Modern History - XII & Doubt Clearing Session

Detailed Course on Modern History

Sumit Kumar • Lesson 13 • June 25, 2022

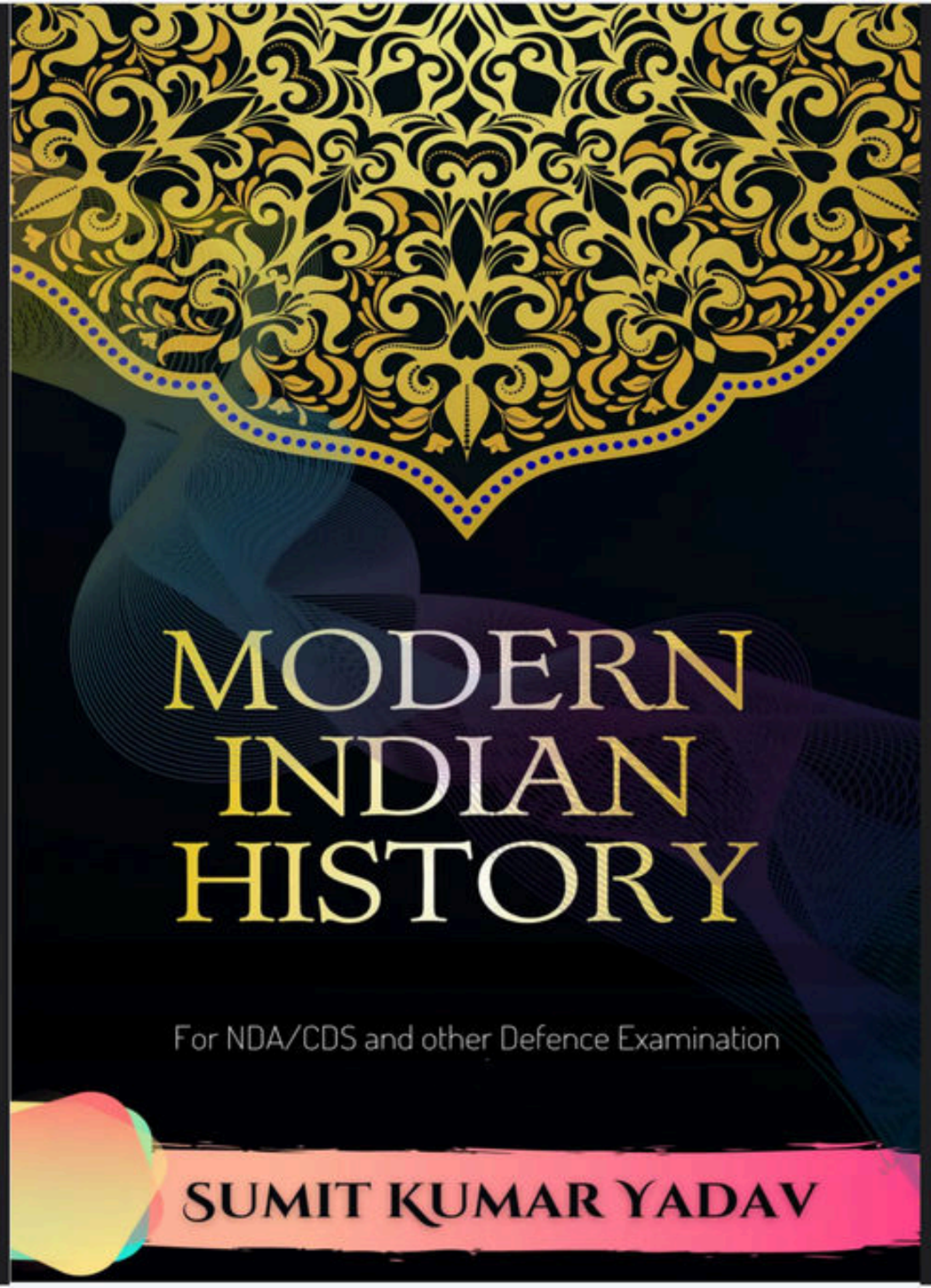

MODERN
INDIAN
HISTORY
For NDA/CDS and other Defence Examination
SUMIT KUMAR YADAV

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01 Advents of Europeans

Who come to India (sequential)?

- Portuguese
- Dutch
- English
- Danes
- French

Portuguese

- **Bartholomew Diaz** was the first navigator to cross the Equator.
- Vasco da Gama discovered the sea trade route to India and landed at Calicut on **May 17, 1498**.
    - Vasco takes Gujarati sailors captive from Mombasa, Kenya and force them to show him the way to India.



***Fig. 1** Different voyages routes by Portuguese sailors*

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- He was **received by King Zamorin of Calicut** (Manuvikrama Varma).
- In 1502 A.D., the Portuguese established their settlements at Cochin, Calicut and Cannanore.
- Vasco da Gama was buried at Cochin in 1524.

Did You Know?

Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

Spain and Portugal divide trading in non-Christian world among themselves. **Spain was to control everything in west, while Portugal to take the east.**

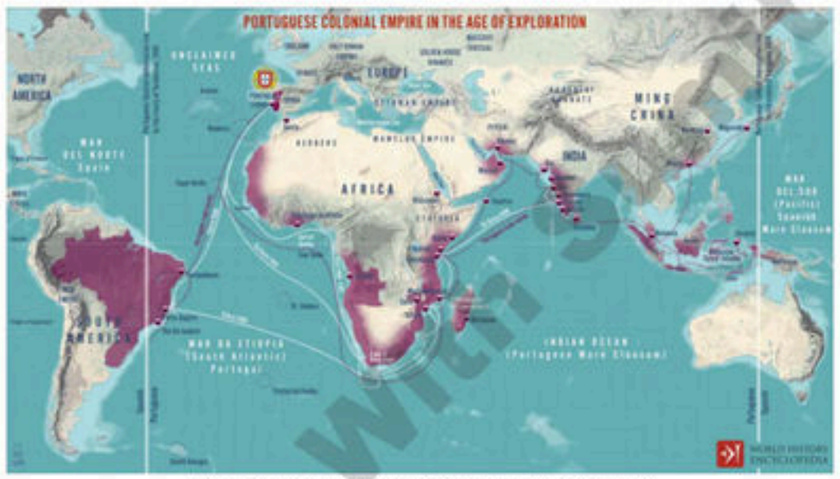


***Fig. 2** Portuguese colonial influence around the world*

Portuguese Governors

- **Francisco de Almada**- He was the first Portuguese Governor and founder of Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).
- **Alphonso De Albuquerque** was the second Portuguese Governor.
  - He conquered Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 A.D.
  - Crafts and factories of coconut set up in Goa and Cochin. Introduced tobacco, cashew nut and coconut plantations.
  - Sati abolished.
- **Nino de Cunha** shifted the capital city from Cochin to Goa in 1530.
- **St. Xavier**, the popular Jesuit father visited India during the tenure of Alfonzo de D'Souza.

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Settlements

- On the West Coast, the Portuguese had settlements at **-Ormuz** (Persian Gulf), **Dabool, Cambay, Malacca** (Malaysia), **Surat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Salsette, Bassein, Kalyan.**
- The East Coast settlements were-**Santhome near Chennai and Hugli in Bengal**.
- On the Malabar Coast Portuguese settlements were **-Cochin, Calicut and Cannanore.**
- Trade- Their maximum trade was carried out in spices.

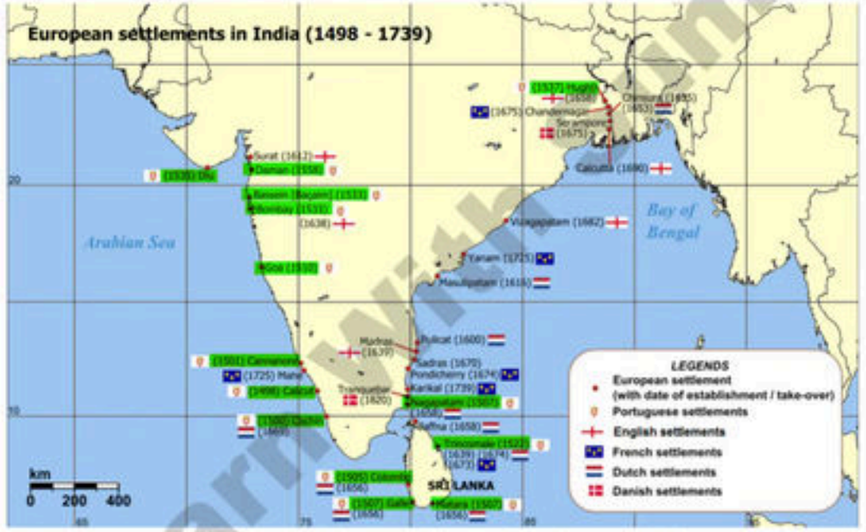


Fig. 3 Various settlements of different colonial powers in India

Downfall of the Portuguese in India

- In 1612**, Captain Best** of the English defeated the Portuguese in the Battle of Swalley and they' lost Surat to the English.
- In 1661, Mumbai was given away as **dowry to Prince Charles II** of England who married the Portuguese Princess Catherine of Briganza.
- In 1739**, Peshwa Bajirao I** occupied the Salsette and Bassein islands in Battle of Bassein.
- They were only left with Goa, Daman and Diu up to 1961.

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Important Note

- The ***Portuguese monopoly*** on Indian Ocean was continued **till the end of 1595.**
- The **1st printing press** was established by Portuguese at Goa in 1556.
- The **cultivation of Potato and Tobacco** was started by Portuguese in India in 16th century.
- The main reason for decline of Portuguese power in India is – the discovery of Brazil.

DUTCH/Netherlands

Did You Know?

The VOC was the **first company to use a fully-fledged capital market *(both bond market and stock market)*** as a crucial channel to raise medium-term and long-term funds.

- **Dutch East India Company** (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, VOC) was founded in Machilipatnam (in Andhra Pradesh) in 1605.
- They trade max in Textile, salt petre and Indigo.
    - Monopoly over cinnamon trade.
- **Batavia in Indonesia** was the main center for entire Dutch trade in Asia and hence the Dutch trade was called Batavian Trade.
- Anglo-Dutch Rivalry In 1622, **23 English merchants were killed by the Dutch** at a place called Ambayano in Indonesia (Ambayano Massacre).
- In 1741, Travancore Maharaja Marthanda Varma captured parts of Malabar city, defeating Dutch in ***Battle of Colachel***.
- In retaliation, the English defeated the Dutch in the **Battle of Bedara in 1759**.
- The Dutch ***surrendered all their settlements in India*** in return for all English settlements in Indonesia.



Fig. 4
Dutch East India Company factory in Hugli-Chinsurah, Bengal (1665)

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English

Sir James Lancaster in **1591** undertakes the **first British sea voyage to the Indian Ocean**, but he crossed Kanyakumari in India, and finally reached Malavsia.

- **John Minden Hall** was the first English to visit India in 1599, the court of Akbar in Agra.
- In December 1600, East India Company was founded as a Joint Stock Company of shareholders.
- It was given a Charter with monopoly rights for 15 years by Queen Elizabeth.
- In 1604, the monopoly was extended for an indefinite period by James I.
- They founded their first **factory** (trading post) **at Machilipatnam in 1611 A.D.** with the permission of Md. Quti Qutub Shah of Golconda through a **Golden Farman**, *for an annual fee of 500 pagodas* (gold coins).
- 1609 – Sir William Hawkins at the court of Jahangir, fails to get permit for a factory at Surat.
- **1611 – Trading post at Masulipatnam** (Andhra Pradesh).
- 1612 – Battle of Swalley/Suvali
    - The EIC's fleet led by Captain Thomas Best defeats the Portuguese.
- 1613 – Jahangir grants permit for a factory at Surat.
- 1615 to 1619 – ***Sir Thomas Roe*** *ambassador for Britain* at Jahangir's court.
    - **Gained permission for factories** at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach (Bharuch).
- In 1655, **Chennai/Madras became the first Municipality,** (Chennai). / St Fort George.
- In 1667, Bombay became the main center of English trade on the West coast.
- In 1690, Job Charnock fortified three villages: **Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikatta**, founded the city of Calcutta.
- In 1700, The English constructed Fort William.
- **English trade-** Their maximum trade was in printed textiles called 'Calicoes'.



Fig. 5 *Map before Calcutta was established*

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Danes

- **Danish East India Company was founded in 1616 A.D**. Their two settlements in India were - **Tranquebar** near Chennai and **Serampore** in Bengal (headquarters in India).
- Of all Europeans, the Danes were the foremost promoters of Christianity in India.



Fig. 6 *Fort. Dansbord at Tranquebar, built by Danish East India Company (1620)*

French

- **The French East India Company was founded in 1664 A.D – *Compagnie des Indes Orientales*,** at the instance of *Jean Coulburt*, the Finance Minister of Louis XIV who was called the 'Financial Wizard of Europe'.
- The French founded their **first settlement at Surat in 1666** at the instance of Francois Karan.
- Their other settlements were **Machilipatnam, Pondicherry, Yanam, Mahe, Karaikal, and Chandernagore**.
- The city Pondicherry was the main center of French trade.



Fig. 7 *Monument of Joseph Francis Dupleix in Pondicherry.*

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Carnatic Wars

Background

- 1740 to 1748 – **War of Austrian Succession** in Europe.
    - France ruling Bourbon dynasty were related to the powerful Hapsburg's of Austria.

Britain (and Hapsburgs of Austria) vs **France**, German states (Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony), Spain

- To gain superiority in India, both of them used political turmoil in India and **indulged in internal politics**.

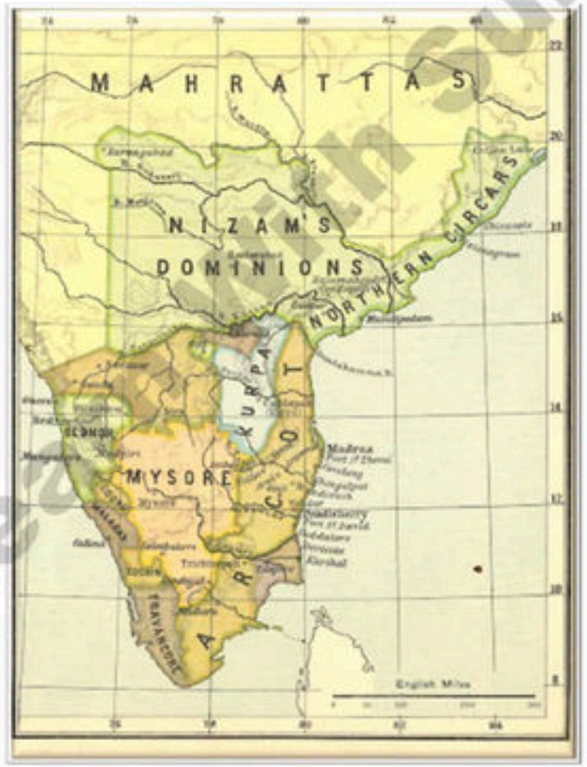


Fig. 8 Carnatic Region of India

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First Carnatic War (1746 - 1748)

- **Immediate Cause** – *English Navy captured French merchant ships*, to provoke France in Asia.
- **Dupleix**, the French Governor was the founder of the idea '*French Empire in India'*.



- 1746 – **Battle of St. Thome (Adyar)**
  - France vs Nawab Anwaruddin
  - As a result, Madras captured by the French.
- 1748 – **Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle**
  - Madras handed back to the British.
  - British handed over French territories in North America.
- **Conclusion:**
  - Proved the **superiority of modernized European armies**.
  - Signified the **importance of navy** in Southern India.

Second Carnatic War (1749 - 1754)

- **Immediate Cause** – Death of Asaf Jah I in 1748.
  - Asaf Jah's son **Nasir Jung** become new Nizam of Hyderabad.
  - **Muzaffar Jung** (Asaf Jah's daughter son) challenged the throne, claimed the appointed viceroy of Deccan by Mughal Emperor.
- In the Civil war that started at Hyderabad after death of Asaf Jha Nizam ul Mulk, the French supported Muzaffar Jung and English supported Nasir Jung.
- In Carnatic, **French supported Chanda Sahib** and **English supported Anwaruddin**.

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- ***Dupleix defeated the English armies in the* Battle of Ambur (1749),** However, Muzaflar Jung was killed by the Nawabs of Kurnool and Cuddapah. Rench Declare Salabat Jung as Nawab of Hyderabad
- Salabat Jung gave Coastal districts (Northern Circars) to French. Chanda Sahib was Killed in battle of Arni.

Did You Know?

Siege of Arcot

In 1751, **Robert Clive captured Arcot** in an attack, with **having only 210 men**. He successfully **defended it for 53 days** from Chanda Sahib's 4,000 strong army.

- The **French declared Salabat Jung as the Nawab of Hyderabad**.
- In 1751, Salabat Jung gave away Northern Circars (Coastal Andhra districts) to the French.
- **Robert Clive**, an accountant in the East India Company ***captured Arcot which was the capital city of Carnatic*** and held the fort for 53 days, following which Dupleix was suspended.
- The war ended with **Pondicherry Treaty in 1754**.

	French *(headed by Dupleix)*	**British** *(headed by Robert Clive)*
Arcot	Chanda Sahib	Anwaruddin
Hyderabad	Muzaffar Jung	Nasir Jung

Third Carnatic War (1758 - 1763)

- **Immediate Cause – Seven Years War** in Europe, Britain and France against each other.
- 1758 – **French Army captured EIC's forts** at Vizianagram and St. David.
  - EIC retaliated by drowning French ships at Masulipatnam.
  - ***EIC defeats French and expels them from Bengal*** (Chandernagore, Kasimbazar, Balasore).

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- 1759 – **EIC capture Northern Circars** from the Hyderabad Nizam (Masulipatnam).
- 1760 – **Battle of Wandiwash** (Vandavasi in TN).
  - French defeated heavily.
- 1761 – **EIC captures Pondicherry**.
- 1763 – **Treaty of Paris**.
  - French allowed to retain factories in Pondicherry and Chandernagore but ***no military expansion further.***



Fig. 9 *India after Carnatic Wars in 1765.*

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02 Regional Kingdoms



Fig. 10 Rising of regional kingdoms after decline of Mughal Empire

Bengal Sultanate

- 1698 – EIC bought zamindari of 3 villages named ***Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat)***, which later became modern Calcutta.
- **1700 to 1701** – **Fort William built** in one of villages, named after King William III of England.
- **1700 - Murshid Quli Khan was the founder**, appointed as Deputy Governor of Bengal.

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- **1717** – Mughal Emperor **Farrukhsiyar give Royal farman to the British** mission led by John Surman.
    - *Called Magna Carta of the East India Company.*
- In Bengal (impact of Royal farman) –
    - **Exemption of custom duties** for the EIC imports and exports
    - Only an **annual payment of Rs. 3000** to Mughal Emperor.
    - EIC ***permitted to issue dastaks (passes)*** for the transport of goods.
- 1740 to 1756 – Nawab Alvardi Khan
- 1756 – Teenager **Siraj-ul-Daulah** became Nawab of Bengal.
    - On June 18 1756 he declared war on English, defeated them at Futa Islands.

Black Hole Incident (June 20, 1756)

- Siraj send troops to Calcutta, to **punish the British for fortification without permission**.
- There, Indian sepoys imprisoned British soldiers overnight in suffocation and cramped conditions.
- According to JZ Howell, one of the survivors, **123 people died out of 146**.

Did You Know?

Treaty of Alinagar (Feb. 1757) *

When Clive recaptured Calcutta, a treaty was signed between him and Siraj, and he made his conditional terms:

- **Fortification** of Fort William **made allowed.**
- All old privileges to Britishers were confirmed again.

- In retaliation to Black Hole incident, EIC under Lt. Governor **Robert Clive** and Admiral Charles Watson attacked and **recaptured Calcutta** (January 1757).
    - Clive further attacked Chandernagore (French settlement) and expelled all French from their factories.



***Fig. 10** A fenced display of the Black Hole of Calcutta.*

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Battle of Plassey

- On 23 June 1757.

Who sided with Siraj ?

- **Mir Madan** - disgraced army commander
- **Mohal Lal** - administrator.

Who sided with Clive ?

- **Mir Jafar** - Mir Bakshi (Military commander)
- **Manikchand** - Officer in charge of Calcutta
- **Omichand** - Rich merchant
- **Jagat Seth** - Biggest banker of Bengal
- **Khandim Khan** - Commanded a large number of Siraj's troops.

- Siraj was **defeated and killed**.
- **1757 to 60 – Mir Jafar,** Nawab of Bengal.
  - The EIC was granted *free trade rights in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa*.
  - **Personal trade restrictions removed** too.
  - EIC received the **Zamindari of 24 Parganas district** of Calcutta.
  - **Rs. 2.2 crore paid as war indemnity** to EIC.
  - All *French factories handed over to EIC*.
- **1760 to 1763 – Mir Qasim**
  - Shifted **capital from Murshidabad to Munger** (Bihar).
  - **Removed duties for internal trade**, *thus bringing Indian trader as par with EIC*.
- **1763** – Fought with company**, defeated and fled to Awadh.**

Did You Know?

Mir Jafar, despite betraying EIC once, again **became Nawab of Bengal from 1763 to 1765.**

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Battle of Buxar

- **22/23 October 1764**
- In Awadh, a confederacy was formed with –
  - *Shuja-ud-Daula*, **Nawab of Awadh**
  - *Shah Alam II*, **Mughal Emperor**
  - *Mir Qasim*, **Nawab of Bengal***

- Their combined force of 40,000 were **defeated at Buxar by Hector Munroe**, with just 7,000 troops.
  - **Robert Clive** was called back from England **to negotiate a treaty with Nawabs** of Gangetic plains.



***Fig. 11** Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, as prisoner of British East India Company, 1781*

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Treaty of Allahabad (1765)

With Shuja-ud-Daulah of Awadh	*With Shah Alam II of Delhi*
• Surrender **Kara and Allahabad to Mughal emperror**.	• Allahabad and Kara given to emperor
• **₹50 lakh war indemnity** to EIC.	• Reside in Allahabad fort - prisoner
• Offensive and defensive alliance	• Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa given to EIC in lieu of **₹26 lakh pensions.**
• **Free trade rights in Awadh.**	

Dual System in Bengal (1765 to 1772)

- British **took over Diwani rights from Mughals** but gave the Nizamat (Civil administration) duties to Nawab of Bengal.
    - ***Military, Defence and Foreign affairs of Bengal*** now lay with EIC.
- Dual Administration System ruined the Bengal completely:
    - *Indian traders paid up to 40%* tax with **EIC paying 0%.**
    - **Great Famine of 1769-72** ***killed nearly 30% of entire Bengal population*** at that time.
- Later in **1772, Warren Hastings**, the newly appointed Governor General ***abolished the dual administration system***.

Kingdom of Mysore

- The Wodeyar's of Mysore were a **tributary state of Vijayanagar Empire**.
    - Modern state of Mysore is ***founded by Krishnaraj Wodeyar***.
- 1759 – Haidar Ali became '**Nawab of Mysore**' by Chikka Krishnaraja II.
- **1761** – **Haidar Ali**, the powerful military commander takes over the power.

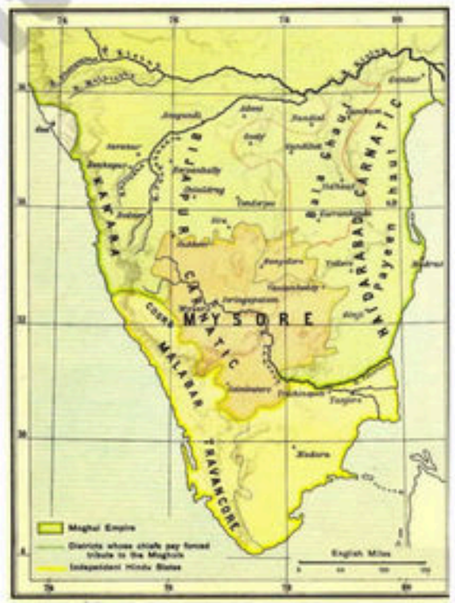


Fig. 12 *Kingdom of Mysore (1704) during the rule of King Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar.*

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First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769)

- **Cause of war** – Haider Ali ***wants to eliminate EIC influence from south India***, but EIC wants to expands its territory.

