

**MKLIVE**

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- Arrival of European companies in India
- India in the middle of the 18th century
- Establishment of British power in Bengal
- Nature of British Imperialism
- socio-religious reform movement
- Revolts preceding the Revolution of 1857
- Revolt of 1857 and change in British policy after 1858
- Organisation and events preceding the establishment of the Congress
- Establishment of Indian National Congress and related parties
- Indian Nationalist Movement and its various phases
- Major Non-Congress Organizations and Movements

**Major events**

- ❖ Swadeshi movement
- ❖ divide and rule policy of british
- ❖ muslim league
- ❖ simon commission
- ❖ round table conference
- ❖ Communal Award
- ❖ poona pact
- ❖ Azad Hind Fauj

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- ❖ wave plan
- ❖ Attlee Scheme
- ❖ cabinet mission plan
- ❖ mountbatten plan
- ❖ Division of India
- Various Acts passed during the Company's rule
- Acts passed during the period of the British Crown
- governor general of the company
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- Economic impact of British rule
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- Political impact of British rule
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- Integration of princely states after independence
  - Policy and principle of integration of princely states
  - Major Integration Challenges and Solutions
  - Sardar Patel's role in integration of princely states

### **Integration of princely states after independence**

- Policy and principle of integration of princely states
- Major Integration Challenges and Solutions
- Sardar Patel's role in integration of princely states

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## **Arrival of European companies in India**

### **Conditions in India at the time of arrival of Europeans**

- In the late 15th and early 16th century, European companies started entering India for trading purposes. At this time there was the period of Delhi Sultanate in India.
- Due to the strengthening of the central authority in the later Delhi Sultanate and the earlier Mughal period, the European companies gave importance only to their commercial interests.
- After the defeat of Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat (April 21, 1526), where the Mughal power developed in place of the Delhi Sultanate, on the one hand,
- On the other hand Portuguese, Dutch, Danish companies also engaged in territorial struggle to develop their commercial interests.
- When India was in its medieval period while Europe was in its modern period. In this sequence, Europeans started making new geographical discoveries, so that their business could be spread globally.
- In this sequence, Europeans started making new geographical discoveries, so that their business could be spread globally.
- In this sequence, European countries started efforts to discover India through waterways.
- It is noteworthy that since ancient times, there were trade relations between India and European countries through terrestrial routes.



- But in the 14-15th century, obstacles started to arise in these terrestrial trade routes, due to which Europeans started searching for new water routes for trade with India and eastern countries.

### **Why the discovery of new waterways by European countries?**

- Arabs' control over Constantinople
- New Geographical Discoveries by Europeans
- development of shipping and navigation

### **Arabs' control over Constantinople**

- Earlier Kustuntunia (modern Istanbul) was under Turkey in the eastern part of Europe. But in 1453, the Arabs of Central Asia established their authority over Constantinople.
- Due to this the land route of trade between East Asia (India) and European countries was blocked.
- It is notable that Kustuntunia was an important land route located between the Rum Sagar (near the Mediterranean Sea) and the Black Sea. Also, it was the only land route connecting Europe with Asia.
- That is, half of Constantinople was located in Europe while the remaining half was located in the continent of Asia.



## New Geographical Discoveries by Europeans

- Due to obstruction in the terrestrial route of trade and renaissance, new geographical discoveries were made by European countries, especially Portugal and Spain, so that trade could be restarted.
- Fortunately, at this time Portugal was ruled by Henry, who was a man of exploratory nature.

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- Along with encouraging the construction of a compass to encourage maritime trade, Henry created several lists of constellations; that is why he is called by the nickname of 'The Navigator'.
- With the help of these compasses, European traders were inspired for foreign trade through the sea route. Along with this, Henry also provided financial assistance to the trading companies for foreign trade.



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## High level development of shipping and navigation

- Shipping and navigation developed at a high level in Europe in the 15th century.
- Countries like Portugal also encouraged private traders to build ships so that maritime trade could be accelerated.
- Thus the development of shipping also paved the way for increasing the maritime contact of European countries with the Eastern countries.



