

## CHAPTER 16

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The Evolution of Nationalist Foreign Policy

One of the factors that facilitated India's ready interaction with the world outside, immediately on independence, was the already well-established diplomatic engagement even under colonial rule. At independence, India was a member of 51 international organisations and a signatory to 600 odd treaties. India had signed the Versailles Treaty

after the First World War, largely as a result of having contributed more than a million soldiers to that war. In the 1920s, it was a founding member of the League of Nations, the International Labour Organisation, and the International Court of Justice. It participated in the Washington Conference on Naval Armaments in 1921-22. From 1920 there was an Indian high commissioner in London. Even before the First World War, Indian nationals were staffing a few diplomatic posts. It was no accident that Indians formed the largest and most influential non-Western contingent in the United Nations and allied agencies very soon after independence.

The basic framework of India's foreign policy was structured much before 1947. A significant and inevitable fallout of the Western influence on the nationalist intelligentsia was a growing interest in and contact with the dominant international currents and events. Gradually, the nationalist thinkers came to realise that colonialism and imperialism had an international character and much wider implications. With the development and crystallisation of an anti-imperialist nationalist ideology, there emerged a nationalist foreign policy perspective. The evolution of this policy perspective can be traced under these broad phases.

#### 1880 TO FIRST WORLD WAR ANTI-IMPERIALISM AND PAN-ASIAN FEELING

After 1878, the British undertook a number of expansionist expeditions which were opposed by the nationalists. These expeditions included—

- the Second Afghan War (1878-80);
- the dispatch of troops by England in 1882, to suppress the nationalist uprising by Col Arabi in Egypt;
- annexation of Burma in 1885;
- invasion of Tibet under Curzon in 1903; and
- a number of annexations during the 1890s in the northwest to stop the Russian advance. The nationalists supported the tribal resistance to these adventures by the British.

In place of an aggressive imperialism, the nationalists advocated a policy of peace. C. Sankaran Nair, the Congress president in 1897, said, "Our true policy is a peaceful policy." So, the emerging themes during 1880-1914 were—

1. solidarity with other colonies fighting for freedom, such as Russia, Ireland, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia, Sudan, Burma and Afghanistan;

2. pan-Asian feeling reflected in—

- condemnation of annexation of Burma in 1885,
- inspiration from Japan as an example of industrial development,
- condemnation of the participation of Japan in the international suppression of the I-Ho-Tuan uprising (1895),
- condemnation of the imperialist efforts to divide China,
- defeat of the Czarist Russia by Japan which exploded the myth of European superiority,
- Congress support for Burma's freedom.

#### WORLD WAR I

The nationalists supported the British Indian Government in the belief that Britain would apply the same principles of democracy for which they were supposed to be fighting. After

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the conclusion of the War

the Congress insisted on being represented at the Peace Conference. In 1920, the Congress urged the people not to join the Army to fight in the West. In 1925, the Congress condemned the dispatch of Indian Army to suppress the Chinese nationalist army under Sun-Yat-Sen.

### 1920s AND 1930s—IDENTIFYING WITH SOCIALISTS

In 1926 and 1927, Nehru was in Europe where he came in contact with the socialists and other leftist leaders. Earlier, Dadabhai Naoroji attended the Hague session of the International Socialist Congress. He was a close friend of H.M. Hyndman, the famous socialist. Lajpat Rai also made contacts with the American socialists during his visit to the USA from 1914 to 1918. Gandhi had close relations with Tolstoy and Rolland Romain. In 1927, Nehru attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalists at Brussels on behalf of the Indian National Congress. The conference was organised by political exiles and revolutionaries from Asia, Africa and Latin America, suffering from political and economic imperialism. Nehru was one of the honorary presidents along with Einstein, Madam Sun-Yat-Sen, Rolland Romain and George Lansbury. Nehru came to understand the international character of US imperialism during his European experience. Nehru was also nominated to the executive council of the League Against Imperialism. The Congress also decided to open a foreign department to be in touch with the other peoples' movements. In 1927, Nehru also visited the Soviet Union and was very impressed by the achievements of the infant socialist state. He saw Russia as a bulwark against imperialism.

### AFTER 1936—ANTI-FASCISM

The 1930s saw the rise of Fascism in Europe and the struggle against it. The nationalists saw imperialism and fascism as organs of capitalism. They lend support to the struggle against fascism in other parts of the world in Ethiopia, Spain, China, Czechoslovakia. In 1939, at the Tripuri session, the Congress

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dissociated itself from the British policy which supported fascism in Europe.

In 1939, the Japanese attack on China was condemned by the nationalists. The Congress also sent a medical mission under Dr Atal to China.

On the Palestine issue, the Congress lent support to the Palestinians. It expressed sympathy with the Jews, but urged that the Palestinians not be displaced and that the issue be settled by direct dealing between the Jews and the Arabs without Western intervention. It also opposed the partition of Palestine.

### AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Nehru is often called the architect of India's foreign policy. He realised the importance of the need to have direct contact with other

nations and to cooperate with them in enhancing world peace and freedom; he also understood the importance of maintaining an identity as a free nation and not become a satellite of any other nation, however mighty. In his address to the Constituent Assembly on December 4, 1947, Nehru laid the foundations of India's foreign policy: "the art of conducting the foreign affairs of a country lies in finding out what is most advantageous to the country. We may talk about peace and freedom and earnestly mean what we say. But in the ultimate analysis, a government functions for the good of the country it governs, and no government dare do anything which in the short or long run is manifestly to the disadvantage of the country."

The main challenge to Nehru was to evolve a policy that could help India compete on the world arena with the modern states, and for that, he realised, a drastic socio-economic and technological transformation of the country was required. His objective was to transform India without becoming dependent on, any particular country or group of countries to the extent of losing independence of thought or policy. What India needed was peaceful relations with all nations so that it could

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concentrate on its developmental efforts, and relations good enough for it to get the necessary help in that direction without compromising its freedom. In the circumstances, nonalignment seemed to be the right policy.

#### Non-Alignment

The global environment that India faced after independence was very different from what existed before the Second World War. The major players on the world stage before the War, namely, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan, lay subdued, their vast empires shrunken or shrinking fast. The United States, which had followed an isolationist policy, keeping aloof from active international involvement, became dramatically active. The Soviet Union had acquired unprecedented influence in Eastern Europe besides gaining recognition as a powerful state for crushing the German might on the Eastern Front where most of the German military casualties had occurred. If the US demonstrated its nuclear weapon capability in 1945, the USSR followed suit with its own nuclear test in 1949. The Cold War that began in the wake of the Second World War had no precedent in history. Almost the entire developed world was divided into two opposing nuclear-armed blocs, with the US and the USSR leading as 'super powers'. The balance of power diplomacy of the pre-war years thus disappeared from the industrialised countries. The Third World became a surrogate field for super power competition. Meanwhile, decolonisation was proceeding apace, and more and more independent countries were emerging, mostly in Asia and Africa. China was aligned with the Soviet Union till the mid-fifties. India found itself the largest country with the ability to manoeuvre between the two blocs.

At this point of time, the Soviet Union did not possess the economic or military support capability to influence the countries emerging from the colonial yoke. It was the West, which tried to incorporate the newly independent countries into its strategic grouping. Alignment with the West was economically attractive, but it would have created a dependent relationship, which was seen by most of the newly independent countries as obstructive to a self-reliant development. The idea of aligning with the communist bloc was not possible for India, in spite of its socialist leanings; it could not visualise a Chinese type restructuring of the society and economy, being basically attuned to a liberal democratic political vision. Political nonalignment was, therefore, prudent as well as pragmatic.

The principles of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and maintenance of one's own sovereignty (which are the basic postulates of India's foreign policy) evolved into the crystallisation of the concept of non-alignment. The term 'non-alignment' got currency in the post-Bandung Conference (1955). Non-alignment implies the active refusal of a state to align itself with either party in a dispute between two power blocs. In the conference of non-aligned powers (the first non-aligned movement or NAM summit), held in Belgrade.

#### Five Criterias of Non-alignment

The Preparatory Committee of the first non-aligned conference laid down the following five criteria of non-alignment:

- (i) A country should follow an independent policy based on peaceful co-existence and non-alignment.
- (ii) It should have consistently supported national freedom movements in other countries.
- (iii) It should not be a member of multi-lateral military alliances concluded in the context of super-power conflicts.
- (iv) If it has conceded military bases, these concessions should not have been made in the context of super-power conflicts.
- (iv) If it is a member of a bi-lateral or regional defence arrangements, this should not be in the context of superpower politics.

#### Five Pioneering Leaders of the NAM

- (i) President Tito (original name Josip Broz) of Yugoslavia.
- (ii) President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt.
- (iii) President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.
- (iv) President Sukarno of Indonesia.
- (v) Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

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in 1961 and attended by 36 Mediterranean and Afro-Asian powers, Jawaharlal Nehru explained the essence of non alignment "We call ourselves the confederation of non-aligned countries. Now the word non-aligned may be differently interpreted but basically it was used and coined almost with the meaning: non aligned with greater power blocs of the world. Non-aligned has a negative meaning but if you give it a positive connotation it means nations which object to this lining up for

war purpose, military blocs, military alliances and the like. Therefore, we keep away from this and we want to throw our weight, such as it is, in favour of peace".

Non-alignment is the characteristic feature of our foreign policy. India was one of the founder members of NAM. In the Cold War era, India refused to favour any super power and remained non-aligned. Non-alignment, however, is not to be confused with neutrality. A neutral state remains inactive or passive during hostilities between two blocs. Neutrality is maintained basically in times of war, whereas non-alignment has relevance both in times of war and peace. Neutrality is equivalent to passivity, a neutral country has no opinions, (positive or negative) on issues at all. However, adherence to non-alignment is to have positive and constructive opinions on international issues. India has firmly and convincingly asserted its 'non-aligned' and not 'neutral' stand on various issues. Non-alignment as one of the principles of India's foreign policy attempts to promote international peace, disarmament and territorial independence. It aims at democratisation of international relations by putting an end to imperialism and hegemony and establishing a just and equal world order.