  (EIC + Marathas + Nizam of Hyderabad) v/s **Mysore**

- Haider Ali was able to *bring the Marathas and the Nizam to his side* with skillful diplomacy.
- **1769 – Treaty of Madras (Ratified by Queen).**
  - **Defensive Alliance pact** with East India Company.

Did You Know?

Haidar Ali **invited French to build new arms** factory to modernize the army.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784)

- The **Marathas attacked Mysore in 1775**.
  - But the ***British refused*** to honour the Treaty of Madras and ***did not give support to Haider Ali***.
  - English attacked Mahe, a French possession under Haider Ali's dominion, he **declared war on the English in 1780**.
- 1782 – Haider Ali died due to cancer.
  - His son, Tipu Sultan carried the war with French assistance.
- *Result of 2nd Anglo Mysore War* = **Stalemate** (Psychological defeat for EIC, as ***Tipu dictated terms of Treaty***).
  - Sir Eyre Coote, who had earlier defeated Haider Ali many times, ended the war inconclusively with the **Treaty of Mangalore (liberal terms).**



Fig. 13 *The First and Second Anglo-Mysore War.*

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Tipu Sultan

- Wrote a military manual – '**Fathul Majhahidin**'.
- Used French to train **Army on western lines**.
- **Manufactured Mysore Rockets**, artillery and firearms.
- *Introduced new weights and measures.*
- After French Revolution, he set up a '**Jacobian Club**' and planted '**Tree of Liberty**' at his capital.
- *Communicated with Napoleon* and **invited him to India**.
- Capital – **Serirangpattanam**, on Kaveri River.



***Fig. 14** Tipu Sultan*

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-1792)

- Tipu ***declared war on Travancore in 1789***. Travancore was a friendly state of the British.
- In **1790**, the Governor-General of Bengal, **Lord Cornwallis declared war on Tipu**.
- Tipu was defeated in the first phase of the war and his forces had to retreat.
- The war ended with the **Treaty of Seringapatam** in 1792.
    - He also had to pay **Rs.3 Crore as war indemnity** to the British.
    - As per the treaty, Tipu had to ***cede half of his kingdom to the English*** including the areas of Malabar, Dindigul, Coorg and Baramahal.
    - Tipu also had to **surrender two of his sons** as surety to the British till he paid his due.



***Fig. 15** The Third Anglo-Mysore War.*

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Fig. 16 Cornwallis receiving Tipu Sultan's son as hostages

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

- Tipu also **refused to accept the Subsidiary Alliance** of Lord Wellesley.
- Tipu aligned with the French which the British saw as a threat.
- The British secured a ***decisive victory at the* Battle of Seringapatam in 1799**.
    - Tipu died while defending the city.
- Tipu's territories were divided between the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- The core area around Seringapatam and Mysore was restored to the Wodeyar dynasty.
    - Mysore entered into a Subsidiary Alliance with the British and a British resident was placed at the Mysore Court.



Fig. 17 The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

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- The Kingdom of Mysore *remained a princely state* not directly under the British until 1947 when it chose to join the Indian Union.

More about Tipu Sultan

- Tipu Sultan was also known as the **Tiger of Mysore.**
- The weight of his **sword is about 7.4 kg** with tiger carved in it. In 2003, it was auctioned for around 21 crores.
- He **established Lalbagh Botanical Garden** in Bangalore.

Sikh Empire

The Sikh Misls

- **Guru Angad** was the Second Sikh Guru, who also introduced the Gurumukhi script, He composed Janamsakhi, the life and mission of Guru Nanak.
- **Guru Amardas** the third Sikh Guru composed Anand which is recited by Sikhs on all happy occasions.
    - He also introduced Manji System (selecting disciples to preach and promote Sikhism).
- **Guru Ramdas**, the fourth Sikh guru introduced Masand System of collecting donations.
    - He constructed Amritsar and Santokhsar lakes in the land granted by the Mughal Emperor Akbar to his daughter.
- The fifth Sikh Guru **Arjun Dev** got Adi Granth compiled, the most sacred text of the Sikhs.
    - He assumed the title ***Satya Padshah*** (The true emperor).
    - He supported Khusroo against Jahangir for the Mughal throne and therefore was executed.
- **Guru Har Gobind**, the Sixth Guru, founder of idea Akal takht and constructed Harminder Sahib in Amritsar.
- **Guru Harirai** and Harikishen were 7th & 8th.

Did You Know?

Guru Amar Das was the *longest serving king* in Sikh Empire, from 1479 to 1574.

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- Ninth Guru **Teg Bahadur** was offered Mansabdari of 5000 rank and also executed by Aurangzeb.



***Fig. 18** Sikh confederacy (1707-1799), all misls before unification by Ranjit Singh*

- **Guru Gobind Singh** last guru- Anandpur first to start 5 K-s. Sikh community transformed into Khalsa — the Sikh army.
    - The Guru was killed at Nanded (Maharashtra). **Banda Bahadur** was the last Sikh leader who was executed by Farrukhsiyar in 1715.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh



- **1799** – Ranjit Singh of ***Sukarchakia Misl*** defeated all other misls and united under his empire.
- **1799 – 1849** – Sikh Empire.
- 1807 – Lord Minto sends Charles Metcalfe to Lahore to negotiate **offensive and defensive alliance** with Ranjit Singh.
- 1809 – **Treaty of Amritsar** between *Metcalfe and Ranjit Singh*.
    - Sutlej fixed as the boundary of the Sikh Empire.

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- In **1838**, *Ranjit Singh and Governor General William Bentick* joined hands with each other in **making Shuja as the Emperor** of Persia.
    - 1819 – Ranjit Singh annexed Kashmir.
    - Shuja gave the Kohinoor diamond to Ranjit Singh.



***Fig. 19** India in 1823.*

First Anglo Sikh War (1845-46)

- **Cause of war** – English make Amritsar treaty Null and void.
    - ***Sikh Army crossed the river Sutlej***, giving EIC the justification for war.
- **February 1846** – **Lahore falls to EIC**, without any battle.
- **1846** – Treaty of Lahore
    - Resident installed at Lahore court.
    - **Jalandhar doab** (between Beas and Sutlej) **annexed by EIC**.
    - War indemnity more than Rs. 1 crore.
    - Sikh were unable to pay full war indemnity, so **Kashmir was given to Dogra Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu** for Rs.75 lakh.
    - **Size of Sikh Army is curtailed.**

Did You Know?

Zamzama was one of the *most sophisticated canons* under Ranjit Singh. Before that, this gun was also **used in Battle of Panipat** by Ahmed Shah Abdali.
In 1802, Maharaja ***Ranjit Singh got this in battle with Bhangis***.

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Second Anglo Sikh War (1848-49)

- **Cause of war** – Discontent among Sikhs over the ***humiliating terms of the last treaties.***
    - **Mass uprising** in Multan as a result.
- 3 important battles:
    - **Battle of Ramnagar**
    - **Battle of Chillhanwala**
    - **Battle of Gujarat** (town on the banks of River Jhelum)



***Fig. 20** Battle of Gujarat, the most decisive battle of second Anglo*

- **1849 – Punjab annexed** by EIC.
    - 3 membered board formed to govern Punjab
    - **Kohinoor acquired** by the British.
- 1853 – Governing board was dismissed; **Punjab made a Chief Commissioner's territory**.
    - King Daleep Singh was deposed.
    - He embraced Christianity and got settled in London. Rani Zindan was deported to Varanasi.
    - **Sir John Lawrence** was made the Chief Commissioner of Punjab.
    - He was able to win the loyalties of the Sikhs to the English during 1857 revolt.

Did You Know?

Apart from war indemnity, Britishers had also **forcefully stolen the State Property along with personal belongings** of the Punjab including Kohinoor Diamond, Maharaja Ranjit Singh's throne, etc. in Second Anglo-Sikh War.

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Some Minor Kingdoms

Jaipur 

- The modern State of Jaipur was ***founded by Maharaj Sawai Jai Singh***.
- He was deeply interested in astronomy and hence **founded Jantar Mantars** in Delhi and Jaipur.

Bharatpur 

- Bharatpur was an independent kingdom of the Jats, ***founded by Churamal and Badan Singh.***
- Suraj Mal, the greatest leader of the Jats, was called '**Plato of Jats**' for his deep interest in natural sciences.

Travancore 

- Travancore was *founded by Raja Martandavarma*.
- It was the first state to accept English education and to ban the custom of Sati. Raja Ravi Varma, the father of modern Indian painting belonged to the court of Martandavarma.
- The State of Travancore was annexed in 1805, when Velutambi, the Dewan of Travancore revolted against the British.

Awadh (Oudh) 

- The independent state of Oudh was ***founded by Sadat Khan.***
- He was the mediator between Nadir Shah and the Mughal Emperor Md. Shah. Shuja-ud-Duala of Oudh signed the **Allahabad Treaty** in 1765 with Robert Clive.
- The **Varanasi Treaty** with Lord Warren Hastings in 1774, As per the Varanasi Treaty, Warren agreed to merge Rohilkhand with Ayodhya for Rs 20 lacs.
- **Wajid Ali Shah** was the *last nawab of Ayodhya*. Lord Dalhousie suspended Wajid Ali on the grounds of maladministration and annexed Ayodhya in 1856.

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Hyderabad



- The autonomous State of Hyderabad was **founded by Asaf Zha**.
- Nizam Zhan Ali was the first Indian to sign Subsidiary Alliance System.
- Mir Usman Ali Khan was the last Nawab.
- By police action called Operation Polo, the Union government of India annexed Hyderabad into the Indian Union on September 17 1949.

Maratha Empire



Fig. 21 *Territory under Marathas control in 1760 (yellow).*

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The Royal House of Shivaji (Bhosle Chatrapatis)

- Descended from **Yadav's of Devagiri**
  - **Jiyabai**
    - **Shambhaji**
    - **Shivaji** (died in 1680)
      - **Yesubai**
      - **Shambhaji I** (died 1688)
        - **Shahu Ji** (Died 1749)
          - *Adoption* → **RajaRam II**
            - **Shahu II**
              - *Rulers of Satara*
      - **Tarabai**
      - **RajaRam** (died 1700)
        - **Shivaji II**
        - **Rajasbai**
          - **Shambhaji II**
            - *Rulers of Kolhapur*
- Descent later claimed from **Ranas of Mewar**
  - **Shahji**
    - **Takabai**
      - *Rulers of Tanjore*



***Fig. 22** A portrait of Shivaji Maharaj*

Did You Know?

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was known as **father of Indian Navy**.

He was the first to ***built a strong naval presence across Konkan*** to protect against Britishers, Portuguese and Dutch.

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Chhatrapati Maharaj Shivaji (1627-1680)

- Shivaji (1627-1680) was born at Shivnir in 1627.
- At the age 19, he became jaghirdar of Pune. He conquered the forts of Bijapur - Torna, constructed **fort Raigarh** near Torna which became his capital city.
    - defeated the Mughal armies sent by Aurangzeb under the leadership of Shasta Khan.
- In 1664, he attacked Surat, the richest city in 17th century India.
- In 1663, Shivaji was defeated by Raja Jai Singh sent by Aurangzeb and was forced to sign the **Treaty of Purandhar**.
    - As per the treaty, Shivaji surrendered 22 Mughal forts (out of 35 that he had captured).
- **Shambhaji**, son of Shivaji ***became the Mughal Mansabdar***.
- Both Shivaji and Shambhaji were to pay a personal visit to the emperor.



Fig. 23 Marathas at the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji, 1680

- In 1666, both Shivaji and Shambhaji visited Agra but they were imprisoned.
    - They escaped from Agra jail and returned to the Maratha State via Mathura, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Bhubaneshwar and Telangana.
- In **1670, Shivaji attacked Surat for the second time**. Surat lost its importance and Bombay rose to prominence.
- In 1674, Shivaji declared the formation of Swaraj, performed his coronation and took the titles 'Chhatrapati' a priest named Gaga Bhatt officiated the ceremony.
- Lohan Nischal Puri, another priest conferred the status of Kshatriya upon Shivaji.
- In 1680, he died of cancer.

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Shivaji's Administration

- Shivaji was influenced by the famous Wazir of Ahmednagar Malik Ambar in his administration. There were 27 departments at the Central level. Chhatrapati was assisted by a Council of 8 ministers called **Astapradhans.**

    1. **Peshwa** — PM
    2. **Amatya** — Finance Minister, also known as" Majumdar.
    3. **Mantri** — Chronicler; also known as Waqa-i-Navis.
    4. **Senapati** — Chief Commander; also known as Sar-i-Naubath.
    5. **Sachiva** — For internal affairs
    6. **Sumanth**- in charge of external affairs
    7. **Pandit Rao** - ceremonies, education, religious
    8. **Nyayadesh** - In charge of law

- Swaraj was divided into — *Pranth* (provinces), Tarafs, Paraganahs and *Gramas* (Gaam).

Revenue Administration

- The land tax in Swaraj was initially 30% but later made 40%. The two controversial taxes collected by **Shivaji** were ***Chauth and Sardeshmukhi***.
- **Chauth** – collected by Shivaji from Marathas and Non-Marathas outside swaraj for not attacking them.

Did You Know?

Chhatrapati Shivaji was called as the '**Mountain Rat**' and was widely known for his guerrilla warfare tactics.
He was called so because of *his awareness in geography of his land, ambushing*, etc.

- **Sardeshmukhi** - for protecting Marathas and Non-Marathas outside swaraj for protecting them from external threats. It became basis for Subsidiary alliance.
- **Shambhaji** (1680 — 1689) gave shelter to Prince Akbar, who had revolted against Aurangzeb.
- He was and killed by Mukarab Khan at Tolapur on 11th March 1689, one day before Gudipadwa, New Year festival.
- Sahu, son of Shambhaji and Yesubai wife were deported to Agra.

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Tarabai (1700-1714)/Wife of Rajaram)

- Sahu was released by the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah. Sahu defeated Tarabai in the **Battle of Khed**.
- The Maratha State was divided into two parts. Sahu became Chhatrapati at Satara and Tarabai remained powerful at Kolhapur.

Age Of the Peshwas (1713 -1818)

- The of Peshwa was made hereditary on the request of Balaji Vishwanath, in 1719, ***Balaji struck a treaty with Syed Brothers called Delhi Treaty***.
- Under it, they would collect Chauth 6 Mughal subahs in Deccan. And have to maintain law and order in Deccan. **Yesubai**, mother of Sahu was released from Agra jail under the treaty.
- First Peshwa found the Maratha **confederacy of 5 states** with himself as the Head of the it.
    - ➲ Peshwa of Pune
    - ➲ Bhosle of Nagpur
    - ➲ Scandia's of Gwalior
    - ➲ Holkar's of Indore
    - ➲ Gaikwads of Baroda



Fig. 24 *Balaji Vishwanath, first Peshwa from the Bhat family.*

Bajirao I (1720 - 1740)

- Become Peshwa at the age of 19.
- He was founder of idea - **Hindupad Padshahi** *(Hindus to rule India)* and further declared that it was his ambition to see the Maratha Empire up to Attok in Sind, and in 1738.



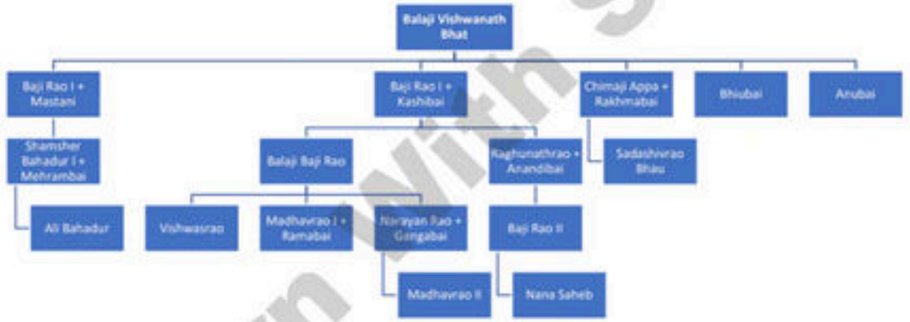
Fig. 25 *Statue of Peshwa Baji Rao I*

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- **Peshwa defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad twice in 1728** *ishgaom and Durulsarai treates respectively.*
- In 1739, the *Peshwa defeated the Portuguese* and occupied their settlements, Salsette and Bassein.
- In 1739, when Nadir Shah, the king of Persia attacked Delhi, the Mughal Emperor Md. Shah called for the services of Bajirao I.
- He was called second Shivaji for his expertise in Guerrilla warfare. He is connected with Mastani episode.

Balaji Bajirao (1740 - 1761)

- Became Peshwa at the age of 18. His actual name was **Nana Saheb**.



Third Battle of Panipat

- Between **Marathas** and **Ahmad Shah Abdali** of Persia.
- He attacked India for the first time in 1757 A.D.
- Dati Shinde sent by the Peshwas, defeated Timur Shah, son of Abdali. Bahu was the supreme commander.
- The main cause for the defeat of Marathas was the ***lack of support from Sikhs and Jats***.

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First Anglo Maratha War (1775 – 1782)

- British Calcutta Council (led by Warren Hastings) condemned Bombay Presidency about ***Treaty of Surat***.
- 1776 – Warren Hastings signed **Treaty of Purandhar** with Marathas (Nana Phadnavis).
- 1777 – Marathas (Nana Phadnavis) *violated Treaty of Purandhar* by **giving a port on Konkan coast to French**, later EIC attacked Pune.

Did You Know?

Treaty of Surat

In 1772, Madhav Rao's brother ***Narayan Rao was murdered by his uncle Raghunath Rao*** (Raghoba).

In 1775, he flees to Surat and **signed Treaty of Surat with Bombay Presidency** (not EIC).

- **1779 – Maratha victory at Wadgaon** (Pune).
  - Treaty of Wadgaon (***Wadgaon Convention***) was signed, forced Bombay Presidency to **return all territories** to Pune.
  - Warren ***Hastings rejects*** the treaty, attacked and *captured Ahmedabad, Bassein, Gwalior.*
- **1782 – Treaty of Salbai**
  - Raghunath Rao claim to Peshwa was abandoned.
  - EIC **allowed to keep Bassein, Salsette**.
  - EIC asked for **help against Mysore** – Marathas agreed.

Ahilya Bai Holkar (of Indore)



Fig. 26 *A portrait of Ahilya Bai Holkar*

- Husband killed in battle in 1754.
- Ruled from 1767 to 1795 (death).
- **Did not observe purdah**, sat in open durbar.
- Excellent Administrator ***Raised Indore to a wealthy city***.
- Appointed **Tukoji Holker as the military commander.**

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Second Anglo Maratha War (1803 – 1806)

- Lord Richard Wellesley asked all the Marathas chiefs + Peshwa to **sign the subsidiary alliance** – *they refused*.
- 1801 – Peshwa Baji Rao II **killed one of brothers of Yashwant Rao Holker**, ruler of Indore.
    - In 1802, *Yashwant Rao attacked Peshwa* + Scindia, and occupied Poona.
- **1802 – Treaty of Bassein**, signed between Baji Rao II and EIC, Peshwa ***accepted subsidiary alliance.***
    - City of Surat **given to EIC.**
    - *No relation with any other European powers*, foreign affairs under EIC.
- September, 1803 – **Scindia & Bhosle were defeated** at Battle of Assaye by Arthur **Wellesley**.

Did You Know?

Treaty of Bassein is **not a war ending treaty**, *rather a war causing treaty.*
Because, *other Maratha's chiefs didn't accept this treaty and attacked EIC.*

Third Anglo Maratha War (1817 – 1819)

- **Cause of War**
    - EIC was gathering its army for **campaign against Pindaris (dacoits)** in central India.
    - Peshwa **assumed it was to remove him** - He declared war. Later *Bhosle and Holkar also joined* him too.
- **Result:**
    - Peshwa was defeated, and dominions were annexed.
    - He was **pensioned off to house arrest** in Bithur, near Kanpur.
    - Later, territories of Holkar, Bhosle's and Scindia's were also ceased by EIC.

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Results of the Anglo-Maratha War

- Maratha confederacy got dissolved.
- A State called *Satara was created* and **Pratap Singh**, a distant relative of Shivaji was made King of Satara.
- The *last Peshwa, Bajirao II was granted pension of 6 lacs* per annum and was deported to Bethur.

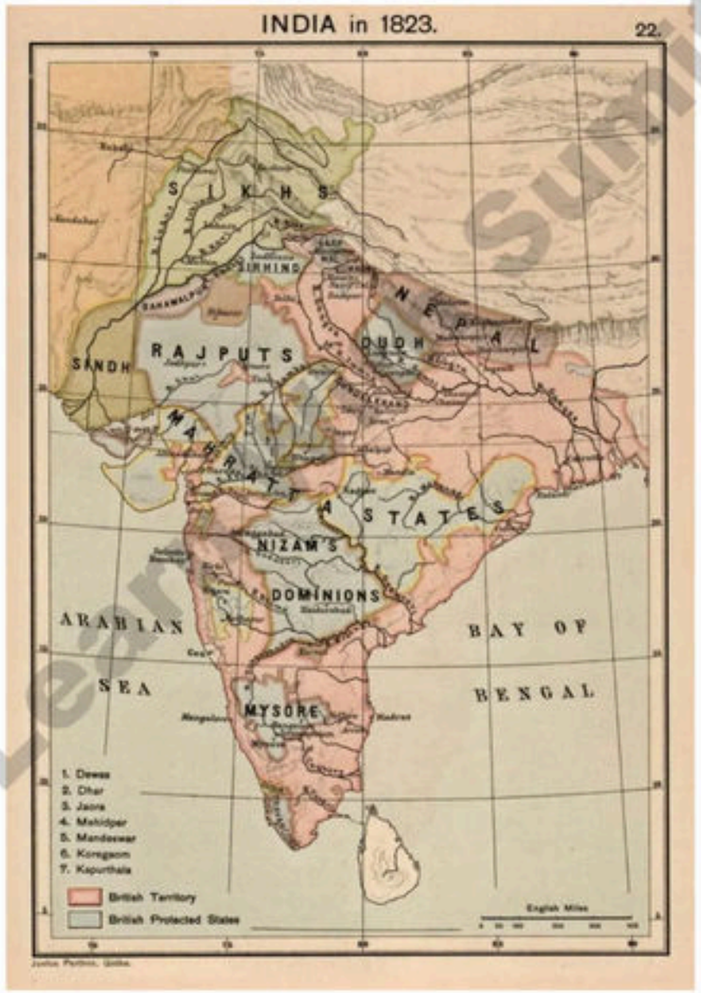


Fig. 27 India in 1823, after defeating two major powers- Marathas & Mysore

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03 Movements & Uprisings

Why so much uprisings?

- Rapid changes the British introduced in the **economy, administration** and **land revenue system**.
- These changes led to the disruption of the agrarian society, causing prolonged and widespread suffering among its constituents.
- Thousands of **zamindars and poligars lost control over their land** and its revenue either due to the extinction of their rights by the colonial.
- Increasing demands for **land revenue were forcing large numbers of peasants** into growing indebtedness or into **selling their lands**.
- The **new courts and legal system** gave a further fillip to the dispossessors of land and encouraged the rich to oppress the poor.

Classification of the popular uprisings

- ***Peasants Movements*** – Sanyasi Rebellion, Pagalpanthi Movement, Faraizi Revolt, Moplah Uprisings, etc.
- ***Movements by Zamindars and Princes (dependents of deposed ruler)*** – Paika Rebellion, Wahabi Movement, Kuka Movement, etc.
- ***Tribal Movements*** – Santhal Revolt, Pahariya's Rebellion, Khasi Revolt, Kol Mutiny, etc.

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Peasants Revolts

Causes behind discontent

- **Peasant Atrocities**: The peasants suffered from ***high rents, illegal levies, arbitrary evictions and unpaid labour*** in Zamindari areas.
    - Exploitation by money lenders.
- **Massive Losses for Indian Industries**: The movements arose when ***British economic policies resulted in the ruin of traditional handicrafts*** and other small industries leading to change of ownership and overburdening of agrarian land, and massive debt and impoverishment of peasantry.
- **Unfavorable Policies**: The economic policies of British government used to ***protect the landlords and moneylenders and exploited the peasants***. The peasants rose in revolt against this injustice on many occasions.
- ***Religious leaders instigated uprisings*** against foreign rule.