खोजकर्ता	देश
पुर्तगाल का वास्को-डी-गामा	भारत
स्पेन का कोलंबस	अमेरिका
ब्रिटेन का कैप्टन कुक	ऑस्ट्रेलिया
हॉलैंड का तस्मान	वान डीमंस लैंड अर्थात् तस्मानिया तथा न्यूजीलैंड

### Purpose of arrival of Europeans in India

- The main purpose of the arrival of European companies in India was the trade of spices.
- Coming to India, European companies established their trading settlements at different places.
- However, these were not settlements or centers of factory production, but only warehouses.
- Here goods and spices etc. were collected and sent to Europe. These settlements were like fortified areas, which apart from storing goods, also had offices and residential houses for traders.
- It is noteworthy that this art of building settlements in India was originally acquired by the Portuguese from the merchants of Italy, which was later followed by other European companies.

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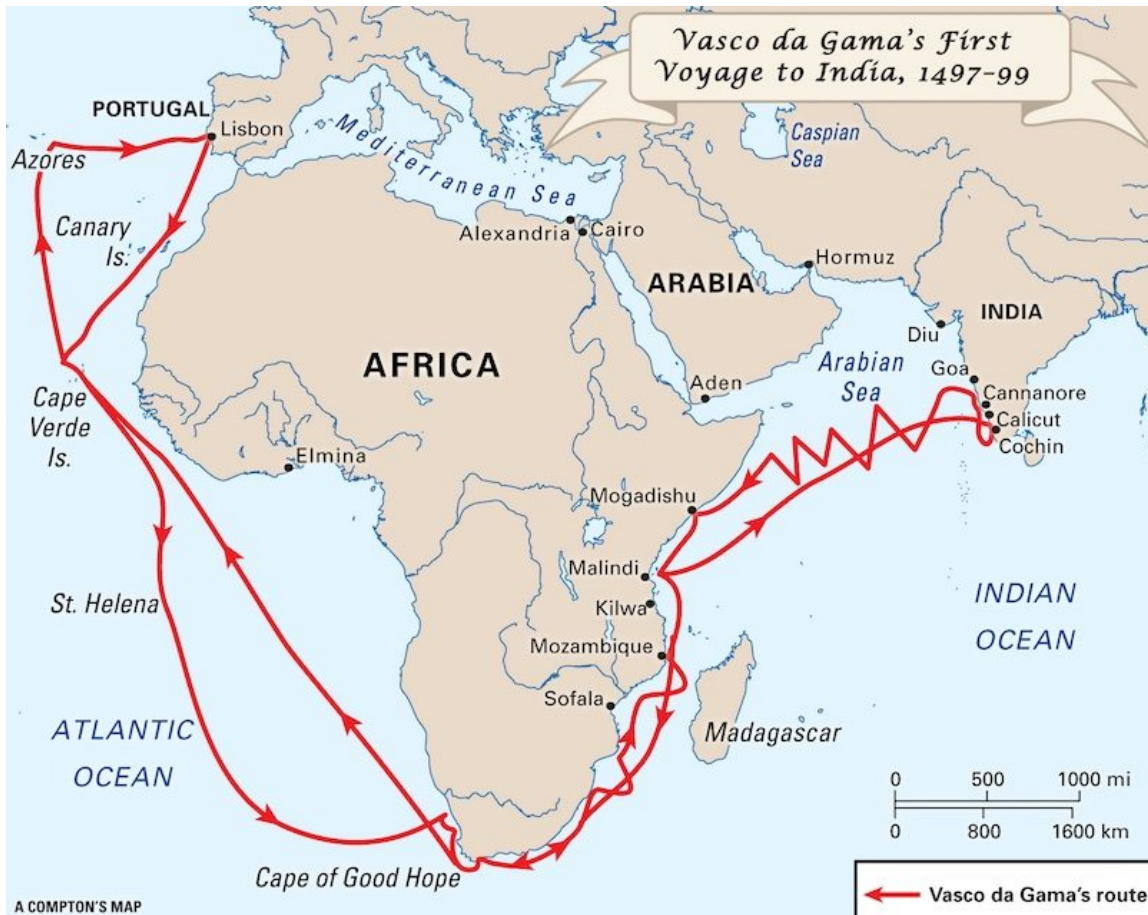
कंपनी	स्थापना वर्ष	भारत में पहली कोठी
पुर्तगाली ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी	1498	कोचीन (1503)
डच ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी	1602	मछलीपट्टनम (1605)
अंग्रेजी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी	1600	सूरत (1613) औपचारिक रूप से
डेनिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी	1616	ट्रंकबेर (1620)
फ्रांसीसी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी	1664	सूरत (1668)

