behalf of the Government agreed on

- Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence
- Remission of all fines not yet collected
- Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties
- Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned
- Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale)
- Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing and Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

The viceroy, however, turned down two of Gandhi's demands

- Public inquiry into police excesses,
- Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence. Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed
- To suspend the civil disobedience movement, and
- To participate in the next RTC on the constitutional question around the three pillars of federation, Indian responsibility, and reservations and safeguards that may be necessary in India's interests (covering such areas as defence, external affairs, position of minorities, financial credit of India and discharge of other obligations).
- When Gandhi met Irwin and held negotiations, it was for the first time that the two were meeting as 'equals'.

HARTOG COMMITTEE (1929)

An increase in number of schools and colleges had led to deterioration of education standards.

A Hartog Committee was set up to report on development of education.

Its main recommendations were as follows.

- Emphasis should be given to primary education but there need be no hasty expansion or compulsion in education.
- Only deserving students should go in for high school and intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after. (VIII standard.)
- For improvements in standards of university education, admissions should be restricted.

- Indians also attempted to develop an indigenous scheme of education called Wardha scheme of education based on Gandhi's ideas under chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Hussain.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was popularly known as Baba Saheb. He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and is called the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'.

He established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha to promote education and socio-economic improvements among the Dalits. He also founded the Independent Labour Party (later transformed into the Scheduled Castes Federation) in 1936 and contested in 1937 from Bombay to the Central Legislative Assembly.

He authored several books and essays. Some of them are: The Annihilation of Caste, Pakistan or the Partition of India, The Buddha and his Dhamma, The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India, Administration and Finance of the East India Company, etc.

His death anniversary is observed as Mahaparinirvan Din. His birth anniversary is celebrated as Ambedkar Jayanti or Bhim Jayanti on 14 April every year.

- A few months before he died, he converted to Buddhism
- He considered the Right to Constitutional Remedy as the soul of the constitution.

Faizpur Session

- Faizpur Session (December 1936): President – Jawaharlal Nehru

- It was the first session of Congress to be held in a village.
 - Only session presided by Mahatma Gandhi was Belgaum in December 1924.

Elections to provincial assemblies in 1937

- In early 1937, elections to provincial assemblies were announced and once again the debate on the future strategy to be adopted began. There were sharp differences over these questions among the nationalists. The two sides of the debate soon got identified with the emerging ideological divide along the left and right lines.
- J.L. Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Congress socialists and communists were opposed to office acceptance and thereby in the working of the 1935 Act, because they argued that it would negate the rejection of the Act by the nationalists.
- As a counter-strategy, the leftists proposed entry into the councils with an aim to create deadlocks, thus making the working of the Act impossible (older Swarajist strategy). And, as a long-term strategy, they advocated an increased reliance on workers and peasants, integration of their class organisations into the Congress, thus imparting a socialist direction to the Congress and preparing for the resumption of a mass movement.
- The proponents of office acceptance argued that they were equally committed to

combating the 1935 Act, but work in legislatures was to be only a short-term tactic since option of a mass movement was not available at the time, and mass struggle alone was capable of winning independence.

- The Congress manifesto reaffirmed total rejection of the 1935 Act, and promised release of prisoners, removal of disabilities on the basis of gender and caste, radical transformation of the agrarian system, substantial reduction of rent and revenue, scaling down of rural debts, cheap credit and right to form trade unions and to strike.
- Congress ministries were formed in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, United Provinces, Bihar and later in NWFP and Assam also.
- The Congress ministries did much to ease curbs on civil liberties.
- There were certain basic constraints before the Congress ministries could undertake a complete overhaul of the agrarian structure by completely abolishing zamindari. In spite of the constraints, the Congress ministries managed to legislate a number of laws relating to land reforms, debt relief, forest grazing fee, arrears of rent, land tenures, etc. But most of these benefits went to statutory and occupancy tenants while sub-tenants did not gain much.
- Agricultural labourers did not benefit, as they had not been mobilised.

- Gandhi did not attend a single election meeting.
- During this time, National Planning Committee was setup under Congress President Subhash Chandra Bose in 1938. This was India's first attempt to develop a national plan.

Round Table Conferences

- The Round Table Conferences were a series of three conferences conducted by the Labour Party-led British government to deliberate upon and bring about constitutional reforms in British India during 1930 – 32. There were three such conferences.
- The conferences were based on the recommendation of Muhammad Ali Jinnah to Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India and James Ramsay MacDonald, the then British Prime Minister, and the Simon Commission report. It was for the first time that the Indians and the British were meeting as 'equals'.

First RTC

- The First Round Table Conference was held between November 1930 and January 1931 at London.
- Dr. B R Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the 'untouchables'.
- Tej Bahadur Sapru moved the idea of an All-India Federation. The Muslim League supported this. The princely states also supported this on the condition that their internal sovereignty is maintained.

- Although many principles on reforms were agreed upon, not much was implemented and the Congress Party carried on its civil disobedience.

The Indian National Congress decided not to participate in the conference. Many of the INC leaders were imprisoned due to their involvement in the civil disobedience movement. The Conference was regarded as a failure.

- The British government understood the importance and the need for the Congress Party to make any decision on India's political future.

Second RTC

- The Second Round Table Conference was held between September and December 1931 at London.
- The major difference between the first and the second conference was that the INC was participating in the second one. This was one of the results of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- Gandhi represented Indian National Congress and Sarojini Naidu represented Indian women.
- The British decided to grant a communal award for representing minorities in India by providing for separate electorates for minority communities. Gandhi was against this.
- In this conference, Gandhi and Ambedkar differed on the issue of separate electorates for the untouchables. Gandhi was against treating untouchables as separate from the Hindu community. This issue was resolved through the Poona Pact 1932.
- The second round table conference was deemed a failure because of the many disagreements among the participants. While the INC claimed to speak for the whole of the country,

other participants and leaders of other parties contested this claim.

Third RTC

- The Third Round Table Conference was held between November and December 1932 at London.
- Only 46 delegates in total took part in this conference. The INC and the Labour Party decided not to attend it. (The INC wasn't invited).
- Not much was achieved in this conference also.
- The recommendations of this conference were published in a White Paper in 1933 and later discussed in the British Parliament. The recommendations were analysed and the Government of India Act of 1935 was passed on its basis.
- Poona Pact refers to an agreement between B. R. Ambedkar and M. K. Gandhi on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of then British India.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar attended all three conferences. Subhash Chandra Bose started the newspaper called 'Swaraj'.
- He was selected for the Indian Civil Services (ICS) but refused to take up service since he did not want to serve the British government.

- Swarajya is an Indian monthly print magazine and online daily. It was a weekly magazine founded in 1956 by Khasa Subba Rao with the patronage of C. Rajagopalachari, one of the founders of the Swatantra Party, and a regular contributor to the magazine in the form of his Dear Reader column. Minoo Masani, R. Venkatraman, R.K. Laxman are some

notable personalities who contributed to the magazine. After Rajaji's death in 1972, the magazine began to decline and eventually closed in 1980.

- The magazine was relaunched as a monthly print magazine and online daily in 2014, with Sandipan Deb as the Editorial Director.

AUGUST OFFER

Hitler's astounding success and the fall of Belgium, Holland and France put England in a conciliatory mood.

To get Indian cooperation in the war effort, the viceroy announced the August Offer (August 1940), which proposed:

- Dominion status as the objective for India.
- Expansion of viceroy's executive council.
- Setting up of a constituent assembly after the war. Indians would decide the constitution according to their social, economic and political conceptions, subject to fulfillment of the obligation of the Government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with states, All India services.
- No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.
- The Congress rejected the August Offer.
- August Offer recognized for the first time, the inherent right of Indians to frame their Constitution.
- For the first time, Viceroy's Executive council included more Indians than whites. The Arctic Home in the Vedas

- It is a history book on the origin of Aryan People by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a mathematician turned astronomer, historian, journalist, philosopher and political leader of India.
- It propounded the theory that the North Pole was the original home of Aryans during the preglacial period which they had to leave due to the ice deluge around 8000 B.C. and had to migrate to the Northern parts of Europe and Asia in search of lands for new settlements.
- In support to his theory, Tilak presented certain Vedic hymns, Avestic passages, Vedic chronology and Vedic calendars with interpretations of the contents in detail. The book was written at the end of 1898, but was first published in March 1903 in Pune.

New Lamps for Old

- Aurobindo Ghosh gave a systematic critique of the moderate politics of Indian National Congress in series of articles entitled NEW LAMPS FOR OLD.
- They were begun at the instance of K. G. Deshpande, Aurobindo's Cambridge friend who was editor of the paper, but the first two articles made a sensation and frightened Ranade and other Congress leaders. Ranade warned the proprietor of the paper that, if this went on, he would surely be prosecuted for sedition. Accordingly the original plan of the series had to be dropped at

the proprietor's instance. Deshpande requested Sri Aurobindo to continue in a modified tone and he reluctantly consented, but felt no farther interest and the articles were published at long intervals and finally dropped of them altogether.

Surat Session of 1907

- The Congress was on the brink of split. The 1907 session was to be held at Nagpur. But Nagpur was the stronghold of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The moderates were aware that the local delegates would raise the issues in favor of the extremists. So, Gopal Krishna Gokhale got the venue changed and the new venue was Surat which was a stronghold of the Congress.
- The 1907 Surat session was held at the bank of the Tapti river in Surat.
- The Extremist camp was led by Lal Bal and Pal and the moderate camp was led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- The Surat session was presided by Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh.

The congress met in an atmosphere of anger and resentment in this session. Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh was elected but the extremists had an objection to this election. Initially the extremists dominated the session but soon they accepted Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh as president and offered to cooperate. But the session was suspended. Congress got split.

By the time, the next session of Congress was held in Madras in 1908 under Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, it was the extremist camp that was facing the

Lathis and arrest by the British Government who was now in its comfortable position as Congress was divided.

The Ghadar'

- The party was built around the weekly paper The Ghadar, which carried the caption on the masthead: Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman (an enemy of the British rule). "Wanted brave soldiers", the Ghadar declared, "to stir up rebellion in India. Pay-death; Price-martyrdom; Pension-liberty; Field of battle-India".
- The ideology of the party was strongly secular. In the words of Sohan Singh Bhakna, who later became a major peasant leader of the Punjab: "We were not Sikhs or Punjabis. Our religion was patriotism". The first issue of The Ghadar, was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913.
- Following the voyage of the Komagata Maru in 1914, a direct challenge to Canadian anti-Indian immigration laws, several thousand Indians resident in the United States sold their business and homes ready to drive the British from India. However, Hardayal had fled to Europe concerned that the US authorities would hand him over to the British. Sohan Singh Bhakna was already in British hands, and the leadership fell to Ram Chandra. Following the entry of Canada into World War I, the organisation was centred in the USA and received substantial

funding from the German government.

- They had a very militant tone, as illustrated by this quote from Harnam Singh: "No pundits or mullahs do we need"

The party rose to prominence in the second decade of the 20th century, and grew in strength owing to Indian discontent over World War I and the lack of political reforms:

- Ghadar activists undertook what the British described as political terrorism. Ghadar activists were responsible for bombs planted on government property.

- In 1917 some of their leaders were arrested and put on trial in the Hindu German Conspiracy Trial in which their paper was quoted.

- The Ghadar party commanded a loyal following the province of Punjab, but many of its most prominent activists were forced into exile to Canada and the United States.

- It ceased to play an active role in Indian politics after 1919. The party had active members in other countries such as Mexico, Japan, China, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Malaya, Indo-China and Eastern and Southern Africa.
- The Komagata Maru incident involved the Japanese steamship Komagata Maru on which a group of citizens of the British Raj attempted to emigrate to Canada in 1914 but were denied entry.
- Komagata Maru sailed from British Hong Kong, via Shanghai, China, and Yokohama, Japan, to

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, in 1914, carrying 376 passengers from Punjab, British India. Of them, 24 were admitted to Canada, but the other 352 passengers were not allowed to disembark in Canada, and the ship was forced to return to India. The passengers comprised 340 Sikhs, 24 Muslims, and 12 Hindus, all British subjects. This was one of several incidents in the early 20th century in which exclusion laws in Canada and the United States were used to exclude immigrants of Asian origin.

Silk Letter Movement/ Reshmi Rumaal Tehreek

- The Silk Letter Movement refers to a movement organised by the Deobandi leaders between 1913 and 1920, aimed at freeing India from the British rule by allying with Ottoman Turkey, Imperial Germany, and Afghanistan. The plot was uncovered by Punjab CID with the capture of letters from Ubaidullah Sindhi, one of the Deobandi leaders then in Afghanistan, to Mahmud al Hasan, another leader then in Persia. The letters were written in silk cloth, hence the name.
- Muhammad Mian Mansoor Ansari went to Hejaz with Mahmood Hasan in September 1915. He returned to India in April 1916 with Ghalib Nama (Silk Letter) which he showed to freedom fighters in India and the autonomous area and then

took it to Kabul where he reached in June 1916.

- With the onset of World War I, Ubaidullah Sindhi and Mehmud Hasan (principal of the Darul Uloom Deoband) had proceeded to Kabul in October 1915 with plans to initiate a Muslim insurrection in the tribal belt of India.

For this purpose, Ubaid'Allah was to propose that the

- Amir of Afghanistan declares war against Britain while Mahmud al Hasan sought German and Turkish help. Hasan proceeded to Hijaz. Ubaid Allah, in the meantime, was able to establish friendly relations with Amir.
- As the plans unfolded in what came to be called the Silk Letter movement, Ubaid'Allah was able to establish friendly relations with Amir. At Kabul, Ubaid'Allah, along with some students who had preceded him to make way to Turkey to join the Caliph's "Jihad" against Britain, decided that the pan-Islamic cause was to be best served by focussing on the Indian Freedom Movement.

All India Muslim League

- A resolution to form the All India Muslim League was passed by Nawab Salimullah Khan and was seconded by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Moulana Zafar Ali. The resolution was passed by All India Educational Conference on 30th December 1906.

- A committee was formed to prepare its draft constitution. Sir Agha Khan was appointed as President and Syed Hassan Balgrami was appointed as secretary, while Nawab Mohsim-ul-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk were made joint secretaries with six Vice- Presidents, a Central Committee with forty Members was also constituted. In this way Muslim league was established and become the sole representative of Muslims.
- Knowing the circumstances which led to the formation of Muslim league was not difficult to make out what it aimed to.

However, the Muslim league laid the following points as its objectives:

- To create among Muslims the feelings of loyalty towards British Government and to remove misconception and suspicious.
- To safeguard the political rights of the Muslims and to bring them into the notice of the Government.
- To prevent among the Muslims, the rise of prejudicial feelings against the other communities of India.
- The first session of all India Muslim league was held at Karachi on 29th December, 1907 and was presided over by Adamji Peer Bhai.

Jugantar Patrika

Jugantar Patrika was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutt.

- A political weekly, it was founded in March 1906 and served as the

propaganda organ for the nascent revolutionary organisation Anushilan Samiti that was taking shape in Bengal at the time.

- The journal derived its name Jugantar from a political novel of the same name by renowned Bengali author Shivnath Shastri. The journal went on to lend its name to the Western Bengal wing of the Anushilan Samiti, which came to be known as the Jugantar group.

- The journal expounded and justified revolutionary violence against the British Raj as a political tool for independence, and denounced the right and legitimacy of the British rule in India.

- It was also critical of the Indian National Congress and its moderate methods which was viewed as aiding the Raj. Its target audience was the young, literate and politically motivated youth of Bengal, and was priced at one paisa.

Emperor vs Aurobindo Ghosh and others, colloquially referred to as the Alipore Bomb Case, the Muraripukur conspiracy, or the Manicktolla bomb conspiracy, was a criminal case held in India in 1908. The case saw the trial of a number of Indian nationalists of the Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta, under charges of "Waging war against the Government" of the British Raj.

The trial was held at Alipore Sessions Court, Calcutta, between May 1908 and May 1909.

- The trial followed in the wake of the attempt on the life of Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingsford in Muzaffarpur by Bengali nationalists Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki in April 1908, which was linked to the

attempts to derail the train carrying Lieutenant-Governor Sir Andrew Fraser in December 1907. Among the famous accused were Aurobindo Ghosh, his brother Barin Ghosh as well as 37 other Bengali nationalists of the Anushilan Samiti. Most of the accused were arrested from Barin Ghosh's Garden house in 36 Murarirupukur Road, in the Manicktolla suburb of Calcutta.

- The accused were held in the Presidency Jail in Alipore before the trial, where

Narendranath Goswami, approver and crown-witness, was shot dead by two fellow accused Kanailal Dutta and Satyendranath Bose within the jail premises. Goswami's murder led to collapse of the case against Aurobindo. However, his brother Barin and a number of others were convicted of the charges and faced varying jail terms from lifeimprisonment to shorter jail terms.

- **Aurobindo Ghosh** retired from active nationalist politics after serving a prison sentence awarded in the trial, beginning his journey into spirituality and philosophy that he described as having started with revelations that occurred to him during his incarceration. He later moved to Pondicherry, establishing an Ashram.

For **Anushilan samiti**, the incarceration of many of its prominent leaders led to a decline in the influence and activity of the Manicktolla branch, and its activities were overtaken by what emerged to be called the Jugantar branch under the leadership of Bagha Jatin.

Ashwini Kumar Dutta was a Bengali educationist, philanthropist, social reformer and patriot. He founded the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti

to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods. When the moderates and the extremists parted ways in the Surat session, he attempted reconciliation between the two groups.

Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh (1 December 1886 – 29 April 1979) was a freedom fighter, journalist, writer, and Marxist revolutionary social reformist of India and President of first Provisional Government of India. He also formed the Executive Board of India in Japan in 1940 during the Second World War. He also took part in the Balkan War in the year 1911 along with his fellow students of MAO College.

In recognition of his services, the government of India issued postage stamps in his honor.