Sanyasi Rebellion (Fakir Rebellion), Bengal (1763 - 1800)

- **Reasons involved –**
    - *Sanyasis and Fakirs* from northern India **used to visit Bengal** every year **as pilgrimage**.
        - Used to collect donations from zamindars (as customs).
        - *Treaty of Allahabad (1765)* made **zamindars couldn't capable to donate anything**.
    - *EIC restricted sanyasis and fakirs* from visiting places, marked them **as looters who collect donations by force**.

Did You Know?

In many texts, the *date of this* ***Sanyasi Rebellion is written from 1771 to 1772***.

This is because, this rebellion is **at its peak during this timeline**, otherwise no exact dates are available.

- **Participants –**
    - Sanyasis, **peasants evicted from their lands, disbanded soldiers**, rural poor's.
    - **Leaders – Bhavani Pathak, Debi Chaudharani**, Chirag Ali, Manju Shah.

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- *Equal representation of Hindus and Muslims* of Bengal.

- *Suppressed by Warren Hastings*, after prolonged actions.
- Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay **novel based on Sanyasi Rebellion**:
  - **Anand Math** (*book that contained Vande Mataram*).
  - Debi Chaudharani



Fig. 28 *Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay*

Pagalpanthi Movement (1825 - 1850)

- Fought for the rights of landless peasants against the zamindars in Bengal.
- **Leaders – Karam Shah** (founder in Mymensingh and Sherpur districts of Bengal) **and his son Tipu**.
- Refused to pay rents over certain limits, attacked several zamindars.
- They were **against the oppressive tax** regime of the British.
- Tipu Shah captured Sherpur in 1825 and practically ruled over the Sherpur and Mymensingh areas. Disturbances continued till the 1850's.
- Violently suppressed by EIC later.

Did You Know?

Higher society and other upper classes didn't support the movement and started to call them "**mad**" ***(Pagal)***.



Fig. 29 *Mymensingh division (present day Bangladesh) bordering Meghalaya*

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Faraizi Revolt (1838 to 1857)

- **Faraizis** = ***Muslim sect founded by Haji Shariat-Allah*** of Faridabad (modern day Bangladesh).
- Advocated racial religious, social and political changes.
- Also **supported the cause of tenants against zamindars**.
- Later, Faraizis **followed the Wahabi ideology and joined them.**



Fig. 30 *Haji Ali Hamza Awan, Founder of the movement*

Moplah Uprisings (1836 - 1854) **

Despite being the same area, **this rebellion is different from Moplah Rebellion of 1921 (During Khilafat/Non-Cooperation Movement). Although, *both Moplah Uprisings and Moplah Rebellion both happened at same place*.

- Moplah are the *Muslims community* of the **Malabar region**.
- Cause of uprisings:
  - Increasing **revenue demand**,
  - Decreasing field sizes,
  - Oppression by officials.

Gadkari Rebellion (1845)

- Gadkaris were the **peasant tribes around Kolhapur**
- They revolted against the **repressive revenue policy** of Diwan D.K. Pandit-who was supported by the English.

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Indigo Rebellion (1858 – 60)

- It was against the unjust system of 'advances' called "**Tinkathia System**".
    - The Indigo cultivators of Bihar and Bengal organized the rebellion under the leaders - **Biswas brothers-** *Bishnucharan Biswas and Digambar Biswas.*
- The Bengali intellectual, **Dinabandhu Mitra** wrote the popular play, **Nil Darpan**, depicting the plight of indigo cultivators.
- The revolt was ruthlessly suppressed.
    - Large forces of police and military, backed by the British Government and the zamindars, **mercilessly slaughtered a number of peasants.**
- The movement ended with the appointment of the **First Indigo Enquiry Commission in 1860**.
- It was the **first Satyagraha Movement in Modern India**.

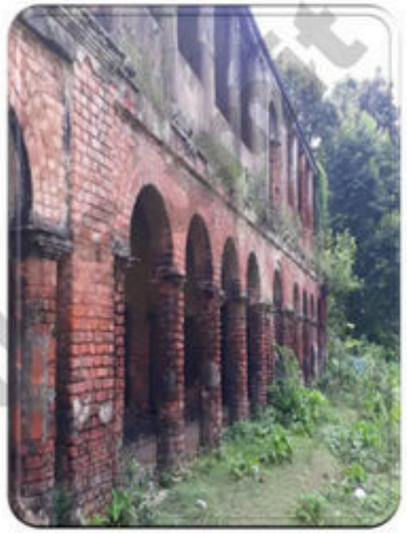


Fig. 31 *Mongolganj Indigo Kuthi (factory) in North 24 Parganas of West Bengal*

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NCERT Extract

Deccan Riots

- Ryots of the Deccan region suffered *heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system*.
- Moneylenders were mostly **Gujaratis or Marwaris** – peasants started considering them outsiders. This ***turned into agrarian riots*** in many places.

Deccan Riots Commission

- Deccan Riots Commission collected, ryots described how this process worked and how moneylenders.
- The commission held enquiries in the districts where the riots spread, **recorded statements of ryots, sahukars and eyewitnesses** in different regions, and collated the reports sent by district collectors, called Deccan Riots Report.

Tribals Uprisings

Reasons behind tribal uprisings

- **Land settlement regulations** – EIC policies started to affect the joint ownership on tribal peoples.
    - ***Restricting shifting cultivation*** in some areas.
    - Expansion of ***revenue collection over tribal fields.***
- **Tribal land takes away** – EIC openly supports zamindars to take over tribal lands, so they could generate more revenue.
- **Outsiders** – Hindu, Muslims and Sikh farmers started to settle in tribal fields.

Paharias Rebellion (1778)

- They lived in **Raj Mahal Hills**, revolted **against the British encroachment of their lands**.

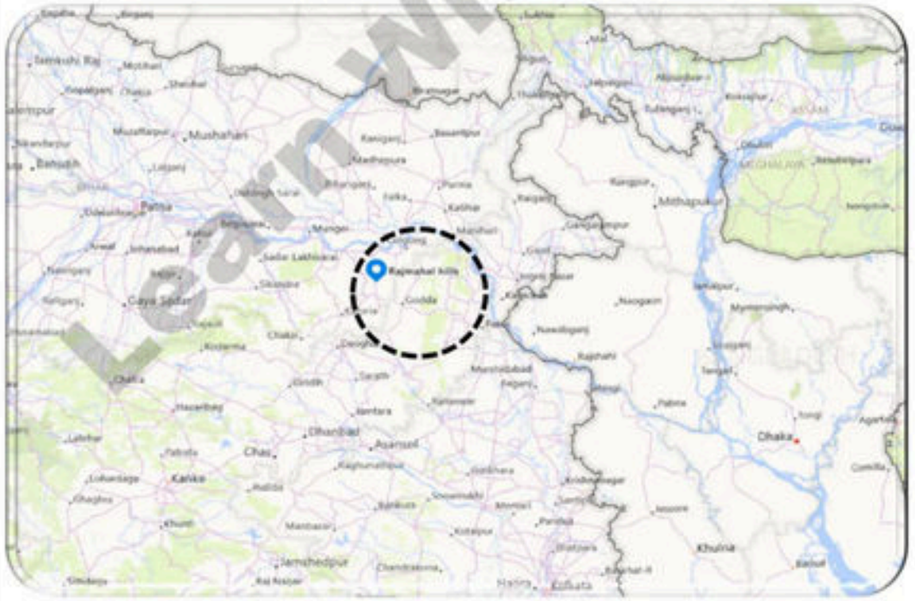


Fig. 31 *Map showing the areas of Raj Mahal Hills*

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- EIC forced them to make peace by **declaring their territory** (Damn-i-Koh area) **autonomous**.
- Paharias regularly raided the plain areas for food, especially in years of scarcity.
- 1770 – Britishers **started a brutal policy of extermination**, hunting and killing of Paharias tribes.
- 1780 – **Augustus Cleveland**, collector of Bhagalpur proposed **policy of pacification.**
    - Giving Paharias chief an annual allowance in lieu of proper conduct of their tribe members.
- Later, Paharias were **forced to move deep in the hills**.

Khasi Revolt (1829)

- British wanted to **construct a road from Brahmaputra Valley to Sylhet** (Bangladesh).
    - **Tirath Singh** led the Khasis, Garo's and Singphos tribes – ***to drive the outsiders and Britishers out***.
    - **Outsiders** includes – *Englishmen, Bengalis, Biharis, etc.* brought for construction of project.
- 1833 – **Revolt suppressed**.

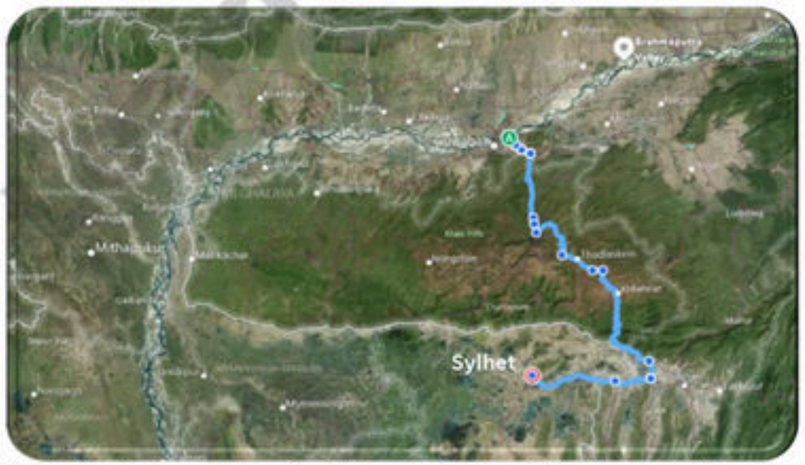


Fig. 32 *Map showing road connecting Brahmaputra Valley and Sylhet (present day Bangladesh)*

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Khond Uprisings (1837 to 1856)

- **Khonds** – tribes who *lived in the hilly tracts of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh*.
- **Cause of uprisings**:
  - Entry of zamindars (EIC backed) into tribal lands.
  - Company's suppression of tribal cultural practices.
- Khond, Kalahandi tribes were led by Chakra Bisoi against EIC.

Bhil Revolts (Navaka Das revolt) (1817 - 1846)

- **Cause** – ***famine, economic distress*** in the area.
- **Leaders** – ***Rupa Singh*** and ***Jaria Bhagat***.
- This revolts **mainly spread to Panchmahal district** of Gujarat.
- Revolt suppressed after the execution of leaders.

Kol Mutiny (1831)

- **Kols** – *inhabitants of Chotanagpur region*.
- **Causes:**
  - **Transfer of tribal lands to 'outsiders.'**
  - **Fraud contracts** by moneylenders with illiterate tribals, levying heavier tax duties to them.



Fig. 33 *Map showing Chhota Nagpur plateau*

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Koli Uprisings (1829, 1839, 1844 – 48)

- Tribal people in neighbourhood of Bhils.
- Causes:
  - Large scale unemployment due to taking away of their lands.
  - Dismantling of their forts.

Santhal Rebellion (1855 – 56)

- Tribals ***lived between Bhagalpur and Raj Mahal hills***, named **Damn-i-Koh**.
- Regular **encroachment of Santhal lands** forced the Santhal tribes deep to the Raj Mahal hills.
- Santhals attempted to **forced out the Diku (outsiders)** and proclaimed complete annihilation of EIC regime.
- **Brothers – Sido and Kanhu** (major leaders).
- The rebellion is also known as **Santhal 'hool'**.
- They begin **attacks on Zamindars, Mahajan's** and their houses.
  - Later *milkman and blacksmith also joined* the rebellion.
- Britishers begin crackdown very brutally with Martial law.
  - **More than 15,000 Santhals killed.**
  - Many villages destroyed.
- **Aug. 1885** – *Sido betrayed, captured and killed.*
- **Feb. 1866** – *Kanhu killed.*

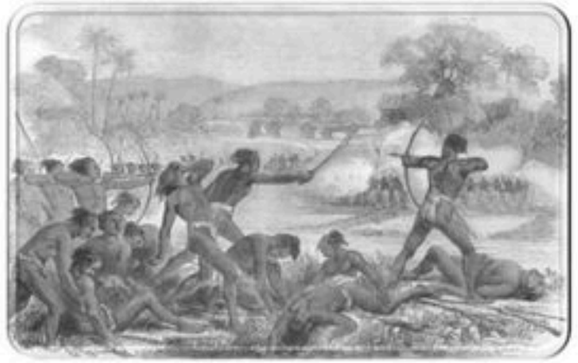


Fig. 34 *An engagement during Santhal rebellion.*

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Ramosi Uprisings (1822, 1825-29, 1839, 1840-41)

- **Hill tribe peoples of Western Ghats**.
- **Leaders – Chittoor Singh** (1822), **Umaji Nayke & Bapu Trimbakji Sawant** (1825–29).
- **Cause:**
    - British ***annexation of Peshwa territory*** created a large-scale unemployment in Ramosi community.
- The **revolt was suppressed by giving employment** – granting them post in ***army recruitment, land areas, hill police***, etc.
- **1840 to 1841 – Revolt put down by British forces.**

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Revolts by Princes & Zamindars

Causes:

- Rapid changes in **administration, land revenue system, economy** under EIC rule.
- Many ***Zamindars who lost control over their estates***, due to failing to pay dues by EIC land revenue systems **wanted revenge**.
- Religious leaders *instigated uprisings against foreign rule*.

Paika Rebellion (1817) **

- Paikas were ***traditionally militias of Orissa***.
- **1803 – EIC annexed Orissa.**
  - *Paikas became unemployed.*
  - Heavy taxes imposed, abolition of local currency, etc. led to mass resentment.
- **Leader – Bakshi Jagbandhu** (chief of the military of deposed Orissa king).
  - Jagbandhu *led an army of Paikas, zamindars, and others against the EIC.*
- **1817 – Jagbandhu *temporarily captured Puri*.**
- **1818 – Rebellion was brutally suppressed.**
  - Priests of Puri temple who sheltered Jagbandhu, were later captured and hanged.
- **1825 – Jagbandhu surrendered** under conditional terms.
- **Result:**
  - ***Reduction in taxes.***
  - ***Suspension of sales*** of estates of defaulters of zamindars.



Fig. 34 *Statue of Bakshi Jagbandhu*

Did You Know?

Recently, Odisha Govt. requested the central Govt. to declare ***Paika Rebellion as first war of Independence*, but Centre declined.

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Wahabi Movement

- Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly (inspired of Abdul Wahab of Saudi Arabia and Shah Waliullah of Delhi).
- Against western influence in society, tried to return to Islamic society during Prophet Mohammad's time.
- Declared Sikh Kingdom as Jihad.
- Military base at Sithana (Haryana).

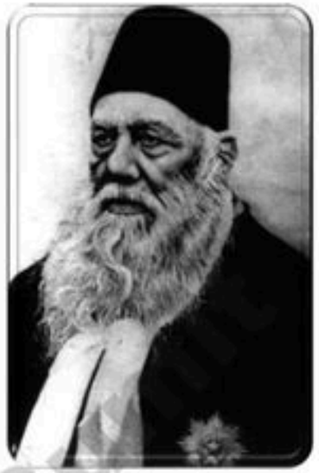


Fig. 34 *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan*

Kuka Movement

- Founder – **Singh Saheb** (***Bhagat Jawahar Malla***).
- Headquarters – **Hazra**
- ***Aimed to purify Sikh religion*** like caste system, etc. which had cred the society.
- Aimed the revival of Sikh Kingdom after the annexation of EIC in 1849.
- Leader – **Ram Singh**

Learn With Sa

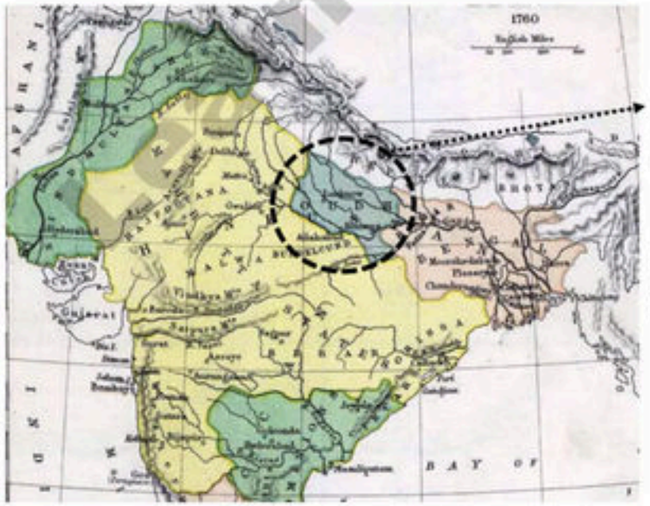
04 Expanding territories

East India Company's expansion policy

- British uses **two methods** to expand their territories in India:
  - Annexation by war
  - Annexation by diplomacy and administrative control
    - Policy of Ring fence, 1772 to 1785 (Warren Hastings)
    - Subsidiary Alliance, 1798 to 1805 (Richard Wellesley)
    - Doctrine of Lapse – 1848 to 1856 (Dalhousie)

The Policy of Ring Fence

- After Carnatic Wars and Plassey (1757), EIC biggest threat was the triplet of Marathas, Mysore and Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Ring fence – buffer zone to defend EIC borders.
- EIC offers their neighbors to defend their territory, in order to save EIC territories from any kind of attack.



Awadh – a **buffer state to protect Bengal Presidency** from Marathas and Afghan.

The parts of Orissa touching Bengal is densely covered with forests, hence leaving no chance of attack.

Fig 44. *Map of British territories in 1760.*

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System of Subsidiary Alliance

NCERT Extract

- Subsidiary Alliance was a **system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798.**
- All those who entered into such an alliance with the British had to accept certain terms and conditions:
  - The ***British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats*** to their power.
  - In the territory of the ally, a **British armed contingent would be stationed**.
  - The ally would have to **provide the resources for maintaining** this contingent.
  - The ally ***could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare*** only **with the permission of the British**.

- States were also forbidden to employ any other Europeans in their court/service without British permission.
- First alliance was made with Nizam of Hyderabad.

Timeline of the Subsidiary Alliance

- 1765 – Treaty of Allahabad with Awadh, was a precursor to this (offensive and defensive alliance).
- 1798 – **Nizam of Hyderabad** was first to go.
- 1799 – Tanjore, Surat.
- 1799 - Mysore.
- 1801 - Awadh – **annexation of Rohilkhand**.
- 1801- Arcot annexed.
- 1802- Gaekwad, Peshwa.
- 1803- Scindia and Bhosle.

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- 1810s- **All Rajput states** of Rajasthan.
- 1818 – Holkar's

In reality, by *signing a Subsidiary Alliance, an India princely state virtually signed away–*

- Its independence
- The right to **self-defence**;
- *Maintaining diplomatic relations*;
- Employing foreign experts; and,
- *Settling its disputes* with its neighbours.

Unforeseen effect *- Unemployed Soldiers joined/became Pindaris and harassed many states.*



Fig 45. *Indian in 1805*

Pink *= British territories*
Blue *= British Protectorate*
Green *= Independent States*

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Merits of Subsidiary Alliance

- British became the supreme and **paramount power** in India.
- *Recourses and company influence* increased profoundly.
- Alliance helped **English to maintain their control** over Indian rulers.
- This enabled company to **maintain large standing army** at the expense of Indian Princes.

Demerits of Subsidiary Alliance

- Native rulers lost their **prestige and dignity**.
- Subsidiary Alliance *demanded heavy charges* for the maintenance of their troops, leads to **heavy taxation on peoples**.
- Native rulers have to *disband their standing army*, leads to **increase in unemployment** like the surge of Pindaris after disbanding of Marathas Army.

Doctrine of Lapse

- This policy was based on difference in principle between the right to inherit property and right to govern.
- This policy says that adopted son of any native rulers would will not automatically heir to the throne of the foster parent, can only inherit private property.
    - Up to paramount power (EIC) to decide whether kingdom would go to adopted son or annexed by EIC.
    - EIC claimed that it is based on Hindu law of succession and Indian tradition.
- States annexed through Doctrine of Lapse are:
    - Satara (1848)
    - Jaitpur & Sambhalpur (1849)
    - Baghat (1850)
    - Udaipur (1852)
    - Jhansi (1854)
    - Nagpur (1854)

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Regulating Act, 1773

- The Regulating Act of 1773 was the **first step taken by the British Government** to *control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India*.
- It recognized the **political and administrative functions** of the Company.
- It laid the **foundations of central administration** in India.

Provisions of this Act

- Court of Directors ***term increased from 1 to 4 years***.
- Made the presidencies of **Bombay and Madras subordinate to the Presidency of Calcutta**.
- Governor of Bengal was now made the **Governor General of Fort William/Bengal** (5-year tenure).
- • Establishment of an **independent Supreme Court at Calcutta** (1 Chief Justice + 3 Judges).

Did You Know?

Eliza Impay, became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Warren Hastings

- East India Company's representative at the Court of Nawabs of Bengal (1758 to 1761).
- Appointed **Governor of Bengal in 1772**.
- *Ended the Dual System* in Bengal.
- *Stopped Mughal emperor's ₹26 lakh annual pension*, after Shah Alam II was broken free from Allahabad Fort.
- Started the Lease/**Iqtadari system**.
    - Lands in Bengal to be **leased for 5 years to the highest bidder** in auctions.
- Ordered the **codification of Hindu laws** and *digests of Muslim law books*.
- Abolished the system of **dastaks *(free passes)*.**



Fig 46. *Warren Hastings*

Learn With Sumit

- **1784** – **Asiatic Society of Bengal** by William Jones.
- Wars under Warren Hastings
  - First Rohilla War (1773)
  - **First Anglo Marathas War** (Treaty of Purandhar, Salbai)
  - Second Anglo Mysore War

Did You Know?

Charles Wilkins translated Gita in English language for the first time.

Pitt's India Act of 1784

- Named after **William Pitt** the Junior – Prime minister.
- Formation of **Board of Control (6 Members)** appointed by crown.
  - ***Court of Directors*** – To look after commercial functions; *representing EIC*.
  - ***Board of Control*** – To look after political affairs; *representing the British Crown*.
- • EIC's territories in India were designated as "**British Possessions in India**."
- Supreme Court made *only for British subjects*.
- Governor General of Bengal ***can't declare war without permission from Parliament***.

Charles Cornwallis

- **Governor General of Bengal** from 1786 to 1793.
- Was a **commander of the British Army** (led the British forces in North America during American War of Independence).
- Introduced the **Permanent Settlement**, which increased Company land revenues.
- Defeated Tipu Sultan in the 1790-92 Third Anglo-Mysore War



Fig 47. *Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis*

Learn With Sumit

- Cornwallis introduced and organized **Civil Services in India**.
- 1791 – Cornwallis establishes a ***regular police force***.
- **1793 – Cornwallis Code:**
  - ***Separation of revenue and justice administration***.
  - Government officials accountable to civil courts for actions done in their official capacity.
  - **Separate Hindu and Muslim laws** codified (completed).

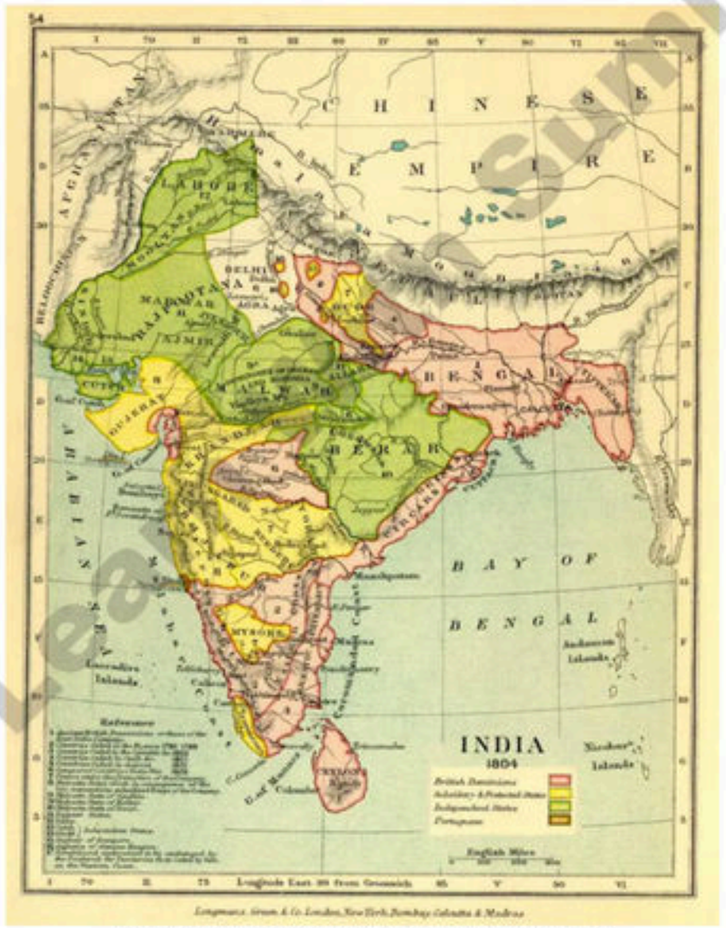


Fig 48. British expanding territories after Wellesley in 1805

Learn Smart

Charter Act, 1793

- **Governor-General to have more powers and control** over the governments of the subordinate Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.
- **Trade monopoly** of the EIC in India extended **for another 20 years**.