पुत्र ने डच में अंग्रेजी डिश फ्री में ली।

## Arrival of portuguese in india

### Objectives of the arrival of the Portuguese in India

- ending the trading influence of the Arabs
- monopolize the spice trade
- Spreading Christianity in India



## Vasco Da Gama

- India was discovered in May, 1498 by the Portuguese merchant and navigator Vasco-da-Gama on the invitation of the then Prince Manuel I.
- Vasco-da-Gama reached a place called Kathakadabu on the Calicut coast via Cape of Good Hope with the help of Gujarati merchant Abdul Majeed.
- Pedro Alvarez Cabral was the second Portuguese trader to come to India in 1500 AD.
- Vasco-da-Gama came back to India in 1502
- When Vasco-da-Gama returned to Portugal, he sold the spices he had taken from India for 60 times more.
- This attracted other Portuguese traders to come to India.

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- It is noteworthy that the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew. Vasco-da-Gama was welcomed by the Zamorin, the king of Calicut. However, the Zamorin's move was opposed by the Arab merchants already present in India.
- In this way, the order of arrival of Portuguese traders in India started.
- In this way, the Portuguese, who first established trade relations with India in the medieval period,
- As a result, in 1503, the Portuguese established their first trading post in Cochin.
- The first fort in India by the Portuguese (also the first European fort in India) was built by Albuquerque (he was no longer governor at this time) in Cochin in 1503 AD

### **Francisco-de-Almeida (1505)**

- Francisco-de-Almeida was appointed the first Portuguese governor in India in 1505 AD to conduct his trading activities efficiently.
- In 1509 AD, Francisco-de-Almeida established authority over Diu.
- At the same time, Almeida adopted the Blue Water Policy or the policy of calm waters to establish control over the trade of the Indian Ocean.



- In fact, it was the result of Almeida's foresight that he understood the importance of maritime trade unlike the then Indian rulers.
- The main objective of the Portuguese at this time was to trade peacefully and obtain a monopoly on the spice trade in India.
- But the Blue Water Policy increased the commercial ambitions of the Portuguese in the maritime region.
- Now the Portuguese company adopted the strategy of monopolizing all the maritime trade between India and Europe.

### **Albuquerque (1509)**

- After Francisco-de-Almeida, in 1509 AD, Albuquerque came to India as the Portuguese governor. Albuquerque is considered to be the real founder of the Portuguese Empire in India. While Albuquerque increased the Portuguese power in India.
- On the other hand, he also created the foundation stone of Indian and Portuguese relations.

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- Albuquerque also recruited Indians to minor positions in the Portuguese army.
- Motivated the lower class Portuguese to marry Indian women, so that Portuguese settlements could be established in India and trade could be done easily. Albuquerque also prohibited the practice of sati in the region of Cochin.
- In 1510, Albuquerque conquered Goa through a military campaign from Adilshah Yusuf, the ruler of Bijapur. Apart from this, in 1511, Albuquerque also controlled the important region of South-East Asia, Malacca and in 1515, the Hormuz sea area located on the coast of the Persian Gulf.





### **Ninau-de-Cunha (1529)**

- Neenu-de-Cunha came to India in 1529 AD as a governor. Cunha moved the Portuguese capital Cochin to Goa in India.

Portuguese settlements established by Cunha

1. Santhome (Madras)
2. Hugli (Bengal)
3. Diu (Kathiawar)

### **Establishment of Portuguese factories in India**

- Cochin (1503)
- Kannur (1505)
- Goa (1510)
- Chittagong and Satgaon (1534)
- Diu (1535)
- Daman (1559)

The Portuguese traders were the first among the European powers to establish maritime trading centers in India. In 1632, the Mughal

Emperor Shah Jahan ordered the complete destruction of the Portuguese settlements in Hooghly as the Hooghly was being used by the Portuguese for the purpose of piracy in the Bay of Bengal.