- On 1 December 1915 during World War I (his 28th birthday) Pratap established the first Provisional Government of India at Kabul in Afghanistan as a government-in-exile of Free Hindustan, with himself as President, Maulavi Barkatullah as Prime Minister, and Maulavi Abaidullah Sindhi as Home Minister, declaring jihad on the British. Anti-British forces supported his movement, but because of obvious loyalty to the British, the Amir kept on delaying the expedition to overthrow British rule in India.

- Due to his revolutionary ideas Pratap had a good relationship with Lenin, who invited him to Russia after its liberation and welcomed him. By this time he had become a real threat to British rule in India, and the British Government of India put a bounty on his head, attacked his entire estate,

and declared him a fugitive, causing him to flee to Japan in 1925.

The Indian Home Rule Society (IHRS) was an Indian organisation founded in London in 1905 that sought to promote the cause of self-rule in British India.

- The organisation was founded by Shyamji Krishna Varma, with support from a number of prominent Indian nationalists in Britain at the time, including Bhikaji Cama, Dadabhai Naoroji and S.R. Rana, and was intended to be a rival organisation to the British Committee of the Indian National Congress that was the main avenue of the loyalist opinion at the time.

- Founded on 18 February 1905, the IHRS was a metropolitan organisation modelled after Victorian public institutions of the time. It had a written constitution and the stated aims to "secure Home Rule for India, and to carry on a genuine Indian propaganda in this country by all practicable means".

- The IHRS was open for membership "to Indians only", and found significant support amongst Indian students and other Indian populations in Britain. It recruited from amongst young Indian activists, collected money, and may have been collecting arms and maintaining close contact with revolutionary movements in India.

- The society was foundations of the India House and, along with Krishna Varma's journal *The Indian Sociologist*, was the foundation of the militant Indian nationalist movement in Britain.

- After Krishna Varma's shift to Paris in 1907, the society gave way the secret

nationalist society of Abhinav Bharat Mandal, founded by V.D. Savarkar.

- The society was founded amongst efforts and movements that arose to reverse the flow of authority and power from Britain to India along with substantial help from Bhikaji Cama.

Abhinava Bharat Society

Vinayak D Savarkar and Ganesh Savarkar started Mitra Mela, a revolutionary secret society in Nasik in 1903.

It was one among several such melas (revolutionary societies) functioning in Maharashtra at that time, which believed in the overthrow of British rule through armed rebellion. In 1904, in a meeting attended by 200 members from various towns in Maharashtra, Vinayak Savarkar renamed it Abhinav Bharat, taking after Giuseppe Mazzini's Young Italy.

- A. M. T. Jackson, the district magistrate of Nasik, was assassinated in India by Anant Laxman Kanhare in 1909 in the historic "Nasik Conspiracy Case".

- The investigation into the Jackson assassination revealed the existence of the Abhinav Bharat Society and the role of the Savarkar brothers in leading it. Vinayak Savarkar was found to have dispatched twenty Browning pistols to India, one of which was used in the Jackson assassination. He was charged in the Jackson murder and sentenced to "transportation" for life. Savarkar was imprisoned in the Cellular Jail in the Andaman Islands in 1910.

Vande Mataram is a poem written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel *Anandamath*. The poem was

composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The first two verses of the song were adopted as the National Song of India in October 1937 by Congress Working Committee prior to the end of colonial rule in August 1947.

- It played a vital role in the Indian independence movement, first sung in a political context by Rabindranath Tagore at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.

It became a popular marching song for political activism and Indian freedom movement in 1905. Spiritual Indian nationalist and philosopher Sri Aurobindo referred it as "National Anthem of Bengal". The song and the novel containing it was banned by the British government, but workers and general public defied the ban, many went to colonial prisons repeatedly for singing it, and the ban was overturned by the Indians after they gained independence from the colonial rule.

- Vande Mataram became a call of agitation during Swadeshi Movement, when partition of Bengal was announced.

Delhi Durbar 1911

Darbar was held to commemorate the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India. The Darbar brought back the pomp and show of the Mughals once again in Delhi.

The King and the Queen attired in the coronation robes with thousands of diamonds and precious gems appeared in the Jharokha of the red fort to give Darshan to 5 Lakh Indian people who gathered to greet the sovereign couple.

The Congress passed a resolution condemning the pomp and show of this Darbar at the cost of the poor Indians.

- In this Darbar, the King declared that Capital of India will be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.
- It was also declared the Partition of Bengal is cancelled. East and West Bengal were joined and new provinces of Bihar, Orissa and Assam were formed.

- There were three Delhi Durbars – 1877, 1903 and 1911. Lucknow Pact, (December 1916), agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah; it was adopted by the Congress at its Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on Dec. 31, 1916. The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities.

- On the former count, the proposals were an advance on Gopal Krishna Gokhale's "political testament." Four-fifths of the provincial and central legislatures were to be elected on a broad franchise, and half the executive council members, including those of the central executive council, were to be Indians elected by the councils themselves.
- Except for the provision for the central executive, these proposals were largely embodied in the Government of

India Act of 1919. The Congress also agreed to separate electorates for Muslims in provincial council elections and for weightage in their favour (beyond the proportions indicated by population) in all provinces except the Punjab and Bengal, where they gave some ground to the Hindu and Sikh minorities. This pact paved the way for Hindu-Muslim cooperation in the Khilafat movement and Mohandas Gandhi's noncooperation movement from 1920.

- Annie Besant was the first women president of Congress. She presided the congress session of 1917. She played a key role to bring moderates and extremist on the single platform once again.
- Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian Women President of INC - 1925.

Al - Hilal

- The Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and used as a medium for criticism of the British Raj in India. The first issue came out on 13 July 1912. The newspaper also espoused the cause of the Indian independence movement and exhorted Indian Muslims to join the movement.

The newspaper was shut down under the Press Act of 1914. "Al-Hilal (The Crescent), published in Calcutta, ushered in a new chapter in Urdu journalism and immediately appealed to Muslims in the city".

- The Al- Hilal covered a range of issues related with theology, politics, wars and scientific advancement besides its critical coverage of the Raj

in India and it went on to become a very popular newspaper, reaching a peak circulation of over 25,000, a new record for Urdu journalism in those days.

The paper played a catalytic role in shaping Muslim opinion against the Raj, a fact acknowledged by many stalwarts of India's freedom struggle.

The Servants of India Society was formed in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The Society organized many campaigns to promote education, sanitation, health care and fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination, alcoholism, poverty, oppression of women and domestic abuse.

The publication of 'The Hitavada', the organ of the Society in English from Nagpur commenced in 1911.

Rani Gadinliu

- Gaidinliu (1915–1993) was a Rongmei Naga spiritual and political leader who led a revolt against British rule in India. At the age of 13, she joined the Heraka religious movement of her cousin Haipou Jadonang. The movement later turned into a political movement seeking to drive out the British from Manipur and the surrounding Naga areas.
- Within the Heraka faith, she came to be considered an incarnation of the Goddess Cherachamdinliu. Gaidinliu was arrested in 1932 at the age of 16, and was sentenced to life

imprisonment by the British rulers.

- Jawaharlal Nehru met her at Shillong Jail in 1937, and promised to pursue her release. Nehru gave her the title of "Rani" ("Queen"), and she gained local popularity as Rani Gaidinliu.
- She was released in 1947 after India's independence, and continued to work for the upliftment of her people. An advocate of the ancestral Naga religious practices, she staunchly resisted the conversion of Nagas to Christianity. She was honoured as a freedom fighter and was awarded a padma Bhushan by the Government of India.

CALCUTTA SESSION

- In 1906, the session at Calcutta was presided by Dada Bhai Naoroji. The moderates chose Dada Bhai Naoroji to preside the Congress. Dada Bhai Naoroji, the Grand Oldman of India was respected by the moderates and extremist alike.
- But, in this session, the congress was compelled by the extremists to adopt following resolutions which were accepted by the moderates with half heart.

These were as follows:

1. Resolution on Partition of Bengal
2. Resolution of Self Government (Swaraj)
3. Resolution on Swadeshi
4. Resolution on Boycott.

- Thus in Calcutta session of 1906, under the leadership of

Dadabhai Naoroji, Congress adopted Swaraj as the Goal of Indian people. But here a bit of politics was played by the Moderates.

- They, by no means wanted to be tagged as radical. The toned down the resolution in a compromised state and made it "self-government means that obtaining the self-governing British Colonies". Thus the whole meaning of Swaraj of the extremists was changed.
- The National Council of Education (or NCE) was an organisation founded by Indian nationalists in Bengal in 1906 to promote science and technology as part of a swadeshi industrialisation movement.
- It established the Bengal National College and Bengal Technical Institute which would later merge to form Jadavpur University. Institutions functioning under the Council were considered to be hotbeds of swadeshi activities and the government banned nationalistic activities such as the singing of patriotic songs.

The Simla Deputation

- On 8 October 1906 a deputation of prominent Muslims led by the Aga Khan visited Viceroy Minto at Simla to present their demands. The demands were set out in what has become known as 'The Simla Deputation'.
- In they demanded that in all local and provincial elections Muslims should have their own representatives and that

Muslims in all councils should have a higher percentage of seats than their percentage of the Indian population.

- The British acceptance of the Simla Deputation was an extremely important moment in the history of the subcontinent. The acceptance showed that the attempts made by Sir Syed and others to restore relations between the Muslims and the British had been successful.

Defence of India Act - 1915

- The Defence of India Act 1915, also referred to as the Defence of India Regulations Act, was an emergency criminal law enacted by the Governor-General of India in 1915 with the intention of curtailing the nationalist and revolutionary activities during and in the aftermath of the First World War.
- It was similar to the British Defence of the Realm Acts, and granted the Executive very wide powers of preventive detention, internment without trial, restriction of writing, speech, and of movement. However, unlike the English law which was limited to persons of hostile associations or origin, the Defence of India act could be applied to any subject of the King, and was used to an overwhelming extent against Indians.
- The passage of the act was supported unanimously by the non-official Indian members in the Viceroy's legislative council, and was seen as necessary to protect against British India

from subversive nationalist violence. The act was first applied during the First Lahore Conspiracy trial in the aftermath of the failed Ghadar Conspiracy of 1915, and was instrumental in crushing the Ghadr movement in Punjab and the Anushilan Samiti in Bengal.

However its widespread and indiscriminate use in stifling genuine political discourse made it deeply unpopular, and became increasingly reviled within India.

- The extension of the law in the form of the Rowlatt Act after the end of World War I was opposed unanimously by the non-official Indian members of the Viceroy's council. It became a flashpoint of political discontent and nationalist agitation, culminating in the Rowlatt Satyagraha. The act was re-enacted during World War II as Defence of India act 1939. Independent India retained the law in a number of amended forms, which have seen use in proclaimed states of national emergency including Sino-Indian War, Bangladesh crisis, The Emergency of 1975 and subsequently the Punjab insurgency.
- Lee Commission, body appointed by the British government in 1923 to consider the ethnic composition of the superior Indian public services of the government of India.
- The Lee Commission proposed in 1924 that 40 percent of future entrants should be British, 40 percent Indians directly

recruited, and 20 percent Indians promoted from the provincial service.

- By the date of independence in 1947, more than half the service of about 1,000 members were Indians, many with long experience and holding high positions.
- Linlithgow Commission was appointed to inquire into the crisis of Indian agriculture Muddiman Committee, 1924 a committee appointed by the Government of India in early 1924 with the terms of reference of making an empirical investigation into the working of the Constitution as set up in 1921 under the India Act of 1919, and making appropriate recommendations for the consideration of the authorities. The immediate background to the committee was the mounting political unrest on the dyarchy issue of the Constitution.
- The official designation of the committee was the Reforms Enquiry Committee, but it came to be known as the Muddiman Committee after the name of its chairman, Sir Alexander Muddiman, who was then a Home Member of the Government of India.

Indian – Berlin Committee

- During the World War I in 1914, an organisation was established in Germany, namely the Berlin Committee. After 1915, it was renamed the Indian Independence Committee. The organisation was formed by Indian students and political

activists who resided in the Germany.

- The organisation was established with the aim to promote the cause of Indian Independence. In the beginning the organisation was called the Berlin-Indian Committee.
- Later, this Berlin-Indian Committee played an instrumental part in the Hindu-German Conspiracy. Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, Champakaraman Pillai and Abinash Bhattacharya were the key members of the committee.
- The Indian Sociologist was an Indian nationalist journal in the early 20th century. Its subtitle was 'An Organ of Freedom, and Political, Social, and Religious Reform'.
- The journal was edited by Shyamji Krishnavarma from 1905 to 1914, then between 1920 and 1922. It was originally produced in London until May 1907 when Krishnavarma moved to Paris.
- The journal was edited in Paris from June 1907, but the change of address was only announced in the September 1907 issue. Publication continued in Paris until 1914, when Krishnavarma moved to Geneva on account of the First World War. While in Geneva he abandoned the publication under pressure from the Swiss authorities. He recommenced publication in December 1920 and continued until September 1922.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT

- There were two home rule leagues launched. Tilak launched the Indian Home Rule League in April 1916 at Belgaum. Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League in September 1916 at Madras.
- The Home Rule League functioned throughout the year as opposed to the Congress Party whose activities were confined to once a year.
- This movement led to the Montague Declaration of 1917 in which it was declared that there would be more Indians in the government leading to the development of self-governing institutions ultimately realising responsible governments in India. This Declaration (also known
- as August Declaration) implied that the demand for home rule would no longer be considered seditious. This was the biggest significance of the movement.
- Annie Besant convinced the Congress to pledge to an educative propaganda and the establishing of local-level committees. It was also agreed upon that if these conditions were not satisfied by September 1916, she would be free to set up a home rule league. Accordingly, she set up her Home Rule League in September 1916. Tilak, however, was not bound by any such condition and so had set up his league in April 1916.

The following reasons were responsible for the Decline of Home Rule League in India:

- The Movement was left leaderless once Tilak left for England to pursue a libel case he had filed and Annie Besant was largely satisfied by the promise of Reforms.
- Its further growth and activity were stalled by the rise of Mahatma Gandhi and his Satyagraha art of revolution: non-violent, but mass-based civil disobedience. Gandhi's Hindu lifestyle, mannerisms and immense respect for Indian culture and the common people of India made him immensely popular with India's common people. His victories in leading the farmers of Champaran, Bihar and Kheda, Gujarat against the British authorities on tax revolts made him a national hero.
- After the Montagu Declaration the league agreed to suspend its expansion of the movement. After this the all moderate candidate gave up the membership of league.
- The league believed that the British government will gradually reform the
- administration and local representative system by ushering participation of local Indians.
- Sir Subbier Subramania Iyer was an Indian lawyer, jurist and freedom fighter who, along with Annie Besant, founded the Home Rule Movement. He was popularly known as the "Grand Old Man of South India". Subramania Iyer was born in

the Madurai district of Madras Presidency.

- On completion of his schooling in Madura, Subramania Iyer qualified as a lawyer from the University of Madras, and went on to practice as a lawyer in Madurai and Madras, before being appointed a Judge of the Madras High Court, in 1891. He also served as the first Indian Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, before retiring in 1907.
- After making Madras her home, Annie Besant founded a weekly newspaper Commonweal in January 1914.
- She started a newspaper, "New India", criticized British rule and was jailed for sedition.
- Young India was a Journal by Mahatma Gandhi. Tolstoy Farm
- Tolstoy Farm was a community started by Gandhi in Transvaal, South Africa, in 1910. It became the headquarters of the campaign of satyagraha (non-violence) which he lead at that time. This campaign was a reaction to the discrimination against Indians in Transvaal, and at one stage, 2,500 people of Indian origin were in jail for non-violent resistance to the racist laws.
- The farm, 22 miles from Johannesburg, had been bought by Herman Kallenbach, one of Gandhi's supporters and placed at the disposal of the Satyagrahis for as long as the campaign lasted.
- Gandhi recalled that between 70 and 80 people lived in this "co-operative commonwealth", but sometimes there were more.

They were mostly young men and children, with a few women and older men. They were members of various religions and various origins, not just Indians.

- Various languages, Gujarati, Tamil, Hindi and English, were spoken by the residents. Adults and children worked in farming and gardening, including pruning fruit trees, growing, harvesting, and clearing woodland. The emphasis was upon simple communal living combined with a clearly structured routine of work, school, bathing and a general meeting at the end of the day.
- Meals were vegetarian.
- Shrimadh Bhagvad Gita Rahasya, popularly also known as Gita Rahasya or Karmayog Shashtra, is a 1915 Marathi language book authored by Indian social reformer and independence activist Bal Gangadhar Tilak while he was in prison at Mandalay, Burma. It is the analysis of Karma yoga which finds its source in the Bhagavad Gita, the sacred book for Hindus.
- According to him, the real message behind the Mahabharata's Gita is to act or perform, which is covered in the initial parts rather than renounce, which is covered in the later parts of the epic Mahabharata. He took the Mimamsa rule of interpretation as the basis of building up his thesis.

Ahrar Movement

- Ahrar Movement was a movement founded in 1910 under the leadership of Maulana Muhammed Ali Hakim Ajmal Khan.
- This movement was in opposition to the loyalist politics of the Aligarh movement, its members advocated active participation in the nationalist movement.
- Ahrar movement was moved by the modern ideas of self-government; its member advocated active participation in the nationalist movement.
- Hakim Ajmal Khan, Iqbal, CR Das, Sir Mian Muhammad Shafi and leaders of Ahrar were against the Lucknow Pact. The issue of separate electorates got prominence in the Muslim majority provinces by the late 1920s due to the unwise weightage formula of the Lucknow Pact.