John Shore

- **Governor General from 1793 to 1798**.
- Was **revenue adviser to the man behind Cornwallis** administrative and land revenue (Permanent Settlement) reform plans.



Fig 49. *John Shore, 1st Baron Teignmouth*

Vellore Mutiny, 1806

- First ***large-scale mutiny by Indian troops*** against EIC, **led by Tipu Sultan's son**.
- **Causes:**
  - Orders by Commander-in-Chief to regulate dress code of Indian sepoys in British Army.
  - **Fear of Christianization**
    - Sikh *turbans changed into helmets*.
    - Hindu Brahmins orders to *remove case mark on their foreheads*.
    - Muslims were said to *shave their beards*.



Fig 50. *Pillar commemorating the Vellore mutiny*

- Sepoys captured the Vellore Fort and killed/wounded around 200 British troops; then hoisted the Flag of the Mysore Sultanate.

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Richard Wellesley



Fig 51. Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley

- **Governor General of Bengal** from 1798 to 1805.
- **Developed Subsidiary Alliance**.
- 4th Anglo-Mysore War, which ended with the killing of Tipu Sultan.
- Second Anglo-Maratha War, which led to the defeat of Marathas.
- **1799 – Censorship of Press Act**.
    - *Pre-censorship of press* introduced.
- 1800 - Fort William College (academy for oriental studies).

Charter Act, 1813

- **Abolished the trade monopoly** of East India Company **except tea and trade with China** (opium trade).
- Renewal of charter to **EIC for the next 20 years**.
- **Christian missionaries allowed** to come India and preach Christianity.
- The act provided for a financial grant towards the revival of Indian literature and the promotion of science.
- Separate accounts for commercial transactions and territorial revenues.

William Bentick



Fig 52. William Henry Bentick

- **Governor General of Bengal** from 1828 to 1833.
- **Governor General of India** from **1833 to 1835**.
- Known as the first British who enacted reforms for the social welfare of Indian subjects.

Learn With Sumit

- **1833 – Law Commission under Macaulay** for codification of Indian laws. This led to:
    - Civil Procedure Code (1859).
    - Indian Penal Code (1860).
    - Criminal Procedure Code (1861)
- **1829 – Outlawing of sati** practice.
    - Major role played by Raja Rammohan Roy.
- Criminalized **female infanticide**.
- Banned human sacrifice.
- **Mahalwari system** for land revenue **introduced**.

Charter Act, 1833

- Extend the company regime for **further 20 years**.
- Ended all commercial links of EIC – ***made it purely administrative body***.
- **Governor General of Bengal** made the **Governor General of India**.
    - **William Bentick** became the first Governor General of India.
- Took away the *legislative powers of the Governors of Bombay and Madras* – now they could **only propose projects of law to the GG**.
- *Enlarged the Executive Council to 4 members* – one law member added to the Council, **to advise on law making**.
    - **Law Commission** of India appointed
- **1843 – Slavery finally abolished**.
- Attempted to introduce a **system of open competition for selection of civil servants**.
    - *Indians should not be debarred* from holding any office.

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- **1835 – Macaulay's Minute**
  - Government resources should be used for the teaching of western education and literature through the English medium alone.
  - **Mass education neglected**.

Downward Filtration Theory

- **Aim**: To create a class of "***Indians in blood and colour but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect***".
  - This class was to act as **interpreters between the Government and masses**.

Did You Know?

Charles Metcalfe, was also called as the **"liberator of the Indian Press"**, because of Metcalfe Act, 1835.

Charles Metcalfe

- Acting Governor General from 1835 to 1836.
- 1835 – Press Act or **Metcalfe Act.**
  - repealed the 1823 Licensing Regulations (that led to pre-censorship).
  - This policy helped and led to the growth of newspapers.



Fig 53. *Charles Metcalfe, 1st Baron Metcalfe*

Lord Dalhousie

- **Governor General of India** from 1848 to 1856.
- **Father of Indian Telegraph**.
  - 1854 – ***First line***: *Agra to Calcutta*. – Connected Calcutta, Peshawar, Bombay & Madras telegraphically.
- **Father of Indian Postal System**.
  - *1854 – Modern postal system established* in India.



Fig 54. *James Broun-Ramsay, 1st Marquess of Dalhousie*

Learn With Sir

- **Father of Indian Railways**.
  - *1853 – 1 st railway line: Bombay to Thane*.
- **Wood's Despatch (1854)**
  - 1st comprehensive plan for the spread of mass education in India.
  - Asked the Government to assume responsibility for education of the masses – **rejected the 'downward filtration theory'**, at least on paper.

Did You Know?

This is also known as, "**Magna Carta of English Education in India**."

- **1856** – Widow Remarriage Act.**
  - *Major role* played by the activism of *Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar* and Rani *Rashmoni of Bengal*.
- Consolidated the British rule in India, adopted the **policy of centralization**.
- **Shimla as summer capital** of administration and **HQ of army**.
  - **New Gurkha Regiment raised**, to serve in the British India Army.
  - Shifted Bengal Artillery HQ from Calcutta to Meerut.

Wars under Dalhousie

- **1856 – Awadh annexed by Dalhousie.**
- **Developed Doctrine of Lapse**, helped him to acquire many territories.
- 1848 to 1848 – 2nd Anglo Sikh War, **Punjab annexed**.
- 1852 – 2nd Anglo Burmese War.

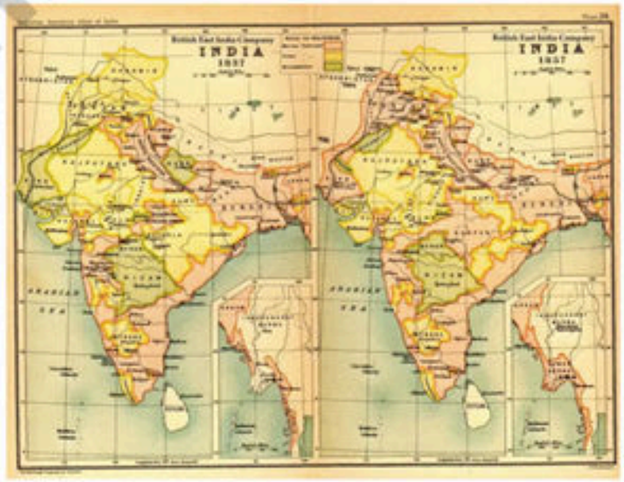


Fig 55. *Map showing how rapidly and aggressively Dalhousie acquired the territories.*

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Charter Act, 1853

- **Separated the legislative and executive functions** of the Governor-General's council.
- Established a **separate** Governor-General's **legislative council** known as – the *Indian (Central) Legislative Council*.
    - Introduced **local representation** in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
    - **Governor-General** could **veto any Bill**, to **stop it from becoming a law**.
- **1854 – Macaulay Committee** (*the Committee on the Indian Civil Service*) appointed.
- ***Did not specify any particular period***, unlike the previous Charters.

Lord Viscount Canning

- **Governor General of India** from 1856 to 1858.
- **First Viceroy of India** from 1858 to 1862.
- 1857 – Established **new universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay**.



Fig 56. *Charles Canning, 1st Earl Canning*

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05 Land Revenue Reforms

Need of land revenue reforms

- For the **purchase of raw materials** from India,
- For the cost of **maintenance of troops** in India,
- To **pay the employment** of several Englishmen in EIC,
- To meet the **cost of administration**, as the territories of continuously expanding.

Iqtadari System

- 1773 – Warren Hastings started this system, as giving out annual lease of land holdings in Bengal.
- Known as **Iqtadari System**.

Permanent Settlement

- This system was rolled out in **areas of Bengal and Bihar**.
- The idea was of John Shore (later became Governor General in 1793), but ***implemented by Charles Cornwallis***.
- Cornwallis changed the annual lease system to **10-year basis contracts** in 1793.

NCERT Extract

- The Permanent Settlement had come into **operation in 1793**.
- The **East India Company had fixed the revenue that each zamindar** had to pay.
    - The estates of those **who failed to pay were to be auctioned** to recover the revenue.
- The Permanent Settlement was made with the rajas and taluqdars of Bengal.

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- Zamindars had several (sometimes as many as 400) villages under them.
- In Company calculations the **villages within one zamindari formed one revenue estate**.
- The **zamindar collected rent from the different villages, paid the revenue to the Company**, and retained the difference as his income.
- He was expected to pay the Company regularly, **failing which his estate could be auctioned**.

What Permanent System failed?

- The **initial demands were very high**.
    - This was because it was felt that if the demand was fixed for all time to come, the Company would never be able to claim a share of increased income from land when prices rose and cultivation expanded.
- This high demand was imposed in the 1790s, a time when the **prices of agricultural produce were depressed**, making it difficult for the *ryots* to pay their dues to the zamindar.
- The **revenue was invariable**, regardless of the harvest, and had to be paid punctually. In fact, according to the **Sunset Law**, if payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date, the zamindari was liable to be auctioned.

- The **revenue collectors** (zamindars) **were made landlords**.
    - They remained the owner of the land – as long as they paid the fixed revenue.
    - The right of ownership was made hereditary and transferable.

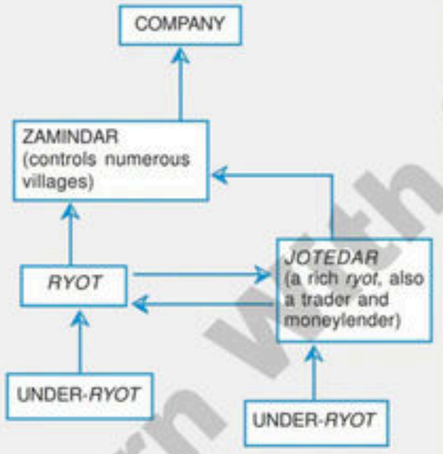


- Company's demand = 89%
- Zamindar's share = 11%

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The rise of the Jotedars

- Jotedars had **acquired vast areas of land** – sometimes as much as several thousand acres.
    - They controlled local trade as well as moneylending, exercising immense power over the poorer cultivators of the region.
- In fact, when the estates of the **zamindars were auctioned for failure to make revenue payment, Jotedars were often amongst the purchasers**.
- In some places they were called ***haoladars***, elsewhere they were known as ***gantidars or mandals***.



- Zamindars were responsible for:
(a) paying revenue to the company
(b) distributing the revenue demand *(jama)* over villages.
- Each village *ryot*, big or small, paid rent to the zamindar.
- *Jotedars* gave out loans to other *ryots* and sold their produce.
- *Ryots* cultivated some land and gave out the rest to under-*ryots* on rent.
- Under-*ryots* paid rent to the *ryots*.

The Fifth Report

- It was a ***series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India***. Often referred to as the Fifth Report.
- The **British Parliament** ***passed a series of Acts in the late 18th century to regulate and control Company rule*** in India.
- It forced the Company to produce regular reports on the administration of India and appointed committees to enquire into the affairs of the Company.
- The **Fifth Report exaggerated the collapse of traditional zamindari power**, as also overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their land.

Learn with Amit

Ryotwari System

- **Introduced by** Governor of Madras Presidency **Thomas Munro.**
- First introduced in Baramahal district of Madras.
    - After Madras, the Ryotwari system spread to:
        - Bombay,
        - parts of Assam and
        - Coorg
- *Cultivator was to be recognized as the owner of the land*.
- There was **no intermediary like a Zamindar** between the peasant and the government.
- Land revenue was ***fixed for a period from 20 to 40 years*** at a time.
    - Revenue rates of Ryotwari System:
        - Dry lands = **50%**
        - Irrigated lands = **60%**

Mahalwari System

- **Mahal** = *Estate or group of villages*.
- **First introduced** through Regulation VII in 1822, by **Holt Mackenzie**.
- A *modified version of the Zamindari settlement*: Zamindar represents the Mahal.
- The settlement was to be made village by village with village headmen or leader of community = **Lambardar**.
- The state demand was 95% initially, later lowered to ~60%.

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06 Social & Cultural Reforms

Condition of Indian Society

- In 18th and 19th century, society was full of *superstitions, social inequality and oppression*.
- Kulinism (**Kulin pratha**) in Bengal – ***old men took very young girl as wife***.
- Sati pratha was prevalent - **when husbands died**, *wives were burnt alive on his funeral fire*.

Did You Know?

Originally, *Sati was supposed to be voluntary practice*, but later some section of society began to force the women for this.

The wind of Change

- "Renaissance" = **Rebirth**.
- *New political philosophies*, change the social belief, emphasis more on science.
- Under such conditions, two types of movements begin to develop:
    - **Reform movements** – it *tried to modernize society* based on the need of time. E.g., Brahmo Samaj, Prathana Samaj, etc.
    - **Revival movements** – it tried to *build a more traditional society* and tired to revive religious text like Vedas. E.g., Arya Samaj, Deoband Movement, etc.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- Given title of "Raja" by **Mughal Badshah Akbar Shah II**.
- **1815** – He founded **Atmiya Sabha**.
    - Wrote the book – "**Tuhfat-ul-Muwahiddin**" – a gift to Monotheist.
- **1818** – He started **anti-Sati struggle**.
    - Citied religious texts to prove that **no religion sanctioned widow to being burnt alive**.



Fig 57. *Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Father of Indian Renaissance*

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- **1829** – **Government regulation criminalized sati**, thanks to efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Translated Vedas to Bengali.
- 1821 – Started a Bengali weekly newspaper – **Samwad Kaumudi** (the moon of intelligence).
- 1822 – Another weekly in Persia – "**Mirat ul Akbar**" – mirror to intelligence.
- 1825 – Established **Vedanta College**.

Brahmo Samaj

- Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828, as "**Brahmo Sabha**".
- **Aim:** "*the worship and adoration of the Eternal, Unsearchable, Immutable Being who is the author and preserver of the universe*".
- **Forms of worship** – prayers, meditation, readings of Upanishads, etc.
- **Strictly prohibited in Brahmo Samaj buildings** – images, statues, sculptures, paintings, portraits, etc.
- **Agenda** – to **purify Hinduism** and preach monotheism, based on *Vedas and Upanishads*.
- Practices that Brahmo Samaj denounced:
  - **Polytheism** and idol worship.
  - Faith in **divine avatars** (incarnations).
  - Sati system and sacrifices.
  - Child marriage and caste system.
  - Dogma against going abroad (Kalapani paar).
- It emphasized on –
  - Spiritually based on *Upanishads*.
  - Widow **remarriage**
  - Upliftment in conditions of widows.

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- 1833 – Ram Mohan Roy died.
- 1842 – **Debendranath Tagore** (father of Rabindranath Tagore), *took reins of Brahmo Samaj and revived it*.
    - He earlier headed a spiritual body named **Tattvabodhini Sabha** (founded in 1839), and ran its own paper **Tattvabodhini Patrika** in Bengali.
    - It was **merged with Brahmo Samaj**.
- **1858** – **Keshab Chandra Sen** joined Brahmo Samaj.
    - *Expanded the movement outside Bengal*.
- However, **Keshab Chandra Sen's teachings were too radical** – introduced ideas from other religions, openly supported inter-caste marriages.
- **1865** – Keshab Chandra Sen *dismissed as acharya of the Brahmo Samaj*.
- 1866 – Keshab Chandra Sen and his followers established **Brahmo Samaj of India**.
    - Debendranath Tagore's samaj now became known as the **Adi Brahmo Samaj**.



Fig 58. *Keshab Chandra Sen, Founder of Brahmo Samaj of India.*

- Keshab Chandra Sen's **Brahmo Samaj of India further split** when he *married his 13-year-old daughter to the minor king of Cooch Behar in 1878*.
- Disgusted with this, the **progressive followers broke away** and founded the '**Sadharan Brahmo Samaj**'.
- Overall, the Brahmo Samaj worked for:
    - the abolition of Sati and Purdah system;
    - Discouraged child marriage, polygamy;
    - Encouraging widow remarriage and modern education facilities.

Prathana Samaj

- 1849 – Paramahansa Sabha in Maharashtra.
- 1867 – Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang set up Prarthana Samaj in Bombay

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- **1870** – **Mahadeo Govind Ranade joined** the samaj.
- ***4-point agenda:***
  - Disapproval of **caste system**;
  - Women's education;
  - Widow **remarriage**;
  - *Raising the age of marriage* for both men and women.

Young Bengal Movement

- Henry Vivian Derozio was the **founder of the Young Bengal Movement**.
- Considered the *first nationalist poet of modern India*.
- His followers were ***known as the Derozians*** and their movement the Young Bengal Movement.
- They also **advocated women's rights** and their education.



Fig 59. *Henry Vivian Derozio*

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- He protested **against child marriage**.
- Favored **widow remarriage**.
  - After activism alongside Rani Rashmoni, widow remarriage was legalized under Dalhousie by the **Widow Remarriage Act (1856)**.
- 1849 – He helped **J.D. Bethune** to establish the **Bethune School**.
  - Developed a **new Bengali primer** + new prose style.



Fig 60. *Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar*

Did You Know?

Vidyasagar's book is still the gold standard of **elementary education for Bengali School** education

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- 1872 – **Native Marriage Act** (or Civil Marriage Act) prohibited child marriage.
    - *Not applicable to Hindus, Muslims,* and other recognized faiths (only for tribal people).
- 1891 – **Age of Consent Act** – *prohibited marriage of girls below 12*.
- 1930 – **Sarda Act** lifted the *minimum age of marriage* (18 for boys, 14 for girls).

Learn With Sujit

Paramahansa Mandali



THE LATE RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG, FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

- Founded in 1848 in *Maharashtra*, by **Dadoba Pandurang**, **Mehtaji Durgaram** and others.
    - Secret society, *wanted to reform Hindu religion & society*.
- **Focus on:**
    - Freedom of thought
    - Breaking caste rules (**food was cooked by lower caste people**, in their *meetings*)
    - Widow remarriage & Women's education.

Jyotiba Phule (1827 - 1890)



Fig 61. *Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule*

- Movement **against Brahmanical superiority** and upper caste domination.
- Aimed to **abolish caste system completely**, spoke against Sanskritic Hinduism.
- Opened *girls' school in Poona*, with the help of his wife – **Savitribai Phule.**
- **1873** – Phule founded the **Satyashodhak Samaj** (Truth Seekers' Society).
    - It was ***led by the backward classes*** – malis, telis, kunbis, saris and dhangars.
- **Aim:**
    - Social Service;

- Promoting *education of women and lower caste people*.

Gopal Ganesh Agarkar



Fig 62. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

- Criticized the blind dependence on tradition and **false glorification of the past**.
- Co-founded institutions like –
  - New English School
  - Deccan Education Society
  - *Fergusson College.*
- Editor of Lokmanya Tilak's ***Kesari.***

Servants of India Society



Fig 63. GK Gokhale

- Founded in **1905** by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** & MG Ranade.
- Servants of India Society kept itself *distant from political activities* and **organizations like the Congress**.
- **Aims:**
  - To *train national missionaries* for the service of India.
  - To **promote the true interests of Indians**, by constitutional means.
  - Works in the *field of education.*

Did You Know?

The Servants of India Society is **functional even today**.

Ramakrishna Mission

- Established at Belur, Bengal in 1897, by **Swami Vivekananda** (Narendra Nath Dutt).
- Named after his guru – **Ramakrishna Paramhansa**.
- It is a social service and charitable society.
- *DID NOT REJECT image worship* but laid stress on the **worship of essential spirit** and not the image.

Fig 64. Emblem of Ramakrishna Mission

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- Selfless devotion to God – Bhakti movement.
- Swami Vivekananda preached:

"It is an insult to teach religion to a starving man"
(भूखे आदमी को धर्म सिखाना अपमान है)

- He attended the **Parliament of World Religions** at Chicago in 1893 and gave a *famous speech on Hinduism*.



Fig 65. *Swami Vivekananda in Chicago*

Theosophical Society

- *Madam H.P. Blavatsky* – a Russo-German woman by birth laid the foundations of the society in 1875 at New York, USA.
    - Later **Col. M.S. Olcott joined her**.
    - Headquarters shifted to *Adyar, near Madras* in 1882.
- *Inspired by Upanishads* and **SAMKHYA, YOGA, VEDANTA** schools of philosophy.
- Universal brotherhood of humanity.
- Theosophy became a *movement of Hindu Revival*.



Fig 66. *Adyar Theosophical Society*

Arya Samaj

- Founded by **Dayanand Saraswati** in 1875, in Bombay.
- Rejected the **western ideas of reform**.
- Accepted Vedas as the ultimate authority – gave the slogan "**GO BACK TO THE VEDAS** (वेदों पर वापस जाएं)".
- Creation of a **sense of pride in Indian culture and tradition**.
- '**India for Indians** (भारतीयों के लिए भारत)' – political slogan.



Fig 67. *Arya Samaj*

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- Arya Samaj did NOT oppose modernization completely.
- Opposition to:
  - Sati practice
  - Child marriage
  - **Idol worship**
  - Superstitions
  - **Priestly class dominance**

Wahabi Movement

- Inspired by the teachings of **Abdul Wahab of Arabia**.
- *Islamic revivalist response* to western influences – return to true form of Islam.
- They demanded a **homeland for Muslims**.
- *Targeted against the Sikhs of Punjab initially* and **later against British** after annexation of Punjab in 1840s.
- *Crushed by the British* in the 1870s

Aligarh Movement

- **1857 Revolt** – British **considered Muslims to be main conspirators** and punished them by limiting them from official services etc.
- The movement of Muslim awakening associated with **Syed Ahmad Khan** and *M.A.O. College came to be known as* ***Aligarh Movement*** **(Reformist).**
- He **tried to modernize the outlook** of Indian Muslims.
- Was **against** the *Indian National Congress*.



Fig 68. *Sir Syed Ahmed Khan*

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07 The Revolt of 1857

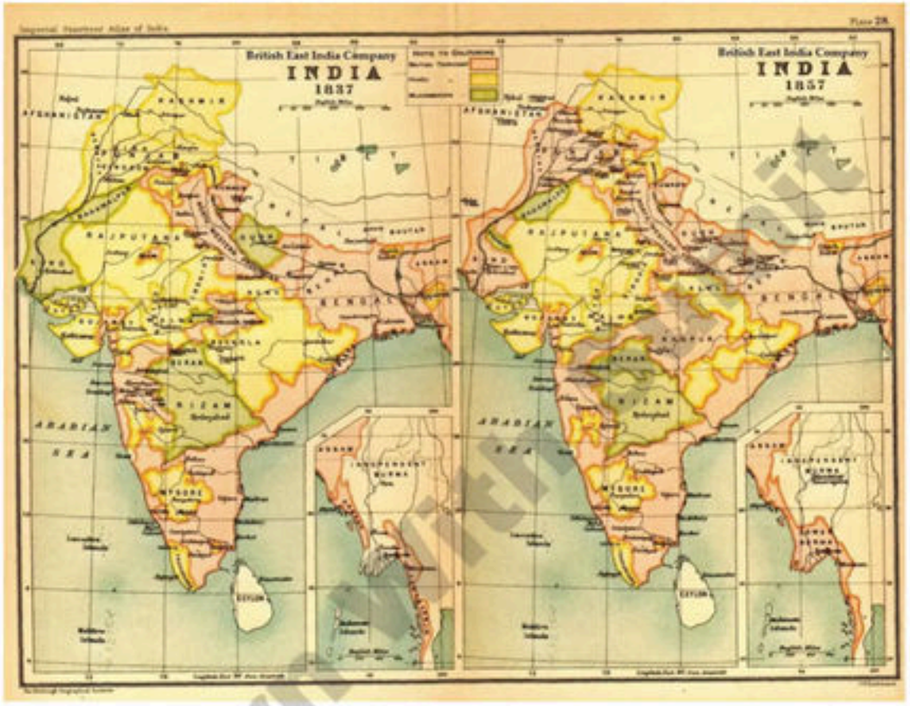


Fig 69. Map showing the gain of territories by Britishers before Revolt of 1857

Building up the environment

- **General discontent against the British Rule**
  - impoverished peasantry, the deposed Zamindars and the unemployed youth in urban were the major participants in the revolt.
  - Product and the character and **policies of colonial rule**.
  - Dislike for the **foreign regime**.
  - Accumulation of *grievances of the peoples against colonial administration*.