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### PERSONALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH SPECIFIC MOVEMENTS

#### SWADESHI MOVEMENT

Lokmanya Tilak spread the message of swadeshi to Poona and Bombay and organised Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to arouse patriotic feelings. He stressed that the aim of swadeshi, boycott and national education was attainment of swaraj. He opened cooperative stores and headed the Swadeshi Wastu Pracharini Sabha.

Lala Lajpat Rai took the movement to Punjab and parts of northern India. He was assisted in his venture by Ajit Singh. His articles, which were published in Kayastha Samachar, endorsed technical education and industrial self-sufficiency.

Syed Haider Raza popularised the Swadeshi Movement in Delhi.

Chidambaram Pillai spread the movement to Madras and organised the strike of the Tuticorin Coral Mill. He founded the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin on the east coast of the Madras Province.

Bipin Chandra Pal of the Extremist clan played a major role in popularising the movement, especially in the urban areas. He was the editor of New India.

Laikat Hossain of Patna suggested boycott and organised the East Indian Railway strike in 1906. He also wrote fiery articles in Urdu to rouse nationalist sentiments in Muslims. He was supported by other Muslim

swadeshi agitators like Ghaznavi, Rasul, Din Mohammed, Dedar Bux, Moniruzzaman, Ismail Hussain, Siraji, Abdul Hussain and Abdul Gaffar.

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Shyamsunder Chacrabarti, a swadeshi political leader, helped in organising strikes.

Ramendra Sunder Trivedi called for observance of arandhan (keeping the hearth unlit) as a mark of mourning and protest on the day the partition was put into effect.

Rabindranath Tagore composed several songs to inspire freedom struggle and revived Bengali folk music to rouse national pride. He also set up some swadeshi stores and called for the observance of raksha bandhan (tying of threads on each other's wrists as a sign of brotherhood).

Aurobindo Ghosh was in favour of extending the movement to the rest of India. He was appointed as the principal of Bengal National College founded in 1906 to encourage patriotic thinking and an education system related to Indian conditions and culture. He was also the editor of Bande Mataram and through his editorials encouraged strikes, national education etc in the spirit of the Swadeshi Movement. He was assisted by Jatindranath Bannerji and Barindrakurriar Ghosh (who managed the Anushilan Samiti).

Surendranath Banerjee, who held moderate nationalist opinion launched powerful press campaigns through newspapers like The Bengalee and addressed mass meetings. He was assisted by Krishnakumar Mitra and Narendra Kumar Sen.

Ashwini Kumar Dutt, a school teacher, set up Swadesh Bandhab Samiti to propagate the Swadeshi Movement and led the Muslim peasants of Barisal in their protests.

Promotha Mitter, arindrakumar Ghosh, Jatindranath Banerji founded the Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta. Gokhale, president of the Benaras session of the Indian National Congress, 1905, supported the Swadeshi Movement.

Abdul Halim Guznavi, a zamindar and a lawyer, set up swadeshi industries and helped Aurobindo Ghosh to extend revolutionary activities outside Bengal. He was assisted by Abul Kalam Azad.

Dadabhai Naoroji at the 1906 Congress session declared that the goal of the Congress was to attain swaraj.

Acharya P.C. Roy, in order to promote swadeshi, set up the Bengal Chemicals Factory. Das, Rajanikanta Sett, Dwijendralal Roy, Girindramohirti Dosi, Sayed Abu Mohammed composed patriotic songs on swadeshi themes. Girishchandra Ghosh, shirodeprasad Vidyavinode and Asmitlal Bose were playwrighters who contributed to the swadeshi spirit through their creative efforts.

Ashwini Coomar Bannerji, a swadeshi activist, led the jute mill workers to form an Indian Millhancis' Union at BudgeBudge in August 1906.

Satish Chandra Mukherji through his Dawn Society promoted an education system under indigenous control. Ghosh of the Amrit Bazar Patrika group contributed several fiery articles in the paper to arouse patriotic sentiments and was in favour of Extremism.

Bralunabandhab Upadhyay through his Sandhya and Yugantar (brought out by a group associated with Barindrakumar Ghosh) popularised swaraj and the Swadeshi Movement

jogendrachandra set up an association in March 1904 to raise funds to facilitate students to go abroad for technical and industrial training.

Manindra Nandi, a zamindar from Kasimbazar, patronised several indigenous industries.

Kalisankar Sukul brought out several pamphlets on Swadeshi Movement and argued that a new kind of business class should be built to promote national interests.

Sunder Lal, a student from UP, was drawn towards terrorism.

Kunwarji Mehta and Kalyanji Mehta began organisational work through the Patidar Yuvak Mandal.

Lala Harkishan Lal promoted Swadeshi Movement in Punjab through the Brahmo-leaning group which began the Tribune newspaper. He also founded the Punjab National Bank.

Mohammed Shah -and Fazal-i-Husain were leaders of a Muslim group in Punjab involved in constructive swadeshi, rather than boycott.

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V. Krishnaswami Iyer headed the 'Mylapore' group in the Madras Presidency.

G. Subramaniya Iyer, T. Prakasam and M. Krishna Rao were other leaders in the south but were opposed to V.K. Iyer. Prakasain and Krishna Rao started Kistnapatrika in Masulipatnam in 1904.

Subramaniya Bharati, a member of Tamilian revolutionary group and an eminent poet, played a significant role in arousing nationalism in the Tamil areas.

Prabhatkusum Roy Chauchurl, Athanasuis Apurba kumar Ghosh were lawyers who helped in organising labour; Premtosh Bose was another pioneer labour leader.

Hemachandra Kanungo was one of the first revolutionary leaders, Wand after his return from Paris (he had gone there to get military



training), a combined bomb factory and religious school was set up in Calcutta.

Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki, two revolutionaries, murdered Kennedy on April 30, 1908.

Pulin Das organised the Deccan Anushilan, with the Barrah dacoity as its first major venture.

Madan Mohan Malaviya and Motilal Nehru were in favour of cooperation with provincial governments and nonpolitical Swadeshi Movement,

Sachindranath Sanyal emerged as a revolutionary leader in Benaras through contacts with Mokhodacharan Samadhyay (the editor of Sandhya after the death of Brahmbandhab).

The Savarkar brothers founded the Mitra Mela in 1899 and were directly involved in extremism in Maharashtra.

Dinshaw Wacha persuaded mill-owners in Maharashtra to sell dhotis at moderate prices.

#### NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

M.K. Gandhi issued a manifesto in March 1920, announcing his doctrine of non-violent Non-Cooperation Movement. He was the main force behind the movement and

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urged the people to adopt swadeshi principles and habits including hand spinning, weaving and work for removal of untouchability. He addressed lakhs of people during his nation-wide tour in 1921. He suspended the movement after an outburst of violence at Chauri Chaura in UP in February 1922.

C.R. Das moved the main resolution on non-cooperation in the annual session of the Congress in Nagpur in 1920 and played a major role in promoting the movement. A successful lawyer, he boycotted the law courts and gave up a lucrative practice. His three subordinates and supporters, Birendranath Samsal in Midnapore, J.M. Sertgupta in Chittagong and Subhash Bose in Calcutta played a major role in uniting the Hindus and Muslims.

Jawaharlal Nehru carried on the non-cooperation propaganda and encouraged the formation of kisan sabhas to take up the cause of the peasants exploited by government policies. He was against Gandhi's decision to withdraw the movement.

J.M. Sengupta, a Bengali nationalist leader, supported the labourers on tea plantations in Assam in their protests and strike.

Basanti Debi, wife of C.R. Das, was one of the first women volunteers to court arrest in 1921.

Birendranath Samsal organised the anti-union board agitation in the Contai and Tamluk sub-divisions of Midnapore. In November-December 1921, Samsal initiated a no-tax movement among the Mahishya substantial tenantry of Midnapore.

Jitendralal Banerji organised the peasants in 1921-22 to resist settlement operations in Bogra, Pabna and Birbhum.

Subhash Chandra Bose supported the movement and resigned from the civil service. He was appointed the principal of the National College in Calcutta.

Ali brothers (Shaukat Ali and Muhammed Ali) who were the foremost Khilafat leaders vehemently supported Gandhi in his nation-wide tour to spread the movement. At

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the All India Khilafat Conference, Muhammed Ali declared that 'it was religiously unlawful for the Muslims to continue in the British Army'. The Ali brothers were arrested later.

Motilal Nehru renounced his legal practice in response to the non-cooperation call by Gandhi. He was arrested in 1921. Other notable lawyers who gave up their practice included M.R. Jayakar, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Vallabhbhai Patel, C. Rajagopalachari, T. Prakasam and Asaf Ali. Their sacrifice inspired many others, who boycotted government jobs and entered the mainstream of freedom struggle.

Lala Lajpat Rai was initially not in favour of the policy of non-cooperation (he was against the boycott of schools) but later he supported the movement. In fact he protested against its withdrawal in 1922.

Rajendra Prasad actively supported the Gandhian movement in Bihar.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel spread the movement in Gujarat and regarded non-cooperation as a feasible alternative to revolutionary terrorism to fight against a colonial government.

Motilal lejawat organised the Bhils and the Bhil movement strengthened the non-cooperation activities.

Alluri Sitaram Raju led the tribals in Andhra and combined their demands with those of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Hasrat Mohani, a Khilafat leader, condemned the arrest of the Ali brothers and demanded complete independence.

Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Cowasji Jehangir, Phroze Sethna and Setalvad, all of whom belonged to the industrialist section, launched an Anti-Non-cooperation Association in 1920.

Kunhammad Haji, Kalathingal Mammad, Ali Musaliar, Sithi Koya Thangal and Imbechi Koya Thangal acted as presidents of the Khilafat Republics set up at a number of places.

K. Madhavan Nair, U. Gopala Menpn, Yakub Hasan and P. Moideen Koya were the Khilafat leaders and supporters

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of the Non-Cooperation Movement. They were arrested in February 1921.

Muhammad Osman, another Khilafat agitator, organised volunteer groups and trade unions in Calcutta.

Swami Vishwanand (supported by Ramjas Agarwala, a Marwari mine owner) and Swami Darsan, organised the, coal miners of the Raniganj-Jharia belt for the NonCooperation Movement.

Kishan Singh and Mota Singh called for no-revenue movements and headed the "Babbar Akali" group, which emerged as :a dissident of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee, in 1921 in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur.

Jairamadas Daulatram was a close associate of Gandhi and promoted the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Swami Govindanand, a supporter of Gandhi, was jailed for five years on charges of sedition in May 1921. He later became a critic of the Congress.

S.A. Dange, RS. Nimbkar, V.D. Sathaye, RV. Nadkarni, S.V. Deshpande and K.N. Joglekar were members of a radical student group and promoted the movement although they were not in line with Gandhi's views. They were influenced by R.B. Lotwalla, a millionaire with a socialist leaning. Dange, in April 1921, wrote Gandhi versus Lenin and was in favour of swaraj which would nationalise factories and distribute zamindari land among farmers.

Thiru Vika supported the labour uprising and strike at the Buckingham and Carnatic textile mills from July to October 1921.

Singaravelu Chettiar was a lawyer and labour organiser in Madras and played a significant role in merging the labour and freedom movements. He was the first communist in south India and was in favour of using non-violent non-cooperation against 'capitalistic autocracy'.

Konda Venkatappaya, A. Kaleswara Rao, T. Prakasam and Pattabhi Sitaramaya led the Non-Cooperation Movement in the Andhra delta region.

Duggirala Gopalakrishrtayya inspired the inhabitants of the small town of Chirala-Parala in Guntur district to resist

the Government's plan to make the town a municipality and the hike in local taxes.

N.C. Bardaloi, an Assam Congress leader, favoured non-cooperation but was against strikes in plantations, as he himself was a planter.

'Assam Kesari' Arnbikagiri Roy Chaudhuri's poetry had a profound impact on the Assamese and helped in arousing nationalist spirit in them.

Muzaffar Ahmad formed the pioneer communist group in Calcutta. He was influenced by M.N. Roy and Nalini Gupta.

Someshwarprasad Chaudhuri, a student in Calcutta, organised the peasants protesting against indigo cultivation on the Rajshahi-Nadia and Pabna-Murshidabad border.

Purushottamdas Tandon, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Govind Ballabh Pant and Lal Bahadur Shastri began their political careers in 1920-21, with the onset of the Non-Cooperation Movement

Premchand, a well-known novelist, resigned his post in a Gorakhpur government school in February 1921 and started contributing to the journal Aaj. His novels Prernasharam, Rangbhumi etc reflect Gandhian principles and values and endorse non-cooperation as an effective weapon to gain freedom.

Baba Ramchandra organised peasants' revolt in south and south-east Avadh and helped merge the peasants' revolt with the Non-Cooperation Movement. He was arrested in February 1921.

A. Shah Naim Ata announced himself 'King of Salon' and initiated no-taxes movement

B.

M.N. Roy, a communist leader, was the editor of the communist journal Vanguard. He condemned the sessions 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.

Bhagwan Ahir, an army pensioner in Gorakhpur village, was beaten up by the British police. The incident flared up nationalist sentiments in the village, which then, led to the killing of 22 policemen in Chauri-Chaura, by the peasants.

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#### CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

M.K. Gandhi formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement on April 6, 1930 by picking a handful of salt after the completion of historic 'Dandi March' from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, thus breaking the salt law imposed by the Government. He was the major force behind the movement and inspired grass-root participation in the freedom struggle.

C Rajagopalachari led a salt march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast in Tamil Nadu, in support of the Civil Disobedience Movement. He was arrested on April 30, 1930.

K. Kelappan, a Nair Congress leader, launched the Vaikom Satyagraha and marched from Calicut to Payanneer in defiance of salt laws.

Jawaharlal Nehru was actively involved in the movement and was arrested on April 17, 1930 for defiance of the salt law. He formulated a radical agrarian programme and suggested formation of the Constituent Assembly as the prime political slogan.

P. Krishna Pillai defended the national flag and resisted lathicharge on the Calicut beach on November 11, 1930. He later founded the Kerala Communist Movement.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan formed a clan of non-violent revolutionaries, the Khudai Khidmatgars (known as Red Shirts), who played an active role in the movement.

Sarojini Naidu, the first Indian woman to become the president of the Congress, was involved in a march towards the Dharsana Salt Works, a government salt depot. Other leaders who participated in this total non-violent affair were Imam Saheb, Gandhi's comrade of the South African struggle, and Manilal, Gandhi's son.

Surya Sen's Chittagong Revolt Group carried out a raid on two armouries and declared the establishment of a provisional government. He issued a manifesto in the name of Indian. Republican Army and called on the Indians to revolt against the British rule.

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Abbas Tayabji, a leader of the nationalist Muslims in Bombay, took the place of Gandhi in the movement after the latter's arrest. However, he too was arrested by the Government.

Ambalal Sarabhai and Kasturbhai Lakhai gave their cooperation to Motilal Nehru in removing the barriers between the Congress and the Bombay mill-owners and industrialists.

Industrialists such as G.D. Birla (who donated from one to five lakh rupees), Janinalal Bajaj (who served as the AICC treasurer for several years and represented Gandhian leadership in Bombay), Homi Modi, VValchand Hirachand, Lalji Naranji, Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Lala Sri Ram etc supported the movement in its first phase. Homi Modi, in his presidential speech to Bombay Mill-owners' Association in March 1931 said that though the Swadeshi Movement had helped the Indian industry, frequent strikes had dislocated trade and industry. Naranji and Thakurdas, who had remained indifferent to the nationalist struggle in 1921, demanded Indian control over finance, currency, fiscal policy and railways, from September 1930, there was a sharp decline in support from the industrialists and traders; with the prominent businessmen having differences of opinion with the Congress.

Chandraprabha Saikiani instigated the aboriginal Kachari :villagers in Assam to break forest laws.

Subhash Bose and J.M. Sengupta led the faction group -in Bengal Congress and set up rival organisations to conduct disobedience. Bose criticised Gandhi, when the latter suspended the movement in May 1933. He was supported by Vithalbhai Patel.

Bonga Majhi and Somralajhi led the movement in Hazaribagh along the sanslrcritising lines with the Congress.

Kalka Prasad, a local leader in Rai Bareilly, promoted no-rent campaign.

Santi and Suniti Chaudhari assassinated the district magistrate of Tippera, Stevens. Their action marked the entry of women in the revolutionary movement.

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Seth Achal Singh, a nationalist landlord, financed the Gram Seva Sangh in Agra and remained indifferent to riots in the area, while strictly following the policy of non-violence.

Sheikh Abdullah, a Muslim graduate, started an agitation and attacked the Srinagar jail on July 31, 1931 where 21 persons were killed in police firing. He also developed close contacts with a group of anti-autocratic Jammu Hindus led by. P.N. Bazaz.

Mohammed Yasin Khan, a Muslim leader in Punjab, organised the Meos (semi-tribal peasant community with leanings towards Islam) to protest against Maharaja Jaisingh Sawai's hike in revenue, begar, and reservation of forests for the purpose of hunting.

K.M. Ashraf, who became India's first:Marxist historian, was associated with the movement.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was an upholder of Gandhian policies since 1920's, began to drift away with the launch of Harijan campaign by Gandhi. He started a breakaway Congress Nationalist Party.

Satyamurthi, Bhulabhai Desai, M.A. Ansari and B.C. Roy demanded a return to electoral politics by way of a revived Swarajya Party.

Jayaprakash Narayan, Achhut Patwardhan, Yusuf Mehrali, Ashok Mehta and Minoo Masani wanted the Congress to have affinity with left-wing.

Sampurnanand formulated 'A Tentative Socialist Programme' for India and a Congress Socialist Party was started in 1934, which was supported by Narendra Dev.

K.F. Nariman and Yusuf Meher Ali led the Congress youth wing and later emerged as socialist leaders.

Swami Govindanand led the movement in Karachi and Sindh.

N.V. Gadgil with his socialist leanings lent support to a temple entry-movement in 1929 and established friendly ties with the non-brahmin Satyashodhak Samaj. (represented by Keshavrao Jedhe of Poona).

B.R. Ambedkar, who was the leader of the untouchable

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Mahars, attended the Round Table Conference in 1930. However, the Congress failed to win over the political agitation of the Mahars.

Gopabandhu Chaudhuri popularised the movement in Orissa and led the salt satyagraha in the coastal areas of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri districts.

Tarunaram Phookan and N.C. Bardoloi, two prominent Congress leaders, were against the movement in Assam. They refused to take up forest satyagraha officially.

Jadunandan Sharma activated the Kisan Sabha Movement in Gaya district of Bihar.

Duggirala Balaramakrishnaya of the Krishna district initiated a no-revenue campaign in 1931 in coastal Andhra. He also wrote a Telugu ballad Gandhi Gita which aroused patriotic sentiments.

N.V. Rama Naidu and N.C. Ranga organised a forest satyagraha in Venkatagiri estate in Nellore in 1931.