The Khaksar Movement

- It was a social movement based in Lahore, Punjab, British India, established by Allama Mashriqi in 1931, with the aim of freeing India from the rule of the British Empire and establish a Hindu-Muslim government in India.
- Mashriqi had said in 1931 that the Khaksar movement had three distinct objectives; "to emphasize the idea of superiority of God, unity of the nation and service to mankind".
- Allama Mashriqi was called to join the Quit India Movement. Mashriqi was apprehensive of its outcome and did not agree with the Congress Working Committee's resolution.

Government Acts for Repression of Swadeshi Movement

- Seditious Meetings Act (1907)

- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act (1908)
- Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act (1908)
- Explosive Substances Act (1908)
- Indian Press Act (1910)

Anushilan Samiti

- It was established by Pramathanath Mitra became one of the most organised Revolutionary associations, especially in the Eastern Bengal where the Dhaka Anushilan Samiti had several branches and carried out major activities.

Jugantar

- It was initially formed by an inner circle of the Kolkata Anushilan Samiti, like the Palmach of Haganah. The Anushilan Samiti had over five hundred branches. Indians living in America and Canada had established the Gadar organization.

Baba Ramchandra

Baba Ramchandra was a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. His battlefield was Awadh where he led the peasants against the exploitation of zamindars and British.

- He moved around the region with a copy of the Ramayana under his arm, blending readings from this popular Hindu epic with denunciations of both the British Raj and the landlords, and appealed to the peasants to act together against their exploiters.

- Although he began by seeking to harmonise tenant-landlord relations, Ram Chandrasoon considered this to be a wasted effort and began to mobilise the peasants.
- He encouraged peasants to pay only the required rent and refrain from customary donations. In 1919 he led the first peasant protest against the landlords and by 1920 had organised all the farmers associations in Oudh, forming the Oudh Kisan Sabha (Oudh Farmers' Association).
- He was arrested on a number of occasions for organizing public protests.

SWADESHI PHASE

Let us revise few connecting events from previous VANPossible introduction to any question in and around 1905:

- The period in and around 1905, along with the Partition of Bengal in 1905, saw a major leapforward in Indian National movement. The richness of the movement was not confined to politics alone, it lead to expanse of the Revolt to the common Indian masses.
- The Partition of Bengal and the revolt against it lead to the emergence of almost all the major political trends of the Indian national movement.

What were the Different Phases of Indian National Movement in the UpcomingDecades?

From conservative moderation to political extremism, from terrorism to incipient socialism, from petitioning

and public speeches to passive resistance and boycott, all had their origins in the movement.

Recognition of the True Nature of British Rule:

- The Government was not concealing their demands
- Militant among those politically conscious got disillusioned and started looking for amore effective mode of political action.
- The economic miseries of the 1890s further exposed the exploitative character of colonial rule.
- Severe famines killed 90 lakh persons between 1896 and 1900. Bubonic plague affected large areas of the Deccan
- Growth of Confidence and Self-Respect
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal repeatedly urged thenationalists to rely on the character and capacities of the Indian people.
- There was the widespread feeling that only masses were capable of making the immense sacrifices needed to win freedom.

Growth of Education:

- The spread of Education led to an increased awareness among the masses, on the other hand, the rise in unemployment and underemployment among the educated drew attention to poverty and the underdeveloped state of country's economy under colonial rule
- Reaction to Increasing Westernization.
- The new leadership felt the stranglehold of excessive westernisation and sensed colonial designsto submerge the Indian national identity in the British Empire
- Myths of Western Superiority Busted.

- The intellectual and moral inspiration of the new leadership was Indian. Intellectuals like Swami Vivekananda, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Swami Dayanand Saraswati inspired many young nationalists with their forceful and articulate arguments, painting India's past in brighter colors than the British ideologues had. These thinkers exploded the myth of western superiority by referring to the richness of Indian civilization in the past. Dayanand's 'India for the Indians' Dissatisfaction with Achievements of Moderates.
- The younger elements within the Congress were dissatisfied with the achievements of the Moderates first 15-20 years. They were strongly critical of the methods of peaceful and constitutional agitation, popularly known as the "Three P's"—prayer, petition and protest—and described these methods as 'political mendicancy'.

A Trained Leadership Had Emerged :

- This leadership could provide a proper dissemination of the immense potential for political struggle which the masses possessed and, as the militant nationalists thought, were ready to give expression to. This energy of the masses got a release during the movement against the partition of Bengal, which acquired the form of the swadeshi agitation.

Different Acts that proved that Government was taking away the Rights of Citizens

- 1892 – Indian Council Act Failed and was Criticized by Nationalists that it failed to satisfy them.
- 1897 - Deportation of Natu brothers without trial & Tilak was imprisoned without trial
- 1898 - Further repressive laws under IPC 124A
- 1898 - No of members in Calcutta cooperation were reduced
- 1904 - Official Secrets Act curbed the freedom of Press
- 1904 - Indian universities act led to greater Government control Over Universities

Important Events

- Decision to Partition – **1903**
- Anti-partition campaign under Surendranath Banerjee, KK Mitra & Ray- **1903-1905**
- Announcement of Partition - **July 1905**
- Boycott resolution in Calcutta town hall - formal proclamation of swadeshi
- Day of mourning : **Oct 16, 1905**
- Annulment of Partition - **1911 – (Governor General: Hardinge)**
- Moderate - Extremist dispute about spread of the movement
- **1906** - Dadabhai President of Congress – The Calcutta Session led to 4 point agenda of: Self-government (SWARAJ), declaration & passive resistance + Swadeshi/boycott + national education
- **1907** - Surat Split

Bengal with a population of 78 million (about a quarter of the population of British India) had indeed become administratively unwieldy. Equally there was no escaping the fact that the real motive for partitioning Bengal was political. Indian nationalism was gaining in strength and partition expected to weaken what was

perceived as the nerve centre of Indian nationalism at that time.

The main Intention was to dethrone Calcutta' from its position as the 'centre from which the Congress Party is manipulated throughout Bengal, and indeed which the Congress Party centre of successful intrigue' and 'divide the Bengali speaking population.' The partition of the state intended to curb Bengali influence by not only placing Bengalis under two administrations but by reducing them to a minority in Bengal itself.

Also, the partition was meant to foster another kind of division— this time on the basis of religion. The policy of propping up Muslim communalists as a counter to the Congress and the national movement was to be implemented.

ANTI PARTITION MOVEMENT

Under the Moderates Leaders in Charge: Surendranath Banerjee, K.K.Mitra and Chandra Ray Objective was: To exert sufficient pressure on the Government through an educated public opinion in India and England and to prevent the unjust partition of Bengal from being implemented.

Methods Adopted:

Petitions to the Government, public meetings, memoranda, and propaganda through pamphlets and newspapers such as Hitabadi, Sajibani and Bengalee Swadeshi Movement elsewhere

1. Tilak- Maharashtra
2. Lala Lajpat Rai - Punjab
3. Syed Haider Raza - Delhi
4. Chidambaram Pillai – Madras

Under the Militant leadership.

After 1905, the Extremists acquired a dominant influence over the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.

There were three reasons for this:

- The Moderate-led movement had failed to yield results.
- The divisive tactics of the Governments of both the Bengals had embittered the nationalists.
- The Government had resorted to suppressive measures, which included atrocities on students—many of whom were given corporal punishment; ban on public singing of Bande Mataram; restriction on public meetings; prosecution and long imprisonment of swadeshi workers; clashes between the police and the people in many towns; arrests and deportation of leaders; and suppression of freedom of the press. The Extremist gave a call for Passive Resistance.

What all things did Passive Resistance Include?

- The boycott of Government schools and colleges, Government Service, courts, legislative councils, municipalities, government titles etc.
- The militant nationalists tried to transform the anti partition and Swadeshi Movement into a mass struggle and gave the slogan of India's independence from foreign rule.

The Extremists gave the idea of India's independence the central place in India's politics. The goal of

independence was to be achieved through self-sacrifice.

“What we could not have accomplished in 50 or 100 years, the great disaster, the partition of Bengal, has done for us in six months. Its fruits have been the great national movement known as the Swadeshi movement.” - Abdul Rasul.

The work of extremist relied on 3 criteria's

- Self-development through constructive work
- Passive resistance & mass mobilization
- Freedom through certain techniques
Aurobindo Ghosh - first to systematically criticize the moderate leadership- in new lamps for old in induprakash.

TILAK - WAS KNOWN AS FATHER OF INDIAN UNREST.

New Forms of Struggle

- Boycott of foreign goods
- Public meetings & Processions
- Corps of volunteers, Samitis
- Popular festival use
- Emphasis to self-reliance- Atma shakti
- Programme of swadeshi & national education
- Swadeshi & indigenous Enterprises
- Impact of cultural sphere.

Important Facts for Prelims: Cultural Significance of Partition movement of 1905.

- VP Chidambaram - "National Shipbuilding"
- Swadesh Bandhab Samiti- Ashwini Kumar Dutt
- Tagore - AMAR Sonar Bangla
- Subramaniam Bharati - Swadesh Geetam - in TN

- Abanindranath Tagore - broke the domination of victorian naturalisation & took

inspiration from mughal, ajanta & rajput paintings-- BHARAT MATA PAINTING

- Nandal Bose- first recipient of scholarship - from Indian society of oriental art
- Science- JC Bose & Prafulchandra Roy

All India Muslims League

In December 1906: ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE was formed.

Following three factors were responsible for the formation of the Muslim League in India:

- Loss of Sovereignty by Mughal Rulers - The British established their absolute rule over the Indian peninsula when they dethroned the Mughal rulers. Since the Mughal throne had asymbolic importance and emotional value for common Muslims in India it was seen as an attack on Muslim identity itself.
- British Policy of Divide and Rule - In order to maintain their hold over India, the British government began to follow their infamous policy of 'Divide and Rule'. In 1871, the government adopted a resolution which made Urdu the medium of instruction for Muslims in primary and secondary schools and increased the government aid to Muslim education institutions.

Muslim rulers were portrayed as plunderers and Hindu rulers as cruel to their Muslim subjects. The partition of Bengal was also publicized as a move in the interest of Muslims. Caste and religion fault lines were magnified on purpose through the Press, posters, literature, etc., and communal leaders were accepted as authentic representatives of their communities.

- **Relative Backwardness of Muslim Community** - The communal and separatist trend of thinking grew among the Muslims because of their then relative backwardness in education, trade and industry. Because of the hostility of upper class Muslim zamindars and aristocrats towards the British, Muslim largely remained aloof from modern western education. Since the British also regarded them as responsible for the 1857 rebellion, they were discriminated against.

Immediate Causes:

- Hindi Urdu Controversy in United Province
- Swadeshi Movement
- Morley's budget Speech in 1906

The Reasons that lead to fizzling out of the Swadeshi Movement were as follows-

- There was severe government repression.
- The movement failed to create an effective organization or a party structure. It threw up an entire gamut of techniques that came to be associated with Gandhian politics—non cooperation, passive resistance,

filling of British jails, social reform and constructive work—but failed to give these techniques a disciplined focus.

- The movement was rendered leaderless with most of the leaders either arrested or deported by 1908 and with Aurobindo-Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal retiring from active politics.
- Internal squabbles among leaders, magnified by the Surat split (1907), did much harm to the movement.
- The movement aroused the people but did not know how to tap the newly released energy or how to find new forms to give expression to popular resentment.
- The movement largely remained confined to the upper and middle classes and zamindars, and failed to reach the masses—especially the peasantry.
- Non-cooperation and passive resistance remained mere ideas.
- It is difficult to sustain a mass-based movement at a high pitch for too long.

The era around 1903-1908, was significant in Indian National Movement, not only for the reason that , it lead to the “Partition of Bengal” and the “ Swadeshi Movement”, but also for one more Important event - THE SURAT SPLIT.

Annulment of Partition of Bengal

- It was decided in 1911(Delhi Durbar) under the viceroy ship of Lord Hardinge.
- Lord Minto-II was appointed the Viceroy of India in the year 1905 after the resignation of Lord Curzon and served office till 1910.

- It was decided to annul the partition of Bengal in 1911 mainly to curb the menace of revolutionary terrorism.
- The annulment came as a rude shock to the Muslim political elite. It was decided to shift the capital to Delhi as a sop to the Muslims, as it was associated with Muslim glory, but the Muslims were not pleased.

MODERATES vs. EXTREMISTS

MODERATES

1 Moderates aimed at administrative and constitutional reforms. Extremists aimed at nothing short of swaraj as it existed in the United Kingdom and its self-governing colonies. Tilak said, "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it".

2 Moderates wanted more Indians in the administration and not to an end of British rule. Extremists wanted to end the British rule.

3 Moderate leaders had faith in the British sense of justice and fair play. Extremist drew their supporters included peoples from all sections including the lower middle class, workers, and farmers. Extremists thus had a wider social base.

4 Moderates Believed political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and Extremists drew their inspiration from India's past.

EXTREMISTS

1 - Extremists revived the Ganapati and Sivaji festivals to arouse cultural interests. the masses. Extremists wanted to inculcate pride in India's

glorious culture to generate the spirit of nationalism. Extremists invoked goddesses Kali or Durga for strength to fight for the motherland.

2 - Most of the moderate leaders were loyal to British. Many of them held high ranks under the British government. Extremist denounced British rule and defied it. Many of them (Extremists) were arrested because of anti-British activities.

Moderates believed in constitutional means and worked within the framework of the law. Their methods including passing resolutions, persuasion, sending petitions and appeals. Extremist were radical in their approach. Demands of extremists were aggressive.

Moderates received their support from the intelligentsia and urban middle class. Moderates had a narrow social base. Extremists believed in atma shakti or self-reliance as a weapon against domination.

Moderates believed in cooperation and reconciliation. Extremists believed in militant methods including swadeshi and boycott. According to Tilak, freedom to be fought for.

Examples of moderate leaders- Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale etc.

Examples of extremist leaders- Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo Ghosh.

THE SURAT SPLIT

The Extremists wanted to extend the Boycott and Swadeshi Movement to regions outside Bengal and also to

include all forms of associations (such as government service, law courts, legislative councils, etc.) within the boycott programme and thus start a nationwide mass movement.

The Moderates, on the other hand, were not in favour of extending the movement beyond Bengal and were totally opposed to boycott of councils and similar associations. They advocated strictly constitutional methods to protest against the partition of Bengal.

At the Calcutta session of the Congress in December 1906, the Moderate enthusiasm had cooled a bit because of the popularity of the Extremists and the revolutionary terrorists and because of communal riots. Here, the Extremists wanted either Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president, while the Moderates proposed the name of Dadabhai Naoroji, who was widely respected by all the nationalists.

Different Interpretations of Swaraj

In 1906 Dadabhai Naoroji was elected as the president and as a concession to the militants, the goal of the Indian National Congress was defined as 'swarajya or self-government like the United Kingdom or the colonies'. Also a resolution supporting the programme of swadeshi, boycott and national education was passed.

The word swaraj was mentioned for the first time, but its connotation was not spelt out, which left the field open for differing interpretations by the Moderates and the Extremists.

Different Perception Regarding the Method of Struggle

The Extremists, emboldened by the proceedings at the Calcutta session, gave a call for wide passive resistance and boycott of schools, colleges, legislative councils, municipalities, lawcourts, etc. The Moderates, encouraged by the news that council reforms were on the anvil, decided to tone down the Calcutta programme.

Anticipation of Council Reforms

The Moderates saw in the council reforms an opportunity to realise their dream of Indian participation in the administration. Any hasty action by the Congress, the Moderates felt, under Extremist pressure was bound to annoy the Liberals in power in England then.

The Moderates did not realize that the council reforms were meant by the Government more to isolate the Extremists than to reward the Moderates. The Extremists did not realise that the Moderates could act as their outer line of defense in face of state repression. Both sides did not realise that in a vast country like India ruled by a powerful imperialist country, only a broad-based nationalist movement could succeed.

Act of 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms

- Lord Morley, the then secretary of state of India and Lord Minto, the then viceroy of India, announced some reforms in the British Parliament. They were announced to placate the moderate nationalists by

giving some constitutional concessions. At the same time they suppressed the militant nationalists there by creating a divide and rule after the Surat split of 1907.

1. It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both central and provincial. The number of members in the central legislative council was raised from 16 to 60. Now the viceroy's executive council consisted of viceroy + 1 extra-ordinary member + 7 members.

- Although it increased the number of elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council and Provincial Legislative Council, most of the elected members were indirectly elected by the provincial councils in the case of Imperial council and by municipal committees and district boards in the case of the provincial councils. Some of the elected seats were reserved for landlords and British capitalists in India.

Moreover, the reformed councils still enjoyed no power, being merely advisory bodies.

2. Retained official majority in the Central legislative council, but allowed non-official majority in the provincial legislative council.

3. It enlarged deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels i.e. members could now ask supplementary questions, move resolution on the budget, discuss bills etc.

4. It provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the

executive councils of viceroy and governors. Satyendra Prasad Sinha was the first Indian to join viceroy's executive council. He was appointed as the law member.

5. Introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this the Muslim members were to be selected only by Muslim voters. Thus the act legalised communalism and Lord Minto came to be known as Father of Communal Electorate.

GOKHALE – said "Our achievements would be small, our failures frequent, but we must contain with serving our country with our failures - with this our strength will grow" The period between 1903-1908, was one of the most important transitional period in India. It raised confidence of Indians, brought different opinions and people from all sections to the mainstream.

RISE OF REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM – PHASE 1

Why violence now-at this stage?

- This was primarily because they could find no other way of expressing their patriotism. It is necessary at this point to reiterate the fact that, while the youth of Bengal might have been incensed at the official arrogance and repression and the 'mendicancy' of the Congress Moderates.
- They were also led to 'the politics of the bomb' by the Extremists' failure to give a positive lead to the people.

They had talked and written about direct action, The Extremists had failed to find forms through which all these ideas could find practical expression. The Extremists could not create a viable organization to lead the movement nor could they really define the movement in a way that differed from that of the Moderates.