Learn with Sir

- **Economic drain of India**
  - Complete *destruction of traditional economic fabric* and their industries.
  - ***Ruin of Indian industries***, due to EIC's economic policies.
  - **Land revenue policies** by Britishers like Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari System, Mahalwari System, etc.
  - *Several major and minor famines* (approx. ~ 12) from 1770 to 1857.

- **Racial discrimination against natives**
  - *Exclusion of Indians from the well-paid high posts* in the system administration.
  - Gradually, *decline of Indian native kingdoms, led to the loss of employment* (like disbanding of army led people to become **Pindaris**).
  - British *didn't patronize the artisans, craftsmen's*, etc. like kings and nawabs.

- **Military reasons**
  - The **defeat of British Army in First Anglo-Afghan War (1838 - 42)** *shattered the general belief of being called "**The Great invincible British Army**".*
    - Indians were also **inspired by these results**, and *believe that they could also repeat similar outcomes.*

Did You Know?

The British Army is also called sometimes as "**Peasants in uniform**".
The sentiments of Indian sepoys in the EIC army, were also attached to the sentiments of Indian rural population.

- **Doctrine of Lapse**
  - Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse ***came as a shock to the Indian kings and queens***.
  - States annexed under this policy are:
    - Satara (1848)
    - Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849)
    - Baghat (1850)

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- Udaipur (1852)
- Jhansi (1854)
- Nagpur (1854)

- **Social and Religious Cause**
  - Activity of Christian missionaries – **conversions.**
    - 1813 – Charter Act, *allowing missionaries to come to India*.
    - 1837 – **only English** to be used *as court language* (replacing Persian).
    - 1844 – the *knowledge of English* made **compulsory for government services**.

Did You Know?

The company historian William Carey once said, "**It was divinely ordained to transform India into Christianity**".

The immediate cause that led the fire

- The newly introduced "**Enfield rifle**" used **greased cartridges**.
  - Rumors spread among the native sepoys that the grease in the cartridges **contained cow and pig fat**.



Fig 70. *How a greased Enfield Rifle to be used at that time.*

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- This provided the *spark for the revolt*.
- The use of such greased cartridges **hurt the religious sentiments of Indian sepoys** inducted in EIC army.
- No Indian Sepoy promoted beyond Jotedars, ***batta only to English***.
- 1856 Service act prohibited **sepoys to observe rituals and customs**.

Did You Know?

The strength of British Army at the time of revolt was –

- 2,38,000 native soldiers.
- **45,000 British soldiers**.

NCERT Extract

Role of rumours in this revolt

- This is one rumours whose origin can be traced. Captain Wright, commandant of the Rifle Instruction Depot, reported that in the third week of January 1857 a "low-caste" khalasi who worked in the magazine in Dum Dum had asked a Brahmin sepoy for a drink of water from his lota. The sepoy had refused saying that the "lower caste's" touch would defile the lota. *The khalasi had reportedly retorted, "You will soon lose your caste, as ere long you will have to bite cartridges covered with the fat of cows and pigs."*
- One another rumour said that ***British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market***.
- The response to the call for action was reinforced by the prophecy that ***British rule would come to an end on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey, on 23 June 1857***.
- Apart from the rumours, in many parts of North India chapattis were also being distributed from village to village. *One person come at night and give a chapatti to the watchman of the village and ask him to make five more and distribute to the next village, and so on. The meaning and purpose of the distribution of the chapattis was not clear and is not clear even today. But there is no doubt that people read it as an omen of an upheaval.*

Why do peoples believe in rumours?

- The rumours begin to make sense in the context of the policies of British pursued from late 1820s. *Governor General William Bentinck adopted* ***policies aimed at "reforming" Indian society by introducing Western education, Western ideas and Western institutions***.
- *This perception was aggravated by the activities of Christian missionaries*. In such a situation of uncertainty, rumours spread with remarkable swiftness.

Learn Without Limit

The First War of Independence begins

- 29th March 1857 – Sepoys at Barrackpore, Bengal ***refused to use the new rifle cartridges***.
  - Sepoy ***Mangal Pandey*** and ***Ishwar Pandey*** of the **34th Native Infantry** division fired his superior.
  - 8th April – Mangal Pandey was **hanged**.



Fig 71. Mangal Pandey

- 24th April 1857 – The **main revolt began at Meerut**, near to Delhi.
  - 5 sepoys of the ***3rd Native Cavalry*** were hanged, 85 were imprisoned for the same reason.
- 10th May 1857 – The rebellious soldiers of Meerut **killed their superior**, freed the imprisoned soldiers and **marched to Delhi**.
- 11th May 1857 – Soldiers crossed the Yamuna (in Delhi), and **marched to the Red Fort**.
  - At the Red Fort, they proclaimed the aged and powerless **Bahadur Shah** *(the last Mughal)* as **Shahenshah-e-Hindustan**.
    - Bahadur Shah was indirectly forced by the soldiers, as they had **already overpowered and captured the Delhi**.

Did You Know?

The soldiers also **killed Simon Fraser**, ***British political agent***. This incident came as an ignition point in the fire for the Britishers.

- June 1857
  - The revolt spread to **Kanpur, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Bareilly, Jagdishpur and Jhansi**.
    - Leadership provided by the **princes and feudal chiefs**, who suffered due to EIC policies.
- **Kanpur**
  - **Nana Saheb II** (*adopted son of the last Peshwa* – **Baji Rao II**) became the leader.
  - **Tantia Tope** was his trusted general.

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- **Azimullah Khan** was also his associate who took active role in siege of Kanpur.

- **Lucknow**
  - **Begam Hazrat Mahal** (mother of Bidris Qadr), led the forces.
  - After EIC deposed **Wajid Ali Shah**, his wife led the troops as *public sympathy was in his favor*.

- **Bareilly**
  - **Khan Bahadur Khan** (descendant of Rohillas) took charge of the sepoys.

Did You Know?

The large **majority of the sepoys of the Bengal Army were recruited from the villages of Awadh** and eastern Uttar Pradesh. Many of them were Brahmins or from the "upper" castes.
Awadh was, in fact, called the "**nursery of the Bengal Army**".

- **Bihar**
  - The revolt in Bihar was led by **Kunwar Singh**, a 70-yrs old zamindar of Jagdishpur.
    - Wanted a revenge as his *estates was taken over by British*.

- **Jhansi**
  - **Rani Laxmibai** (Mankarnika Tambe) in Jhansi became the leader of first war of independence.
  - Dalhousie took over Jhansi by *Doctrine of Lapse*, ***refused to allow her adopted son*** *to succeed the throne*, after her husband's death.

.



Fig 72. *Rani Laxmibai, who martyred in battlefield*

NCERT Extract

Two rebels of 1857

- **Shah Mal**
  - Shah Mal lived in a large village in pargana **Barout in Uttar Pradesh**. He belonged to a ***clan of Jat cultivators*** whose kinship ties extended over chaurasee des (eighty-four villages).
  - Shah Mal was *killed in battle in July 1857* ***against EIC officer Dunlap***.

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- **Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah**
  - Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many maulvis who played an important part in the revolt of 1857.
  - He was therefore popularly called **Danka Shah**.
  - Subsequently, in 1857, he was jailed in **Faizabad**.
  - When released, he was elected by the mutinous **22nd Native Infantry as their leader**.
  - He fought in the famous **Battle of Chinhat** in which the ***British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated***.



Fig 73. Map showing the kingdoms who favoured Britishers in Revolt of 1857

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Place	Name of the leader
Allahabad	Liyaqat Ali
Mathura	Devi Singh
Meerut	Kadam Singh
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
Haryana	Rao Tula Ram
Auwa, Marwar (Rajasthan)	Kushal Singh

- During the revolt, EIC **shifted their headquarters from Delhi to Allahabad**.
  - The EIC was slow to strike back on Delhi.
- **July to September, 1857**
  - British successfully **recaptured Delhi** back under **William Hodson**.
  - *Bahadur Shah Zafar was **arrested**.*
    - He also had *his two sons, and grandson **shot.***
- **6th December 1857**
  - British Army under **Colin Campbell defeated Nana Saheb**, and *recaptured Kanpur*.
    - Nana Saheb II *escaped to Nepal*, and Tantia Tope *escaped to the jungles of central India*.
- **March 1858**
  - **Lucknow was taken back** by British troops **under Colin Campbell** and General Outram.
- **June 1858**
  - Rani Laxmibai had *taken Gwalior fort under her control* with the help of Marathas rebels **from Scindias (EIC ally).**
  - Rani Laxmibai **got killed** in the **Battle of Gwalior**.

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What happened to leaders

- **Bahadur Shah Zafar** – exiled to Rangoon, Burma
- **Nana Saheb** – escaped to Nepal
- Begum Hazrat Mahal – escaped to Nepal
- Tantia Tope – escaped/hanged?
- **Rani Laxmibai** – martyred on battlefield.



Fig 74. How brutally Britishers massacred Indian sepoys who took part in this Revolt of 1857.

Causes for failure

- The revolt **couldn't include the entire country** or **all group and classes** of Indian society.
- It **didn't spread to South India** and **most of Eastern and Western India**.
- The **modern and educated Indians also didn't supported** the revolt.
- The rebels were also **short of modern weapons** and other modern materials required in war.
- The revolt was **poorly organized** – lack of unity and coordination.
    - Lack of funds and planning.

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- The **access to the better communication technology** to the British enabling them to *send quick reinforcements*.
- **Absence of feeling of nationalism** among the masses, as all of them have different agenda and goals.
- On 20th September 1857, **Britishers captured Delhi**, gave the rebels got an early blow.
    - With the fall of Delhi, the main focal point of revolt got disappeared.
- By the end of 1859, **Britishers authority was fully re-established** on India.

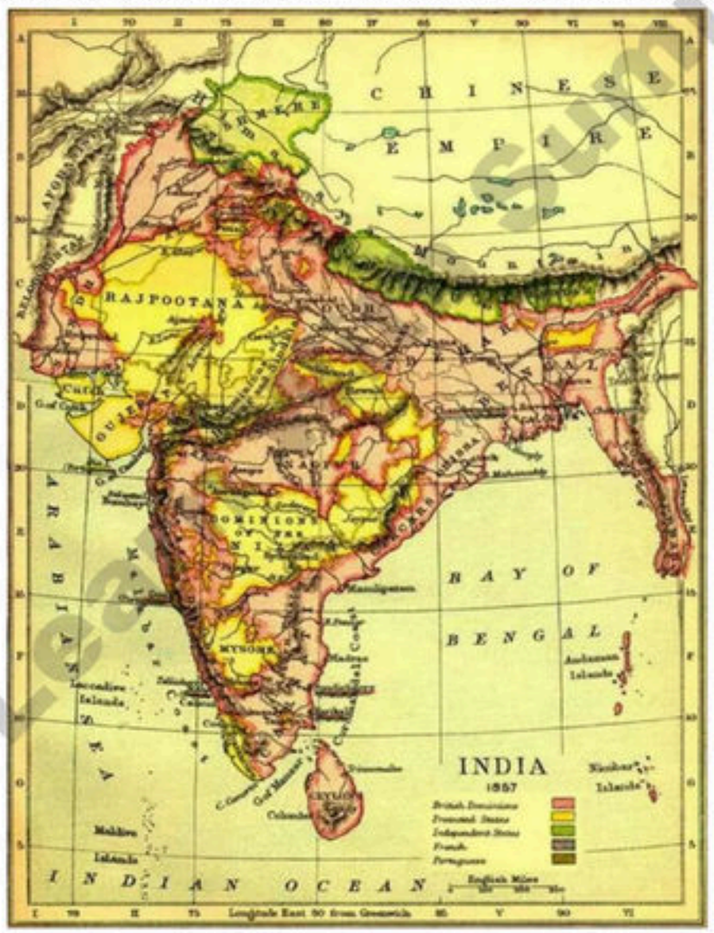


Fig 75. British Dominions after the Revolt of 1857

Impact of War of 1857

Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858



Fig 76. Queen Alexandria Victoria

- Lord Canning announced the **Queen's Proclamation at Allahabad Durbar on 1st November** –
  - No **further territorial expansion**.
  - No interference in **religious affairs** and **society**.
  - *Indians and Britishers subjects* of the crown will be treated equally.
  - Equal and impartial **protection of law for all**.
- This Queen's Proclamation remained the *basis of British policy in India*.

- **Changes in the Army**
  - ***European troops were increased*** from 45,000 to 65,000, whereas ***Indian troops were reduced*** from 2,45,000 to 1,40,000.
  - Indian **artillery units disbanded**.
  - All the **senior posts** (officer and commanding level) became **reserved for Europeans only**.

- **Unspoken impact**
  - **Racial discrimination** and bitterness.
  - British ruling psyche further ingrained the idea that **Indians were an unruly race**, fit to be ruled only by force.
  - Delayed in social progress, *setback to scientific and technological progress*.

- **Immediate fallout of 1st War of Independence**
  - **Administration of India transferred from East India Company to 'Crown'**. (Queen Victoria)

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Government of India Act, 1858

- The official name of this act was "**An Act for the Better Governance of India**".
- **India is to be governed by**, and in the name of Her Majesty (*the British Monarch*).
- ***Changed the designation*** of **Governor – General of India** to **Viceroy of India**.
  - The Viceroy in India was to be ***assisted by a 4-member Executive Council***.
- Viceroy became the **direct representative of British Crown in India**.
- It **ended the system of double Government** by abolishing the *Board of Control* and *Court of Directors*.
  - It created a new office, **Secretary of State for India**, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration.
  - It established a **15-member Council of India** to assist the Secretary of State for India.
    - ***8 appointed by the Crown*** + 7 EIC Directors.
    - The Council of India was an **advisory body**.

Did You Know?

Charles Wood (Lord Halifax) was made the **First Secretary of State for India.**

- The Indian Civil Services was to be instituted for the administration of the country. There was provision for Indians also to be admitted to the service.

Lord Viscount Canning

- **First Viceroy of India** from 1858 to 1862.
- ***Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse.***
- 1858 – "**White Mutiny**" by European troops was during his reign.
- He passed **Hindu Widows Remarriage Act**, 1856.
- He also passed **General Service Enlistment Act of 1856**, under which every Indian sepoy needs to go overseas for deployment in required.



Fig 77. *Charles Canning, 1st Earl Canning*

- Introduced the **Criminal Procedure Code** (CrPC), 1861 and **Indian Penal Code** (IPC), 1862 and **Indian Police Act**, 1861.

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Indian Councils Act, 1861

- **Provincial Legislative Council** was introduced. *Council of Governor* was known as Imperial Legislative Council.
- Members of **Viceroy's Executive Council increased from 4 to 5**.
    - **3 members** were to *be appointed by Secretary of State* and **2 members** to *be appointed by the Crown*.
- Non-official (Indians) were to be added and **Portfolio System was introduced**.
    - Under the Portfolio system, a member of the Viceroy's council was made **in-charge of on or more departments** of the Government and was *authorized to issue final orders on behalf of the council on matters of his department(s).*
- **High Courts (1865) established** (High Court Act, 1861).

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08 Establishing Control

Lord Mayo



Fig 78. Richard Southwell Brooke, 6th Earl of Mayo

- **Viceroy of India** from 1869 to 1872.
- For the first time in Indian history, **a census was held in 1871** (not a full census).
- Opening of the Rajkot college in Kathiawar and the ***Mayo College at Ajmer*** for political training of Indian princes.
- Establishment of **Statistical Survey of India**.
- Establishment of **Department of Agriculture and Commerce**.
- **Bifurcated central and provincial finances**.
    - This is considered as the **first step towards the financial decentralization** of India under British rule.

Did You Know?

Mayo, was the **only Viceroy to be murdered in office**, by a Pathan in Andamans in 1872.

Lord Lytton



Fig 79. Robert Bulwer-Lytton, 1st Earl of Lytton.

- **Viceroy of India** from 1876 to 1880.
- **1877** – Organized a grand '**DELHI DURBAR**', where Queen Victoria was proclaimed as "**Queen Empress of India**" and given the title of "**Kaiser-i-Hind**".

Delhi Durbar / Imperial Durbar, was organized three times during British Empire:

- **1877** – **Queen Victoria** (during great famine).
- **1903** – **King Edward and Queen Alexandra** (by Curzon).
- **1911** – **King George V & Queen May** (*in the name of them, but attended by Hardinge*).

Learn with

- Abolished many import duties and **supported the Free Trade policy**.
- **1876 – Maximum age limit for ICS exam reduced from 21 years to 19 years.**
- **1878** – the **Statutory Civil Service** was established exclusively for Indians, but this was abolished later.

Great Famine of 1876

- Intense drought **caused by El Nino** and Indian Ocean Dipole.
    - **Lord Lytton continued regular grain exports** (record 3,20,000 tons of wheat exported to Britain).
- It affected **58 million people**.
- The worst affected areas were Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bombay, Central India and the Punjab.



Fig 80. *Famine sickens people during famine of 1876-78 in Bangalore*

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Famine Policy

- It affected **58 million people**.
- The worst affected areas were Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bombay, Central India and the Punjab.
- Lytton's Government **failed miserably to tackle** the situation.
- The government's **relief measures** seemed to be **inadequate**.
- **The Famine Code came** into existence **in 1883**.

Vernacular Press Act, 1878

- In 1878, the '**Gagging Act**' was passed.
- Publisher and printer of a vernacular newspaper that ***nothing would be published against the English Government***.
- This *Act crushed the freedom of the Indian press*.

Arms Act, 1878

- This Act *prevented Indians to keep arms without appropriate license.*

Lord Rippon



Fig 81. *George Robinson, 1st Marquess of Ripon*

- Viceroy of India from **1880 to 1884**.
- **1875** – **First commission to study labor conditions** in India.
    - **1881 – The Indian Factory Act** was passed, under Viceroy Ripon.
        - The Act **banned the employment of children** below 7 years in factories.
        - **Working hours restricted to 9 hours** per day for children (below 12 years of age).
        - Children to **get one hour rest per day** + 4 holidays per month.
- **1882** – Under strong opposition, **Ripon repealed the Vernacular Press Act**, 1878 (passed under Lytton).
- **1882** – **The Hunter Commission** on Indian education.
    - Recommended more government efforts for extension and **improvement of vernacular education.**
    - **Mass education** was to be seen as instructing masses **through vernacular languages.**
- Ripon helped the **growth of local bodies like the Municipal** Committees in towns.

Did You Know?

Lord Ripon, is remembered as the **father of Local Self Government in India**.

He is also been sometimes referred as "**Ripon, The Good**", because of all his works in favour of Indian societies.

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1883 to 1884 – Illbert Bill Controversy

- C.P. Illbert, Law Member, *introduced a bill* in 1883 **to abolish this discrimination in judiciary**.
    - According to the system of law, ***a European could be tried only by a European Judge or a European Magistrate***. This system is now being changed via this bill.
- Ripon was totally disillusioned, and he resigned after this controversy.

Did You Know?

Several Europeans also suggested that **it is better to end the English rule in India than to allow English to be subjected to be Indian judges**.

Lord Dufferin

- Viceroy of India from **1884 to 1888**.
- The **Indian National Congress in 1885 was established** during his timeline.



Fig 82. *Frederick Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, 1st Marquess of Dufferin and Ava*

Lord Lansdowne

- Viceroy of India from **1888 to 1894**.
- **1891 – Second Indian Factory Act**
    - Legally, allowed "**child labor**" – 9 to 14 years of age.
    - However, **these laws did not apply to British-owned tea and coffee plantations** where the labor was exploited ruthlessly and treated like slaves.
    - Maximum **working hours for women restricted to 11 hours** per day.

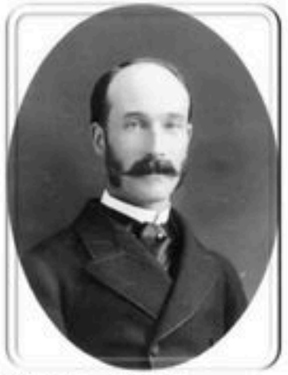


Fig 83. *Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, 5th Marquess of Lansdowne*

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09 The Rise of Nationalism

Factors leading to rise of Indian National Movement

- The rise of the **concept of nationalism** across the world and the right of self-determination – **inspired by the French Revolution**.
- **Indian Renaissance** and socio-cultural reform movements.
- Emergence of modern Press – **Indian Press** (both English and vernacular) aroused the national consciousness.
- Administration of Lytton – **Arranged Delhi Durbar during the Great Famine**, Vernacular Press Act, Arms Act.
- **Illbert Bill** controversy.

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Political precursor association of Congress

Year	Organization	Founder	Place
1838	Landholder's Society (Zamindari Association)	Dwarakanath Tagore	Calcutta
1839	British India Society	Williams Adams	London
1851	British Indian Association	Debendranath Tagore	Calcutta
1849	Madras Native Association	Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty & Srinivasa Pillai	Madras
1866	East India Association	**Dadabhai Naoroji**	London
1867	National Indian Association	Mary Carpenter	London
1872	Indian Society	**Anand Mohan Bose**	London
1876	Indian (National) Association	Anand Mohan Bose & S.N. Banerjee	Calcutta
1883	Indian National Society	**Shishir Chandra Bose**	Calcutta
1870	Poona Sarvjanik Sabha	SH Chiplunkar & **MG Ranade**	Poona
1884	Madras Mahajana Sabha	S. Ramasamy Mudaliar, **P. Anandacharlu**, P.	Madras

		Rangaiya Naidu	
1885	Bombay Presidency Association	**Pherozshah Mehta**, KT Telang, Badruddin Tyabji	Bombay
1888	United India Patriotic Association	**Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**	Aligarh
1905	Servants of India Society	**G.K. Gokhale**	Bombay
1920	Indian Trade Union Congress	NM Joshi (Founder) **Lala Lajpat Rai** (President)	Lucknow
1924	All India Communist Party	Satyabhakta	Kanpur
1928	Khudai Khidmatgar	**Abdul Gaffar Khan**	Peshawar

Indian National Congress

- 1883, 1885 – **Indian National Conference**
  - A conference held of above-mentioned nationalistic associations, in Calcutta under the leadership of SN Banerjee.
- **1884 – A.O Hume**, a retired ICS officer organized Indian National Union
  - First session at **Gokhuldas Tejpal Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Bombay** under the presidency of W.C Banerjee in December, 1885.



Fig 84. Allan Octavian Hume

Did You Know?

First session of INC, was **earlier scheduled in Poona**, but needs to rescheduled to Bombay at the last moment **due to spread of plague in the city**.

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- Name changed on the suggestion of Naoroji to **Indian National Congress**.

- Next 2nd and 3rd session held in Calcutta and Madras in 1886 and 1887 respectively.



Fig 85. *First session of Congress*

Safety Valve Theory

- Dufferin gave idea of starting INC to A.O Hume, to **connect the rulers to the larger issues of population**.
- Later, Lala Lajpat Rai called INC as a "**safety valve**".
- INC was established to save the British from any danger from the masses.

Divisions of Indian National Movement

- **Moderate Phase Nationalism** (1885 - 1905), when Congress leaders are very loyal to the British crown.
- **Extremist Phase Nationalism** (1906 - 1916), which witnessed Swadeshi Movement, rise of militant nationalism and Home Rule Movement.
- **Gandhian Era** (1917 - 1947), when Gandhi arrived to India.

The Moderate Phase

- They believe in British **justice and goodwill**.
- They were called moderates because they believe in **peaceful and constitutional** means to achieve demands.
- Initially the **British government welcomed INC**.
    - With increase in Congress demands, the British government became unfriendly.

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Demands of Moderates

- *Greater opportunities for Indians* in higher posts by holding the ***ICS examination***.
- More powers for the **local bodies**.
- **Abolition of salt tax** and sugar duty.
- **Reduction of land revenue** and *protection of peasants* from unjust landlords.