A.K. Gopalan, a school teacher, was a popular activist at Guruvayoor in Kerala and later became Kerala's most popular communist peasant leader.

Mannu Gond and Chaitu Koiku offered forest satyagraha in Betul in Central Provinces.

Maulana Bhasani, organised a large praja sammelan at Sirajgunj and demanded abolition of zamindari and reduction in debts.

B.T. Ranadeve and S.V. Deshpande in Bombay and Abdul Halim, Somnath Lahiri and Ranen Sen in Calcutta were the young communist militants who organised several labour strikes. V.B. Karnik, Maniben Kara, Rajani Mukherji and Niharendu Dutta were other leaders who started trade union activities.

M.N. Roy and his followers popularised socialist ideas in the villages and a no-tax campaign was started in Awadh.  
QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

M.K. Gandhi planned an all-out campaign to compel British withdrawal from India, after the failure of the Cripps

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Mission to reach a compromise. At the historic August meeting at Gowalia Tank in Bombay, Gandhi proclaimed his mantra- 'do or die'. He was arrested on August 9, 1942. He undertook a 21-day fast in February 1943 to protest against the Government actions against Indians involved in the movement

Jayaprakash Narayan was a member of the Congress Socialist group and played a prominent role in the movement.

Ram Manohar Lohia, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, Chhotubhai Puranik, Biju Patnaik, R.P. Goenka and Achyut Patwardhan were leaders associated with the underground movement and revolutionary activities in support of Quit India Movement.

Chittu Pande, who called himself a Gandhian, formed a parallel government and captured all the ten police stations in Ballia, in east UP in August 1942.

Usha Mehta actively supported the movement and was an important member of a small group which ran the Congress Radio.

Jawaharlal Nehru initially supported the arch Moderates, who were opposed to Gandhi's plan, but later, he moved the Quit India Resolution on August 8, 1942.

Sumati Morarjee helped Achyut Patwardhan in his underground activities. She later became India's leading woman industrialist.

Rashbehari Bose, a revolutionary activist, was elected the president of the Indian Independence League (formed in March 1942) in June 1942. He was living in Japan since 1915 as a fugitive. He mobilised Indian soldiers taken as prisoners of war by the Japanese forces (after the British was defeated in South East Asia) for an armed rebellion against the British colonial rule.

Captain Mohan Singh, an Indian soldier fighting on behalf of the British was taken as prisoner of war by the Japanese. He was persuaded by a Japanese army officer to work with the Japanese for India's freedom. He was appointed the commander of the Indian National Army.

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Subhash Chandra Bose joined the Indian National Army in 1943. One of his most famous declarations was "Tum mujhe khun do, mai tumhe azadi doonga" (You give me blood, I will give you freedom). The INA played a significant role in the independence struggle under the leadership of Subhash Bose.

C. Rajagopalachari and Bhulabhai Desai were the arch. Moderates, who were in favour of recognising the rights of Muslim majority provinces to secede through plebiscites after independence had been gained. They resigned from the AICC in July 1942.



K.G. Mashruwalla brought out two militant issues of Harijan (after the arrest of Mahadev Desai) to arouse the sentiments of people.

K.T. Bhashyam, a Congress leader in Bangalore, played an active role in the trade union field and organised strikes by about 30,000 workers.

Satish Samanta, a local Congress leader and the first sarbadhinayak of the Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar, helped in establishing a rebel 'national government' in Tamluk sub-division of Midnapore.

Matangini Hazra, a 73-year-old peasant widow in Tamluk, was killed in violence on September 29, 1942, when the Sutamata police-station was captured. Matangini kept the national flag aloft even after being shot.

Lakshman Naik, an illiterate villager, led a large tribal population from Koraput to protest against the Jeypore mindari and attack police-stations. Lakshman Naik was hanged on November 16, 1942 for allegedly murdering a forest guard.

Nana Patil headed a rebellion in Satara.

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#### GOVERNORS-GENERAL AND VICEROYS OF INDIA SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THEIR RULE

##### Governor-General

##### 1. Warren Hastings 1773-1785

- (i) Regulating Act of 1773.
- (ii) Act of 1781, under which the powers of jurisdiction between the governor-general in council and the Supreme Court at Calcutta, were clearly divided.
- (iv) Pitt's India Act of 1784.
- (iv) The Rohilla War of 1774.
- (v) The First Maratha War in 1775-82 and the Treaty of Salbai in 1782.
- (vi) Second Mysore War in 1780-84.
- (vii) Strained relationships with Chait Singh, the Maharaja of Benaras, which led to Hastings' subsequent impeachment in England.
- (viii) Foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784).

##### 2. Lord Cornwallis 1786-1793

- (i) Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792).
- (ii) Cornwallis Code (1793) incorporating several judicial reforms, and separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction.
- (iii) Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793.
- (iv) Europeanisation of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services.

##### 3. Sir John Shore 1793-1798

- (i) Charter Act of 1793.
- (ii) Battle of Khanda between the Nizam and the Marathas (1795).

4. Lord Wellesley 1798-1805

- (i) Introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance System (1798), first alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad.
- (ii) Fourth Mysore War (1799).
- (iii) Second Maratha War (1803-05).
- (iv)

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- (iv) Took over the administration of Tanjore (1799), Surat (1800) and Carnatic (1801).
- (v) Treaty of Bassein. (1802).

5. Sir George Barlow 1805-1807

Vellore Mutiny (1806).

6. Lord Minto 1807-1813

Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809).

7. Lord Hastings 1813-1823

- (i) Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816.
- (ii) Third Maratha War (1817-19) and dissolution of Maratha Confederacy; creation of Bombay Presidency (1818).
- (ii) Strife with Pindaris (1817-1818).
- (iv) Treaty with Sindhia (1817).
- (vi) Establishment of Ryotwari System by Thomas Munro, governor of Madras (1820).

8. Lord Amherst 1823-1828

- (i) First Burmese War (1824-1826).
- (ii) Capture of Bharatpur (1826).

9. Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835

- (i) Abolition of sati and other cruel rites (1829).
- (ii) Suppression of thugi (1830).
- (iii) Charter Act of 1833.
- (iv) Resolution of 1835, and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language.
- (iv) Annexation of Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834).
- (v) Treaty of 'perpetual friendship with Ranjeet Singh.
- (vi) Abolition of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit.

10. Lord Metcalfe 1835-1836

New press law, removing restrictions on the press in India.

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11. Lord Auckland 1836-1842

- (i) First Afghan War (1838-42).
- (ii) Death of Ranjit Singh (1839).

12. Lord Ellenborough 1842-1844

- (i) Annexation of Sindh (1843).
- (ii) War with Gwalior (1843).

13. Lord Hardinge 1844-1848

- (i) First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) and the Treaty of Lahore (1846).
- (ii) Social reforms including abolition of female infanticide and human sacrifice.

14. Lord Dalhousie 1848-1856

- (i) Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab (1849).
- (ii) Annexation of Lower Burma or Pegu (1852).
- (iii) Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849), Jaidpur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (1856).
- (iv) "Wood's (Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control) Educational Despatch" of 1854 and opening of Anglo-vernacular schools and government colleges.
- (v) Railway Minute of 1853; and laying down of first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853.
- (vi) Telegraph (4000 miles of telegraph lines to connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Peshawar) and postal (Post Office Act, 1854) reforms.
- (vii) Ganges Canal declared open (1854); establishment of separate public works department in every province.
- (viii) Widow Remarriage Act (1856).

15. Lord Canning 1856-1857

- (i) Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857.
- (ii) Revolt of 1857.

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## Viceroy

1. Lord Canning 1858-1862

- (i) Transfer of control from East India Company to the Crown, the Government of India Act, 1858.
- (ii) 'White Mutiny' by European troops in 1859.
- (iii) Indian Councils Act of 1861.

2. Lord Elgin 1862-1863

Wahabi Movement.

3. Lord John Lawrence 1864-1869

- (i) Bhutan War (1865)
- (ii) Setting up of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (1865).

4. Lord Mayo 1869-1872

- (i) Opening of the Rajkot College in Kathiawar and the Mayo College at Ajmer for political training of Indian princes.
- (ii) Establishment of Statistical Survey of India.

- (iii) Establishment of Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
- (iv) Introduction of state railways.

#### 5. Northbrook 1872-1876

- (i) Visit of Prince of Wales in 1875.
- (ii) Trial of Gaekwar of Baroda.
- (iii) Kuka Movement in Punjab.

#### 6. Lytton 1876-1880

- (i) Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab. appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878).
- (ii) Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India.
- (iii) The Vernacular Press Act (1878).
- (iv) The Arms Act (1878).
- (v) The Second Afghan War (1878-80).

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#### 7. Lord Ripon 1880-1884

- (i) Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882).
- (ii) The first Factory Act (1881) to improve labour conditions.
- (iii) Continuation of financial decentralisation.
- (iv) Government resolution on local self-government (1882).
- (v) Appointment of Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (INV.).
- (vi) The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84).
- (vii) Rendition of Mysore.

#### 8. Lord Dufferin 1884-1888

- (i) The Third Burmese War (1885-86).
- (ii) Establishment of the Indian National Congress (1885).

#### 9. Lord Lansdowne 1888-1894

- (i) Factory Act (1891).
- (ii) Categorisation of civil services into imperial, provisional and subordinate.
  - (iv) Indian Councils Act (1892).
  - (v) Setting up of Durand Commission (1893) to define the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan).

#### 10. Lord Elgin II 1894-1899

- (i) Two British officials assassinated by Chapekar brothers (1897).

#### 11. Lord Curzon 1899-1905

- (i) Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review police administration.
- (ii) Appointment of Universities Commission (1902) and passing of Indian Universities Act (1904).
- (iii) Establishment of Department of Commerce and Industry.