- “The Extremist way of struggled had come to a dead End”- according to the Youth who moved towards militant nationalism.
- The thirty crores of people inhabiting India must raise their sixty crores of hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force”- Yugantar Method of Oppression Decided by the Militant Youth.
- They decided to organize the assassination of unpopular British officials. Such assassinations would strike terror into the hearts of the rulers, amuse the patriotic instincts of the people, inspire them and remove the fear of authority from their minds. Each assassination, and if the assassins were caught, the consequent trial of the revolutionaries involved, would act as ‘propaganda by deed’ All that this form of struggle needed was numbers of young people ready to sacrifice their lives.
- It aroused their latent sense of heroism. A steadily increasing

number of young men turned to this form of political struggle.

GHADR PARTY

- Ghadr was an early 20th-century movement among Indians, principally Sikhs living in North America, to end British rule in their homeland of India. The movement originated with an organization of immigrants in California called the Hindustani Workers of the Pacific Coast.
- Shortly after the outbreak of World War I, many of the Ghadrites returned to India and for several months during 1915 carried on terrorist activities in central Punjab. Attempted uprisings were quickly crushed by the British. After the war, the party in America split into Communist and anti-Communist factions. The party was dissolved in 1948, after India had achieved independence.
- Main Leaders Lala Hardylal, Bhagwan Singh, Kartar Singh etc. Organization established & their Head Quarters Swadesh Sevak Home -- Vancouver & United India House –Seattle.

Method of Working

1. To organize assassinations,
2. Publish revolutionary & anti imperialistic behaviour
3. Preached militant nationalism with secular approach.

KOMATA MARU INCIDENT

What was the Komagata Maru?

- The Komagata Maru was a coal-transport steamship that had been converted into a passenger ship by Hong Kong-based businessman Gurdit Singh. It set off from HongKong in April 1914, reaching Vancouver's harbour a month later with 376 people onboard, most of them Sikhs like Singh.

Why was the ship turned away?

- The Komagata Maru was, in a sense, designed as a test of Canada's increasingly strict immigration policies. Among the most cumbersome requirements for new arrivals was the Continuous Passage regulation, instituted by the Canadian government in 1908. It stated that immigrants must "come from the country of their birth, or citizenship, by a continuous journey" and using tickets "purchased before leaving the country of their birth or citizenship."
- That means if you were born in India, went to China, and then continued on to Canada, you were illegal.

What happened to everyone else?

- Eventually, after a two-month standoff in the waters just off Vancouver, the ship was escorted back out to sea by the Canadian military. During the span of time it sat in the harbour, the Komagata Maru became something of a media sensation, and drew plenty of attention from the public at large. 19 of the passengers were killed by gunfire upon disembarking. Others were imprisoned.

What was Hindu German Conspiracy?

- The "Hindu-German conspiracy" involved India's revolutionary exiles in the US and Europe. Turkish officials and Irish Republicans lent some extra colour to the effort. Moving arms from America to the subcontinent was only one part of the German ambition to turn Britain's greatest advantage — the possession of India — into a liability.
- Germany looked for allies among the Bengal revolutionaries, the Ghadar Party in Punjab, the Deobandis, Hindu princes and Muslim nawabs. The German effort peaked with the establishment of a provisional government of India in Kabul exactly a century ago this year in December 1915.

The plan was to bring 20,000 Turkish and German soldiers to Afghanistan and assist Kabul in launching a war against the Raj. The attack on the North West Frontier would be reinforced by a mutiny in the Indian army and a popular upsurge against British rule.

What was Zimmerman Plan? Who was "Arthur Zimmerman"?

- Arthur Zimmermann (5 October 1864 – 6 June 1940) was State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the German Empire from 22 November 1916 until his resignation on 6 August 1917. His name is associated with the Zimmermann Telegram during

World War I. However, he was closely involved in plans to support rebellions in Ireland and in India, and to assist the Bolsheviks to undermine Tsarist Russia.

- **THE BERLIN COMMITTEE FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE** YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT: 1915 by "Virendranath Chattopadhyay" MAJOR LEADERS: Lala Hardayal, Bhupendranath Dutta and others During the First World War, Berlin became an organizational hub for Indian nationalist and revolutionary activities. By September 1914, a group of South Asian emigrants had organized –with permission of and in cooperation with the German Foreign Office – the Berlin Indian Independence Committee (IIC). The Foreign Office together with the Political Office of the Reserve General Staff cooperated with exiles, revolutionaries and opposition groups from various nationalities

Aims and Activities of the IIC

The main tasks of the Berlin Indian Independence Committee included

- to prepare a mission to the Persian Gulf "in order to convince Indian troops there not to fight the Turkish and Persian armies to organise a mission to the Emir of Afghanistan in order to get permission to enter India with an Indian battalion from the Afghan territory and to carry

out propaganda among South Asian prisoners of war in Germany, first of all in the so-called Halbmondlager in Wünsdorf.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT

Home Rule League, either of two short-lived organizations of the same name in India established in April and September 1916, respectively, by Indian nationalist Tilak and British social reformer and Indian independence leader Annie Besant. The term, borrowed from a similar movement in Ireland, referred to the efforts of Indian nationalists to achieve self rule from the British Indian government.

Factors Leading -to - Home Rule Movement -

- Moderates were disillusioned by Morley Minto reforms
- People feeling burden of wartime miseries
- Tilak was ready to assume leadership
- Annie Besant, an Irish Theosophist based in India has decided to enlarge the sphere of her activities.

THE PROGRAMME OF HOME RULE LEAGUE

- To Convey to common man message of home rule & self-government
- Attracted Politically backward regions
- Promoting political education & discussion through public meetings, organizing libraries and reading rooms etc.
- They fulfilled their aim through holding conferences, organising classes for students on politics, propaganda

through newspapers, pamphlets, posters, illustrated post-cards, plays, religious songs, etc., collecting funds, organising social work, and participating in local government activities.

- The Russian Revolution was a motivation for the Home Rule League. Reasons why the Home Rule Movement faded off the Movement was also left leaderless once Tilak left for England to pursue a libel case he had filed and Annie Besant was largely satisfied by the promise of Reforms.
- Its further growth and activity were stalled by the rise of Mahatma Gandhi and his Satyagraha art of revolution: non-violent, but mass-based civil disobedience. Gandhi's Hindu lifestyle, mannerisms and immense respect for Indian culture and the common people of India made him immensely popular with India's common people. His victories in leading the farmers of Champaran, Bihar and Kheda, Gujarat against the British authorities on tax revolts made him a national hero.

After the Montagu Declaration the league agreed to suspend its expansion of the movement. After this the all moderate candidate gave up the membership of league. The league believed that the British government will gradually reform the administration and local representative system by ushering participation of local Indians. Also there was lack of Effective Organization.

Why was the Lucknow Pact Significant?

- It presented the Home Rule Leaguers with the long-awaited

opportunity of demonstrating their strength. Tilak's Home Rule League established a tradition that was to become an essential part of later Congress annual sessions.

- The Lucknow Congress was significant also for the famous Congress League Pact, popularly known as the Lucknow Pact. The Lucknow Congress also demanded a further dose of constitutional reforms as a step towards self-government. Another very significant proposal made by Tilak — that the Congress should appoint a small and cohesive Working Committee that would carry on the day to day affairs of the Congress and be responsible for implementing the resolutions passed at the annual sessions. However, it was quashed by the opposition by the Moderates.

But, Why did the Moderates and Extremists get together?

- They realized that the Split had led to Political Inactivity.
- The Old Controversies had become meaningless now.
- The Home Rule League members had made significant efforts for the Reunion.
- The death of the Moderates who had led the opposition of reunion.

MONTAGUE'S STATEMENT OF 1917/ THE AUGUST DECLARATION

The Governments Policy is of increasing participation of Indians in every branch of Administration and gradual development of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to Progressive Realization of Responsible Government in India as an integral part of British Empire”

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT – 1919 FEATURES

- Introduction of Diarchy at the PROVINCES i.e. classification of the central and provincial subjects. The provincial subjects were divided into two groups: One was reserved subjects (essential areas of law enforcement such as justice, police, revenue) were kept with the Governor and transferred subjects (public health, public works, education etc.) were kept with the Indian Ministers. This division of subjects was basically what they meant by introducing the Diarchy.
- It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.

- It required that the three of the six members of the Viceroy's executive Council (other than the commander-in-chief) were to be Indian.
- It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
- It granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.
- It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India.
- It provided for the establishment of a public service commission. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.
- It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorised the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.
- It provided for the appointment of a statutory commission to inquire into and report on its working after ten years of its coming into force.

GANDHIJI'S STAY IN SOUTH AFRICA

- South Africa was the crucible that forged Gandhi's identity as a political activist and was an important prelude to his return to India, where he played a pivotal role in securing its independence from British rule in August 1947.
- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi arrived in South Africa in 1893 at the relatively tender age of 24 as a newly qualified lawyer on a

temporary assignment to act on behalf of a local Indian trader in a commercial dispute. What was meant to be a short stop gap for the struggling young lawyer turned into a 21-year stay, with spells in India and England.

- During his time here, he developed the strategy known as satyagraha (truth-force), in which campaigners went on peaceful marches and presented themselves for arrest in protest against unjust laws.
- This form of action was to become one of the great political tools of the 20th century, influencing the civil rights movement in the United States and the African National Congress in its early years of struggle against apartheid in South Africa.
- Even though Gandhi had studied law in London, he had been battling to land work in India, both in Bombay (now Mumbai) and his hometown of Porbandar in Gujarat. His break came when Dada Abdulla and Sons in South Africa needed a lawyer who could speak Gujarati to settle a dispute with a cousin who was failing to pay money owed to the firm.

The Train Incident:

Gandhi refused on the grounds that he had a valid ticket, and was ejected from the train in Pietermaritzburg. Here he spent a freezing night in the waiting room at the station, brooding on what had just happened and whether he should return to India. Today, there is a plaque at the station in

Pietermaritzburg that reads: 'In the vicinity of this plaque MK Gandhi was evicted from a first-class compartment on the night of 7 June 1893. This incident changed the course of his life. He took up the fight against racial oppression. His active non-violence started from that date.'

THE INDIAN NATAL CONGRESS

- The NIC (Natal Indian Congress) was the first of the Indian Congresses to be formed. It was established in 1894 by Mahatma Gandhi to fight discrimination against Indian traders in Natal.
- From the 1920s the organization functioned under the umbrella organization, the SAIC (South African Indian Congress).
- The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) came into being in 1894 and was formed by Mahatma Gandhi to fight discrimination against Indian traders in Natal. The NIC, was the first of the Indian Congresses followed by the formation of the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) and the Cape Indian Congress, the three later went on to form the South African Indian Congress (SAIC) in 1919. Gandhi leads the march from Natal to the Transvaal. 1913.

INDIAN AMBULANCE CORPS

The Natal Indian Ambulance Corps was created by Mahatma Gandhi for use by the British as stretcher bearers during the Second Boer War, with expenses met by the local Indian

community. Gandhi and the corps served at the Battle of Spion Kop. It consisted of 300 free Indians and 800 indentured labourers.

Why did they do this?

1. The large Indian population of the British colonies in South Africa, led by Gandhi, saw in the Anglo-Boer War an opportunity. Through dedicated military service to the British Raj, Indians could demonstrate to the white colonists their loyalty as British subjects with all the rights, privileges and equal treatment under British law.
2. Gandhi encouraged the recruitment of Indian soldiers for service in South Africa with his organization of the Indian Ambulance Corps despite his sympathies for the Boer cause. The objective of Gandhi's service to the British Crown in the Anglo-Boer War was to force the British to recognize Indians as equal citizens of the British Empire.

Why was Gandhiji awarded Kaiser-i-Hind?

The most famous recipient is Mohandas Gandhi, who was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind in 1915 by The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa.

Kaiser-i-hind

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India was a medal awarded by the British monarch between 1900 and 1947, to "any person without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex ...who shall have distinguished himself (or herself) by important and useful service in the

advancement of the public interest in India

When did Gandhiji Return – Kaiser-i-Hind?

Gandhi returned the medal in 1920 as part of the national campaign protesting the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

THE TOLSTOY FARM

- Extract From His Autobiography The Tolstoy Farm was named such by Herman Kallenbach, Gandhi's associate. It was founded in 1910 and disbanded in 1913 proved to be an ideal laboratory for Gandhi's educational experiments. "Tolstoy Farm was a family in which I occupied the place of the father," wrote

Gandhi, and that I should so far as possible shoulder the responsibility for the training of the young".

The routine of the children on the farm was divided between attending classes and contributing to the maintenance of the farm. As at the Phoenix settlement manual work was combined with instruction on a daily basis, but Gandhi took this concept one step further at Tolstoy by introducing vocational training to give "all-round development to the boys and girls".

- Although at this stage there was no attempt to educate the children through the medium of a specific handicraft, Gandhi enabled each child to become

self-supporting by supplementing their education with vocational training. Their ages ranging from six to sixteen, the children had on an average eight hours of manual training per day, and one or, at the most two hours of book learning"

- An added dimension of the Tolstoy Farm was the decision to hold co-educational classes, and indeed to encourage the boys and girls to do everything together.
- The activities which the young contributed their energies to at Tolstoy Farm included general labouring, cooking, scavenging, sandal-making, simple carpentry and messenger work. But Gandhi did not recommend manual activities merely because they were materially productive or remunerative. In addition to productive crafts, manual work of a purely constructive nature was also essential for the maintenance and development of community life. The contribution of work such as sweeping, scavenging and water fetching was seen to be invaluable to the psychological, social and moral well-being of an integrated community.
- Gandhi's objective in this context was to inculcate the ideals of social service and citizenship through all the activities of children from the earlier formative years.
- The Tolstoy Farm was the second of its kind of experiments established by Gandhi. The first, the Phoenix

settlement in Natal, was inspired in 1904 by a single reading of John Ruskin's *Unto This Last*, a work that extolled the virtues of the simple life of love, labour, and the dignity of human beings. Gandhi was not as personally involved in the daily running of the Phoenix settlement as he was to become in his stay of interrupted duration at the Tolstoy Farm which lasted for about four years. In part this was because the political struggle had shifted to the Transvaal after 1906, and he controlled it from its Johannesburg headquarters.

- GANDHI also established the Phoenix farm in the Natal

SUMMARY OF HIS STAY IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Moderate Phase (1894-1906)
- He set up Natal Indian Congress
- Started newspaper- **India's opinion**
- Phase of Satyagraha (1906-1914)
- Satyagraha against registration certificates
- Passive resistance association
- Campaign against restrictions on Indian migration
- Setting up of Tolstoy Farm
- Campaign Against poll Tax & Invalidation of Indian marriages

GANDHIJI IN INDIA

CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA

- Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla to look into the problems of the indigo planters, of Champaran in Bihar. The European planters had been forcing peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land (called tinkathia system). When towards the end of the nineteenth century German synthetic dyes replaced indigo, the European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues from the peasants in order to maximize their profits before the peasants could shift to other crops. Besides, the peasants were forced to sell the produce at prices fixed by the Europeans.
- When Gandhi, joined now by Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, J.B. Kripalani, reached Champaran to probe into the matter, the authorities ordered him to leave the area at once. Gandhi defied the order and preferred to face the punishment. This passive resistance or civil disobedience of an unjust order was a novel method at that time.
- Finally, the authorities retreated and permitted Gandhi to make an enquiry. Now, the Government appointed a committee to go into the matter and nominated Gandhi as a member.
- Gandhi was able to convince the authorities that the tinkathia system should be abolished and that the peasants should be compensated for the illegal dues extracted from them. As

an compromise with the planters, he agreed that only 25 per cent of the money taken should be compensated.

Champaran Satyagraha- 1917- First Civil disobedience

- RAJKUMAR SHUKLA called Gandhiji.
- Tinkathia system issue with Indigo Farmers (indigo to be cultivated on 3/20th of the total land)
- Joined by Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Prasad, JB Kripalani
- 25 % as compensation to the peasant agreed
- Effect -- planters left within one year & tinkathia was abolished
- Rajendra prasad, Anugrah Sinha, Brajkishore Prasad ---were notable leaders
- Rents had increased due to increase in GERMAN competition

More About Champaran

- It was in 3 stages
- 2nd stage in 1907-09 --- was violent
- Agitators were united irrespective of religion, caste etc against the planters
- PIR MUNIS --was important personality associated with it.

MOVEMENT FIRST

- Champaran Satyagraha First Civil Disobedience
- Ahmedabad Mill Strike First Hunger Strike
- Kheda Satyagraha First Non Cooperation
- Rowlatt Satyagraha First Mass Strike

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE

ISSUE: Dispute between Mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of plague bonus.

What did Gandhi Do?

- Gandhi asked the workers to go on a strike and demand a 35% increase in wages. The employers were willing to pay 20% bonus only. Gandhi advised the workers to remain nonviolent while on strike, he undertook fast unto death to strengthen the workers.

What was the consequence?

The mill owners finally agreed to give the workers a 35% increase in wages. Who formed the "Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association"? It was Anusuya Sarabhai along with Mahatma Gandhi.

Anusuya was the sister of Ambala Sarabhai, who was a mill owner and against whom they were fighting. Anusuya supported the workers and was the chief lieutenant of Gandhi.

KHEDA SATYAGRAHA

- Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat. Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission. The authorities refused to grant remission.
- Gandhi supported the peasants' cause and asked them to withhold revenue. The

authorities, not willing to openly concede the peasants' demands, issued secret instructions that only those who could afford to pay should pay. During the Kheda Satyagraha, many young nationalists such as Sardar Patel and Indulal Yagnik became Gandhi's followers

ROWLATT SATYAGRAHA

- First Mass Strike On the basis of the finding of the Rowlatt Committee aka Sedition Committee Rowlatt bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council aka "Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, in March 1919.
- This act authorized the government to imprison for a maximum period of two years, without trial, any person suspected of terrorism. The act provided speedy trial of the offenses by a special cell that consisted of 3 High Court Judges. There was no court of appeal above that panel. This panel could also accept the evidences which were not even acceptable in the Indian Evidences Act.
- This act gave a new direction to the movement. Gandhi organized a mass protest at all India level. By March 23, 1919, the volunteers started courting arrests. Gandhiji suggested that a Satyagraha to be launched against the Rowlatt Act. A Satyagraha Sabha was formed in 1919.