### **Pondicherry**

- The first European power to occupy Pondicherry was the Portuguese. The Portuguese first established their colony in Pondicherry.
- However, after this the Dutch also established their trading houses in Pondicherry.
- In 1673 AD, the French also established their first trading settlement in Pondicherry.
- Finally, in 1793, the British took complete control of Pondicherry. But under the Treaty of Paris in 1783, Pondicherry was again handed over to the French.

### **kartz-armada convoy system**

- The Cartage-Armada convoy system was followed when the Portuguese strengthened their position in the Indian Ocean including the coastal areas of India.
- However, when and by which governor this method was formally started, it is not mentioned.
- Under this method, the Portuguese banned Indian and Arab merchant ships from entering the Arabian Sea without a permit (kartz).





- Through this method, not only the supremacy of the Portuguese was established in the maritime area, but by banning ammunition and pepper, commercial and strategic security was also achieved.
- This permit system was so strong that even the ships of the Mughal emperor Akbar himself needed a permit to enter the Arabian Sea.

### **Reasons for the success of the Portuguese in India**

- Cooperation and Support by the Portuguese Government
- naval capability
- efficient and capable governor
- Control of coastal areas priority
- blue water policy

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- Incompetence and short sightedness of Indian rulers

### **Reasons for the failure of the Portuguese in India**

- to follow a policy of intolerance towards the Indian public
- spread Christianity
- Discovery of the new colony of Brazil by the Portuguese
- Competition from other European companies
- Non-reinvestment of profits from India
- Reduction in the supply of gold, silver and copper in Portugal
- Barter system or money received from India was not used by the Portuguese to do business in India, but for this the Portuguese themselves used to bring gold, silver and copper etc. from their country.
- Later, this policy of the Portuguese became a major reason for their failure in India.

### **Portuguese contribution to India**

- The Portuguese are credited with introducing the cultivation of tobacco, sugarcane, pineapple, papaya, potato and maize in India.
- spread of Catholicism in the coastal areas of India
- The Portuguese were the first to spread Christianity in India and Asia.
- Construction of attractive churches in areas like Goa, Daman and Diu
- Establishment of India's first printing press in Goa in 1556
- Introduction to the importance of maritime commerce
- Introduction to Marine Shipbuilding

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- Growth of Gothic/Victorian Architecture in India

### **Gothic / Victorian Architecture**

- high rise buildings
- finely pointed and multiple crested
- large windows in buildings
- Steel and iron were used for the first time in the construction of buildings.
- based on engineering standards



- Portugal was the first to come to India and the last to leave India. Formally, Goa, Daman and Diu remained under the Portuguese Government till 1961.

### **Arrival of dutch in india**

- The Dutch were originally residents of the Netherlands and Holland. The Dutch were the second in order to come to India for trading purposes after the Portuguese. The export of clothes in India first goes to the Dutch only.

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- The Dutch came to India for the first time about a hundred years after the arrival of the Portuguese. One of the main reasons for this was that the Dutch had earlier prioritized their trading activities in Indonesia. In 1595 AD, the first group of Dutch came to India under the leadership of Cornelius Hout Man.
- The original name of this Dutch trading company was the United East India Company of the Netherlands, which was an amalgamation of several smaller trading companies. The Dutch had made Batavia (Indonesia) their headquarters and the Dutch Company based in India was under this headquarters.
- The Dutch East India Company was controlled by the Dutch government and all treaties made by the company in India were done in the name of the Dutch government.
- However, the Dutch Company had the power of war and treaty and the power to expand the territory was given by the government.
- In 1605, the Dutch established their first factory at Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh.
- The first company of the Dutch in Bengal was established in Pipli in 1627 AD.
- A few days later, the Dutch moved from Pipli to Balasore.
- In Bengal, the Dutch operated a factory in Hooghly from 1635 AD to 1656 AD.
- After 1656 AD, the factory established in 1653 AD in Chinsura, a village of Hooghly, became the main center of Dutch trade.

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- By the end of the 17th century, Dutch companies were established in places like Kasim Bazar, Patna, Dhaka, Malda, Balasore, Barangor, Jugdia, Fatwa etc.