- (iv) Calcutta Corporation Act (1899).
- (v) Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904).
- (vi) Partition of Bengal (1905).
- (vii) Curzon-Kitchener controversy.
- (viii) Younghusband's Mission to Tibet (1904).

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#### 12. Lord Minto 1905-1910

- (i) Popularisation of anti-partition and Swadeshi Movements.
- (ii) Split in Congress in the annual session of 1907 in Surat.
- (iii) Establishment of Muslim League by Aga Khan (1906).

#### 13. Lord Hardinge II 1910-1916

- (i) Creation of Bengal Presidency (like Bombay and Madras) in 1911.
- (ii) Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911).
- (iii) Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha (1915) by Madan Mohan Malaviya.
- (iv) Coronation durbar of King George V held in Delhi (1911).

#### 14. Lord Chelmsford 1916-1921

- (i) Formation of Home Rule Leagues by Annie Besant and Tilak (1916).
- (ii) Lucknow session of the Congress (1916).
- (iii) Lucknow pact between the Congress and Muslim League (1916).
- (iv) Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram (1916) after Gandhi's return; launch of Champaran Satyagraha (1916), Kheda Satyagraha (1918), and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad (1918).
- (v) Montagu's August Declaration (1917).
- (vi) Government of India Act (1919).
- (vii) The Rowlatt Act (1919).
- (viii) Jallianwalla Bagh massacre (1919).
- (ix) Launch of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements.
- (x) Foundation of Women's University at Poona (1916) and appointment of Saddler's Commission (1917) for reforms in educational policy.
- (xi) Death of Tilak (August 1, 1920).
- (xii) Appointment of S.P. Sinha as governor of Bihar (the first Indian to become a governor).

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#### 15. Lord Reading 1921-1926

- (i) Chauri Chaura incident (February 5, 1922) and the subsequent withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (ii) Moplah rebellion in Kerala (1921).
- (iv) Repeal of the Press Act of 1910 and the Rowlatt Act of 1919.
- (iv) Criminal Law Amendment Act and abolition of cotton excise.
- (v) Communal riots in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, Aligarh, Arvi and Calcutta.
- (vi) Kakori train robbery (1925).
- (vii) Murder of Swami Shraddhanand (1926).

- (viii) Establishment of Swaraj Party by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (1922).
- (ix) Decision to hold simultaneous examinations for the ICS both in Delhi and London, with effect from 1923.

#### 16. Lord Irwin 1926-1931

- (i) Visit of Simon Commission to India (1928) and the boycott of the commission by the Indians.
- (ii) 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.
- (iv) Appointment of the Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission (1927).
- (iv) 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).
- (v) Lahore session of the Congress (1929); Purna Swaraj Resolution.
- (vi) Dandi March (March 12, 1930) by Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (vii) 'Deepavali Declaration' by Lord Irwin (1929).

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- (viii) Boycott of the First Round Table Conference (1930), Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) and suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement.

#### 17. Lord Willingdon 1931-1936

- (i) Second Round Table Conference (1931) and failure of the conference, resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) Announcement of Communal Award (1932) under which separate communal electorates were set up.
- (iii) 'Fast unto death' by Gandhi in Yeravada prison, broken after the Poona Pact (1932).
- (iv) Third Round Table Conference (1932).
- (iv) Launch of Individual Civil Disobedience (1933).
- (v) The Government of India Act of 1935.
- (vi) Establishment of All India Kisan Sabha (1936) and Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan (1934).
- (viii) Burma separated from India (1935).

#### 18. Lord Linlithgow 1936-1944

- (i) First general elections (1936-37); Congress attained absolute majority.
- (ii) Resignation of the Congress ministries after the outbreak of the Second World War (1939).
- (iii) Subhash Chandra Bose elected as the president of Congress at the fifty-first session of the Congress (1938).
- (iv) Resignation of Bose in 1939 and formation of the Forward Bloc (1939).

- (vi) Lahore Resolution (March 1940) by the Muslim League, demand for separate state for Muslims.
- (vii) 'August Offer' (1940) by the viceroy; its criticism by the Congress and endorsement by the Muslim League.
- (viii) Winston Churchill elected prime minister of England (1940).
- (viii) Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India (1941) and organisation of the Indian National Army.

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(ix) Cripps Mission's, Cripps Plan to offer dominion status to India and setting up of a Constituent Assembly; its rejection by the Congress.

- (ix) Passing of the 'Quit India Resolution' by the Congress (1942); outbreak of 'August Revolution'; or Revolt of 1942 after the arrest of national leaders.

- (x) 'Divide and Quit' slogan at the Karachi session (1944) of the Muslim League.

#### 19. Lord Wavell 1944-1947

(i) C. Rajagopalachari's CR Formula (1944), failure of Gandhi-Jinnah talks (1944).

(ii) Wavell Plan and the Shimla Conference (1942).

- (iv) End of Second World War (1945).

(iv) Proposals of the Cabinet Mission (1946) and its acceptance by the Congress.

- (v) Observance of 'Direct Action Day' (August 16, 1946) by the Muslim League.

- (vi) Elections to the Constituent Assembly, formation of Interim Government by the Congress (September 1946).

(vii) Announcement of end of British rule in India by Clement Attlee (prime minister of England) on February 20, 1947.

#### 20. Lord Mountbatten 1947-1948

(i) June Third Plan (June 3, 1947) announced.

(ii) Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons.

- (ii) Appointment of two boundary commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliffe for the partition of Bengal and Punjab.

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#### NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRIBAL MOVEMENTS YEAR, REGION, MAJOR CAUSES

1. Ahoms' Revolt (1828-33; Assam); against the non-fulfilment of the pledges of the Company after the Burmese War; the uprising was suppressed by the Company by dividing the kingdom.

2. Khasis' Revolt (1830s; hilly region between Jaintia and Garo Hills); led by the Nunklow ruler, Tirath Singh; against the occupation of the hilly region.

3. Singphos' Rebellion (1830s; Assam); led to murder of British political agent of Assam by Singphos in 1839; was ultimately suppressed.

4. Kukis' Revolt (1917-19; Manipur); against British policies of recruiting labour during the first World War.

5. Revolts in Tripura; against hike in house tax rates and against settlement of outsiders in the region
  - (a) led by Parikshit Jamatia (1863)
  - (b) the Reangs' revolt led by Ratnamani (1942-43)
  - (c) led by Bharti Singh (1920s).
6. Zeliangsong Movement (1920s; Manipur); led by the Zemi, Liangmei and Rongmei tribes; against the failure of British to protect them during the Kuki violence in 1917-19.
7. Naga movement (1905-31; Manipur); led by Jadonang; against British rule and for setting up of a Naga raj.
8. Heraka Cult (1930s; Manipur); led by Gaidinliu; the movement was suppressed but Kabui Naga Association was formed in 1946.

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#### OTHER TRIBAL MOVEMENTS: PERIOD, REGION, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

1. Pahariyas' Rebellion by the martial Pahariyas (1778; Raj Mahal Hills); against the British expansion on their lands.
2. Chuar Uprisings by the Chuar aboriginal tribesmen (1776); against rise in demands and economic privation by the British.
3. Kol Uprisings by the Kols of Chottanagpur led by Buddho Bhagat (1831); against expansion of British rule on their lands and transfer of their lands to outsiders; the revolt was suppressed.
4. Ho and Munda Uprisings
  - (a) by Ho tribals by led of Raja Parahat (1827; Singhbhum and Chottanagpur); against occupation of Singhbhum by British.
  - (b) by Ho tribals and the Mundas (1831); against the newly introduced farming revenue policy.
  - (c) by the Mundas led by Birsa Munda (1899-1900; south of Ranchi); Birsa was captured and imprisoned.
  - (d) the Ulgulan uprising, supported by Birsa Munda (1860-1920); against introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures and exploitation by moneylenders and forest contractors.
5. Santhal Rebellion by the Santhals led by Sido and Kanhu (1855-56; Bihar); against the practices of zamindars and moneylenders; the rebellion later turned anti-British and was suppressed.
6. Kandh uprisings led by Chakra Bisoi (1837-56 and later in 1914; hilly region extending from Tamil Nadu to Bengal; in Orissa in 1914); against interference in tribal customs and imposition of new taxes.
7. Naikada Movement (1860s; Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat); against British and caste Hindus.
8. Kharwar Rebellion by the Kharwars (1879s; Bihar); against revenue settlement activities.

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9. Khonda Dora Campaign by Khonda tins loll Mallaya (1900; Dabur region in.
10. Bhil Revolts (1817-19 and 1913; region of against Company Rule (in 1817-19) and to Mill Hal.
11. Bhuyan and Juang Rebellions by the Mill Kals; first uprising was led by Novak: uprising was led by Dharni Dhar lira 93; Kheortjhar, Orissa); against the installation of a protege on the throne after the death of their king.



12. Koya Revolts by the Koyas and the led by Tomma Sora in 1879-80 – led by Raja Anantayyar in region Andhra Pradesh); against moneylenders; new regulations AM sir theft rights over forest areas.
13. Bastar Revolt (1910; Jagdalpur); against new forest levies.
14. Tana Bhagat Movements among tribes led by Jatra Bhagat, Bali am who pleat that God's benevolent delegate mink' to tribals (1914-1915; Chottanagpore), against of outsiders; began as Sanskritmitiosi
15. Rampa Revolts led by Alum sit thr 11 (1 1 Nampa legion in against British interference; and in 1924.
16. Jharkhand Uprising by tribalm (1920 onwards; parts of Bihar, t )t Adivasi Mahasabha was In replaced by Regional Jharklianil In.
17. Forest Satyagrahas
  - (a) by Chen(Irrr district in Andhra),
  - (b) by Kat s ( JUI(h, Bihar); against increasing rn†Ir rl.
18. Gond Uprising (1940s) to bring the of Gond-dharma.