- The three organizations viz, the Home Rule league, Muslim league and the Satyagraha Sabha along with some other small organizations coordinated and organized the biggest Satyagraha ever.
- On April 6, 1919, an all India strike was organized. There was mob violence in Bombay, Ahmadabad and all other major towns. The Satyagraha lost momentum with the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy on April 13, 1919.
- The term 'Himalayan Blunder' was used in the context of failure of Rowlatt Act Satyagraha.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- APRIL 13, 1919
- Jallianwala bagh, Amritsar – Punjab
- Officer in Charge: General Dyer
- Why people had gathered: To protest against the arrest of their leaders Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal
- April 13, 1919, marked a turning point in the Indian freedom struggle. It was Baisakhi that day, a harvest festival popular in Punjab and parts of north India. Local residents in Amritsar decided to hold a meeting that day to discuss and protest against the confinement of Satya Pal and Saifuddin Kitchlew, two leaders fighting for Independence, and implementation of the Rowlatt Act, which armed the British government with powers to detain any person without trial.
- The crowd had a mix of men, women and children. They all gathered in a park called the Jallianwala Bagh, walled on all sides but for a few small gates, against the orders of the British.
- The protest was a peaceful one, and the gathering included pilgrims visiting the Golden Temple who were merely passing through the park, and some who had not come to protest.
- While the meeting was on, Brigadier-General Reginald Edward Harry Dyer, who had crept up to the scene wanting to teach the public assembled a lesson, ordered 90 soldiers he had brought with him to the venue to open fire on the crowd. Many tried in vain to scale the walls to escape. Many jumped into the well located inside the park.
- While official death toll in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre stood at 379, with 192 wounded, sources had suggested that more than 1,000 people had lost their lives, while 1,200 people were wounded.
- Not all those who died fell to the soldiers' bullets. Many died in the ensuing stampede while others jumped into the well of the park. Officials reportedly dug out close to 120 bodies from the well. Some of the severely wounded passed away as they could not get up.
- General Dyer ordered his soldiers to kneel and open fire on the crowd. It has been

reported that some soldiers initially fired in the air but Dyer screamed at them to target the crowd.

- A total of 1,650 rounds were fired by the soldiers in a span of 10 minutes on the unarmed crowd, which was not given any prior warning to disperse.
- Considered the 'The Butcher of Amritsar' in the aftermath of the massacre, General Dyer was removed from command and exiled to Britain with a gift of 26,000 pounds, which was a huge sum in those days. He died in 1927 after suffering a series of heart strokes.

In protest, Rabindranath Tagore and Gandhiji gave up

- Rabindranath Tagore: knighthood
- Mahatma Gandhi: Kaiser-i-hind

HUNTER COMMISSION REPORT

- On the 29 Oct 1919, the legislative Council of the Govt. of India named an investigatory Committee to be led by Lord William Hunter (1865-1957) and assisted by 5 Englishmen and four Indians. This was named as the Hunter Committee.
- The Hunter Committee was charged with the examination of the violence which had occurred in Amritsar and elsewhere in Punjab, in consequence of the catastrophic Jallianwala bagh Amritsar massacre.

- The Hunter Committee convened in Delhi and then took further testimony in Ahmedabad, Bombay and Lahore over a period of 46 days.
- On 14th Nov, the Indian National Congress appointed a Punjab sub-committee with Mahatma Gandhi at its head.
- He was to conduct his own investigation of events in Punjab and at Amritsar 1919. As a counter measure to the Hunter Committee, its work also possessed some short comings.
- On 26th May, the Hunter Report was published. It concluded that the Indian gathering was not the result of a pre-arranged conspiracy.
- It asserted that the rioting in Amritsar had turned into rebellion. The declaration of martial law was viewed as justifiable in firing and that its application was, in the main, not oppressive.
- The report concluded that Brigadier General Dyer was justified in firing on the mob, though notice should have been given and its duration shortened. The Indian members of the Hunter Committee issued a minority report. It questioned the need for martial law to have been used and disputed the level of severity of the Indian disturbances.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

- The Khilafat movement (1919-1924) was an agitation by Indian Muslims allied with

Indian nationalism in the years following World War I.

- Its purpose was to pressure the British government to preserve the authority of the Ottoman Sultan as Caliph of Islam following the breakup of the Ottoman Empire at the end of the war.
- The movement collapsed by late 1922 when Turkey gained a more favourable diplomatic position and moved towards secularism. By 1924 Turkey simply abolished the roles of the Sultan and Caliph.
- The Khilafat issue was not directly linked to Indian politics but it provided the immediate declaration to the movement and gone and added advantage of cementing Hindu-Muslim unity against the British.
- The British attempt at clipping the power of the Sultan of Turkey and fragmentation of his territory after the World War I aroused public anger against British in India. In early 1919 a Khilafat Committee was formed. It demanded first that the Khalifa's control over Muslim sacred places should be restored and secondly, he should be left with sufficient territories.
- Initially the Khilafat leaders limited their actions to meetings, petitions deputations in favour of the Khilafat. However, later on a militant trend emerged demanding an active agitation such as stopping all cooperation with the British.
- The All India Khilafat Conference held in Delhi in

November 1919, a call made for Boycott of British goods.

- The Khilafat leaders also clear spilt out that unless peace terms after the war were favourable to Turkey, they would stop all cooperation with the government. The movement succeeded in bringing a radical nationalist trend among the Muslim youth. It made traditional Muslim scholars critical of the British.
- The Congress-support made it inter-religious and mass based. Its most important success was that it ensured Hindu-Muslim unity which was inevitable for the success of freedom struggle.
- The Khilafat issue, however, lost its value and merged along the Non-cooperation Movement of 1921.

The Non-Cooperation Movement

Why was the Non Cooperation Movement launched?

- With much cause, The Rowlatt Act, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and martial law in Punjab had belied all the generous wartime promises of the British. The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms announced towards the end of 1919, with their ill-considered scheme of dyarchy satisfied few.
- The Indian Muslims were incensed when they discovered that their loyalty had been purchased during the War by

assurances of generous treatment of Turkey after the War- a promise British statesman had no intention of fulfilling.

- Hunter Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the Punjab disturbances was an eye wash and that the House of Lords had voted in favour of General Dyer's action and that the British public had demonstrated its support by helping the Morning Post collect 30,000 pounds for General Dyer.

What opportunity did Gandhiji see?

- It was a golden opportunity to cement the Hindu-Muslim unity and to bring the Muslim masses into the national movement.
- Now different communities could come together and fight for their rights and realize that colonial rule was opposed to them.
- The Congress was aware that the masses were eager to fight.
- The Congress was losing faith in Constitutional struggle, especially after Punjab incidents and Hunter Committee Report.
- Khilafat Committee Leadership - - Ali brothers, Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan & Hazrat Mohani
- Who was appointed as the President of All India Khilafat Committee- Gandhiji
- September 1920 Congress Special session at Calcutta- formally launched NCM Nagpur Session -1920
President : C. Vijayaraghavachariar

1. Programme of non-cooperation was enforced

2. Extra constitutional methods to be carried out decided
3. CWC of 15 members set up- to lead congress from now on
4. Gandhi said if we continued like this independence within one year
5. Jinnah, Annie Besant, Kharopade & B.C Pal left congress- as they believed in Constitutional methods
6. Also Surendranath Banerjee formed his own party
7. The NCM was withdrawn by
BARDOLI RESOLUTION

What all things did the Non-Cooperation Movement include?

- The programme of non-cooperation included within its ambit the surrender of titles and honors, boycott of government affiliated schools and colleges, law courts, foreign cloth, and could be extended to include resignation from government service and mass civil disobedience including the non-payment of taxes.
- National schools and colleges were to be set up, panchayats were to be established for settling disputes, hand-spinning and weaving was to be encouraged and people were asked to maintain Hindu-Muslim unity, give up untouchability and observe strict nonviolence.
- Gandhiji promised that if the programme was fully implemented, Swaraj would be ushered in within a year Changes made in the Structure of the Congress.
- To enable the Congress to fulfill its new commitment, significant changes were introduced in its creed as well as in its organizational structure.
- The goal of the Congress was changed from the attainment of self-government by constitutional and legal

means to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

- The new constitution of the Congress, the handwork of Gandhiji, introduced other important changes. The Congress was now to have a Working Committee of fifteen members to look after its day-to-day affairs.

- This proposal, when first made by Tilak in 1916, had been shot down by the Moderate opposition.

- Gandhiji, too, knew that the Congress could not guide a sustained movement unless it had a compact body that worked round the year.

- Provincial Congress Committees were now to be organized on a linguistic basis, so that they could keep in touch with the people by using the local language.

- The Congress organization was to reach down to the village and the mohalla level by the formation of village and mohalla or ward committees.

- The membership fee was reduced to four annas per year to enable the poor to become members. Mass involvement would also enable the Congress to have a regular source of income.

- In other ways, too, the organization structure was both streamlined and democratized. The Congress was to use Hindi as far as possible.

- The adoption of the Non-Cooperation Movement (initiated earlier by the Khilafat Conference) by the Congress gave it a new energy and, from January 1921, it began to register considerable success all over the country. Gandhiji, along with the Ali brothers (who

were the foremost Khilafat leaders), undertook a nationwide tour/during which he addressed hundreds of meetings and met a large number of political workers. In the first month itself, thousands of students (90,000 according to one estimate) left schools and colleges and joined more than 800 national schools and colleges that had sprung up all over the country.

- The educational boycott was particularly successful in Bengal, where the students in Calcutta triggered off a province-wide strike to force the managements of their institutions to disaffiliate themselves from the Government. C.R. Das played a major role in promoting the movement and Subhas Bose became the principal of the National Congress in Calcutta. The Swadeshi spirit was revived with new vigour, this time as part of a nation-wide struggle. Punjab, too, responded to the educational boycott and was second only to Bengal, Lala Lajpat Rai playing a leading part there despite his initial reservations about this item of the programme.

- The most successful item of the programme was the boycott of foreign cloth. Volunteers would go from house to house collecting clothes made of foreign cloth, and the entire community would collect to light a bonfire of the goods. Government revenues showed considerable decline on this

count and the Government was forced to actually carry on propaganda to bring home to the people the health effects of a good drink.

Congress membership reached a figure roughly 50 lakhs. The Tilak Swaraj Fund was oversubscribed, exceeding the target of rupees one crore. Charkhas were popularized on a wide scale and khadi became the uniform of the national movement.

THE CHAURI CHAURA INCIDENT

- Irritated by the behavior of some policemen, a section of the crowd attacked them. The police opened fire. At this, the entire procession attacked the police and when the latter hid inside the police station, set fire to the building. Policemen who tried to escape were hacked to pieces and thrown into the fire. In all twenty-two policemen were done to death.
- On hearing of the incident, Gandhiji decided to withdraw the movement. He also persuaded the Congress Working Committee to ratify his decision and thus, on 12 February 1922, the Non-Cooperation Movement came to an end.
- DEFENSE: An Answer to the Critics of Gandhiji on withdrawal of It seems that Gandhiji's critics have been less than fair to him. First, the argument that violence in a remote village could not be a

sufficient cause for the decision is in itself a weak one.

- Gandhiji had repeatedly warned that he did not even want any non-violent movement in any other part of the country while he was conducting mass civil disobedience in Bardoli, and in fact had asked the Andhra PCC to withdraw the permission that it had granted to some of the District Congress Committees to start civil disobedience. One obvious reason for this was that, in such a situation of mass ferment and activity, the movement might easily take a violent turn, either due to its own volatile nature or because of provocation by the authorities concerned (as had actually happened in Bombay in November 1921 and later in Chauri-Chaura); also if violence occurred anywhere it could easily be made the excuse by the Government to launch a massive attack on the movement as a whole. The Government could always cite the actual violence in one part as proof of the likelihood of violence in another part of the country, and thus justify its repression. This would upset the whole strategy of non-violent civil disobedience which was based on the principle that the forces of repression would always stand exposed since they would be using armed force against peaceful civil resisters. It was, therefore, not enough to assert that there was no connection between Chauri Chaura and Bardoli.

Was the movement a failure?

- One could hardly answer in the affirmative. The Non-Cooperation Movement had in fact succeeded on many counts. It certainly demonstrated that it commanded the support and sympathy of vast sections of the Indian people. After Non cooperation, the charge of representing a 'microscopic minority,' made by the Viceroy, Dufferin, in 1888,' could never again be hurled at the Indian National Congress. Its reach among many sections of Indian peasants, workers, artisans, shopkeepers, traders, professionals, white-collar employees, had been demonstrated. The spatial spread of the movement was also nation-wide.
- Some areas were more active than others, but there were few that showed no signs of activity at all.
- The capacity of the 'poor dumb millions' of India to take part in modern nationalist politics was also demonstrated. They had shown a lot of courage, sacrifice, and fortitude in the face of adversity and repression. This was the first time that nationalists from the towns, students from schools and colleges or even the educated and politically aware in the villages had made a serious attempt to bring the ideology and the movement into their midst.

- The fraternization that was witnessed between Hindus and Muslims, with Gandhiji and other Congress leaders speaking from mosques was great to watch.
- The Swarajists and the No Changers
- The Stagnation Period
- The withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 was followed by the arrest of Gandhiji in March and his conviction and imprisonment for six years for the crime of spreading disaffection against the Government. The result was the spread of disintegration, disorganization and demoralization in the nationalist ranks. There arose the danger of the movement lapsing into passivity. Many began to question the wisdom of the total Gandhian strategy. Others started looking for ways out of the impasse.

A New Line of Political Activity

- It was now advocated by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru. They suggested that the nationalists should end the boycott of the legislative councils, enter them, expose them as 'sham parliaments' and as 'a mask which the bureaucracy has put on,' and obstruct 'every work of the council. 'This, they argued, would not be giving up non-cooperation but continuing it in a more effective form by extending it to the councils themselves. It would be opening a new front in the battle.

- Another section of the Congress, headed by Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and C.Rajagopalachari, opposed the new proposal which was consequently defeated by 1748 to 890 votes.

SWARAJISTS NO CHANGERS

- They wanted to enter legislative councils
- They opposed entry into leg council, advocated constructive work & continuation of boycott
- CR Das, Motilal Nehru, Ajmal Pasha- formed Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party
- C Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad. They wanted to fill political vacuum, use councils as an arena
- Parliamentary work would lead to neglect of constructive work, revolutionary zeal, political corruption.

SWARAJISTS/PRO CHANGERS-

- CR DAS, HAKIM AHMED KHAN , VITHALBHAI PATEL, MOTILAL NEHRU -- also known as end or mean council **NO CHANGERS-**
- RAJAJI, VALABHBHAI PATEL, MA ANSARI, RAJINDRA PRASAD **RESPONSIVISTS—**
- Kelkar, Jaykar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malviya—

What did the Responsivists want?

- They wanted to work the reforms and to hold office wherever possible. The Responsivists joined the Government in the Central

Provinces. Their ranks were soon swelled by N.C. Kelkar, M.R. Jayakar and other leaders. Lajpat Rai and Madan Mohan Malaviya too separated themselves from the Swaraj Party on Responsivist as well as communal grounds.

Manifesto of Swaraj Party

- The Swarajists would present the Nationalist demand of Self-government in the Council
- The guiding motive of British in governing India lay in self-interest of their own country
- It had the aim of wrecking the council from within.
- They understood that the so called reforms were only blind to further said interests under the pretense of granting responsible government.

The achievements of Swaraj Party

- They outvoted the Government several times on various issues.
- They agitated through various speeches, civil liberties, industrialization etc
- They Defeated the Public Safety Bill (which was aimed at deporting the undesirable and subversive foreigners)
- They filled the political vacuum by their activities

THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Why did the Revolutionary Activities not take place earlier?

- The revolutionary terrorists were severely suppressed during World War I, with most of the leaders in jail or absconding.

Consequently, in order to create a more harmonious atmosphere for the Montague-Chelmsford reforms, the Government released most of them under a general amnesty in early 1920. Soon after, the National Congress launched the Non-Cooperation Movement and on the urging of Gandhiji, C.R. Das and other Leaders, most of the revolutionary activists either joined the movement or suspended their own activities in order to give the Gandhian mass movement a chance.

- The sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement shattered the high hopes raised earlier. Many young people began to question the very basic strategy of the national leadership and its emphasis on non-violence and began to look for alternatives. They were not attracted by the parliamentary politics of the Swarajists or the patient and undramatic constructive work of the non-changers.. Many were drawn to the idea that violent methods alone would free India.
- Revolutionary terrorism again became attractive. It is not accidental that nearly all the major new leaders of the revolutionary terrorist politics, for example, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjea, Surya Sen, Jatin Das, Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Shiv Varma, Bhagwati Charan Vohra and Jaidev Kapur, had been enthusiastic participants in the

non-violent Non-Cooperation Movement.

INFLUENCE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISTS

- They could see the revolutionary potential of the new class and desired to harness it to the nationalist revolution. The second major influence was that of the Russian Revolution and the success of the young Socialist State in consolidating itself. The youthful revolutionaries were keen to learn from and take the help of the young Soviet State and its ruling Bolshevik Party.
- The third influence was that of the newly sprouting Communist groups with their emphasis on Marxism, Socialism and the proletariat.