### **Advent of british in india**

- Establishment of the East India Company in 1600
- The formal name of the company was The Governor and Company of Merchants of Trading in to the East Indies
- The company was originally formed in the context of trade with eastern countries.
- The original objective of the company was to trade spices and pepper with the East
- Queen Elizabeth I 15-year trading license (monopoly)
- The monopoly meant that no other government or private company could trade with the East (especially with India) from Britain.
- However, after the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603, Emperor James I extended the Company's trade monopoly indefinitely in 1609.
- In 1608 a team led by Captain Hawkins reached Surat.
- In 1613, Jahangir permitted the Company to set up a trading post at Surat.
- Whereas in 1611 a temporary trading post was established in Machilipatnam without permission.
- The leadership of the trading house of Surat was handed over to Thomas Elward.

- The company started exporting spices as well as cotton, indigo, potassium nitrate and tea from India.
- At this time the basis of the company's capital was trading capital. The Company used to make payments in India through silver.
- In this sequence, the British East India Company established its trading houses in Surat, Machilipatnam, Bharuch, Ahmedabad and Agra by 1623 AD.
- Due to the increasing trading activities of the British, it was natural for them to have a conflict with the Portuguese.
- But by this time the naval capacity of the British had increased as compared to that of the Portuguese.
- Hence in 1620 the English defeated the Portuguese in a naval battle.
- In 1698 AD, Subedar Azimoshan of Bengal granted the zamindari of Sutanati, Govindpur, Calicut to the British. Joining these places, Job Charnock established Fort William (1781) in Calcutta, whose first president was Charles Eyre.
- In 1717 AD, a royal decree named Dastak was issued to the British by the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar, under which the British Company was allowed to trade in the whole of Bengal without paying any duty.
- The first informal trading post in India was established by the British East India in Machilipatnam in 1611.
- The first formal trading post in India was established by the British East India in 1613 at Surat.

- The French also established their first factory in India in Surat in 1668.

### **Arrival of Danish in India**

- Arrival of Danish trading company in India in 1616
- Establishment of first trading post in Travancore (Tanjore) in 1620
- Long after this, in 1676, a second Kothi was established at Serampore in Bengal.
- The Danish Company did not give much priority to business objectives in India.
- Because one, it was a very small private trading company and second, they did not get much benefit from business in India.
- Finally, in 1745, he sold all his Indian trading posts to the British East India Company.

### **Arrival of french in india**

- In the year 1664, Colbert, the finance minister of the then Emperor Louis XIV of France, established a French East India Company.
- A government company whose object is to trade with eastern countries, especially India
- One advantage of the late arrival of the French trading company in India was that the company did not have to struggle much to establish its trading post in India.
- Because by this time the decline of the central Mughal power had begun;

- On the other hand, it had become a common point for European companies to establish trading houses in India.
- The French company established its first trading house in Surat in 1668 → The leadership of this house was entrusted to Fesis Caro
- The next trading post was established at Machilipatnam in 1669.
- French and British trading companies soon formed the basis of competition and mutual conflict.
- Because by this time the decline of the central Mughal power began.
- On the other hand, the French company was a government company and was supported by the government.
- The position of France at the international level is comparatively stronger than other European countries.

### **interference in the internal affairs of India**

- One of the main reasons for the conflict between the two companies was interference in the internal conditions of India.
- After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 AD, the internal situation of India was extremely weak and disorganized during the period of his successors.
- This was the transitional period when the tendency of the regional rulers to make themselves independent had started and factionalism had started for power at the regional level.
- But British or French military power and support was needed for the local rulers to gain power.

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- Hence the alliance of both the trading companies started with the regional rulers.
- In this sequence, there are three wars of Carnatic between the British East India Company and the French Company, in which the final victory of the British East India Company is decisive.

### **Carnatic War**

- The wars fought between the British and the French in India are known as the Carnatic Wars.
- First war of Carnatic → 1746-48
- Second war of Carnatic → 1750-52
- Third war of Carnatic → 1758-63
- First Carnatic War → Treaty of Ex-la-Chapelle ended
- Second Carnatic War → Indecisive War
- Third Carnatic War → Treaty of Paris ended

### **First Carnatic War (1746–1748)**

- Beginning with the War of the Austrian Succession
- Despite the orders of the home governments, the war between the two companies started in India in 1746 AD.
- The immediate cause of the war was the capture of some French ships by the English army under Captain Burnet.
- The War of the Austrian Succession in Europe ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).
- In effect the war ended in India as well.