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#### CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA AT A GLANCE

Act of 1773

- (i) the beginning of parliamentary government of the Company;
- (Ii) of presidencies of Bombay and Madras the governor of Bengal made the governor-general; it of the governor-general established; a Supreme Court at Fort William.

This Act laid the foundation of a unitary type of Government in British India.

According to Lord North, "Every article in it is framed willi a view to the placing of the affairs of the Company on a solid, clear and decisive establishment."

According to Burke, the Regulating Act was "an infringement of national right, national faith and national justice".

Pitt's India Act, 1784

- (i) reiterated the supremacy of British Parliament over the administration of the Company.
- (ii) reduced the strength of the council from four to three.
- (iii) the Company's territories in India were called "the British possessions in India".
- (iv) Governor's council(s) established in Madras and Bombay.

Sir C. Ilbert : "The Act enunciated a system which with its cumbersome and dilatory procedure and its elaborate system of checks and counter-checks, though modified in details, remained substantially in force uptill 1858."

Charter Act, 1813

- (i) Company's monopoly over Indian trade terminated; Indian trade thrown open to all the British subjects.
- (ii) missionaries allowed to preach in India.

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Charter Act, 1833

- (i) Governor-general of Bengal designated as governor-general of India.
- (ii) the first faint beginnings of a Central Legislature for India.

(iii) fair and impartial treatment to Indians in matter of selection for state service.

According to Lord Morley, the Act of 1833 was the most important Act passed by the Parliament till 1909.

Charter Act, 1853

- (i) the last of the Charter Acts.
- (ii) Indian Civil Service opened for all.
- (iii) for the first time, the legislature given the right to frame its own rules of procedure.

Act of 1858

- (i) Indian administration taken over by the British Crown; viceroy to be the Crown's representative.
- (ii) office of secretary of state and Council of India created.

Indian Councils Act, 1861

- (i) Legislative Councils established at the centre and in the presidencies and provinces.
- (ii) Councils to include non-official members.

Indian Councils Act, 1892

- (i) enlarged the size and functions of central and provincial councils.
- (ii) the council to have the right to discuss budget under certain conditions.
- (iii) members of the council granted the right to ask questions.

Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)

- (i) first attempt at introducing a representative and popular element.
- (ii) Councils, for the first time, referred to as 'Legislative Councils'.
- (ii) separate electorates for Muslims introduced.
- (iii) the beginning of non-official resolutions in the council.

Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms)

- (i) Dyarchy in the provinces; relaxation of central control over the provinces.

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- (iii) Indian legislature made more representative and bicameral; Legislative Assembly and Council of State to consist of 140 and 60 members.

Government of India Act, 1935

- (i) introduced federation and provincial autonomy; the envisaged federation never came into being.
- (ii) the bicameral central legislatures to consist of Federal Assembly and Council of State.
- (iv) three-fold division of legislative power (federal, provincial and concurrent lists).

Indian Independence Act, 1947

(i) Sovereignty and responsibility of British Parliament abolished.

(ii) Dominion legislature became sovereign.

(iii) Governor-general and provincial governors became constitutional heads.

(v) the Crown ceased to be the source of authority.

#### INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ANNUAL SESSIONS

Year/Place

President

Details

1. 1885 (Dec. 28) Bombay W.C. Bonnerji
2. 1886 (Dec. 28) Calcutta Dadabhai Naoroji
3. 1887 (Dec. 27-28) Madras Syed Badruddin Tyabji
4. 1888 (Dec. 28-29) Allahabad George Yule
5. 1889 (Dec. 27-28) Bombay William Wedderburn
6. 1890 (Dec. 28-29) Calcutta Pheroz Shah Mehta
7. 1891 (Dec. 26-27) Nagpur P. Ananda Charlu
8. 1892 (Dec. 28-29) Allahabad W.C. Bonnerji
9. 1893 (Dec. 27-28) Lahore Dadabhai Naoroji
10. 1894 (Dec. 27-28) Madras Alfred Webb
11. 1895 (Dec. 28-29) Poona Surendranath Banerjee
12. 1896 (Dec. 27-28) Calcutta Rahimtulla Sayani
13. 1897 (Dec. 22-29) Amravati C. Sankaran Nair

first session, attended by 72 delegates; objectives of the Congress outlined. attended by 436 delegates; witnessed the merger of National Congress and National Conference. attended by 607 delegates; appeal made to the Muslims to join hands with other national leaders. attended by 1248 delegates.

14. 1898 (Dec. 27-28) Madras A.M. Bose
15. 1899 (Dec. 27-28) Lucknow Romesh Chandra Mutt
16. 1900 (Dec.
17. 1901 (Dec.
18. 1902 (Dec.
19. 1903 (Dec.
20. 1904 (Dec.

21. 1905 (Dec. 27-29) Lahore N.G. Chandavarkar 27-28) Calcutta  
Dinshaw E. Wacha 23-26) Ahmedabad Surendranath Bonnerjee Banerjee  
28-30) Madras

26-28) Bombay 27-30) Benaras

22. 1906 (Dec. 26-29) Calcutta 23. 1907 (Dec. 26-27) Surat 24.

1908 (Dec. 29-30) Madras 25. 1909 (Dec. 27-29) Lahore

26. 1910 (Dec. 28-29) Allahabad 27. 1911 (Dec. 26-28) Calcutta 28.

1912 (Dec. 27-28) Bankipur 29. 1913 (Dec. 26-28) Karachi

Lal Mohan Chose

Henry Cotton Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Dadabhai Naoroji Rash Behari Ghosh Rash Behari Ghosh Madan Mohan

Malaviya

William Wedderburn Bishan Narayan Dhar R.N. Mudholkar Sved Mohammed

demand for permanent fixation of land revenue.

expressed resentment against the partition of Bengal. the word 'swaraj'

mentioned for the first time. split in the Congress into the Moderates

and the Extremists. constitution of the Congress drawn. expressed disapproval over formation of separate electorates on the basis of religion (of the Indian Councils Act, 1909).

Year/Place

President

Details

30. 1914 (Dec. 28-30) Madras

31. 1915 (Dec. 27-30) Bombay

32. 1916 (Dec. 26-30) Lucknow

33. 1917 (Dec. 28-29) Calcutta

34. 1918 (Dec. 26-31) Delhi

35. 1919 (Dec. 27-28) Arfirtsar

Bhupendranath Basu S.P. Sinha A.C. Majumdar

Annie Besant Madan Mohan Malaviya Motilal Nehru

36. 1920 (Dec. 26-31) Nagpur C. Vijayaraghavachariar

37. 1921 (Dec. 27-28) Ahmedabad

38. 1922 (Dec. 26-31) Gaya

39. 1923 (Dec. 28-31) Kakinada

40. 1924 (Dec. 26-27) Belgaum

41. 1925 (Dec. 26-28) Kanpur

42. 1926 (Dec. 26-28) Gauhati

43. 1927 (Dec. 26-27) Madras

C.R. Das (in prison) Hakim Ajmal Khan (acting president) C.R. Das

Maulana Mohammad Ali M.K. Gandhi Sarojini Naidu S. Srinivasa Iyengar

M.A. Ansari

44. 1928 (Dec. 28-31) Calcutta Motilal Nehru

reunion of Congress factions; the Lucknow Pact signed. strongly

condemned the Jallianwalla massacre; and boosted the Khilafat

Movement. a new Constitution for the Congress framed. the Swarajya Party formed.

the Independence Resolution adopted; resolved to boycott the Simon Commission. the first All India Youth Congress came into being.

45. 1929 (Dec. 29-31) Lahore

46. 1931 (March 29) Karachi

47. 1932 (April 24) Delhi

48. 1933 (April 1) Calcutta

49. 1934 (Oct. 26-28) Bombay

50. 1936 (April 12-14) Lucknow

51. 1936 (Dec. 27-28) Faizpur

52. 1938 (Feb. 19-21) Haripura

53. 1939 (March 10) Tripuri

54. 1940 (March 17-19) Ramgarh

55. 1946 (Nov. 23) Meerut

56. 1948 (Dec. 18-19) Jaipur

Jawaharlal Nehru

Vallabhbhai Patel

Amrit Ranchhoddas Seth Nellie Sengupta Rajendra Prasad Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru Subhash Chandra Bose

Subhash Chandra Bose

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Acharya J.B. Kripalani Pattabhi Sitaramayya

passed the Purna Swaraj Resolution; authorised the Working Committee to launch civil disobedience programme. endorsement of Gandhi-Irwin pact, resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme passed.

the President urged the Congress to adopt socialism as its goal. the session held in a village for the first time. National Planning Committee set up under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Rajendra Prasad took over as president after Subhas Chandra resigned. (The sessions for the years 1930, 1935 and 1941-1945 could not be held.)

#### FAMOUS TRIALS OF THE NATIONALIST PERIOD

Trial

Charges

Verdict

Bahadur Shah Zafar; January 27, 1858 to March 9, 1858 in Red Fort (Delhi) Surendranath Banerjee; May 4-5, 1883 in Calcutta High Court Bal Gangadhar Tilak; 1897, 1908, 1916 Aurobindo Ghosh and 37 others in Alipore Bombay Case Trial; 1908-1909 V.D. Savarkar; 1910 and January 1911 treason, conspiracy, rebellion and murder in 1857 revolt contempt of court, on his remarks in The Bengalee provocative articles in Kesari attempt to murder district judge of Muzaffarpur delivering infuriating speeches against British and procuring and distributing arms

convicted and exiled to Rangoon.  
sent to civil jail for two years.

18 months' imprisonment (1897); six years' exile to Mandalay and fine of Rs 1000 for seditious writings (1908); no jail sentence was imposed (1916). spent a year in jail as an undertrial prisoner. two consecutive life transportations (50 years); the International Court of Arbitration at the Hague also held him guilty; spent 10 years in Andaman jail (1911-1921).