LISTING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

- **Hindustan Republican Army** : Founded at Kanpur by Bismil, Sachin Sanyal, J.C. Chatterjee. Aim- to overthrow colonial government & place a Federal United States of India, socialism. its objective. Hanged- Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh, Rahendra Lahiri (Many others also involved with them)

KAKORI TRAIN ROBBERY

- On 9 August 1925, ten men held up the 8-Down train at Kakori, an obscure village near Lucknow, and looted its official railway cash. The Government

reaction was quick and hard. It arrested a large number of young men and tried them in the Kakori Conspiracy Case.

- Ashfaqulla Khan, Ramprasad Bismil, Ràshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri were hanged, four others were sent to the Andamans for life and seventeen others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.
- On Saunders Murder By: Bhagat Singh, Azad and Rajguru
- **Why?**—He was a police official involved in the lathi charge of Lala Lajpat Rai. “The murder of a leader respected by millions of people at the unworthy hands of an ordinary police official was an insult to the nation. It was the bounden duty of young men of India to efface it. We regret to have had to kill a person but he was part and parcel of that inhuman and unjust order which has to be destroyed”—Bhagat Singh

SIMON COMMISSION

Why a Commission in 1927, when reforms were due in 1929?

- In 1927, however, the Conservative Government of Britain, faced with the prospect of electoral & feat at the hands of the Labour Party, suddenly decided that it could not leave an issue which concerned the future of the British Empire in the irresponsible hands of an inexperienced Labour Government and it was thus that the Indian Statutory

Commission, popularly known as the Simon Commission after its Chairman, was appointed.

- In November 1927 itself (i.e., 2 years before the schedule), the British Government announced the appointment a seven-member statutory commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to report on the condition of India under its new Constitution.
- All the members of the commission were British and hence, all the parties boycotted the commission except Justice Party (Madras) and Unionist Party (Punjab).
- The commission submitted its report in 1930 and recommended the abolition of dyarchy, extension of responsible government in the provinces, establishment of a federation of British India and princely states, continuation of communal electorate and so on.
- To consider the proposals of the commission, the British Government convened three roundtable conferences of the representatives of the British Government, British India and Indian princely states
- On the basis of these discussions, a “White Paper on Constitutional Reforms” was prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament.
- The recommendations of this committee were incorporated (with certain changes) in the next Government of India Act of 1935.

- Lala Lajpat Rai died due to lathi charge in the Anti-Simon Commission protest Response in India.
- The response in India was immediate and unanimous. That no Indian should be thought fit to serve on a body that claimed the right to decide the political future of India was an insult that no Indian of even the most moderate political opinion was willing to swallow. The call for aboycott of the Commission was endorsed by the Liberal Federation led by Tej Bahadur Sapru, by the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, and by the Hindu Mahasabha the Muslim League even split on the issue, Mohammed Ali Jinnah carrying the majority with him in favour of boycott.
- The Congress had resolved on the boycott at its annual session in December 1927 at Madras, and in the prevailing excitable atmosphere, Jawaharlal Nehru had even succeeded in getting passed a snap resolution declaring complete independence as the goal of the Congress.
- Everywhere that Simon went — Calcutta, Lahore, Lucknow, Vijayawada, Poona — he was greeted by a sea of black-flags carried by thousands of people. And ever new ways of defiance were being constantly invented.
- Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose emerged as the leaders of this new wave of youth and students, and they travelled

from one province to another addressing and presiding over innumerable youth conferences.

NEHRU REPORT, 1928

Why was Nehru Report Drafted?

- Lord Birkenhead, the Conservative Secretary of State responsible for the appointment of the Simon Commission, had constantly harped on the inability of Indians to formulate a concrete scheme of constitutional reforms which had the support of wide sections of Indian political opinion. This challenge, too, was taken up and meetings of the All-Parties Conference were
- Held in February, May and August 1928 to finalize a scheme which popularly came to be known as the Nehru Report.

Principal Author: Motilal Nehru Recommendations of the Nehru Report:

- This report defined Dominion Status as the form of government desired by India.
- It also rejected the principle of separate communal electorates on which previous constitutional reforms had been based.
- Seats would be reserved for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces in which they were in a minority, but not in those where they had a numerical majority.
- The Report also recommended universal adult suffrage, equal rights for women, freedom to form unions,

and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.

Why did Jinnah come up with his 14 points agenda?

- A section led by Jinnah would not give up the demand for reservation of seats for Muslims especially in Muslim majority provinces. The dilemma in which Motilal Nehru and other secular leaders found themselves was not one that was easy to resolve: if they conceded more to Muslim communal opinion, then Hindu communalists would withdraw support and if they satisfied the latter, then Muslim leaders would be estranged. In the event, no further concessions were forthcoming and Jinnah withdrew his support to the report and went ahead to propose his famous 'Fourteen Points' which were basically a reiteration of his objections to the Nehru Report.

The Fourteen Points :

- The form of the future constitution should be federal, with the residuary powers vested in the provinces;
- A uniform measure of autonomy shall be guaranteed to all provinces;
- All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality;
- In the Central Legislature, Muslim representation shall not be less than one third;
- Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorate as at present: provided it shall be open to any community, at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of a joint electorate.
- Any territorial distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority.
- Full religious liberty, i.e. liberty of belief, worship and observance, propaganda, association and education, shall be guaranteed to all communities.
- No bill or resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or any other elected body if three fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose it as being injurious to the interests of that community or in the alternative, such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such cases.
- Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
- Reforms should be introduced in the North West Frontier Province and Balochistan on the same footing as in the other provinces.
- Provision should be made in the constitution giving Muslims an adequate share, along with the other Indians, in all the services of the state and in local self-governing bodies having due regard to the requirements of efficiency.
- The constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal laws and Muslim charitable institutions and for their due share in

the grants-in-aid given by the state and by local self-governing bodies.

- No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without there being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim ministers.
- No change shall be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the States constituting of the Indian Federation.

DELHI PROPOSALS

A large number of Muslim communal leaders met at Delhi in December 1927 and evolved four basic demands known as the Delhi Proposals.

These proposals were:

- Sind should be made a separate province
- The North-West Frontier Province should be treated constitutionally on the same footing as other provinces;
- Muslims should have 1/3 per cent representations in the central legislature
- In Punjab and Bengal, the proportion of representation should be in accordance with the population, thus guaranteeing a Muslim majority, and in other provinces, where Muslims were a minority, the existing reservation of seats for Muslims should continue.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- The Lahore Congress of 1929 authorized the Working Committee to launch a programme, Civil Disobedience including non-payment of taxes. In mid-February, 1930, the

Working Committee, meeting at Sabarmati Ashram, invested Gandhiji with full powers to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement at a time and place of his choice.

- The acknowledged expert on mass struggle was already 'desperately in search of an effective formula.' Gandhiji's ultimatum of 31 January to Lord Irwin, stating the minimum demands in the form of 11 points, had been ignored, and there was now only one way out - civil disobedience.

Lord Irwin's Tenure (1926-1931)

- Visit of Simon Commission to India (1928) and the boycott of the commission by the Indians.
- An All-Parties Conference held at Lucknow (1928) for suggestions for the (future) Constitution of India, the report of which was called the Nehru Report or the Nehru Constitution.
- Appointment of the Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission (1927).
- Murder of Saunders, the assistant superintendent of police of Lahore; bomb blast in the Assembly Hall of Delhi (1929) - the Lahore Conspiracy Case and death of Jatin Das after prolonged hunger strike (1929), and bomb accident in train in Delhi (1929).
- Lahore session of the Congress (1929) - Purna Swaraj Resolution.
- Dandi March (March 12, 1930) by Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 'Deepavali Declaration' by Lord Irwin (1929)

Lord Irwin's Statement

"In view of the doubts which have been expressed both in Great Britain and in India regarding the interpretation to be placed on the intentions of the British government in enacting the statute of 1919, I am authorized on behalf of his Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the Declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion status."

The Course of Civil Disobedience Movement

- Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhiji against British laws and unjust commands. In March 1930, Gandhiji wrote in the newspaper, Young India, that he might suspend his civil disobedience or law-breaking movement if the government accepted his eleven-point demands.
- But Lord Irwin's government did not respond. So, Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Eleven –point demands by Gandhiji included:

- Prohibit intoxicants,
- Change the ratio between the rupee and the sterling,
- Reduce the rate of land revenue,
- Abolition of salt tax,
- Reduce the military expenditure,
- Reduce expenditure on civil administration,

- Impose custom duty on foreign cloth,
- Accept the Postal Reservation Bill,
- Abolish the CID department,
- Release all political prisoners, and
- Issue licenses of arms to citizens for self-protection.

THE DANDI MARCH

- It was started with Dandi March (also Salt march, Salt Satyagraha) by Mahatma Gandhi on 12th March, 1930 from the Sabarmati Ashram to "Dandi" on the Gujarat coast. It was a distance of 200 miles. At Dandi a few days later they violated the salt laws by making salt from sea-water. Thus, began the civil disobedience Movement.
- The British government resorted to cruel repression in spite of the total non-violent conduct of the movement by issuing more than a dozen ordinances.
- Why was Salt chosen? – In words of Gandhiji, 'There is no article like salt outside water by taxing which the State can reach even the starving millions, the sick, the utterly helpless. The tax constitutes therefore the most inhuman poll tax the ingenuity of man can devise.'- Gandhiji- Having a Nation by his side As Gandhiji began his march, staff in hand, at the head of his dedicated band, there was something in the image that deeply stirred the imagination of the people.
- News of his progress, of his speeches, of the teeming crowds

that greeted and followed the marchers, of the longroad lovingly strewn with leaves and festooned with banners and flags, of men and women quietly paying their homage by spinning yam on their charkas as Gandhiji passed, of the 300 village officials in Gujarat who resigned their posts in answer to his appeal, was carried day after day by newspapers to readers across the country and broadcast live by thousands of Congress workers to eager listeners. By the time Gandhiji reached Dandi, he had a whole nation, aroused and expectant, waiting restlessly for the final signal.

- On the Other hand The Indian National Congress was declared an illegal body and Gandhi was arrested on 5 May, 1930. The arrest of Gandhi infuriated the masses and they voluntarily expressed their solidarity with the movement.
- While the civil disobedience was going on, the British government convened the Round Table Conferences. Gandhi did not attend the first one held in 1930

Civil Disobedience Movement Elsewhere-

- Malabar, K. Kelappan, the hero of the Vaikom Satyagraha, walked from Calicut to Payannur to break the salt law.
- A band of Satyagrahis walked all the way from Sylhet in Assam to Noakhali on the Bengal Coast to make salt.
- In Andhra, a number of sibirams (military style camps) were set up in

different districts to serve as the headquarters of the salt Satyagraha

- bands of Satyagrahis marched through villages on their way to the coastal centres to defy the law

What was the Chowkidari Revolt?

- Eastern India became the scene of a new kind of no-tax campaign — refusal to pay the chowkidara tax. Chowkidars, paid out of the tax levied specially on the villages, were guards who supplemented the small police force in the rural areas in this region.
- They were particularly hated because they acted as spies for the Government and often also as retainers for the local landlords
- Government's Response

1st – Round Table Conference

- First ever conference British and Indians as equals
- Muslim League & Hindu Mahasabha, Liberals, Princes- attended it.
- Congress- boycotted
- Ambedkar attended as depressed class representative
- British PM extended OLIVE branch to the congress
- FICCI also boycotted

Gandhi Irwin Pact

Gandhi agreed to attend the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 and in this background only Gandhi-Irwin pact was concluded, which was variously described as a “truce” and a provisional settlement.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact 5 March 1931 :

- (a) To withdraw all ordinances and pending prosecutions,
- (b) To release all political prisoners except those who were guilty of violence,
- (c) To restore the confiscated property of the Satyagrahis,
- (d) To permit peaceful picketing of liquor, opium and foreign cloth shops, and
- (e) To permit the collection or manufacture of salt, free of duty, by persons residing within a specific distance of the sea shore,
- (f) The Congress agreed not to press for investigation into police excess,
- (g) To suspend the civil disobedience movement, and
- (h) To stop boycott and to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.

- In 1931 certain events – coming to power of conservatives, replacement of the Viceroy, and execution of Bhagat Singh – created an atmosphere of dejection in Gandhi and other younger Indian leaders. The Congress decided to restart the movement in January 1932.
- As usual, the British government took steps to suppress the movement and in the mean while the British Prime Minister announced communal award in 1932. The civil disobedience movement continued up to 1934 and it was suspended in that year.

Karachi Session of 1931

President: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

- The Gandhi Irwin Pact was endorsed.
- The goal of Purna Swaraj was reiterated.
- Two Resolutions were adopted – One on Fundamental Rights and Second on National Economic Programme.
- First Time the Congress Spelt out, what Swaraj would mean.

Chronology

The Sequence :

1. 1ST RTC
2. Gandhi Irwin pact
3. March- Karachi Congress Session
4. 2nd RTC- London - December

The Communal Award/ MacDonald Award

- The reason behind introduction of this 'Award' was that Ramsay MacDonald considered himself as 'a friend of the Indians' and thus wanted to resolve the issues in India. The 'Communal Award' was announced after the failure of the Second of the Three Round Table Conferences.
- The Communal Award was made by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in India for the Forward Caste, Scheduled Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-

Indians, Europeans and Depressed Classes (now known as the Scheduled Caste) etc. The principle of weightage was also applied Based on the findings of which committee: Indian Franchise Committee (Lothian committee)

- Reactions of Gandhi and Ambedkar on the Award The Award was highly controversial and opposed by Gandhi, who was in Yerwada jail, and fasted in protest against it. Gandhi feared that it would disintegrate Hindu society. However, the Communal Award was supported by many among the minority communities, most notably the leader of the Scheduled Castes, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
- According to Ambedkar, Gandhi was ready to award separate electorates to Muslims and Sikhs. But Gandhi was reluctant to give separate electorates to scheduled castes. He was afraid of division inside Congress and Hindu society due to separate scheduled caste representations.
- But Ambedkar insisted for separate electorate for scheduled caste. After lengthy negotiations, Gandhi reached an agreement with Ambedkar to have a single Hindu electorate, with scheduled castes having seats reserved within it. This is called the **Poona Pact**. Electorates for other religions like Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans remained separate.

- Akali Dal, the representative body of the Sikhs, was also highly critical of the Award since only 19% was reserved to the Sikhs in Punjab, as opposed to the 51% reservation for the Muslims and 30% for the Hindus.

THE POONA PACT

- The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between B. R. Ambedkar and M. K. Gandhi on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of British India government.
- It was made on the 24th of September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Poona, India and was signed by Madan Mohan Malviya, Ambedkar and some other leaders as a means to end the fast that Gandhi was undertaking in jail as a protest against the decision by British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to give separate electorates to depressed classes for the election of members of provincial legislative assemblies in British India. They finally agreed upon 148 electoral seats.

The terms of the Poona Pact were as follows.

1. There shall be electoral seats reserved for the Depressed Classes out of general electorate.
2. Election to these seats shall be by joint electorates' subject, however, to the following procedure –
 - All members of the Depressed Classes registered in the general electoral roll of a constituency will

form an electoral college which will elect a panel of four candidates belonging to the Depressed Classes for each of such reserved seats by the method of

the single vote and four persons getting the highest number of votes in such primary elections shall be the candidates for election by the general electorate.

3. The representation of the Depressed Classes in the Central Legislature shall likewise be on the principle of joint electorates and reserved seats by the method of primary election in the manner provided for in clause above for their representation in the provincial legislatures.

4. In the Central Legislature 19% of the seats allotted to the general electorate for British India in the said legislature shall be reserved for the Depressed Classes.

5. The system of primary election to a panel of candidates for election to the Central and Provincial Legislatures as herein-before mentioned shall come to an end after the first ten years, unless terminated sooner by mutual agreement under the provision of clause 6 below.

6. The system of representation of Depressed Classes by reserved seats in the Provincial and Central Legislatures as provided for in clauses (1) and (4) shall continue until determined otherwise by mutual agreement between the communities concerned in this settlement.

7. The Franchise for the Central and Provincial Legislatures of the Depressed Classes shall be as indicated, in the Lothian Committee Report.

8. There shall be no disabilities attached to any one on the ground of his being a member of the Depressed

Classes in regard to any election to local bodies or appointment to the public services. Every endeavor shall be made to secure a fair representation of the Depressed Classes in these respects, subject to such educational qualifications as may be laid down for appointment to the Public Services.

9. In every province out of the educational grant an adequate sum shall be ear-marked for providing educational facilities to the members of Depressed Classes.

Dr. Ambedkar and others after signing the Poona Pact at Yerwada jail

The Government of India Act 1935

There was a growing demand for constitutional reforms in India by Indian leaders. India's support to Britain in the First World War also aided in British acknowledgment of the need for the inclusion of more Indians in the administration of their own country.

The Act was based on:

- Simon Commission Report
- The recommendations of the Round Table Conferences
- The White Paper published by the British government in 1933 (based on the Third Round Table Conference)
- Report of the Joint Select Committees Important Points Related to 1935 Act Creation of an All India Federation
- This federation was to consist of British India and the princely states.
- The provinces in British India would have to join the federation but this was not compulsory for the princely states.

- This federation never materialized because of the lack of support from the required number of princely states.

Division of powers

- This Act divided powers between the centre and the provinces.
- There were three lists which gave the subjects under each government.

- Federal List (Centre)
- Provincial List (Provinces)
- Concurrent List (Both)

- The Viceroy was vested with residual powers.

Provincial autonomy

- The Act gave more autonomy to the provinces.
- Diarchy was abolished at the provincial levels.
- The Governor was the head of the executive.
- There was a Council of Ministers to advise him. The ministers were responsible to the provincial legislatures who controlled them. The legislature could also remove the ministers.
- However, the governors still retained special reserve powers.
- The British authorities could still suspend a provincial government.

Diarchy at the Centre

- The subjects under the Federal List were divided into two: Reserved and Transferred.
- The reserved subjects were controlled by the Governor-General who administered them with the help of three counselors appointed by him. They were not responsible to the legislature. These subjects included

defense, ecclesiastical affairs (church-related), external affairs, press, police, taxation, justice, power resources and tribal affairs.