Prominent leaders of Moderates

Surendranath Banerjee



Fig 86.

- He opposed the Partition of Bengal.
- Newspaper – **The Bengalee**
- Founded the **Indian Association** (1876) to agitate political reforms.
- He convened Indian National Conference (1883) which later merged with Indian National Congress of 1886.

G. Subramanya Aiyar



Fig 87.

- Known as **Grand Old Man of South India**.
- Preached nationalism via Madras Mahajana Sabha.
- Founded **The Hindu** and ***Swadesmitram (Tamil).***

Dadabhai Naoroji



Fig 88.

- Known as **Grand Old Man of India.**
- **3 times INC president** – 1886, 1893, 1906.
- Publication – Voice of India, Rast Goftar (Gujarati).
- Considered as **India's unofficial ambassador to England**.
- 1st Indian to become **member of British House of Commons**.
- Wrote about "**Drain Theory**" via his book ***Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India***.

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Gopal Krishna Gokhale



Fig 89.

- Called as **political guru of MK Gandhi**.
- 1905 – founded **Servants of India Society**, to train Indians to dedicate their lives to the cause of the country.
- Publication – **Sudharak** (founder: Gopal Ganesh Agarkar).

Methods of Moderates

- Moderates used **petitions, resolutions, meetings, pamphlets, memorandum and delegations** to present their demands before British.
- Main agenda was to **attain political rights and self-government**.

Achievements of Moderates

- Created a **wide scale national awakening among people**.
- Successfully **explained how British were exploiting Indians** (Dadabhai Naoroji book).
- Get succeeded in getting the **expansion of legislative councils** by *India Councils Act of 1892*.

Indian Councils Act of 1892

- It had **increased the number of "additional members"** in the Central Legislative Council from ***6-12 to 10-16***.
- The members were **allowed to discuss the budget and criticize the financial policy** of the government.
- The budget *could not be voted upon*, nor could any amendments be made to it
    - The *Speaker could reject the demand* for asking question.
- It **increased the functions** of legislative council.

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- 3 types of members in the CLC:
  - Official members.
  - Non-official members (**nominated**)
  - Non-official members – **nominated/elected***
    - on the **recommendation of non-official members** of 4 provincial councils of *Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North-Western province* + 1 *by Calcutta Chamber of Commerce*.
  - *Non-official members in the Legislative Councils were to be nominated by the Governors on the recommendation of the*:
    - district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers.

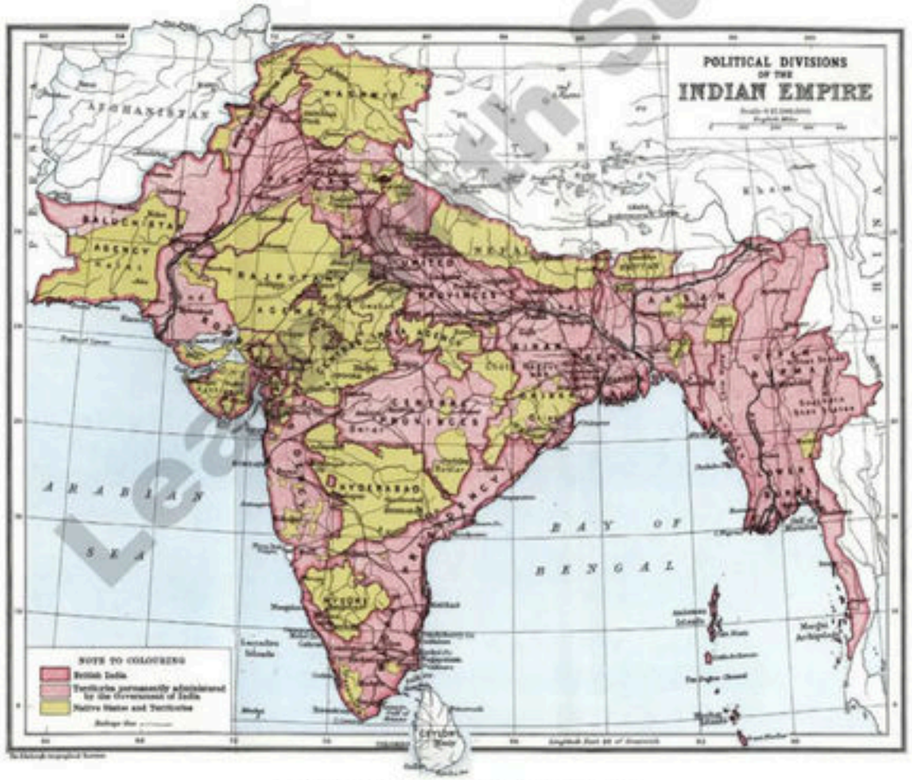


Fig 90. *Political Division of Indian Empire*

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Year	Location	President	Notes
1885	Bombay	WC Banerjee	1st session – attended by 72 delegates
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	
1887	Madras	Syed Badruddin Tyabji	1st Muslim President – appeal to Muslims to join Congress
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	First English president

Lord Curzon



Fig 91. George Curzon, 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston

- Viceroy of India from **1899 to 1905**.
- **1902** – Appointment of **Police Commission**.
  - Chaired under the chairmanship of **Andrew Frazer**.
- **1904** – On the recommendation of Raleigh Commission (1902), he brought **Indian University Act of 1904.**
  - This act brought ***all the universities under the control of government.***
- He also established **Crime Investigation Department** (CID).
- **1901** – established Imperial Cadet Corps (later **NCC**).
- **1904** – **Ancient Monument Preservation Act** (for the first time, for *preserving the ancient monuments of historical importance in India*).
- **1904** – **Sedition Act** and **Official Secrets Act**.
- Creation of **North-West Frontier Province (NWFP).**

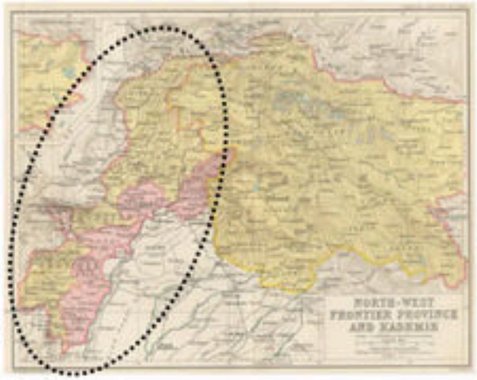


Fig 92. Map showing the creation of North-West Frontier Province by Curzon

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Partition of Bengal, 1905



Fig 93. Map showing Bengal after the Partition in 1905

- Partition of Bengal into **West Bengal** & **East Bengal**.
    - Partition divided the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal.
    - The official reason for the decision given was **due to administrative difficulties** (Bengal with the *population of 78 million*).
- The partition **breaks the strength of Bengali resistance nationalism**, and led the Muslim to form their own national organizations – **Muslim League**.
- **1911 – Bengal was re-united** (announced by Lord Hardinge at Delhi Durbar).
    - ***Bihar and Orissa provinces*** was created.
    - ***Assam province*** to the east.

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Rise of Extremism/Radicalism

- The period of 1905 to 1917 called **Era of extremism**.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak



Fig 94.

- Regarded as **real founder of popular *Anti-British movement in India***.
- Given the title as '**Lokmanya**'.
- Publications – **Kesari** (Marathi) and **The Marathas** (English).
- Made popularise **Ganpati festivals**, **Shivaji festivals**, etc.
- Set up Home Rule League (1916) and declared "**Swaraj is my birth-right and I shall have it**".

Aurobindo Ghosh



Fig 95.

- Popularly known as "**Punjab Kesari**".
- He played important role in **Swadeshi Movement** and Arya Samaj.
- Founded **Lok Sevak Mandal** under *Servants of People Society*.
- Received *fatal injuries while leading a procession* against the ***Simon Commission*** and died on November 17, 1928.

Bipin Chandra Pal



Fig 96.

- He began as a moderate but later turned into extremist.
- *Prolific writer* on nationalistic issues.

Aurobindo Ghosh



Fig 97.

- Actively participated in the Swadeshi Movement.
- Later, he **settled in the French territory of Pondicherry** and concentrated on spiritual activities.

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Factors responsible behind rise of Extremism

- **Failure of Moderates** to win any notable success except Indian Councils Act of 1892.
- *No relief measures by the British authorities* **during the great famine** of 1896-97 and 1899-1900.
    - Almost **90 lakh people died**.
- **Immediate cause:**
    - **Indian University Act (1904)**, reducing the autonomy of universities and made them under government control.
    - The **Sedition Act** and **Official Secrets Act**, reducing freedom.
    - **Partition of Bengal (1905).**

Did You Know?

The **Sedition Act** and **Official Secrets Act**, **still exist in our constitution**.

Methods of Extremists

- Not cooperating with British governments by *boycotting colleges, courts, schools and colleges*.
- Promotion of Swadeshi goods and **boycott of foreign goods**.
- Promotion of **nationalistic education**.

Role of Partition of Bengal in Rise of Extremism

- **16th October 1905 – Partition of Bengal** came into action.
    - Same day witnessed heavy protest and *observed as a day of mourning*.
    - Rabindranath Tagore observe the day as "**Rakhi Bandhan Day**" to show unity and brotherhood of Bengal.

Year	Place	President	Notes
1905	Benares	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Expressed resentments against the Partition of Bengal
1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	"Swaraj" was mentioned for the first time
1907	Surat	Ras Behari Ghosh	The 'Split' – Extremists and moderates

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Swadeshi Movement / Vande Mataram Movement

- An *anti-partition movement* which was started **to oppose British decision**.
- **1906** – **Aggressive nationalists forced Dadabhai Naoroji**, *to speak of Swaraj* in ***Calcutta session of Congress***.
- Agenda of Swadeshi Movement:
  - **Boycott of government services**, courts, schools and colleges and foreign goods.
  - Promotion of **Swadeshi goods**.
  - ***Promotion of National Education***.

Did You Know?

Swadeshi Movement, was the ***first mass movement in the history of India's struggle for Independence***.

- Most of the *upper and middle-class Muslims* led by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca, they **supported the partition on** the plea that it would give them a Muslim-majority East Bengal.
- **1896** – Calcutta session.
  - **Poem Vande Mataram**, *first sung by Rabindranath Tagore*.
  - Adopted as ***National Song of INC in 1937*** and later by Republic of India.

Formation of Muslim League, 1906

- The **All-India Muslim League** was set up on **December 30, 1906.**
  - 300 Muslim **delegates from all India meet at Dacca, led by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca.**
  - *First President* – **Aga Khan III**
  - 1930s – Sir Iqbal's vision of uniting the four provinces in North-West British India, ***proposing two-nation theory***.



Fig 98. *Flag of All India Muslim League*

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Surat Split, 1906

- **1906** – Dadabhai Naoroji included the ***demand of Swaraj in his speech***.
    - The Moderates were very unhappy as they **wanted Swaraj to be achieved through constitutional methods**.
- The **Moderate-Extremist dispute over techniques**, led to **split in INC** finally.
    - Session President – **Dr. Ras Behari Ghosh**, *extremists wanted Lala Lajpat Rai to become president.*
- Extremists came out of the Congress.



Fig 99. *Dr. Ras Behari Ghosh*

Achievements of Extremists

- First to demand **Swaraj as matter of birth-right**.
- **Involved masses in freedom struggle**.
- *First to organize an all-India political movement* – Swadeshi Movement.

Decline of Swadeshi Movement.

- By 1908, the movement became leaderless, as ***most of the leaders were either arrested or deported***.
    - **Aurobindo Ghosh** and **Bipin Chandra Pal** *retire from active politics*.
- The movement **largely remained confined to upper and middle class and zamindars**, failed to reach the rural masses.
- It was *difficult to sustain a mass-based movement at a high pitch for too long* period.

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Revolutionary Nationalism

Why Revolutionary emerged – failure of Moderates

- Loses **faith among common peoples**.
- Did **not organize any mass movements** at the grassroot level of society.
    - Even during **Swadeshi Movement** (1905-07), *they didn't lead the movement at large scale* (only Bengal Moderates actively participate in their own provinces).
- Thus, the **Moderates failed to attract college students and younger generations**.

Emergence of Revolutionary Movements

- These movements are the result of the **same reasons due to which moderates failed**, which gave rise to aggressive nationalists.
- Revolutionaries **believed in quick results** and discontinued the value of persuasion and old methods of moderates.
- Revolutionaries believed that *British Rule was destructive on all aspects in national life – political, religious freedom, morality and culture*.
- Though the principles and philosophy of revolutionary not cleared and not same in all parts of India, but all have a ***common aim of freedom from British Rule***.
- Methods – believed in **Western methods of Violence** (Bombs and Revolvers), just like happened in *Tsarist Russia* (***Russian Revolution, 1917***).



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Phase 1 of Revolutionary activities

- During the first phase, the revolutionary groups are mainly active in Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab regions.
- The revolutionaries were not convinced with the methods by both moderates as well as extremists (like **Lal, Bal, Pal and Aurobindo Ghose**).
- So, their revolution begins but mainly **worked as a secret society/organization**.

Chapekar Brothers, 1897

- *Assassination of Rand and Ayerst by Chapekar Brothers –*
  - In June 1897, Chapekar Brothers (Damodar Chapekar and Balkrishna Chapekar) – *assassinated two British officials* named **Rand and Ayerst** in Poona.
  - Chapekar Brothers were not satisfied with the British administration and their **attitude towards the management of plague at Poona**.

Abhinav Bharat

- **1899** – Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother (Ganesh Savarkar) established a secret society named **Mitramela** at Nashik.
- **1904** – V.D. Savarkar also organised a secret society of revolutionaries named **Abhinav Bharat** in Bombay.
- 1909 – One of the members of Abhinav Bharat, **Anant Kanhare** assassinated Jackson, the judge of Nashik Court.



Fig 100. *V.D. Savarkar*

- **Jackson had penalized Ganesh Savarkar to deportation to Andaman and Nicobar Islands on the charges of sedition.*
  - Ganesh's crime was that **he had composed patriotic songs**.

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Anushilan Samiti

- **1902** – *Pramatho Mitra, Jatindranath Banerjee and Barindra Kumar Ghose* established a secret society **Anushilan Samiti** to promote revolutionaries' activities.
- Anushilan Samiti's weekly newspaper name was "Yugantar", started in 1906.
- This newspaper was also run by few closed member fo the society (E.g., Barindra Nath Ghose, etc.).
- **Dacca Anushilan Samiti** (a branch of Anushilan Samiti) was founded by Pulin Das in East Bengal.



Fig 101. *Symbol of Anushilan Samiti*

- **Yugantar Group** *(different from Yugantar newspaper of Samiti)* – in Calcutta
- December 1907 – the revolutionaries **shot magistrate of Dacca** at Faridapur Railway station.
    - Then also **tried to assassinate Lt. Governor of Bengal** but failed.

Alipore Conspiracy Case

- **April 1908** – **Khudiram Bose** and **Prafulla Chaki** threw a bomb at that they believed to be Kingsford, the **unpopular judge of Muzaffarpur** (now in Bihar).
    - *This judge was infamously popular for sentencing Indians strict punishments as much as he can.*
- But they missed their target and **killed two Indian women**.
- **Khudiram Bose was hanged** (famous Bengali martyr song "***ekbar biday de maa***"), while Prafulla Chaki shot himself.



Fig 102. *Young Khudiram Bose*

- The Ghose brothers (Aurobindo Ghose and his brother) was also arrested and tried for (Alipore Conspiracy Act) this acts.
    - His case was defended by famous lawyer of Bengal **Chittaranjan Das** (CR Das) and was acquitted on ground of **lack of evidence**.

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Sardar Ajit Singh

- 1904 – J.M Chatterjee set up a secret society with Lala Hardayal, Sardar Ajit Singh **to spread revolutionary activities in Punjab**.
    - They mainly protest for farmer rights.
- Ajit Singh established - Anjuman-**i-Mohisban-i-Watan** in Lahore.
    - Its journal name was ***Bharat Mata***.
    - They urged the local farmers *not to pay heavily charged canal taxes by Britishers*.



Fig 103. *A stamp (1999) of Sardar Ajit Singh*

- In response to that, *government crackdown very brutally* and banned all political meetings.
- Sardar *Ajit Singh* and *Lala Lajpat Rai* deported.
- November 1908 – Deputy superintendent of Police **were assassinated**.
    - Perhaps, it was the ***first incident of its kind in Punjab***.

Delhi Conspiracy Case

Bombing attempt on Viceroy Hardinge II and Delhi Conspiracy Case:

- 23rd December 1912 – **Rash Behari Bose** and **Sachin Sanyal** *threw bomb on Viceroy Hardinge II* who was leading a procession in Delhi to celebrate the occasion of the city becoming the **new capital of India**.
- Viceroy got *minor injuries* but his attendant died on the spot.
- At total, 13 peoples were arrested and tried in this case known as **Delhi Conspiracy Case**.



Fig 104. *Delhi Conspiracy Case*

- **Four persons** – *Master Amir Chand, Awadh Bihari, Bal Mukund and Basant Kumar Biswas* were hanged for this crime.
- Ras Behari Bose successfully escaped and **fled to Japan**.

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Revolutionary activities outside India

- In London, **India House was established** by Shyamji Krishna Verma, young Indian nationalists like Madan Lal Dhingra, Savarkar, T.S.S. Rajan were gathered.
- Lala Hardayal set up "**Ghadar Party**" in USA to organise revolutionary activities outside from India.



Fig 105. *India House in Britain*

Britain (India House)

- Britain and America become the **major centre for the revolutionaries' activities** abroad.
  - In London, the lead was taken by Shyamji Krishnavarma, VD Savarkar and Lala Hardayal.
- **1905** – Shyamji Krishnavarma established **Home Rule Society** (*different from Home Rule Movement in India*) which later known as **India House**.
- **1st July 1909 – Madan Lal Dhingra shot Mr. Curzon Wyllie**, the Assistant for Secretary of State for India in London.
- After this incident, India House was heavily cracked down upon by Britain Police.
  - Savarkar was deported to India and *Lala Hardayal moved to United States*.



Fig 106. *Madan Lal Dhingra*

Ghadar Movement

- Ghadar Party was established at San Francisco, United States in 1913 by the efforts of Lala Hardayal.
- **Sohan Singh Bhakna** – first president.
- They started a journal named "Ghadar", in to expose British exploitation of Indian economy and promote national nationalism among largest.



Fig 107. *Flag of Ghadar Movement*

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Komagata Maru Incident (1914)

- *Komagata Maru* was the name of ship which was **carrying 370 passengers**, mainly Sikhs and some Punjabi Muslims immigrants, from **Singapore to Vancouver**, Canada.
- But they were **turned back by Canadian authorities** after a long period of two months.
    - It was generally believed at that time that *Canadian authorities were influenced by the British Government*.
- The **ship finally anchored at Calcutta in September 1914**, but the passengers refused to board the train arranged for them to Punjab.



Fig 108. *Komagata Maru ship*

- In the ensuring confrontation, police opened firing at port and **22 persons died**.

Berlin Committee

- The **Berlin Committee for Indian Independence** was established in **1915** by German government.
- Founded by Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal & foreign office under '**Zimmerman-Plan**' (*also termed as Hindu-German conspiracy).*

Some Miscellaneous Points

- During the WW1, Raja **Mahendra Pratap established the first provisional government of India at Kabul** in Afghanistan in 1915.
    - Germany and Russia gave recognition to this government.

Role of Bhikaji Cama

- **She led revolutionary movements in America and Europe of India's freedom.**
    - **1907 – She unfurled *first version of Indian National Flag at International Socialist Congress* at Stuttgart (Germany).**
    - **She was known as "*Mother of Indian Revolution*".**

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Lord Minto II

- Viceroy of India from **1905 to 1910**.
- Served as a *Governor-General of Canada* previously.
- **John Minto**, Secretary of State for India during the time.



Fig 109. *Gilbert-Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, 4th Earl of Minto*

Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909

- The number of "**additional members**" of the Central Legislative Council was increased from **16 to 60**. (Total = **60 + 9 executives**).
- Elected members were to be 27.
- *Among the remaining 33 nominated members:*
  - 28 were to be officials and
  - Rest **5 non officials**.
- Principle of ***election to the councils was legally recognized***.
- **Separate electorates** were provided **for the Muslims**.
- The legislative councils at the centre and the provinces were to have four categories of members as follows: (bracket shows Central council nos.)
  - ***Ex-officio members***: Governor General and members of the executive council. (8+1)
  - ***Nominated official members***: Government officials who were nominated by the Governor-General. (28)
  - ***Nominated non-official members***: nominated by the Governor-General but were not government officials. (5)
  - ***Elected members***: elected by different categories of Indians. (27).
    - *These members came from General electorate (13), zamindars (6), **Muslims (6, separate electorate),** and from Bengal (2).*

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- An Indian member, **Satyendra Sinha**, was appointed for the ***first time to Governor-General's Executive Council***.



Fig 110. *Satyendra Sinha*

Criticism of 1909 Act

- **Separate electorate issue** became a major problem.
  - *Sikhs and Anglo Indians* also demanding the same.
- **No political solution** to the Indian problem.
- Ultimately, led to widening of **communal problem**.

Delhi Durbar, 1911

- Held on 12th December, 1911, in honor of King George V & Queen Mary.
- Announcements:
  - **Annulment of Partition of Bengal.**
  - ***Shifting of capital from Calcutta to Delhi*** (done in 1912).

Did You Know?

This was the **only durbar attended by any British Monarch**.

The ***Gateway of India, Mumbai was built for this*** purpose.



Fig 111. *Delhi Durbar of 1911, with King George V and Queen Mary seated upon the Dias.*

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India in World War 1

- The **moderates supported** the empire ***as a matter of duty***.
- The **extremists**, including Tilak **supported the war** in ***mistaken belief that Britain would be repay India's loyalty in the form of self-government.***
- **Indian war casualties:**
  - **1.3 million Indian soldiers served** under the British Army in the Great War.
  - **~50,000 laid down their lives** for the British Empire.
    - **India Gate** was built as a war memorial.



Fig 112. *India Gate, build as a war memorial.*

Home Rule League Movement

- It was started as a *response to the First World War*.
- The home rule league mainly aimed at:
  - Getting **self-government** for India.
  - Formation of **linguistic based states**.
  - Education in *vernacular languages*.
- Two Home Rule League were established (not simultaneously) by:
  - ***Bal Gangadhar Tilak at Poona*** in **April 1916**.
    - His movement was mainly concentrated on *Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central Provinces*.
  - ***Annie Besant at Madras*** in **September 1916.**
    - This movement *covered rest of India*.
- Many *moderates' nationalists joined the Home Rule League* movement.



Fig 113. *Annie Besant*

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Who did not support this movement?

- **Anglo Indians**
- Most of the **Muslims** (*Jinnah was a core leader of League though*).
- **Non-Brahmins** from South India.

*They all felt **Home Rule would mean rule of the Hindu** majority, mainly the higher caste Hindus.*

Lucknow Pact of 1916

- INC factions united = **Moderates + Extremists united**.
- INC President – **Ambica Charan Mazumdar**.
- An understanding for joint action against the British was reached **between the Congress and Muslim League** and it was called the Lucknow Pact.
    - Marked an important step in the **Hindu-Muslim unity.**



***Fig 114.** INC and Muslim League signing Lucknow pact, as a mark of Hindu-Muslim unity*

- **INC accepted separate electorates** (1909) of Muslims for the first time.

Government response against the Home Rule Movement

- Tilak *barred from entering Punjab and Delhi*.
- **1917 – Annie Besant and her associates were arrested**, led to nationwide protests.
- Government decided to **grant self-government to Indians**, as in ***Montagu's August 1917 Declaration***.
    - Montagu promised the gradual development of ***self-governing institutions in India.*** ("a responsible government".)
    - This **August Declaration** led to the *end of the Home Rule Movement*.

Learn Without Limit

10 Gandhian Era & India's Freedom

Gandhi's Role in Indian National Movement

- The *third and final phase of Indian National Movement* (1917 - 1947) called as **Gandhian Era.**
- *Mahatma Gandhi became the undisputed leader of the National Movement.*
- Principles of **non-violence** and **Satyagraha** were employed against the British Government.
    - *Gandhi made the nationalist movement a mass movement.*



Fig 115. *Mahatma Gandhi as in South Africa*

NCERT Extract

- In **January 1915**, Mohandas Karamchand **Gandhi returned to his homeland** after two decades of residence abroad.
    - These years had been spent for the most part in South Africa, where he went as a lawyer, and in time became a leader of the Indian community in that territory.
- It was in South Africa that Mahatma Gandhi first forged the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as **satyagraha**.
- His **first major public appearance was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in February 1916**.
    - Compared to these dignitaries, Gandhiji was relatively unknown. He had been *invited on account of his work in South Africa*, rather than his status within India.