6. Gandhi and. Shankarlal Banker (publisher of Young India); 1922 7. 31 communists in the Meerut Conspiracy Case; March 1929 8. Bhagat Singh; June 1929 July 1929 9. M.N. Roy; 1931-1932

10. Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sehgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon in the INA trials; 1945 at Red Fort, Delhi

four inflammatory articles against the British in Young India conspiracy against the British throwing a bomb in Central Assembly killing police head constable, Saunders conspiracy and sedition

waging war by murdering or abetment of murder

sentenced to jail for 6 years; but set free in 1924. received sentences varying from 3 years to life sentence. received transportation for life. sentenced to death. sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment (later reduced to 6 years). sentences of transportation for life were remitted; but those of cashiering and forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances were confirmed.

#### SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS (LATE 18TH TO MID-20TH CENTURY) (Caste, tribal and peasant movements are covered separately)

Name of the Movement/ Organisation and Place

People Associated with it

Nature and Objectives, and Media Efforts

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Swaminarayan Sampradyaga; Gujarat (early 19th century)

Brahmo Samaj (earlier Atmiya Sabha); Founded in Calcutta (late 18th-early 19th century)

Swami Sahajanand (original name Gyanashyama)-1781- 1830  
Raja Rammohan Roy (1772-1833)-the founder; Debendranath Tagore-later formed Adi Brahmo Samaj; Keshub Chandra Sen-later associated with Brahmo Samaj of India (secessionists from this group formed Sadharan Brahmo Samaj)

Belief in a theistic god, protest against epicurean practices of Vaishnavism; prescribed a moral code. Propagated monotheism, opposed incarnation, meditation, sacrifices, existence of priests, idolatry, superstition, sati; sought for reforms in Hindu society. Journals brought out by Rammohan Roy: Sambad Kaumudi (1821), Mirat-ul-Akbar; by Debendranath Tagore: Tattva Bodhini Patrika; Keshub Chandra Sen brought out Indian Mirror; Sadharan Brahmo Samaj brought out Tattva Kaumudi, The Indian Messenger, The Sanjibari, the Navyabharat, and Prabasi.

Young Bengal Movement (1826-1831)

Dharma Sabha; Calcutta (1830)

Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (founder), Rasikkrishna Mullick,  
Tarachand Chuckervati, Krishanmohan Banerjee

Radhakant Deb (1794-1876) (founder)

Wahabi Movement (beginning Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly in Rohilkhand-  
spread in Kabul, (founder); Vilayat Ali, Shah NTWFP Rpiwal. the  
Central Prov- Muhammad Hussain, Farhat

inces; Sittana in NWFP-head-

quarters from 1850 onwards (19th century-founded in 1820; suppression  
by the British by 1870)

Hussain (all from Patna); Inayat Ali

Opposed the vices in society; believed in truth, freedom and reason;  
brought out the Thanavesan (journal) and established the Society for the  
Acquisition of General Knowledge (Derozio edited Hesperus, The Calcutta  
Library Gazette and he was associated with India Gazette). Emerged to  
counter Brahmo Samaj, aimed at protection of orthodoxy, condemned  
radical and liberal reforms, helped in the spread of western education.  
Popularised the teachings of Waliullah; opposed the British and fought  
against the Sikhs; stressed role of individual conscience in religion.

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Name of the Movement/ Organisation and Place

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People Associated with it

Nature and Objectives, and Media Efforts

Namdhari or Kuka Movement (among Sikhs); NWF Province and Bhaini  
(Ludhiana district, Punjab) (1841-1871) Taayuuni Movement; founded in  
Dacca (1839)

Students Literary and Scientific Society (1848) Paramhans Mandali  
(1849)

Rahanumai Mazdayasanan Sabha (religious reform association for Parsis-  
1851)

Radhaswarni Movement; founded in Agra (1861)

Bhai Balak Singh and Ram Singh (founders)  
Karamat Ali Jaunpuri

Baba

S.S. Bengali, Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji and others

Tulsi Ram or Shiv Dayal Saheb (Swamiji Maharaj-founder)

For political and social reforms among the Sikhs.

Religious teachings of Shah Waliullah formed the basis; opposed Faraizi movement. Debated popular science and social questions. Emphasised unity of godhead; against caste rules. To improve the social condition of the Parsis and restore the purity of Zoroastrianism. Their journal was Rast Goftar (Truth Teller). Preached belief in one supreme being, the guru's supreme position, simple social life for believers (the satsang); stress on achieving spiritual fulfilment without giving up material life. The Deoband School of Islamic Theology (at Deoband Saharanpur, UP-1866)

Prarthana Samaj; Bombay (1867)

founded in

Indian Reform Association; Calcutta (1870)

Muhammad Qasim Nanaytavi (1832-80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (founders),  
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mahmudul-Hasan, Shibli Numani

Atmaram Pandurang (founder), Govind Ranade (chief mentor), R.G. Bhandarkar

Keshub Chandra Sere

Arya Samaj; founded in Bombay Dayanand Saraswati (original(1875) ly  
Mula Shankar-founder)

Revivalist movement whose religious teachings encompassed a liberal interpretation of Islam; for moral religious upliftment; did not take to western influences in education; opposed Syed Ahmed Khan's views to some extent; welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress. Worship and reform of society through emphasis on monotheism, uplift of women, abolition of caste discrimination and religious orthodoxy. To create public opinion against child marriages; for uplift of social status of women; to legalise Brahmo type of marriage. Asserted Hindu faith over other religions; within a revivalist framework, denounced rites.

Name of the Movement/ Organisation and Place  
People Associated with it  
Nature and Objectives, and Media Efforts

W



Aligarh Movement (the Aligarh School grew into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1877 and later the Aligarh Muslim University (1875–year of founding the Aligarh School). Syed Ahmed Khan (1817–1898–founder of the Aligarh School.

The Theosophical Society– founded in New York but headquarters shifted to Adyar, near Madras (1875). Madam H.P. Blavatsky (1831– 91), a Russian, and Col. H.S. Olcott (1832–1907), an American (founders); Annie Besant (one of its presidents).

Deccan Education Society; Pune (1884). M.G. Ranade, V.G. Chibdonkar, G.G. Agarkar– (founders).

Brahmins' supremacy, idolatry, superstitions; Dayanand AngloVedic (DAV) schools were established. Religious reform through emphasis on principle of enquiry in religion, favoured scientific and rational outlook, recognised Western education, aimed at social reform; Sir Syed Ahmed founded a scientific society (1864), Tahzib-al-akhlaq (1870)– Urdu journal. Drew inspiration from Upanishads, philosophy of the Vedanta, etc to aim at religious revival and social reform. For contributing to education and culture in western India; established Ferguson College, Pune (in 1885).

Seva Sadan; Bombay (1885)

Indian National Social Conference; Bombay (1887) Deva Samaj; Lahore (1887)

Ahmadiya Movement; Qadiani in Punjab (1889)

Behramji M. Malabari

M.G. Ranade, Raghunath Rao Shiva Narain Agnihotri

Mirza Ghulam Ahrnad (1839– 1908)–founder

Madras Hindu Madras (1892)

Association; Viresialingam Pantulu

Against child marriages, forced widowhood; to help socially exploited women Social reform

Religious ideas closer to those. of Brahmo Samaj; favoured a social code of conduct that was against bribe-taking, gambling, alcohol consumption, and having non-vegetarian food. Defended Islam from attacks by Christian missionaries, Hindu revivalists; belief in a universal religion; Ghulam Ahmad proclaimed himself as a Messiah and as an incarnation of Lord Krishna. Social purity movement; against devadasi system and oppression of widows.

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Name of the Movement/ Organisation and Place

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Ramakrishna Mission founded in Bengal (centres at Belur and Mayavati became focal points 1897)

Bharat Dharma Mahan-mandala; Benaras (1902)

The Servants of India Society; Bombay (1905) Poona Seva Sadan (1909)  
Nislikam Karma Math (Monastery of Disinterested Work); Pune (1910)

People Associated with it

Nature and Objectives, and Media Efforts

Vivekananda (originally Narendranath Dutta), 1863-1902 (its founder); Ramakrishna Paramhansa (1834-86)—Vivekananda's guru

Madan Mohan Malaviya, Deen Dayal Sharma, Gopal Krishna Gokhale (founders)

Gopal Krishna Gokhale

G.K. Devadhar and Ramabai Ranade Dhondo Keshav Karve

Sought to revive Hinduism based on ancient India's religious texts and concepts (of Vedanta, etc); against caste restrictions, oppression, superstition in Hinduism, aimed to uplift women and overhaul the education system. Orthodox Hindus' (Sanatandharinis') organisation that opposed the Arya Samaj's teachings. Famine relief and improving tribals' condition in particular. Economic uplift; employment for women. Educational progress of women; improving widows' condition. Founded a women's university in Pune—now in Bombay.

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Bharat Stri Mandal; Calcutta Saralabala Devi Choudharani  
(1910) Social Service League (1911) Narayan Malhar Joshi  
Seva Samiti; Allahabad (1914) Hridayanatl, Kunzru  
The Indian Women's Association; Annie Besant; Madras (1917)

Women's education and emancipation. Improving the condition of the common masses; opened schools, libraries. Improving the status of the suffering classes

through social service, education. Upliftment of Indian women; annual conferences (All India Women's Conferences) were held.

## CASTE MOVEMENTS

Movement/Year/Region

Causes and Consequences

1.

2.