- The transferred subjects were administered by the Governor-General with his Council of Ministers (not more than 10). The Council had to act in confidence with the legislature.

The subjects in this list included local government, forests, education, health, etc.

- However, the Governor-General had 'special powers' to interfere in the transferred subjects also.

Bicameral legislature

- A bicameral federal legislature would be established.
- The two houses were the Federal Assembly (lower house) and the Council of States (upper house).
- Federal assembly had a term of five years.
- Both houses had representatives from the princely states also. The representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the rulers and not elected. The representatives of British India were to be elected. Some were to be nominated by the Governor-General.
- There were to be separate electorates for the minority communities, women and the depressed classes.
- Bicameral legislatures were introduced in some provinces also like Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces.

Federal court

- A federal court was established at Delhi for the resolution of disputes between provinces and also between the centre and the provinces.

- It was to have 1 Chief Justice and not more than 6 judges.

Indian Council

- The Indian Council was abolished.
 - The Secretary of State for India would instead have a team of advisors.
- Franchise
- This Act introduced direct elections in India for the first time.
 - About 10% of the whole population acquired voting rights.

Reorganization

- Sindh was carved out of Bombay Presidency.
- Bihar and Orissa were split.
- Burma was severed off from India.
- Aden was also separated from India and made into a Crown colony.

Other points

- The British Parliament retained its supremacy over the Indian legislatures both provincial and federal.
- A Federal Railway Authority was set up to control Indian railways.
- The Reserve Bank of India was established as per this Act.
- The Act also provided for the establishment of federal, provincial and joint Public Service Commissions.

EVALUATION

- The Act was a milestone in the development of a responsible constitutional government
- The Government of India Act 1935 was replaced by the Constitution of India after independence.
- The Indian leaders were not enthusiastic about the Act since despite granting provincial autonomy the governors and the viceroy had considerable 'special powers'.
- Separate communal electorates were a measure through which the British wanted to ensure the Congress

Party could never rule on its own. It was also a way to keep the people divided.

Congress's Stand on the Eve of World War 2

It said to cooperate in war if :

- Freedom was given after the war
 - Some form of genuinely responsible govt was immediately set up
- September 1, 1939 - WW2 broke out
September 10-14, 1939 - CWC meet at Wardha Congress Divided over the issue of Support to World War 2
- Gandhiji: He wanted to go for unconditional support to Britain's war efforts
 - Bose & Leftist: They were for taking advantage of Britain's difficulties & starting mass movement
 - Nehru: He was hesitant- He recognized imperialist nature of war but was against taking advantage of Britain's difficulties
 - CWC resolved- by zeroing down on the following stand
 - No Indian participation unless freedom is granted
 - Government should declare war aims soon

Linlithgow's Statement

He refused to define Britain's war aims beyond stating that Britain was resisting aggression. He said it would be part of future arrangement to consult all representatives of several communities on how the Act of 1935 might be modified. He said consultative committee to be formed whose advice could be sought whenever required.

It was perceived that Britain's hidden plan was-

1. To provoke congress into confrontation with the govt- use extraordinary draconian Powers
2. emergency powers- acquire provincial subjects
3. To invoke defense of India ordinance- to curb civil liberties
4. To draft revolutionary movement ordinance –which would allow to launch preemptive strikes on congress

Debate on Immediate Satyagraha

Gandhi was against it, as he felt that –

1. The allies cause was just in the war.
2. There was hardly any communal sensitivity, there was lack of HM unity
3. He said that the masses were not ready.
4. He felt that the Congress organization was in shambles

Bose & forward bloc: They wanted to go for All-out war; Bose was also in the favor of Parallel Congress.

Nehru: He was hesitant but in the end went with Gandhi.

AUGUST OFFER- August 1940

1. The dominion status to India was stated as the objective
2. It provided for the expansion of viceroy executive council
3. It was in favor of setting up of Constituent assembly after war- comprising of mainly Indians
4. It stated that no future constitution would be done without consent of minorities
5. It agreed for separate state for Muslims
6. A National defense council was set up.

Note: Rights of Indians to make the constitution was recognized for the first time

CONGRESS REJECTED, Muslim League Supported the AUGUST OFFER

INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA

The Individual Satyagraha had a dual purpose – while giving expression to the Indian people's strong political feeling; it gave the British Government further opportunity to peacefully accept the Indian demands. It wanted to show that,

1. The patience was not due to weakness
2. The people made no distinction between Nazism & double autocracy that ruled India the demand of satyagrahi's was to prevent freedom of speech against war through anti-war declaration.

First Satyagrahi Acharya Vinoba Bhave

Second Satyagrahi Jawaharlal Nehru

- More importantly, Gandhiji was beginning to prepare the people for the coming struggle. The Congress organization was being put back in shape; opportunist elements were being discovered and pushed out of the organization; and above all the people were being politically aroused, educated and mobilized.
- By 15 May 1941, more than 25,000 Satyagrahis had been convicted for offering individual civil disobedience. Many lower

level political workers had been left free by the Government.

CRIPPS MISSION

- After the signing of the Atlantic Charter which guaranteed the “right of all people to choose the form of Government under which they will live.” Stafford Cripps with this aims and directives arrived in Delhi on 22ND March, 1942. He brought with him a new constitutional scheme approved by the British Cabinet. But no body from the Congress expected any good thing from him. The Congress however agreed to have dialogues with Cripps only with an aim to know the British mind.

Official Negotiators from the Congress: Nehru & Maulana Azad were official congress

Negotiators :

- It was sent with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for war
- The Government perceived a possibility of threat of Japan invading India
- It had the pressure from allies
- The Indian Nationalist had agreed to support war if power was transferred immediately.

Proposals of the Cripps Mission

1. That dominion status would be given to India.
2. After war – Constitution Committee would be formed.
3. British Government would accept new constitution provided
 - any new province not willing to join would have separate constitution &

separate union

- meanwhile defense of India would remain in Britain's hands

Departures from the Past

1. The making of Constitution to be solely in Indian hands
2. A concrete plan for the same was provided.
3. Free India could withdraw from commonwealth.

Congress objected to

1. The provision dominion status- and not complete Independence.
2. Right of provinces to secede.
3. No provision for immediate transfer of power.
4. The retention of Governor General's supremacy.

Muslim League Objected to

1. Pakistan's creation not being explicitly offered
2. The machinery for creation of Constitution assembly
3. It denied Muslims right to self-determination.

The Muslim League welcomed the implicit recognition of the possibility of Pakistan but rejected the proposals because it had given greatest importance and priority to the creation of one Indian Union. The League reaffirmed its conviction that the “only solution of India's constitutional problem is the partition of India into independent Zones.

Who all opposed overall?

- Liberals, Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, Depressed Classes and Sikhs along some others Gandhi described it as “A post-dated cheque” On 4th April an unhappy Gandhi advised Cripps to take the first plane home and leave India. Cripps

admitting his failure left India on 12TH April, 1942.

- On the next day Gandhiji commented on his ill-fated mission in the following words “It is a thousand pities that the British Government should have sent a proposal for dissolving the political dead lock which on the face of it was too ridiculous to find acceptance anywhere.
- And it was a misfortune that the bearer should have been Sir Stafford Cripps acclaimed as a radical among radicals and a friend of India.” exposed the real imperialistic character of Churchill Government which wanted only the Balkanization of India.
- The Congress could wait no further, when the British rule was sure to harm India in a disastrous way. Gandhiji therefore came to his final decision that the British rule in India must come to an end. The decision was thrashed out in the Working Committee during July 1942 and confirmed by a meeting of the All Congress Committee in Bombay on 8th August, 1942. This historic decision of the Congress inaugurated a new chapter in the history of Modern India.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

- It was in 1942 when the world was going through the havoc caused by World War II. India too was facing the heat and after the Cripps Mission had failed, and on 8 August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi made a Do or Die call through the Quit India movement. Large protests and demonstrations were held all over the country. However, as the movement didn't get too much support from the outside, it was crushed and the British

refused to grant immediate Independence, saying that it could happen only after the war had ended.

- The Quit India movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942 but drew protests from the All-India Congress Committee demanding what Gandhi called was “An Orderly British Withdrawal” from India. This forced the British to act immediately and soon all the senior INC leaders were imprisoned without trial within hours of Gandhi's speech.
- On 14th July 1942, the Congress Working Committee at Wardha had passed a resolution demanding complete independence from the British government.
- On August 8, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi made a Do or Die call in his Quit India speech which was delivered in Bombay at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. Even though the speech caused some turmoil within the party and even leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad were apprehensive and critical of the call, but backed it and stuck with Gandhi's leadership until the end.

There was also a difference of opinion among the Indian leaders.

- While Gandhiji demanded that the British should immediately withdraw from India, Subhash Chandra Bose from Berlin urged for co-operation with Japan as with this means India would be liberated.

- The difficulties of Britain would be the opportunities of India. Since the Congress was opposed both to British and Japanese imperialism, the call of Subhas did not appeal to them. Another eminent leader of the Congress, C. Rajagopalachari did not support the proposal of immediate withdrawal of Britishers. He was, rather in favour of accepting the Cripps proposal and the principle of Pakistan. Being unable to agree with the proposals of Gandhiji, Rajagopalachari resigned from Congress.

RESPONSE :

- The people disrupted railway lines, burnt out police and railway stations, destroyed telephone and telegraph poles.
- The revolt was spearheaded by the students, peasants, workers and lower middle class people.
- People set up parallel government at some places. The government was able to crush the open movement with a heavy hand.
- But the underground movement continued for a long period.
- The Socialist Party under the leadership of Jaya Prakash Narain, Ram Manohar Lohia, and Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali etc. largely participated in organizing underground movement.

The Quit India Movement was not supported by the Muslim League and the Communists.

- When Russia joined the war on behalf of the Allies, the communists began to demand the withdrawal of the movement and pleaded all support to the government in its war effort. The Muslim League considered the movement as the attempt of the Congress to turn out the British forcefully as a result of which Muslims would be enslaved by the Hindus. Even

the depressed class leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described the movement as irresponsible and an act of madness.

The movement collapsed as it lacked leadership and organisation from the beginning.

- Jayaprakash Narayan said that the movement failed due to lack of co-ordination among the Congress people agitating in different parts of the country. There was absence of a clear cut programme of action. Another weakness of the movement was that it was confined only to students, peasants and lower middle class. But the upper middle class had lost their faith in the Gandhian methods of action.

- Thus, the movement did not enjoy widespread popularity which greatly contributed to its failure. But the movement was not a dismal failure; rather the movement of 1942 gave the death blow to the British rule. India's march towards freedom was hastened. This movement sparked off an aggressive national consciousness. Many people sacrificed their careers, property and even lives.
- The movement also created a World-wide opinion particularly in U.S.A. and China in favour of India's independence.
- President F.D. Roosevelt of U.S.A, put pressure on the British Government to grant the right of self-determination to India.
- On the whole, the movement had its own importance and facilitated the freedom movement in India.

KEY CONCEPTS :

“Post-Independent Consolidation

Women members of the Constituent Assembly formed in 1946.

The contributions and role of the women who helped draft the constitution of free India was front and centre last week at the release of the Centre for Women’s Development Studies’ 2018 calendar – **‘Women at the Midnight Hour’**.

The calendar revolves around two of those eminent women members of the constituent assembly – Dakshayani Velayudhan and Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

Women members of the Constituent Assembly formed in 1946 to debate and draft a constitution for a soon-to-be independent India. Among the 299 members, 15 were women.

They were:

- Ammu Swaminathan
- Annie Mascarane
- Begum Aizaz Rasul
- Dakshayani Velayudhan
- Durgabai Deshmukh
- Hansa Mehta
- Kamla Chaudhri
- Leela Roy
- Malati Choudhury
- Purnima Banerji
- Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
- Renuka Ray
- Sarojini Naidu
- Sucheta Kripalani and
- Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

Gita Rahasya

- Shrimadh Bhagvad Gita Rahasya, popularly also known as Gita Rahasya or Karmayog Shashtra, is a 1915 Marathi language book authored by Indian social reformer and independence activist Bal Gangadhar Tilak while he was in prison at Mandalay, Burma. It is the analysis of Karma yoga which finds its source in the Bhagavad Gita, the sacred book for Hindus.

- According to him, the real message behind the Mahabharata’s Gita is to act or perform, which is covered in the initial parts rather than renounce, which is covered in the later parts of the epic Mahabharata. He took the Mimamsa rule of interpretation as the basis of building up his thesis.

Bengal Famine of 1943 :

The worst affected areas were southwest Bengal comprising the Tamluk- Contai-Diamond Harbour region, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera and Noakhali. Around 1.5 to 3 million people perished in this basically man-made famine, the epidemics (malaria, cholera, small pox), malnutrition and starvation.

The fundamental causes of the famine were as follows:

- The need to feed a vast Army diverted foodstuffs.
- Rice imports from Burma and South-East Asia had been stopped due to fear of Japanese invasion.
- Gross mismanagement and deliberate profiteering aggravated the famine; rationing methods were belated and were confined to big cities.

Despite having a detailed Famine Code that would have triggered a sizable increase in aid, the provincial government never formally declared a state of famine.

Royal Indian Navy Ratings :

On February 18, 1946, 1100 naval Ratings of HMIS Talwar went on a strike to protest against:

- Racial discrimination (demanding equal pay for Indian and white soldiers)

- Unpalatable food
- Abuse by superior officers
- Arrest of a rating for scrawling.

'Quit India' on HMIS Talwar

- INA trials
- Use of Indian troops in Indonesia, demanding their withdrawal.

There were sympathetic strikes in military establishments in Karachi, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Calcutta, Delhi, Cochin, Jamnagar, Andamans, Bahrain and Aden. Also, there were strikes by the Royal Indian Air Force in Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, Jessore and Arnabala. Patel and Jinnah persuaded the ratings to surrender on February 23 with an assurance that national parties would prevent any victimisation.

The leftists claim that the Congress indifference to the revolutionary situation arose because of two considerations—that the situation would go out of its control and that disciplined armed forces were vital in a free India.

- Gandhi remarked that the mutiny was badly advised.

- It was a Maratha battalion in Bombay that rounded up the ratings and restored them to their barracks.
- The Indian National Army (INA) was originally founded by Capt Mohan Singh in Singapore in September 1942.

Dickie Bird Plan :

In May 1947, Mountbatten came up with a plan under which he proposed that the provinces be declared independent successor states and then be allowed to choose whether to join the constituent assembly or not. This plan was called the '**Dickie Bird Plan**'.

Jawaharlal Nehru, when apprised of the plan, vehemently opposed it saying it would lead to balkanisation of the country. Hence, this plan was also called Plan Balkan.

- **Wavell's Breakdown Plan:** It was presented before the Cabinet Mission and was different than Wavell Plan, which was decided in Shimla Conference.

Panchsheel The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are a series of agreements between the People's Republic of China and India. They were formed in 1954. The 5 principles are called the Panchsheel, which form the basis of the Non-Aligned Movement, were laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Those are:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
2. Mutual non-aggression against anyone
3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs

4. Equality and mutual benefit
5. Peaceful co-existence.

Vande Mataram is a Bengali poem written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath.

The poem was composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The first two verses of the song were adopted as the National Song of India in October 1937 by Congress Working Committee prior to the end of colonial rule in August 1947.

Inquilab Zindabad is an Urdu phrase which translates to "Long live the revolution!" This slogan was coined by the Urdu poet and Indian freedom fighter Maulana Hasrat Mohani in 1921. It was popularized by Bhagat Singh (1907 - 1931) during the late 1920s through his speeches and writings.

It was also the official slogan of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. In April 1929, this slogan was raised by Bhagat Singh and his accomplice B. K. Dutt who had shouted this after bombing the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi.

Delhi Chalo:

Subhash Chandra Bose gave the war cry 'Dilli Chalo' (On to Delhi) to motivate the cadres of Indian National Army.

Jayaprakash Narayan's Concept of Total Revolution:

- Jaya Prakash once stated that Total Revolution is a combination of seven

revolutions, viz., political, social, economic, cultural, ideological or intellectual, educational and spiritual; and the main motive being to bring in a change in the existing society that is in tune with the ideals of the Sarvodaya. JP had a very idealistic notion of society and it is in this endeavor, he shifted from Marxism to socialism and later towards Sarvodaya.

- By the early 1970s, JP completely withdrew from party and power politics, and concentrated more on social regeneration through peaceful means. This did not mean that JP kept quiet while there was social and political degeneration taking root in political freedom.

In order to better the situation, despite his old age, he embarked on the task of working towards bringing in a complete change in the political and economic life of India.

Key Events in Post-independent India :

Year 1947- 1967

The division of assets:

Tensions stretched to a breaking point with Pakistan over the division of assets. According to the Indo- Pakistan financial settlement of 1947 India had to pay rupees 55 crores as the latter's share of the assets.

The Refugee Problem:

The partition of India gave way to the refugee problem. By mid-1948 about 5.5 million non-Muslims had moved into India and a very large number of Muslims had left India for Pakistan. According to the Indian government,

the non-Muslims left behind property worth 500 crores in west Pakistan whereas the Muslim losses in India are put to 100 crores.

Origin of the Kashmir Problem:

The Maharaja Hari Singh was a Hindu while 75% of the population was that of Muslims. Kashmir was strategically important for both India and Pakistan, however, the famous movement lead by Sheik Abdullah waned integration with India. The Maharaja, on the other hand, feared democracy in India and communalism in Pakistan, thus hoping to stay independent.

Foundation of the Indian Democracy:

The first general elections in India which were held in 1952 was a landmark event in the history of the state which marked the establishment of the Indian democracy. It was held over a period of 4 months from October 1951 to February 1952. Congress got more than 70% of the votes polled.