### **Second Carnatic War (1749–1754)**



- Main Cause: Struggle for the post of Nawab of Karnataka
- The French supported Chand Saheb for the Nawab of Karnataka, while the British supported Anwaruddin.
- The French supported Muzaffar Jung for the governorship of the Deccan, while the British supported Nasir Jung.
- Chand Saheb and the French army jointly defeated Anwaruddin.
- Chand Saheb became the Nawab of Karnataka and Muzaffar Jung became the Subedar of the Deccan.
- indecisive war

### **Third Carnatic War (1758–63)**

- In 1756, the peace between the British and the French ended in India as soon as the Seven Years' War began in Europe.
- The British defeated the French in this war.
- After the defeat in this war, the existence of the French in India almost ended.

### **Reasons for the defeat of the French in India**

- The French company was the government. The directors of the company are indifferent to its profits and losses.
- French involvement in the conflict in Europe
- Not paying much attention to the company's activities in India
- The British had control over Bengal from where the British got immense wealth,
- Whereas the French had Pondicherry and other such places from where money was received to a limited extent.

- The political and military leadership of the English Company was better than that of the French Company.
- One of the main reasons for the defeat of the French was their weak navy. According to Voltaire, during the War of Austrian Succession, France's water power was so damaged that during the Seven Years' War, France did not have a single ship. On the other hand, the British had a powerful and capable army.

## **Reasons for British success in India**

### **Ultimate weapon**

- The weapons used by the Indians in the 18th century were slow and heavy, while the European guns and cannons used by the British were far superior to these Indian weapons.
- Military discipline & co-ordination among various units of the company
- Skilled leadership → First class leaders like Clive, Hastings, Munro, Eyrecott
- financial soundness
- nationalist sentiment

### **Francis duplex**

- Dupleix came to India in the trading service of the Francis East Company and was made the governor of Chandernagore in 1731 AD.
- Recognizing Dupleix's efficiency, he was made governor of the more important territory of Pondicherry in 1741, a position he held until 1754.

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- But later Dupleix was called back to France in 1754 after the defeat of the French company at Trichanapalli.
- In fact, in 1754, although the French Company was virtually victorious, Anwaruddin's son Muhammad Ali survived the battle and took refuge in Trichanapalli.
- In the first two wars of the Carnatic, Dupleix led the French Company to victory over the British East India.
- But Dupleix made two big mistakes during his tenure.
- First mistake: He gave the freedom to the officers and employees of the French company to do private business, due to which imbalance was created in the administrative and business system of the company.
- Second: Dupleix focused more attention towards South India, but for this he did not have any solid and strong policy.
- In addition, Dupleix became embroiled in excessive interference in the internal conflicts of the provincial kings of South India.
- Because of this he could not concentrate on any one particular region.
- This was the reason that Dupleix was finally recalled in 1754.
- In fact, the concept of obtaining economic benefits by political intervention was originally introduced by Dupleix → Subsidiary Alliance developed in the context of South Indian states → although he could not use it.
- Subsidiary Alliance was developed and systematically used in India by Lord Wellesley (1798)

- Dupleix was the first European who started the policy of participating in the quarrels of the Indian kings with the aim of acquiring territory.
- For the first time, Dupleix got the European army appointed in the Indian royal courts at Indian expense.
- For the first time European interests intervened in Indian politics and laid the foundation of European empire in India.

## **FACT**

- Vasco da Gama first European voyage to India
- Pedro Alvarez Kebal Second Portuguese to come to India
- Francisco-de-Almeida First Portuguese Governor of India
- John Milden Hall was the first British citizen to visit India.
- Captain Hawking was the first English envoy to meet Emperor Jahangir.
- Gerold Angyar the real founder of Bombay
- Founder of Job Chornak Kolkata
- Charles Eyre First Administrator of Fort William, 1781 (Kolkata)

## **India in the middle of the 18th century**

### **Indian perspective**

- The weakening of the central Mughal power after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707
- Lack of ability, foresight and diplomatic understanding in the later Mughal rulers
- The states of Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad and Mysore were informally freed from the control of the central authority.

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- As a result, fragmentation of political unity and struggle for political and empire expansion among various self-proclaimed independent states.