"**Satyagraha**" = passive resistance of civil disobedience

"**Insistence on truth**"

Or

"Truth – force"

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Chelmsford's War Conference

- **1917 – Germany** had inflicted *crushing defeats* on **both British and French troops**.
    - **Russia's had pulled out** from the war because of Russian Revolution.
    - America had entered into war, *but no American troops on battlefield yet.*
- British Army require **heavy reinforcements** urgently.
- Viceroy of India Lord Chelmsford, invited various Indian leaders to attend a **War Conference.**
    - After attending it, **Gandhiji agreed to support the recruitment of Indians** in British War efforts.
    - Gandhiji himself undertook a recruiting campaign.



Fig 116. *Frederic Thesiger, 1st Viscount Chelmsford*

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

- **First Civil Disobedience** (सविनय अवज्ञा) movement.
    - Raj Kumar Shukla asked Gandhi to look into the problems of the indigo planters.
- The European planters had been forcing **peasants to grow Indigo on 3/20 of the total land** (***called Tinkathia system***).

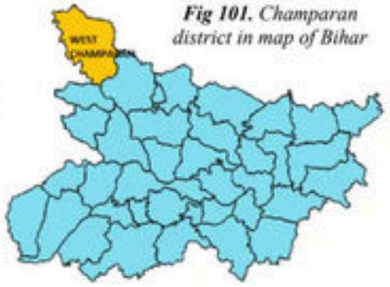


Fig 101. *Champaran district in map of Bihar*

- When Gandhi *reached Champaran to probe into the matter*, the authorities ordered him to leave the area at once.
- Gandhi was able to convince the authorities that the **Tinkathia system should be abolished**.
- As a compromise with the planters, he agreed that only **25 % of the money taken should be compensated**.

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Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

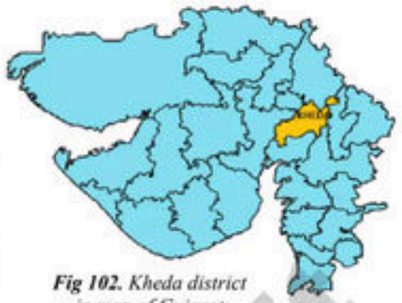


Fig 102. Kheda district in map of Gujarat

- **First Non-Cooperation** (असहयोग) Movement.
- Because of drought in 1918, **crops failed in Kheda district** of Gujarat.
    - The government **refused to grant any remission**, and warned to ***seize the property***, if tax defaults.
- Gandhi **supported peasants cause** and asked authorities to withhold revenue.
    - Leaders **Sardar Patel**, also *gave them political support*.
- The Government ***finally agreed to form an agreement with farmers***.
- They **suspended tax for 1919 and 1920**, and returned all properties.

Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)

- First Hunger Strike (भूख हड़ताल).
- Gandhi intervened in a dispute between mill owners of Ahmedabad and workers over the ***issue to discontinuation of plague bonus***.
- **Workers were demanding a rise of 50% in their wages**, but ***employers were willing to concede a 20% bonus only***.
    - Gandhiji asked worker to go on strike and **demand a 35% increase** in wages.
- Gandhi undertook a **fast unto death** to strengthen the workers' resolve.
- Finally, mill owners agreed to withdraw and decided to **give the 35% increase in wages**.

Did You Know?

Gandhi intervened because, **Ambalal Sarabhai** *(father of Vikram Sarabhai, one of the richest mill owners)* sister **Anusuva Ben urged him to do so**.

Later, Anusuva Ben form **Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association** known as **pioneer of women's labour movement in India.**

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Rowlatt Act

Did You Know?

Elected India members of Legislative Council (like **Jinnah and Madan Mohan Malviya**), *resigned in protest*.

- Officially called the *Anarchial and Revolutionary Crimes Act*.
- Any person could be arrested *on the basis of suspicion of* '**treason**'.
- It gave enormous power to *search and arrest any person* **without any warrant**.
- *No appeal or petition* could be filed against such arrests for **up to 2 years**.
- Political activists could be **tried without juries or even imprisoned without trial**.
    - The writ of *Habeas corpus was to be suspended*.

No Dalil, No Vakil, No Appeal (न दलिल, न वकील, न अपील)

Satyagraha against Rowlatt Act

- First Mass Strike (सामूहिक हड़ताल).
- Gandhi called for a **nationwide protest** against the draconian law in April 1919.
- *Peasants, artisans and urban poor peoples all became the part* in the struggle.
- The form of protest included **observance of a nationwide hartal** (strike), **civil disobedience against specific laws**.
- Orientation of **national movement turned in the mass movement** permanently.

Military Aggression by the Government

- At this point, fears of unrest gripped the British.



Brigadier General Reginald Dyer



Lt. Governor Michael O'Dwyer

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Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (Amritsar Massacre)

- **13th April 1919** – General Dyer *banned all public meetings and detained the political leaders.*
    - This order was **not widely circulated**.
- On **Baisakhi day**, a *large crowd of people gathered*, unaware of the prohibitory orders in the city.
- They had gathered in this small park to protest against the arrest of their leaders, **Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew** and **Dr. Satyapal**.
- The Army **surrounded the gathering** under orders from *General Dyer*.
    - They **blocked the only exit point** and opened fire on the unarmed crowd.
- Firing continued for approximately **ten minutes**.
    - Cease-fire was ordered *only when ammunition supplies were almost exhausted*, after approximately **1,650 rounds were spent**.



Fig 117. *Entrance to Jallianwala Bagh*



Fig 104. The Martyrs' Well*, at Jallianwala Bagh*

120 bodies were recovered from this well.



Fig 118. *The Bullet marks*

- The British **government released figures** stating *379 dead and 1,100 wounded*.
- This "**brutality stunned the entire nation**", resulting in a "*wrenching loss of faith*" of the general public in the intentions of the UK.
- This resulted in **nationwide protest against this massacre**.
    - Even *London newspapers criticized the Govt* for the act.
- **Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood** as a protest.



Fig 119. *Jallianwala Bagh memorial*

- Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind.
    - He was overwhelmed by atmosphere of violence and **withdrew the Rowlatt Satyagraha movement** on **April 18, 1919**.

Hunter Committee of Inquiry

- **14th October 1919** – Under the orders of Edwin Montagu, the Disorders Inquiry Committee was set up.
- Headed by **Lord William Hunter** and ***3 Indians members*** in the Committee.
- Dyer **defended his action**, calling it as *carrying out his duty*. His statement –

"*I think it quite possible that I could have dispersed the crowd without firing but they would have come back again and laughed, and I would have made, what I consider, a fool of myself.*"

- The report unanimously condemned Dyer's action and admitted that there was no intention to overthrow British Rule.
- The Hunter Committee, didn't impose any penal and disciplinary action.
- March 1920 – Dyer was relieved from his command and recalled to UK.



Fig 120. *Disorders Inquiry Committee Report*

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- The Governor of Punjab also supported the massacre.
- He was **shot dead by Udham Singh**, a revolutionary, in *London in 1940*.

Did You Know?

- The British indirectly supported this massacre, by passing **Indemnity Act**, ***to protect its officers***.
- *Dyer's actions were supported by superiors* (upheld in Army Council).
- **No legal action against him**, *drew half pay and received army pension*.

Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919

- The most notable feature of the act was '**end of benevolent despotism**' (तानाशाही) and *introduction of responsible government* in India.
- ***Gradual decentralization of authority*** with loosening the supreme hold of the central government.
- The **Indian Legislative Council** at the Centre was ***replaced by a bicameral system*** – Council of States + Legislative Assembly.
- The principle of *separate communal electorates was extended* for **Sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians**, in addition to Muslims (pre-existing).
- This act provided for the first time, the ***establishment of a public service commission*** in India.
- The act provided a clause that after 10 years, *a statutory commission would set up to study working of government*.
  - This resulted in **Simon Commission**.

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Provincial Government

- **Executive**
  - **Dyarchy** was introduced, **Governor became the executive head** of the province.
  - Subjects were divided into two lists:

        - **Reserved list**
            - Subjects like *law and order, irrigation, finance, land revenue*, etc.
        - **Transferred list**
            - Subjects like *education, health, public works, local governance, industry, etc.*, ***elected members of council were in charge***.
    - **Secretary of State** and **Governor-General** *could interfere in in matters under reserved list* but interference restricted for transferred list.
- **Legislature**
    - Size of *provincial legislature assemblies was increased*, about **70% members were elected**.
    - **Direct elections** of members (but restricted franchise).
    - **Governor assent mandatory** to pass any bill. He also has **veto power** and could use **ordinances**.

Central Government

- **Executive**
    - **Chief executive authority** was the **Governor-General/Viceroy**.
    - *Two lists for administration* – central and provincial.
        - Provincial list under the provinces while center responsible for central list.
    - Viceroy could use **ordinances.**
        - He retained power to **summon and dissolve the House**.
- **Legislature**
    - **Bicameral legislature** was set up with houses:
        - Legislative Assembly – Lower House (forerunner of Lok Sabha), 3 years tenure.
        - Council of States – Upper House (forerunner of Rajya Sabha), 5 years tenure.

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Merits of 1919 Act

- Began the genesis of **responsible government**.
- **Dyarchy** was introduced.
- Introduced the concept of **federal structure with unitary bias**.
- Increased *participation of Indian in administration*.

Limitations of the Act

- Consolidated **communal representation**.
- Governor-General and governors had lot of power.
- **No specific time** was given.

Khilafat Movement



Fig 121. Khilafat Movement, 1920

- Defeat of Turkey in First World War, **dethroning of Ottoman Emperor** i.e., Khalifa of Islamic world.
- Prominent leaders of this movement are:
  - Maulana Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali (**Ali's brothers**).
  - **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**
  - Saifuddin Kitchlew.
- Subsequently, Khilafat movement was **merged with Non-Cooperation Movement** launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920.



Fig 122. *Ali Brothers, the founder of Khilafat Movement*

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Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)

- **Started by Gandhiji** *(not Congress)* on 1st August 1920.
- **Aim:**
  - **Swaraj**
  - Justice for *Jallianwala Bagh massacre*
  - Supporting **Khilafat Movement**.
- Movement begins with Mahatma Gandhi returning the medals given by the British.
- **Boycott of elections** under provisions of 1919 Act.
- **Boycott of foreign goods**.
  - Popularizing **Swadeshi** goods and **Khadi**.
- People were asked **not to serve in the British army**.
- Some leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant and Bipin Chandra Pal **left the Congress**, as they believed in a constitutional and lawful struggle.

Observation of the Movement

- Gandhiji and Ali brothers toured across the country to campaign.
- Several national **school and colleges were established** during this time.
  - *Jamia Millia at Aligarh (later shifted to Delhi), Kashi Vidyapeeth, Gujarat Vidyapeeth and Bihar Vidyapeeth*.
- Value of imports of foreign cloth fell from **₹102 crores to ₹57 crores**.
- **Picketing of alcohol** shops.
  - Government revenues declined, as a result government advertise the "*healthy*" effects of drinking.
- July 1921 – On the call of Ali brothers, Muslims begin to resign from the Army.
  - Later, *Ali brothers were arrested* for this act.

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Suspension of NCM

- On 4th Feb. 1922, in **Chauri Chaura**, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, a *violent mob set fire to a police station killing 22 policemen* during a clash between the police and protesters.
- Gandhiji called off the movement on 12 February, 1922 in the wake of the **Chauri Chaura incident.**
- Gandhiji said **people were not ready for revolt against the government through *ahimsa***.

Significance of Non-Cooperation Movement

- **Swaraj was not achieved** in one year.
- **Shook the British government** by the extent of the movement.
- This **established the popularity of INC** among people.
- The **imports of sugar from the Britain reduced considerably during this period**.



***Fig 123.** Gandhi with Charkha*

- This movement established *Gandhiji as a leader of the masses*.

Birth of Swarajists

- **March 1922 – Gandhiji arrested** and sentenced to **prison for 6 years**, in response to the Non-Cooperation Movement on the grounds of public order.
- The Congress nationalists were already **boycotting the legislative councils** – thus, they had *become passive after suspension of NCM*.
- A new line of political activity to offer resistance to colonial rule, was now advocated by:
    - 'Deshbandhu' Chittaranjan Das
    - Motilal Nehru.
- Both C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru suggested that **Nationalists should end the boycott of legislative councils**, and enter them.

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- They should also **obstruct work of the Councils**.
- According to C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru, **such a move would not give up Non-Cooperation** – instead continue it in a more effective form by extending it to the Councils.

- This idea of re-entry into the Councils was **opposed by the conservative members** in the Congress, like:
  - Vallabhbhai Patel;
  - Rajendra Prasad;
  - C. Rajagopalachari.
- **'Pro-Changers'** = Those who followed Das and Motilal, and advocated re-entry into the Councils.
- **'No-Changers'** = Those still advocating the boycott of the Councils.
- 1st January 1923 – Das and Motilal announced the formation of their new **Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party** (better known as the Swaraj Party).
  - President = C.R. Das.
  - Secretary = Motilal Nehru.



Fig 124. *Chittaranjan Das*

Elections of 1923

- **October 1923** – The **Swarajists Manifesto** for elections released – anti imperial tone.
  - Swarajists managed to **win 42 out of 101 elected seats** in the Central Legislative Assembly.
- **1924** – The Government soon appointed '**Muddiman Committee**' to bring out the *defects in the Government of India Act 1919*.
  - **Jinnah was a member** of this committee.
- **5th February 1924** – **Gandhiji released from jail** on health grounds.
  - He **opposed Council entry**, but those who had entered should not obstruct the work of council.

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- **6th November 1924** – Gandhiji brough the *conflict between Swarajists and no-changers to an end.*

Decline of Swarajists

- 16th June 1925 – The **death of C.R. Das** was a major loss for the Swarajists.
- They **lost the support of the Muslim** members.

Revolutionary Nationalism-II

Spread of Socialism

Reasons how the socialistic ideas spread in India because of:

- The **upsurge of working-class trade unionism** after World War 1.
- **Influence of Russian Revolution**, how socialistic state consolidated itself after a civil war.
- Young **left-wing leaders inside the Congress influenced** with these ideas, like – Subash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Some Notable Novels



- **Bandi Jawan** – Sachin Sanyal
- **Pather Dabi** – Sarat Chandra Chattopadhay

(However, government had banned all these novels at that time, but this kind of ban only helped to popularize the book).

During the Phase II of revolutionary nationalism, the two fronts of revolutionary activities emerged at –

1. **Punjab – UP – Bihar**
2. **Bengal**

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Punjab-UP-Bihar (HSRA)

- The revolutionary activities in this belt of this region were dominated by **Hindustan Republican Association/Army** (HRA).
- Founded in **October 1924** during the meeting of revolutionaries in Kanpur.
- Prominent Leaders – *Ram Prasad Bismil, Sachin Sanyal, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee.*
- Later it was renamed **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association** or HSRA *(by Bhagat Singh).*

Objectives:

- To awaken the common people of India about the **ineffectiveness of the non-violent methods.**
- To organise armed revolution in pan India in order to overthrow the colonial government.
- To establish ***Federal Republic of United States of India***, whose principle would be adult franchise.

Kakori Conspiracy Case/Action (August 1925)

- The most significant action of HRA (or HSRA) was the **Kakori Train Robbery** (Kakori Train Action Day).
- It was a train robbery organised by the members of HRA at Kakori, a village near Lucknow **looted British treasury**, contains around **₹4600.**



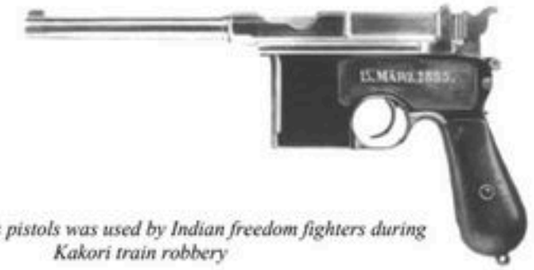


Fig 125. *Mausers pistols was used by Indian freedom fighters during Kakori train robbery*

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- Government crackdown very brutally after the Kakori robbery which lead to several arrests.
    - **17 were jailed**,
    - **Raj Bihari Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri** (they were the top leadership of HSRA at that time) were hanged by British officials.
- So, Kakori proved to be a failure for revolutionaries.

- **September 1928** – All revolutionaries met at Firoz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi.
    - Adopted **socialism as their next official goal**.
    - Created a new leadership involving all members.
    - Changed name of their party to **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association** (Army).

Death of Lala Lajpat Rai

- **30th October 1928** – **Lala Lajpat Rai was killed** in a brutal lathi-charge by the police, *peacefully protesting against the Simon Commission*.
- The death of most popular leader of Punjab also known as **Sher-e-Punjab** shock the people completely, and young revolutionaries of HSRA saw this as a direct challenge to them.



Fig 126. *Lala Lajpat Rai*

Lahore Conspiracy Case (Saunders Murder, Dec 1928)

- *Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Chandrashekar Azad* **shot dead Saunders**.
    - Instead, **SP Scott** was the main police official who is *actually responsible for the lathi-charge* on Lalaji in Lahore.



Fig 127. *Bhagat Singh*

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Bomb in Central Legislative Assembly (1929)

- **8th April 1929** – **Bhagat Singh** and **Batukeshwar Dutt** threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly.
    - The HSRA leaders wanted to let people know about their movement and **need for revolution against colonial power**.
    - The bomb had deliberately made harmless and were aimed at making '***the deaf hear***'.


REDS BOMB INDIAN LEGISLATURE

BLAST FOLLOWING SHARP PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS CAUSES INJURY TO MANY

Fig 128. *Media after bombing Legislative Assembly*

- Even in jail also, *revolutionaries protested against unhygienic condition* via a hunger strike.
- In jail, Bhagat Singh wrote a pamphlet named – **"Why I am an Atheist"**.
- **December 1929** – Chandrashekar Azad was involved in a plan to ***blow up the Viceroy Irwin's train*** during travelling near Delhi.
- **February 1931** – Azad was killed in a **police encounter** *(shot himself before he being got captured)* in **Alfred Park** *(now Azad Park)* in Allahabad.



Fig 129. *Chandrashekar Azad*


The Tribune.

VOL. LI. NO. 70 LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1931. Price One Anna

BHAGAT SINGH, RAJGURU AND SUKHDEV EXECUTED.

NO "LAST INTERVIEW" WITH RELATIONS.

Shouts Emerge From Jail.

DEAD BODIES SECRETLY DISPOSED OF

Removed to Distant Place.

Thick Veil of Secrecy

Fig 130. *On 23rd March 1931, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged.*

Scan with Scanner

Important Note –

- **Yellow Paper Constitution** – name and aims of HSRA – (by *Bismil and others*)
- **The Revolutionary** – HRSA Manifesto – (*by Sachin Sanyal*)
- **Philosophy of the Bomb** – written by *Bhagwati Charan Vora*.

Bengal

- After the death of Chittaranjan Das '*Deshbandhu*' in 1925, the Bengal Congress split down into two parts:
  - One faction is led by J.M Sengupta (Anushilan group come in support of this group)
  - One faction is **led by Subash Chandra Bose** (*Yugantar group backed him*).

Chittagong Armoury Raid

- **Surya Sen**, a school teacher also known as '*Master da*' had organised an armed rebellion along with his associates.
- They **planned to capture two main armouries in Chittagong** to channelize their arms and ammunition supply.
- **April 1930** – The raid was put into action, *involving 65 people took part under the name of Indian Republican Army, Chittagong Branch*.
  - The raid was quite a success - as Master da hosted the national flag and *proclaimed a provisional revolutionary government*.
  - Later, British Army started crackdown and killed several revolutionaries, but *Master da managed to escape* from the scene.
- **February 1933** – Master da was captured and hanged after brutal torture in jail.



Fig 131. *Surya Sen, or 'Master da'*



Fig 132. *Place where Surya Sen was hanged*

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Bardoli Satyagraha



Fig 133. Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel and Kasturba Gandhi, at Bardoli Satyagraha

- **January 1926** – Government of Bombay Presidency **increased the land revenue by 30%**.
- **February 1926** – **Vallabhbhai Patel** leads the satyagraha movement.
    - It is here that the women of Bardoli gave him the title "**Sardar**".
- **August 1928** – The pressure from the Bardoli Satyagraha movement forced the Government to cancel the 30% hike in land revenue.

Simon Commission



Fig 134. Sir John Simon

- **8th November 1927** – A seven-member **Indian Statutory Commission**, popularly known as the ***Simon Commission***.
    - The commission was to ***recommend to the Government whether India was ready for further constitutional reforms***.
- Indians were against the appointment of an **all-white commission**.
- **3rd February 1928** – The Simon Commission landed in Bombay.
    - Wherever the commission went, there were black flag demonstrations, hartals and slogans of '**Simon Go Back**'.



Fig 135. People protesting against Simon Commission

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- **30th October 1928** – At Lahore, students took out a large and peaceful **anti-Simon Commission demonstration** under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai.
    - He was seriously **injured in the police Lathi charge** and he passed away after few weeks.

Nehru Report (1928)

- This was the *first major attempt by Indians to draft a constitutional framework* for the country.
- The report was **finalised by August 1928**.

Did You Know?

Nehru Report was a **response by Congress to the challenge** given by Secretary of State at the time, **Lord Birkenhead** on rejection of Simon Commission by Indian politicians.

- **Major recommendations:**
    - **Dominion status** like Australia and Canada (within a year).
    - A federal government at the centre with British India and Princely States.
    - **Abolition of Dyarchy**.
    - Elected governments in provinces with complete autonomy.
    - Civil liberties.
    - It **denied separate communal electorates** to the Muslims.
        - Instead, it provided for a reservation of 1/3rd of seats in the general electorate to the Muslims.

Response to Nehru Report

- **Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh** communalists were unhappy about the Nehru Report.
- Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose were also **angry over dominion status**.
- Jinnah rejected the report and came out with his **14-point formula** suggesting measures on minority rights.
- **Irwin Declaration of October 1929** committed Britain to *eventual Dominion Status for India*.

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Lahore Congress session and Poorna Swaraj

- Major decisions at Lahore session of INC in December 1929:
  - The *Round Table Conference was to be boycotted*.
  - Complete independence (**Poorna Swaraj**) declared as the aim of the Congress.
  - CWC authorised to launch a programme of **civil disobedience**.
  - **January 26, 1930 fixed as the first Independence Day**.

- May 1930 – Report of Simon Commission was published.
  - **Dyarchy should be abolished**.
  - **Rejected Parliamentary responsibility** at centre.
  - *Separate electorate retained*.
  - No universal adult franchise.
  - This report also became the basis for enacting **Government of India Act of 1935**.

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Civil Disobedience Movement (1930 - 1934)

- **Gandhi started** civil disobedience by the INC.
- To carry forward the mandate of Lahore Congress, **Gandhi presented 11 demands to the Government**.
- He gave an **ultimatum of 31st January 1930** to accept or reject these demands.
- His demands include **abolition of salt tax**, relaxing Arms Act, **release political prisoners**, reduction in land revenue by 50%, etc.

Dandi 'Salt' March (March 12 – April 6, 1930)

- Gandhi, along with 78 members of Sabarmati Ashram, was to march from Ahmedabad, through the villages of Gujarat, towards Dandi.
  - A distance of 400 km.

- Thousands of satyagrahis and leaders like Sarojini Naidu joined him.
- Gandhi gave speeches attacking the salt tax as inhuman, and the salt satyagraha as a "poor man's struggle".
- Gandhi **broke the salt law** by picking up a handful of salt at Dandi on **6th April 1930**.
    - ~50,000 people had joined him by then.

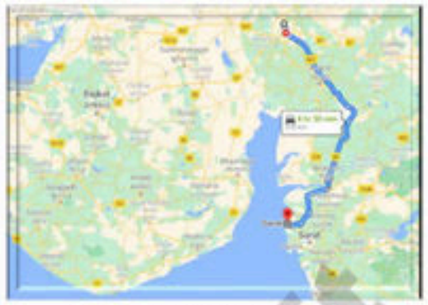


Fig 136. *Route from A'bad to Dandi*

Did You Know?