Linguistic Reorganization:

Boundaries of the British Indian provinces had been drawn and redrawn in a haphazard manner without any thought to cultural and linguistic cohesion. Most provinces were multilingual and multicultural and after independence, many former princely states were absorbed into them. There was a demand for linguistically homogeneous provinces.

The Indus Water Dispute:

The dispute started in 1960. The dispute arose because Indus and its tributaries flow through both India and Pakistan. West Pakistan and West India were both dependent on Indus and its tributaries for water, power supply, and irrigation. These rivers rise in India and the canal system is also in India.

Partition cut through a complex and unified system of canals.

Year 1967- 1977

- **The Elections of 1967:** In 1967 elections were held in February. This time the popularity of the Indian National Congress had declined considerably although the INC did win for the fourth time. The number of seats won was less. The reason behind the dismissal show of the Congress was the death of two prominent leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Lal Bahadur Shastri. There were also internal problems in the party.

The most important feature of the elections of 1967 was the coming together of the opposition parties.

Naxal Movement:

The Naxalite Movement was a revolutionary movement that was started by the Naxalbari in Bengal. Another group of Maoist themed activities in Andra Pradesh the Andra Naxalitess were mainly active in two regions Telangana and Srikakulam bordering Odisha in both the regions the area of dispute was land and forest.

- The main victims were the tribals and the peasants. The movement was violent. In Srikakulam, the struggle was led by a school teacher. He led the

tribals in a series of labour strikes, seized grains from the rich farmers and redistributed it to the needy.

In Telangana, the struggle was led by a veteran of the communist movement. The Naxalites formed a new party called the – CPI Maoist.

JP Movement:

From 1973 there was a sharp recession, growing unemployment, rampant inflation and scarcity of basic food. The oil crisis of the mid 70's had also contributed to the crisis and all of these developments together led to riots and large-scale unrest and strikes and erosion of support for the Congress from the poor and the middle class.

- The students asked Jay Prakash Narayan, an elderly man who was in political retirement, to take over the leadership of the movement. JP, as he was popularly known as he agreed to take on the leadership of the movement, provided it was non-violent and not restricted to Bihar.
- He had made a public criticism of the central government. His entry gave the movement a great morale boost. It came to be known as the JP movement. He asked students to boycott their classes and the people to raise their consciousness against the corruption of the government. The result was constant clashes between the students and the police.
- On 5th June 1974, at a mammoth meeting in Patna, he called for “total revolution” against the government. He called for the state legislatures to resign, for the assembly to be

dissolved. JP called for the agitators to paralyze the government. He wanted to set up a parallel “People’s Government”.

Emergency:

The government responded to the JP Movement by declaring National Emergency which was the greatest threat to India’s democratic foundation. From 1973 there was a sharp decline in the economic situation, a combination of growing unemployment, rampant inflation, and scarcity of basic food and essential commodities created a serious crisis.

Year 1977- 1984

- The Janata Government: On 18th January 1977, Mrs Gandhi suddenly announced that elections to the Lok Sabha will be held in March. The election was seen by the people as a referendum on the emergency. JP also campaigned against the Congress.

The Janta party and its allies won with a huge majority. The Congress did not do well.

It was virtually wiped out from the north. Sanjay Gandhi and Mrs Gandhi were both defeated however they continued doing well in the south.

- Return of the Congress to Power: Even though the Janta Government had won with a huge majority, it was not able to retain power for a very long period of time. Soon after the elections, there was a tussle for the position of the Prime Minister. Their non-performance in administration, lack of implementation of policies and a non united socio-economic

programme declined support among the masses by the end of 1977.

- There was violence between Hindus and Muslims. The difference in ideologies paralyzed the government both at the center and the states. In the 1980's elections, the Congress capitalized on the infighting of the Janta Government and returned topower with a 2/3rd majority.

The Punjab Crisis:

During the 80's the separatist movement in Punjab constituted the greatest threat to the unity and integrity of India, the more so as Punjab bordered Pakistan.

After partition, the eastern part of the old Punjab province was now predominantly Sikh and Hindu. Until this time, there had been a little conflict between the Hindus and the Sikhs, but now the Akali Dal began to agitate for a "Punjabi Suba"- or a state for the Sikh in Punjab.

- In the elections, the Akali Dal was unable to get a majority to form a government in Punjab even after the formation of a Punjabi State. Having lost the elections of 1980, and to widen their base among the Sikhs the Akali dal began to escalate its demands.

The failure of agitations led the Akali Dal to resort to violence and established the beginning of militancy in Punjab.

- In 1980, the Congress came to power. From 1980, the Akali Dal under the leadership of Harcharan Singh Longowal decided to choose the path of confrontation. He installed in the Golden temple and began to preach his separatist message.

- Parallel to his movement a new charismatic leader emerged among the

Sikhs- Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale a fundamentalist preacher, who preached violence and attracted a lot of support.

In 1978 his sermons had incited a riot in the golden temple between the Sikhs and the followers of the Nirankari sect.

The terrorist movement led by Bhindranwale and Amrik Singh was started by the murder of the head of the Nirankari sect.

Operation Blue Star:

In June 1984, Mrs Gandhi and her advisors decided to take some drastic action against the militants in the Golden temple. The Akali leadership was becoming very militant and there was a fear of rebellion in the countryside.

- On 3rd June the Indian army led by General K S Brar surrounded the golden temple and on 5th June they were entered. Many temple employees and devotees died in the crossfire.

The Akal Takht was destroyed and even the temple itself was damaged. Among the dead were Bhindranwale (the terrorist leader of the Akali Dal) and his Followers.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT 1942

Why not immediately in 1939?

- Congress felt cause of Allies was just.
- Lack of Hindu Muslim unity.
- The atmosphere was not conducive.
- So around the end of 1940, Gandhi organized Individual Satyagraha – Delhi Chalo Movement before a full blow movement in 1942.

Reasons for QIM -

- Failure of Cripps Mission in 1942 – showed British wasn't willing to cede to Congress demands of constitutional autonomy.
- War impact on rising prices, food shortages, increasing public discontent.
- Heavy defeats suffered by British in South East Asia boosted the morale.

Aim -

- Immediate end to British rule.
- Form a provisional government of India.
- Sanction of CDM against British rule.

Gandhiji's instruction to different sections :

- Government servants – do not resign but declare allegiance to Congress.
- Soldiers – do not leave Army but do not fire on compatriot.
- Student – if confident, leave studies.
- Princes – support the masses and accept sovereignty of your people.
- Princely State People – support the ruler only if he is anti-government.

FEATURES QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT 1942

- “Do or Die” slogan.
- 8th August 1942 formally launched.
- 9th August all congress leaders arrested.
- Unprecedented mass upsurge.
- Satyagrahis offered themselves for arrests.
- Removal of tracks, blow up of bridges, cutting telephone lines.
- Over 60,000 arrested by end 1942.
- There was international demand to release Gandhi by British Communist

Party and others like Australian Council of Trade Unions.

- Parallel Governments sprung up across states –
 - Satara in MH
 - Ballia in UP
 - Tamluk in Midnapore.
- Students from college and school were most visible elements.
- Women too played important role – Aruna Asif Ali and Sucheta Kriplani were leaders of the underground movement.
- Peasants, Zamindars (usual fillers)
- Erosion of British Loyalists
- Underground activities o By socialists, forward bloc, revolutionaries etc.
 - o Famous names – Ram Manohar Lohia, JP Narayan, Aruna Asif Ali, Usha Mehta(ran underground radio).

How was violence in QIM tolerated by Congress?

- Even in 1920 and 1930-31 movements Congress allowed a considerable room for popular methods. But the element of spontaneity was much larger in 1942.
- In earlier movements too like CDM, Gandhi signaled launching of the struggle by breaking the Salt Law, refusal to pay rent and revenue by peasants, picketing of liquor shops etc.
- Theme of QIM was such – Do or Die. This was meant to be the final nail in the coffin of British Rule and people went all out to achieve that.

C.RAJAGOPALACHARI FORMULA – 1944

In 1944, C Rajagopalachari proposed that after the termination of the war, a Commission could be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the

north-west and east where Muslims were in absolute majority.

In the areas thus demarcated, a plebiscite would be held on the basis of adult suffrage that would ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindustan. If the majority decided in favour of forming a separate Sovereign State, such decision could be accepted. Gandhiji supported CR formula.

- Implicit acceptance of Muslim League's demand for Pakistan.
- In return ML to endorse Congress demand for complete freedom.
- ML to cooperate with Congress to form an interim government.
- Muslim dominant area of NWFP and North East to decide by Plebiscite to form Pakistan.

Muslim League response:

- o Wanted Congress to accept the 2-Nation theory.
- o Only Muslims to vote in the plebiscite.
- o Opposed the idea of a Common Centre.
- o Wasn't interested in Indian Independence, only Pakistan Muslim League was expected to endorse the Congress demand for independence and cooperate with it in the formation of provisional government for the interim period.

M. Jinnah objected, as he wanted congress to accept two-nation theory and wanted only Muslims of the North West and east of India to vote in the Plebiscite. Hindu leaders led by VD Savarkar condemned the plan.

WAVELL PLAN, 1945

On June 25, 1945, Lord Wavell, the Viceroy and governor General (1934 – 47) called a meeting of all political at Simla. The purpose was to resolve the deadlock in India.

For friendly environment all the political prisoners were released including Gandhi. The meeting was presided over by Lord Wavell in which representatives of Congress, League, Sikh, depressed class and European were invited.

Aim – reconstruction of the executive council which would act as an interim government.

Main proposals:

- All members except the governor-general and commander in chief would be Indians.
- Muslims and Hindus to be given equal representation.
- All parties to submit their nominees for executive council to Viceroy.
- To reconstruct the Governor General's executive council in which all the members if executive council were to be Indians except the Governor General and Commander – in – chief.
- All the foreign affairs were to be given to Indians.
- Governor General would retain 1 veto power but would exercise his veto power on the advice of ministers.
- Representatives of different parties had to submit a joint list to the viceroy for nominations to the executive council.
- The new council had to decide the procedure for the making of the constitution.

Why it broke down?

- Muslim League wanted all Muslim to be ONLY nominated by the League.
- Congress insisted on the right to nominate members of all communities Muslim League insisted that all the Muslim members for the executive council must come from league's platform, not from other parties i.e., Congress or any regional parties.

That could have made Congress only a party of Hindus, so naturally Congress opposes Jinnah's claim. Even Lord Wavell wanted to bring Khizr Hayat Khan of Punjab in the executive council who was a non-League leader. But Viceroy called off the meeting on July 1, 1945, which was interpreted as Jinnah's victory for he emerged as the sole spokesman of Muslims in India.

CABINET MISSION 1946:

The Cabinet Mission Plan was a statement made by the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, on May 16, 1946, that contained proposals regarding the constitutional future of India in the wake of Indian political parties and representatives not coming to an agreement.

The members of the Cabinet Mission: Lord Pentthick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A.V Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty.

Aim: Discussion on how to form an interim government and the principles for framing a new Constitution giving freedom to India.

Main Points:

- Rejection to the demand of an Independent Pakistan as it would include a large non-Muslim population too.
- Grouping of existing provinces into 3 groups: (This was rejected by Congress)
 - o A = Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa
 - o B = Punjab, NWFP, and Sindh
 - o C = Bengal and Assam.
- Constituent Assembly to be elected by provincial assemblies by proportional representation (389 member from PA, 92 from princely states)- Democratic Principles.
- A common center to control defense, communication and external affairs.
- A province was free to come out of the groups after 1 year and from the Union after 10 years.
- Accepted by Congress on June 24th 1946.

Muslim League rejected the plan after accepting it initially when Congress declared that it could change the scheme through its majority in the Constituent Assembly.

Direct Action Day- 16th August 1946

The 'Direct Action' was announced by the Muslim League Council to show the strength of Muslim feelings towards its demand for an "autonomous and sovereign" Pakistan.

The Action resulted in the worst communal riots that British India had seen.

‘Direct Action Day’ marked the beginning of several acts of violence spread over a couple of days in what came to be known as the Week of the Long Knives.

While it was ostensibly established none of the politicians had expected the violence to reach as massive a scale as it did, it went ahead to become a brutality-ridden microcosm of the political struggle that had the entire country in its throes later in 1947.

ATLEE STATEMENT- 1947

The Prime Minister of Britain Clement Atlee declared in the House of Commons that the British would quit India after transferring power into the responsible hand not later than 1948.

- Deadline of 30th June 1948 to transfer power
- British would give power to either a central government or provincial governments if Constituent Assembly wasn't fully represented.
- Hints at partition and Balkanization of India.
- He announced the appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy.

MOUNTBATTEN PLAN – 1947

Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India and the first Governor General of free India.

Main Points -

- The Constitution framed by the Indian Constituent Assembly will not apply to Muslim-majority provinces.
- The Muslim-majority provinces will decide for themselves the question of a separate Constituent Assembly.

- The question of the division of the Punjab and Bengal and also the Constituent Assembly they wanted to join will be decided by their respective Legislative Assemblies.

- The Sind Legislative Assembly will decide whether it wanted to join the present Constituent Assembly or the new one.

- Referendum was to be held in Sylhet District (Assam) and North West Frontier Province.

- A Boundary Commission in each province shall decide the final lines of demarcation.

- If the Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and Punjab took their decisions in favour of the division of the provinces, fresh elections would be held for the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

- Power was to be transferred to India by 15th of August, 1947. Paramountcy was to be lapse. The Princely States would be free to join India or Pakistan or to proclaim their independence, and establish their new relationship with Britain.

A Bill was prepared by the British Government containing the main provisions of the Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947 and it was introduced in British Parliament on July 3, 1947. This Bill was passed as the Indian Independence Act of 1947. On 15th August, 1947 India attained independence, and Pakistan was created as a new Dominion on 14th August, 1947.

Partition Committee was formed which was later replaced by Partition Council Members of Partition Committee: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Liaqat Ali Khan, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Abdur-rab Nishtar, chaired by Lord Mountbatten.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT 1947 -

India Independence Act 1947 was an Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom(UK) that divided the British India into two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan.

The Act received the assent of the royal family on July 18, 1947 after which, India came into existence on August 15 and Pakistan on August 14 in the year 1947.

Important provisions -

- Partition of the British India into two new and fully sovereign dominions-India and Pakistan with effect from 15th August 1947;
- Division of the provinces of Bengal & Punjab among the two newly formed countries
- The offices of Governor-General in both the countries would be set up. These Governor-General would be representing the Crown;
- The complete legislative authority would be conferred in the hands of the Constituent Assemblies of the two new countries;
- The British suzerainty over the princely states would be terminated from August 15, 1947;
- Abolishing the use of title “Emperor of India” by the British monarch;
- The Act includes the division of the armed forces between the two countries.

Features of Indian Independence Act 1947 -

- Emergence of two new dominions from the Indian Empire-The two new dominions,India and Pakistan came into existence after the formulation of this Act.

Dominion of India will represent the desire of the all people in India for self-government, while the Dominion of Pakistan would express the demand of the Muslims for the selfgovernment.

- Territories: Pakistan-East Bengal, West Punjab, Sind, Northwest Frontier Provinces,Sylhet divisions in Assam, Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Chief Commissioner’s Province of Baluchistan and its eight other princely states.

- Bengal-The province of Bengal ceased to exist. Two new provinces came into existence-East Bengal and West Bengal.

- Punjab: Two new provinces came into being-West Punjab and East Punjab

- Boundaries of new provinces would be determined by a committee headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe.

- Constitution of India and Pakistan: The Government of India Act 1935 governed the two dominions until the new constitutions were framed for both the countries.

- Governor-General of India and Pakistan: For each of the countries, a separate Governor-General was required to be appointed by the Crown subject to the laws of the legislature of either of the new dominions.

- The Act also provided critical directions on the armed forces of India as well as the steps to be taken in regards to British forces in India. Naval forces were also a critical area that was dealt with by this Act.

Other significant facts about Indian Independence Act 1947 -

- The Act also created the legislatures of both the new countries formed. It also stated that the British would cease to have any control at all in any affairs of India and Pakistan from August 15, 1947 onwards.

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 was repealed in Article 395 of the Constitution of India and in Article 221 of the Constitution of Pakistan of 1956.

The Act also created the legislatures of both the new countries to be formed. It also stated that the British would cease to have any control at all in any affairs of India from August 14, 1947, onwards. The same applied for Pakistan as well. It also made provisions for the constituent assemblies of both India and Pakistan. It was decided that the constituent assemblies in both these countries would have all the powers vested in them.

They would also create the respective constitutions in any way that they deemed fit. Indian Independence Act 1947 also decided the governor-generals for the new countries.

It also dealt with the results of forming the new dominions. This Act also dealt with the orders that were needed to make sure that it was executed in the way it was supposed to be.

It looked into the services that were to be provided by the Secretary of State. The Act also provided critical directions on the armed forces of India as well as the steps to be taken with regards to British forces in India.

Naval forces were also a critical area that was dealt with by this Act.

POST WAR NATIONAL UPSURGE 1945 :

INA TRIALS – SIGNIFICANCE

- Unprecedented intensity of campaign for the release of INA prisoners – daily editorials, pamphlets, participation of diverse social groups all over India and Indians living abroad.
- In varying degrees, even Muslim League, Communist Party, RSS and Hindu Mahasabha supported the INA release campaign.
- The loyalists too urged the British to abandon the trials for good India-Britain relations in the future.

RIN MUTINY – 1946

SIGNIFICANCE of RIN Mutiny

- Background – 1100 Naval Ratings of HMS Talwar went on a strike to protest against racial discrimination, subordination, demand equal pay and show support to the INA Trial Movement.
- Revolt within the armed forces had a liberating effect on Indian people.
- Hoisting of Indian Flag on HMS Talwar was seen as an event marking the end of British Rule.
- Government announced that only those INA members

accused of murder would face trial.

- Overall, the event signified the losing grip and inability of the British to rule over India any further.