### **European companies in Indian perspective**

- On the other hand there is a constant struggle among the European companies present in India to strengthen their position.
- Decisive victory of the East India Company over the French in the Third Battle of the Carnatic
- As a result, the East India Company was established as a major and powerful company in India, which now has no European rival left in India.

### **Indian Perspective and East India Company**

- In the absence of a strong central power, states like Bengal and Awadh were engaged in mutual power struggle.
- Meanwhile, the East India Company's interference in the political affairs of India also started, so that its business interests could be spread more and more.

### **Expansion and consolidation of British power in Bengal**

#### **Why did the British choose Bengal only?**

- Best trade waterway as Hooghly river
- Bengal economically prosperous
- Less competition from the French Company, because the main trading centers of the French Company were the coastal states of South India.

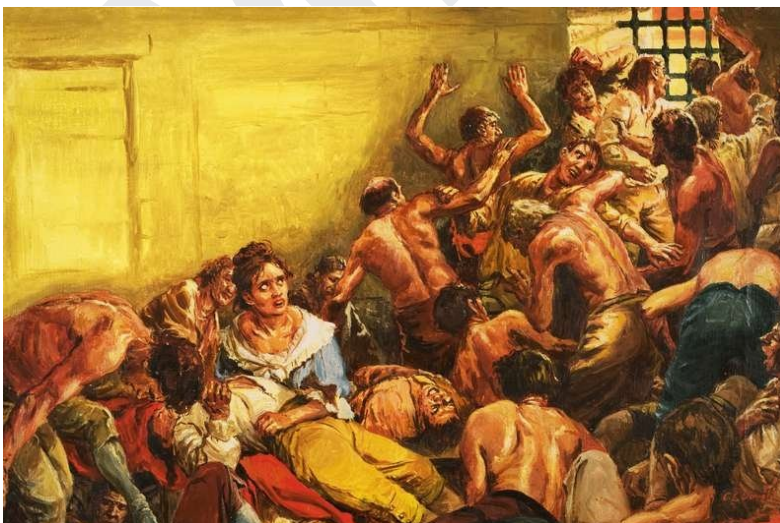
- favorable political conditions that gradually became more favorable

### **War of Plasi**

- Death of Aurangzeb in 1707 ⇒ Alivardi ⇒ Independent Nawab of Bengal
- Death of Alivardi Khan and conspiracy against Sirajuddaulah
- June 23, 1757: Battle of Plassey between East India Company and Sirajuddaulah
- Nawab of Bengal by his son-in-law Mir Qasim in place of Mir Jafar ⇒ Second Revolution of Bengal

### **Black hole phenomenon**

- The black hole incident happened on June 20, 1756.
- Sirajuddaulah had locked 146 Englishmen in this small cell.
- Among the survivors, Hallwell is believed to be the author of this incident.
- The phenomenon of black hole is considered suspicious by historians.





## **Battle of Buxar: October 23, 1764**

- Mir Qasim, Nawab Shujaudaulah of Awadh and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II
- As a result of the Treaty of Allahabad (1765), the East India Company got the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- Company's business exempted from tax in Awadh
- Giving military assistance to Awadh by the company made Awadh completely dependent on the company from the military point of view.



- At the time of the Battle of Buxar, Vencitart was the governor of the Company.
- After the Battle of Buxar, Robert Clive was again made the Governor of Bengal (1765-67).
- It was Clive who signed the treaty of Allahabad.
- The company got Nizamat (criminal) rights in lieu of Rs. 53 lakhs per annum.

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- Appointment of Muhammad Raza Khan in Bengal, Shitab Rai in Bihar and Rai Durlabh in Orissa to collect civil
- Thus Clive started diarchy in relation to Bengal.

### **This diarchy in two senses**

- First meaning: the right of Diwani to the company, while the responsibility of Nizamat work rests on the Mughal emperor and the Nawab of Bengal.
- Second meaning: The real power with respect to Diwani and Nizamat is with the Company, but formally both work in the name of the Mughal Emperor.

### **End of diarchy**

- In view of the shortcomings and failures of the diarchy, the Steering Committee directed that the company itself recover the civil liability.
- Diarchy came to an end in 1772 when Warren Hastings was appointed as the Governor of Bengal.
- Instead of collecting the Diwani itself, the Company appointed Mohammad Raza Khan in Bengal, Raja Shitabrai in Bihar and Rai Durlabh in Orissa, who collected the Diwani and deposited it with the Company.