Satyashodhak Movement, Satyashodhak Samaj, founded by Jyotiba Phule (1873; Maharashtra) Aravippuram Movement, led by Shri Narayana Guru (1888; Kerala)

3. Justice Party Movement led by Dr T.M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetti and C.N. Mudalair on behalf of intermediate castes (1916; Madras)

4. Nair Movement led by C.V. Raman Pillai, K. Rama Krishna Pillai, and M. Padmanabha Pillai (1891; Kerala)

5. Self-Respect Movement led by E. V. Ramaswami Naicker or Periyar (1925; Tamil Nadu)

Against brahminic domination and for the emancipation of low castes, untouchables and widows. For the rights of the depressed classes (especially the Ezhavas or Iravas of Kerala); the Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogum was set up in 1902-1903. Against domination of brahmins in government service, education and political field; the South Indian Liberation Federation (SILF) was formed in 1916; the efforts yielded in the passing of 1930 Government Order providing reservations to groups. Against domination of brahmins; the Malayali Memorial was formed by Raman Pillai in 1891 and Nair Service Society by Padmanabha Pillai was set up in 1914. Against caste bias by brahmins; Kudi Arasu journal was started by Periyar in 1910.

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6. Nadar Movement by the untouchable Shanans who imitated the kshatriya customs to emerge as the Nadars (Tamil Nadu)

7. The Depressed Classes (Mahars) Movement led by B.R. Ambedkar (1924; Maharashtra)

8. Congress' Harijan Movement (1917 onwards)

9. Kaivartas' Movement by Kaivartas who later became the Mahishyas (1897 onwards; Midnapore, Bengal)

Against social bias and to promote educational and social welfare among the Nadars; the Nadar Mahajan Sangam was formed in 1910. For the upliftment of the untouchables; founded the Depressed Classes Institution in 1924, a Marathi fortnightly Bahiskrit Bharat in 1927, the Samaj Samta Sangh in 1927, the Scheduled Caste Federation in 1942 to propagate their views. For elevating the social status of the lower and backward classes; All-India Anti-Untouchability League was established in 1932; the weekly Harijan was founded by Gandhi in 1933. Founded the Jati Nirdharani Sabha (1897) and the Mahishya Samiti (1901).

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#### PEASANT MOVEMENTS

Movement / Year / Region

1. Titu Mir's Movement, under leadership of Mir Nathar Ali or Titu Mir (1782-1831; West Bengal) 2. Pagal Panthis Movement of the Hajong and Garo tribes under the leadership of Karam Shah and Tipu Shah (1825-1835; Mymensingh district, earlier in Bengal) 3. Moplah Uprisings (1836-1854; Malabar)

Indigo Revolt by Bengal indigo cultivators led by Degambar and Bishnu Biswas (1859-1860; Nadia district) Deccan Peasants' Uprising by the Maratha peasants (1875; Kardeh village and Poona in Maharashtra) Phadke's Ramosi Uprising by Ramosi peasants led by Wasudeo Balwant Phadke (1877-1887; Maharashtra)

#### Causes and Consequences

Against Hindu landlords who imposed beardtax on the Farazis.  
Against hike in rents; the movement was violently suppressed.

Against rise in revenue demand and reduction of field size. Against terms imposed by European indigo planters; Indigo Commission was set up

in 1860 to view the situation. Against corrupt practices of Gujarati and Marwari moneylenders; Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 was passed. Against the British failure to take up antifamine measures.

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Pabna Agrarian Uprising led by Shah Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal, Khoodi Mollah and supported by B.C. Chatterjee and R.C. Dutt (1873; Pabna district, East Bengal, now in Bangladesh) Punjab Peasants' Revolt (during the last decade of the 19th century, Punjab)

9. Champaran Satyagraha by peasants of Champaran (1917; Bihar)

10. Kheda Satyagraha by peasants of Kheda, led by Gandhi (1918; Gujarat)

11. Bardoli Satyagraha by the Kunbi-Patidar land-owning peasants and untouchables, supported by Mehta brothers, Vallabhbhai Patel (1928; Surat, Gujarat)

Against policies of zamindars to prevent occupants from acquiring occupancy

Tights; the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 was passed.

Against prospects of losing their land; the Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1900 was passed, which imposed regulations on sale and mortgage of land and revenue demands. Against the tinkathia system imposed by the European indigo planters; the Charnparan Agrarian Act abolished the tinkathia system. Against ignored appeals for remission of land revenue in case of crop failures; the demands were finally fulfilled. Against oppression by upper castes and hike in revenue by 22 per cent by the Bombay Government; the revenue was brought down to 6.03 per cent.

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Movement Year Region

Causes and Consequences

12. Eka Movement by members of Pasi and Ahir castes (1921-22; Hardoi, Barabanki and Sitapur districts) 13. Bakasht Movement (1936; Bihar)

14. Tebhaga Movement by poor peasants and tenants and bargardars or share-croppers (Bengal) 15. Telangana insurrection (1946-51; Hyderabad)

Against hike in rents.

Against the zamindars' policies regarding occupancy rights. Against zamindars and moneylenders; Bargardari Bill was passed. Against practices of money lenders and officials of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

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#### NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS

Name of the Paper/Journal

Year and Place from which Published

Name of the Founder/ Editor

Bengal Gazette (also Calcutta General Advertiser), weekly India Gazette

Madras Courier (First paper from Madras) Bombay Herald (First paper from Bombay) Indian Herald (in English)

Digdarshana (First Bengali monthly) Calcutta Journal Bengal Gazette (First Bengali newspaper)

1780, Calcutta

1787, Calcutta 1784, Madras 1789, Bombay 1795, Madras

1818, Calcutta

1818 1818, Calcutta

Started by James Augustus Hicky (Irishman)

Henry Louis Vivian Derozio associated with it.

Started by R. Williams (Englishman) and put, -lished by Humphreys

Started by J.S. Buckingham Harishchandra Ray

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Name of the  
the Founder/  
Paper/Journal  
Editor

Year and Place

Name of

from which Published

Sambad Kaurnudi	1821	
Raja Rammohan Roy		
(Weekly in Bengali)		
Mirat-ul-Akbar	1822, Calcutta	
Raja Rammohan Roy		
(First journal in Persian)		
JP.In-i-Jaltan Nurnah	1822, Calcutta	
An English firm		
(First paper in Urdu)		
Banga-Duta (a weekly	1822, Calcutta	
Ramrnohan Roy, Dwarkanath		
in four languages—English,		Tagore and
others		
Bengali, Persian, Hindi)		
Bombay Samachar	1822, Bombay	
—		
(First paper in Gujarati)		
East Indian (daily)	19th century	
Henry Vivian Derozio		
Bombay Times (from 1861	1838, Bombay	
Foundation laid by Robert		
onwards, The Times of India)		Knight,
started by Thomas		
Bennett.		
Rast Goftar	1851	
Dadabhai Naoroji		
(A Gujarati fortnightly)		
Hindu Patriot	1853, Calcutta	
Girishchandra Ghosh (later,		
Harishchandra Mukerji became		
owner-cum-editor)		

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Somapralcasha (First Bengali political paper) Indian Mirror  
(fortnightly— first Indian daily paper in English) Bengalee (this, and  
Amrita Bazar Patrika—the first vernacular papers) National Paper  
Madras Mail (First evening paper in India) Amrita Bazar Patiika  
(Bengali in the beginning, later English, a daily) Bangadarshana (in  
Bengali) Indian Statesman (later, The Statesman) The Hindu (in  
English)— started as weekly  
Tribune (daily)

1858, Calcutta

Early 1862, Calcutta

1862, Calcutta

1865, Calcutta 1868, Madras

1868, Jessore District

1873, Calcutta 1875, Calcutta  
1878, Madras

1881, Lahore

Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan Deyendranath Tagore

Girishchandra Ghosh (taken over by S.N. BonnerjeeBanerjeein 1879)  
Devendranath Tagore

Sisirkumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh  
Bankimchandra Chatterji Started by Robert Knight  
G.S. Aiyar, Viraraghavachari and Subba Rao Pandit (among the founders)  
Dayal Singh Majeetia

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Name of the Paper/Journal

Year and Place from which Published

Name of the Founder/ Editor

Kesari (Marathi daily) and Maharatta (English weekly)

Swadeshanzitram (a Tamil paper) Paridasak (a weekly) Yugantar  
Sandhya Kal Indian Sociologist Bande Mataram Talvar Free Hindustan  
Ghadr Reshwa

1881, Bombay

Madras

1886 1906, Bengal

1906, Bengal 1906, Maharashtra London Paris Berlin Vancouver San  
Francisco Before 1908

Tilak, Chiplunkar, Agarkar (before Tilak, Agarkar and Prof Kelkar were  
the editors respectively) G.S. Aiyar  
Bipin Chandra Pal (publisher) Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath  
Dutta Brahmabandhab Upadhyay  
Shyamji Krishnavarma Madam Bhikaji Cama Virendranath Chattopadhyay  
Taraknath Das Ghadr Party Ajit Singh

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Bombay Chronicle (a daily)

The Hindustan Times

The Milap (Urdu daily) Leader (in English) Kirti Bahishkrit Bharat  
(Mara thi fortnightly) Kudi Arasu (Tamil)

Kranti Lungal and Ganabani Bandi Jivan National Herald (daily)

1913, Bombay

1920, Delhi 1923, Lahore 1926, Punjab 1927

1910 1927, Maharashtra 1927, Bengal Bengal 1938

Started by Pherozeshah Mehta, Editor-B.G. Horniman (Englishman) Founded  
by Panikkar as part of the Akali Dal Movement Founded by MK. Chand  
Madan Mohan Malaviya Santosh Singh B.R. Ambedkar  
E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar) S.S. Mirajkar, K.N. Joglekar, S.V.  
Gha te Gopu Chakravarti and Dharani Goswami Sachindranath Sanyal  
Started by Jawaharlal Nehru

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