Mauritius National Day is on 12th March to, commemorate the **Dandi March**.

- Gandhi gave following directions for future actions:
    - Wherever possible civil disobedience of salt law should be started.
    - Refuse to pay taxes
    - Government servants can resign from their posts.
    - Spinning clothes by using charkha.

Impact of Agitation

- *This movement had **three main effects**:*
    - It pushed **Indian freedom struggle into the limelight** in western media.
    - It brought a lot of people including **women and the depressed classes directly in touch with the freedom movement**.
    - It showed the **power of the non-violent Satyagraha** as a tool in fighting imperialism.

Round Table Conferences

- Round Table Conferences (**1930–32**) were a series of meetings in **three sessions** called by the British government to consider the future constitution of India.
- The conference resulted from a review of the ***Government of India Act of 1919***, undertaken in 1927 by the *Simon Commission*.

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First Round Table Conference (Nov. 1930 – Jan. 1931)

- This was the **first** ever conference arranged between the British and the Indians as equals. (Round Table).
- Chaired by British PM **Ramsay MacDonald**.
- **Congress** and most business leaders **boycotted the First RTC**.



Fig 137. *First Round Table Conference, London*

- **Who attended?**
  - Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Liberals, Princes/Princely States.
  - **Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Tej Bahadur Sapru, B.R Ambedkar** were prominent leaders among the attendees.
- But, a constitutional discussion without Congress was meaningless.

'A wedding procession without the groom'
(दूल्हे के बिना एक शादी की बारात)

First RTC = Failure / No result.

Gandhi – Irwin Pact (1931)

- **March, 1931** – Gandhi and Viceroy Irwin signed **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**.
- Irwin agreed on –
  - **Immediate release** of all *political prisoners*.
  - **Right to make salt** in coastal villages, for personal use.

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- However, he **declined the release of Bhagat Singh** and his comrades, as he found guilty of violence.
- Gandhi on behalf of Congress agreed on –
  - *Suspend civil disobedience movement.*
  - *Participation in next RTC.*

Karachi Session 1931



Fig 138. Sardar Patel

- Presided by – **Vallabhbhai Patel**.
- Two resolutions were adopted which made the session memorable –
  - one on **Fundamental Rights.**
  - the other on **National Economic Programme**.
- This was the first time the Congress spelt out what **Swaraj** would mean for the masses.

Second Round Table Conference (Sept – Dec, 1931)

- **Congress** had agreed to **attend the 2nd RTC**.
- Mahatma Gandhi participated in the Conference as the **sole representative of the INC**, accompanied by Sarojini Naidu and also Madan Mohan Malviya.
- By this time Irwin was gone – Viceroy Willingdon in charge.
- PM **Ramsay MacDonald** (labour) headed the British cabinet.
- The *Untouchables were Hindus* and should *not be treated as a "**minority**"*; and that there should be no separate electorates for Muslims or other minorities.
  - These claims were rejected by Dr. BR Ambedkar.
- PM MacDonald announced:
  - Formation of ***2 Muslim majority provinces*** – **NWFP and Sindh**.
  - The setting up of an **Indian Consultative Committee**.

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Fig 139. *Crowd gathered in London to see Gandhi at the time of 2nd RTC*

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Phase Two fo Civil Disobedience Movement (1932-34)

- **1932 January** - the Civil-Disobedience Movement was resumed as soon as Gandhiji left London.
    - Government **arrested Mahatma Gandhi** on arrival in India.
    - **Sardar Patel** was also arrested.
- Govt. **re-imposed the ban** on the Congress party.

Lord Willingdon

- Viceroy from **1931 to 1936**.
- 1931 – 2nd RTC.
- **1932** – Communal award for separate electorates.
- 1932 – 3rd RTC.
- 1935 – Government of India Act.
    - Burma separated from India.



Fig 140. *Freeman Freeman-Thomas, 1st Marquess of Willingdon*

Communal Award



- **16th August 1932** – Communal Award, announced by British Prime Minister, **Ramsay MacDonald**.
  - This was yet another expression of British **policy of divide and rule**.
- The Communal Award *declared depressed class, also to be a minority, and entitled them to separate electorates*.

Poona Pact

- **24th September 1932** – An agreement was reached between Dr Ambedkar and Gandhi, Known as the Poona Pact.
- **Terms:**
  - Seats reserved for the depressed classes were **increased from 71** (acc. to communal award) **to 148** in provincial legislatures and **19 % of the total** in the central legislature.
  - 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.

Did You Know?

Poona Pact, *signed at **Yerwada Central Jail*** in Poona, by **Madan Mohan Malviya** *(on behalf of Gandhi)* **and Ambedkar**.

Third Round Table Conference (1932)

- **Congress boycotted** it and only 46 delegates attended the session.
- 1933 – British Government issued **White Paper**.
  - Later it became, the basis for the of **Government of India Act, 1935**.
- 1934 – Gandhi decided to ***withdrew the civil disobedience movement***.

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Conflict of Ideology

- Nehru challenged the basic Gandhian strategy of struggle – the 3 phases of **Struggle-Truce-Struggle (S-T-S)**.
    - Nehru **did not agree** with this strategy.
- he countered the 'S-T-S' strategy with **'S-V' (Struggle – Victory),** i.e., *permanent waging of non-violent mass struggle till victory was won*.
- **October 1934** – Gandhiji **announced his retirement from the Congress**, because of fundamental disagreement with the socialists and the parliamentarians.

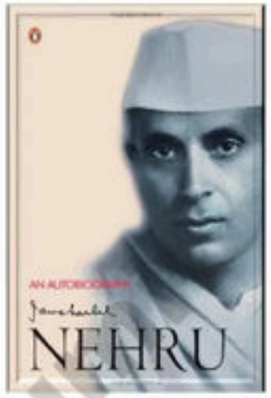


Fig 141. *An Autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru*

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Government of India Act, 1935

- Government of India Act of 1935 was passed on the basis of –
    - the report of the **Simon Commission**
    - the outcome of the Round Table Conferences
    - the **White Paper** issued by the British Government in 1933.

Provisions of 1935 Act

- Provision for the establishment of an **All-India Federation** at the Centre, consisting of the Provinces of British India and the Princely States.
- Division of powers into **three lists** –
    - Federal List (59)
    - Provincial List (54)
    - Concurrent List (36).
- Introduction of **Diarchy at the Centre**.

- In Provinces, *abolition of diarchy* and the introduction of **Provincial Autonomy** in the provinces.
- Establishment of a **Federal Court at Delhi** with a Chief Justice and 6 judges.
- Establishment of **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** in the year 1935.
- A partial reorganization of the provinces:
    - Sindh was separated from Bombay.
    - 'Bihar & Orissa' was split into separate provinces.
    - **Burma was completely separated** from India.

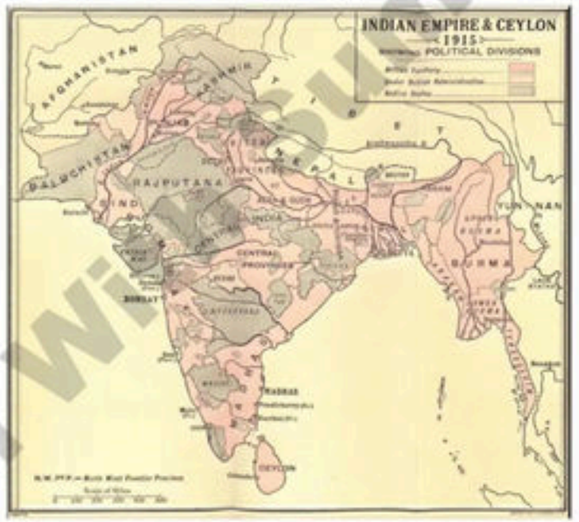


Fig 142. *Map of political divisions of India*

Learn, Write, Submit

Reactions on 1935 Act

- The Act of 1935 was **unanimously rejected** by the INC.
- Nehru
    - ***"a machine with strong brakes but no engine*** (मजबूत ब्रेक वाली मशीन लेकिन इंजन नहीं)
    - **"Charter of Slavery"** (गुलामी का चार्टर)"
- Jinnah

"Thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable"
(पूरी तरह से सड़ा हुआ, मौलिक रूप से बुरा और पूरी तरह से अस्वीकार्य).

Lord Linlithgow

- Viceroy from **1936 to 1943**.
- 1926 – Royal Commission on Agriculture for India.
- **1936-37** – First general elections held.
- 1940 – August Offer from the Viceroy.
- 1940 – **Winston Churchill elected Prime Minister** of Britain.



Fig 143. *Victor Hope, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow*

Lucknow Session, 1936

- President – Jawaharlal Nehru
- Nehru urged the Congress to **adopt socialism as its goal**, backed by Subash Chandra Bose.
- Opposed by right wing conservatives – Rajendra Prasad, Patel, Rajagopalachari, etc.

Faizpur Session, 1937

- President = Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- First session held in a village.

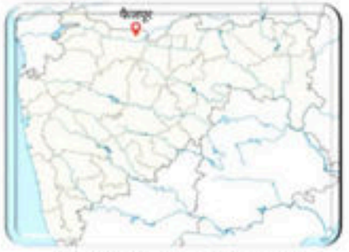


Fig 144. *Faizpur, Maharashtra*

Haripura Session, 1938

- President – Subash Chandra Bose
- **National Planning Committee** set up under the leadership of *Jawaharlal Nehru*.

Tripuri Session, 1939

- Subash Chandra Bose re-elected as President.
- **Forced to resign** after pressure of withdrawal by the right-wing conservatives **including Gandhi**.

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- **Rajendra Prasad replaced him** as President.
- Subash Chandra Bose formed **Forward Bloc** (left wing party within the Congress).



Fig 145. *Flag of Forward Bloc*

Congress's stand during WW2

- Gandhiji **supported full cooperation** with Britain.
    - **Subhash Chandra Bose + Socialists argued** this and resisted this.
        - Congress should take *advantage of the international crisis* to wrest India's freedom by launching a civil disobedience movement.
- Congress resolution said that *if Britain wanted India's support, British should give guarantees for freedom and complete democracy to India*.
    - Viceroy Linlithgow rejected.
- Congress **ministries in the provinces resigned in October 1939**, in protest against Linlithgow's action of declaring India as part of WW2.
- **22nd December 1939** – Muslim League celebrated it as a **"Day of Deliverance"** from Congress.

Demand for Pakistan

- **1930** – **Muhammad Iqbal**, spoke about the creation of a ***separate homeland*** for Muslims of India.
- **1933** – **Chaudhary Rehmat Ali** coined the term "Pakistan".
    - **P**unjab
    - **A**fghania (North West Frontier Province)
    - **K**ashmir
    - **S**indh
    - Baluchi**stan**.

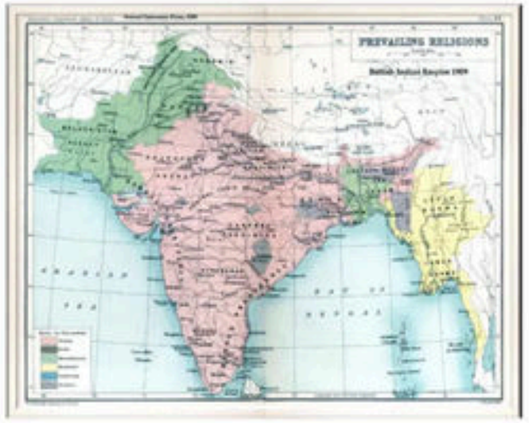


Fig 146. *Map of India showing the concentration of peoples on religion*

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- **March 1940 – Lahore Resolution**, in the annual meeting of Muslim League.

Did You Know?

Muslim League chose Lahore, because it was the same place from where ***Congress demanded for Poorna Swaraj in 1929***.



Fig 147. *Lahore Session of All India Muslim League*

August Offer

- **8th August 1940** – To secure the cooperation of the Indians during World War II, the British Government made an announcement, which came to be known as the 'August Offer'.
- **It proposed**:
  - **Dominion Status** as objective for India.
  - Expansion of Viceroy's executive council.
  - ***Setting up of a constituent assembly after the war*** consisting of Indians.
  - No future constitution to be adopted **without the consent of minorities**.

Responses

- **INC rejected** because of *dominion status*.
- All India Muslim League *welcomed veto assurance* given to minorities, but held that **partition was the only acceptable solution**.



Fig 148. *Sir Stafford Crips and Mahatma Gandhi*

Cripps Mission (1942)

- **March 1942** – A mission headed by **Sir Stafford Cripps (British cabinet minister)** was sent to India to seek Indian support for the war.

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- **Main Proposals:**
  - An Indian Union with a **dominion status**.
  - After the end of the war, **a constituent assembly** would be convened to frame a new constitution.
  - Members would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and **partly nominated by the princes**.
  - Any province **not willing to join the Union** could have a **separate constitution** and form a separate Union.
  - **Defence of India would remain in British hands**.

Objections of INC leaders

- The offer of **dominion status**.
- Right to provinces to **secede**.
- Absence of any plan for *immediate transfer of power*.

- Gandhi called Cripps proposals as a

  "Post-dated Cheque of a failing bank (असफल बैंक का उत्तर दिनांकित चेक)"

Muslim League objection:

- Criticized the idea of a single Indian Union.
- Did not like the *machinery for the creation of a constituent assembly*.

Why Congress agreed to struggle now?

- The **failure of the Cripps Mission** showed that Britain was still unwilling to agree to India's demands for constitution.
- Popular discontent because of **high prices of essentials** and shortage of rice.
  - This is because of Winston Churchill policy, deliberately diverting all supplies to Britain for their Army as stockpiles in WW2.

Did You Know?

Scorched earth policy, is a military strategy that aims to destroy anything might be useful to the enemy.

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- Fears that the British administration would follow a **scorched earth policy** against possible Japanese invasion.

Quit India Movement (1942 - 44)

- **8th August, 1942** – Quit India Movement declaration at *Bombay's Gowalia Tank Maidan*.
    - Gandhi's speech – "Do or Die (**करो या मरो**)"
    - Slogan – '**Quit India**' by Yusuf Mehrally.
- The ***last struggle*** in the movement was a leaderless one.
- The peasant communities founded the *parallel governments* called **Praja Sarkar** in the Ballia district of UP.
- The CSP leaders, **J.P. Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali** carried out underground activities providing indirect leadership to the movement.



Fig 149. *Mahatma Gandhi*

- Gandhi was *imprisoned in the Yerwada jail* in Pune and was tried for 1942 August disturbances under the charges of sedition.
- Gandhi observed fast unto death as a protest.
    - During the imprisonment, his wife *Kasturba and Secretary Mahadev Desai died*.
- In 1944, Gandhi was released on health grounds.
- Quit India Movement was the **final attempt for country's freedom** as large number of students left their schools and colleges to join the movement.

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Who didn't participate in the Movement?

- Hindu Mahasabha
- Muslim League
- Princely States
- Communists

Indian National Army (INA)

- Bose, after escaping from the house imprisonment, *first went to Russia and from there to Germany*. He was invited to Japan by Prime Minister Tojo.
- INA was **actually founded by Capt. Mohan Singh** consisting of *20,000 Indian war prisoners captured by Japan*.
- *Bose took over the commandership of INA*, and changed its name to '**Azad Hind Fauj**'.
- He divided INA into 4 regiments- **Mahatma, Azad, Jawahar and Netaji** and gave the slogans, '**Unto Delhi**' and '**Jai Hind**'.
- The INA commandership included Capt. Shahnawaz Khan, Prem Sehgal, Capt. Dhillon and Capt. Laxmi.
- The INA founded the **first provincial government of free India** at Singapore.



Fig 149. *Subhas Chandra Bose meeting with Adolf Hitler, Germany*

- In South Asia he famously proclaimed that –

"Give me blood! I will give you freedom"
("मुझे खून दो! मैं तुम्हें आजादी दूंगा")

- It entered Burma and destroyed Mandalay Jail.
- From Burma, it *came up to Kohima* in Nagaland. As Japan withdrew its forces in the war front, **INA was defeated** and its commanders were imprisoned in the Red Fort, Delhi.
- The INA trials were held in Red Fort.
- Congress constituted a *Defence Council* for the INA officers includes **Asaf Ali. Jawaharlal Nehru and Tej Bahadur Sapru**.
    - Bhulabhai Desai was the **secretary of the Défense Council**.



Fig 150. *INA Martyrs memorial*

Learn Without Limit

CR Formula (1944)

- CR or Rajaji drafted the formula providing for Demarcating the Muslim majority provinces.
- A ***plebiscite in the demarcated Muslim majority provinces*** in the NW and East on the issue of Pakistan.
    - It allowed for the formation of Pakistan if the plebiscite resulted in favour of Pakistan.



Fig 151. *Rajaji meeting with Gandhiji*

- In the event Pakistan becoming a reality, there would be Joint Control of India and Pakistan on currency, communication and defence.
- **Jinnah rejected the CR formula** as he was not confident regarding the support of Muslims for the idea of Pakistan.
- In September 1944, **Gandhi – Jinnah talks** were held but they **failed** and Jinnah insisted on being recognized as the sole leader of the Muslims.

Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference (1945)

- In June 1945, Lord Wavell, the Governor General, proposed the tentative arrangement at the **Centre with the League** and **Congress sharing power** on the principle of parity.
- In the Shimla Conference, Congress was represented by Jawaharlal Nehru and League by Jinnah.
- Though *Jinnah agreed in the beginning* to share power with Congress, the **Conference failed** when Jinnah insisted that ***Congress would not nominate any Muslim member without his consent*** in its share of portfolios.
- In **1945**, winter elections were held after the World War II. The Conservative party under **Churchill lost the elections**.



Fig 152. *Archibald Wavell, 1st Earl of Wavell*

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- Labour party under **Clement Atlee came to power** in England.
- In India**, Congress** formed the *government in eight provinces* and the **League** formed *governments in Punjab, Sindh and Bengal*.
- In January 1946, Prime Minister Atlee announced that an **All- Party Delegation of the Parliament** would visit India to decide on the question of transfer of power.
- In February 1946, the **Indian Navy Officers** in Bombay, Kolaba, Cochin, Karachi and Kandla **revolted** at a time against the racial discrimination of the British military administration.
- The riots that followed were called "**Bombay Naval Ratings**". It was the last act of protest in the freedom struggle of India.
- In March 1946, PM Atlee announced that a Cabinet Mission would visit India to decide the modalities of transfer of power.

Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

- The Cabinet Mission consisted of **Sir A.V. Alexander, Pathick Lawrence (Chairman) and Sir Stafford Cripps**.
- Its recommendations were-
  - A **Union Government** of India.
  - A **Centre with limited subjects** of power: Defence, Currency and Communications.
  - **Province** with ***complete autonomy***.
  - A **Constituent Assembly** consisting of the members elected by Provincial Legislative Assemblies and members nominated by the Princely States.



Fig 153. *Jinnah meeting with Cabinet Mission team*

- The most controversial recommendation was its '**Grouping Pattern**' of dividing the provinces of India into three groups –
  - *Group A* – Except Group B and Group C.
  - *Group B* – Punjab, Sind, and NWFP,
  - *Group C* – Bengal and Assam.

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- The **Cabinet Mission outrightly rejected the idea of "Pakistan"**, as it argues that the creation of a small province of Pakistan would result in tremendous dislocation of resources and hence not viable.

Responses to Cabinet Mission Plan

- In July, 1946 elections were held for the Constituent Assembly. Congress got 205 members elected and the League 73.
- In August, 1946, the **Muslim League rejected the Cabinet Mission Plan** and boycotted the Constituent Assembly.
- August 16, 1946 was observed by Muslim League as the "**Direct Action Day**" for Pakistan.
    - Communal riots started first at Noakhali in Calcutta, spreading to different parts of India very soon.
    - Syed Suhrawardy, the *Chief Minister of Bengal* **openly supported Direct Action Day**.

Interim Government

- On 2nd September 1946, **Governor General Lord Wavell formed Interim Government**.
    - Himself as the President and Jawaharlal Nehru as the Vice-President. Patel was made the home minister.



Fig 154. *Interim Government, 1946*

- League joined the Interim Government, its candidate **Liaqat-Ali** was given the key **Finance portfolio**.
    - Later, the **League boycotted the Interim Government** also in October 1946.
- On 9th December 1946, the Constituent Assembly met for the first time, elected Babu Rajendra Prasad as the President.
    - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was made the Chairman of the Drafting committee.

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Mountbatten Plan

- In February 1947, Prime Minister **Atlee announced** that *power would be transferred to India by not later than June 1948* and for **that Lord Mountbatten** would be sent as **last Governor General to India**.
- March 1947, Mountbatten came to India.
- In April 1947, he drafted his plan of portioning India into *two dominions* called **India** and **Pakistan**.
- The plan was called by various names viz **April Plan, Balkan Plan, Dickie Bird Plan**.



Fig 155. *Congress and League meeting with Mountbatten*

- It provided for –
  - Demarcation committees to be set up for **India** and **Pakistan**.
  - Plebiscite in the Muslim majority provinces in Punjab, NWFP in the West and Sylhet district of Assam on the question of joining either India or Pakistan.
  - The *Princely States* were given the **right of self-determination** i.e., right to either join India or Pakistan or to remain independent.
- A Bill on the transfer of power to India and Pakistan, called the **Indian Independence Act** was introduced in the Parliament.
- It was approved by the Parliament on 18th July 1947, fixing the deadline for **transfer of power as August 15** and it also provided for the appointment of two Governor Generals for India and Pakistan respectively.
  - **Rajaji became the first Indian Governor General** and **Jinnah became the first Governor General in Pakistan**.
- **Liaqat Ali** became the **first Prime Minister of Pakistan**.

Learn with Sharma

Partition or Holocaust?

- It is impossible to arrive at any accurate estimate of casualties: informed and scholarly guesses vary from **200,000 to 500,000 people**. In all probability, some **15 million had to move across** hastily constructed frontiers separating India and Pakistan.
- **Amritsar district became the scene of bloodshed** later in the year when there was a complete breakdown of authority in the city.

Is there any alternative to Partition?

- Neither the League nor the Congress agreed to the Cabinet Mission's proposal.
- **Only Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan** of the NWFP continued to firmly **oppose the idea of partition**.
- **Bengali Muslims (East Pakistanis) rejected Jinnah's two-nation theory** through political action, breaking away from Pakistan and **creating Bangladesh in 1971-72.**

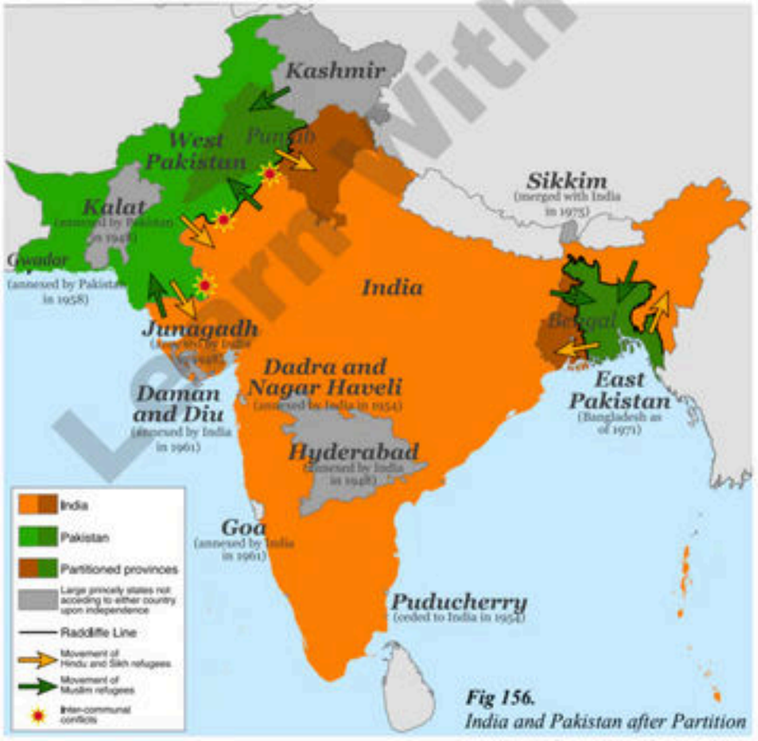


Fig 156.
India and Pakistan after Partition

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