But on the other hand, the company's economic condition was weak and by 1772 the company was in debt of about 60 lakh pounds, because-

- Payment of 4 million pounds per year by the company to the British government, so that the company can protect its

interests and the British government can have minimum control and interference on it.

- Increase in dividend by the company to its partners from 6.25 per cent to 12.5 per cent i.e. almost doubling
- Permission for private business to the employees and officers of the company
- Corruption in company employees
- Non-receipt of expected revenue from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (Famine in Bengal in 1770)
- Increase in Company's military expenditure, as the Company needed to strengthen its army to protect its territory from regional powers such as the Marathas.
- First Anglo-Mysore War (Hyder Ali and the East India Company, 1767–1769) increased the cost of the Company
- Due to the smuggling of tea by the Dutch, the East India Company also suffered losses in the trade of tea with America.
- In conclusion, the financial condition of the employees of the company is strong, but the financial condition of the company is bad.
- The aristocracy of the Company's employees returned to England feeling jealous of them.
- While the feeling prevailed in the public mind of England that the financial position of the Company was very strong.
- Here, the company needed a loan to improve its financial condition.

- The company sought a loan of one million pounds from the Bank of England.
- But at this time the British Prime Minister Lord North sent this request of the company to the British Parliament.
- Formation of two committees in this regard by the British Parliament: Select Committee & Secret Committee
- The Secret Committee investigated wide-ranging inconsistencies in the company's context, while the Select Committee pointed to the British government's control over the company.
- Finally in 1773 two Acts were passed in the British Parliament
- Under one act, the company was given a loan of 1.4 million pounds with an interest rate of 4 percent, while the second act was the Regulating Act of 1773.

### **Regulating Act of 1773 and Control over the Company**

#### **Objective**

- control of the British Parliament over the Company
- change in the composition of the steering committee
- To enable the company's business structure to conduct political affairs
- Board of Directors: A group of major shareholders of the company, which used to make rules etc. regarding the company

#### **Provisions of Regulating Act**

- Changes in the Composition of the Court of Directors of the Company

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- Creation of the post of Governor General of Bengal
- Four member council to assist the Governor General of Bengal
- Warren Hastings as the first Governor General of Bengal
- Four members: Barwell, Clavering, Francis and Manson
- Decisions on the basis of majority by the Council including the Governor General
- Quorum: Three
- The Governor-General has the right to exercise a casting vote in the council only in case of equality of votes.
- The tenure of council members is fixed at 5 years.
- future appointments by the company
- Provision for establishment of Supreme Court
- Formed: 1774 in Calcutta
- One Chief Justice (Lord Elias Impey) + three other Justices (Chambers, Lymester, Hyde)
- Restrictions on private business of employees of the company
- Prohibition on gifts, presents by employees of the company
- For the first time the British cabinet had the right to control Indian affairs.
- Provision to present all military and civil administrative correspondence to the Directors in front of Finance Department and Secretary

### **Amendment Act of 1781**

- Also known as: Bengal Judiciary Act, 1781

- Main Objective: To bring more clarity regarding the Regulating Act of 1773
- Officers of the Company are not answerable to the Supreme Court for official acts done in the discharge of their duties.
- Placed all the people of Calcutta under the judicial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- The religious and social traditions of Indians should be kept in mind while implementing the order by the Supreme Court.
- Indian socio-religious background should also be kept in mind while making rules and regulations by the government
- Requirement to register laws made by the Governor-General and his Council with the Supreme Court abolished

### **Pitt's India Act, 1784**

- Pitt's India Act is named after William Pitt, the Prime Minister of England.
- In the provinces of Bombay and Madras, a system like the Governor General of Bengal was implemented; But both these provinces were placed under the Governor General of Bengal.
- The size of the members of the Governor General's Council was reduced from four to three.
- Separation of business and political functions of the company
- Board of Control - control over political affairs
- Court of Directors - control over business activities
- For the first time, the area under the Company was called the British possession.



- Categorization of clear jurisdiction in relation to the Governor General in Council and the Supreme Court

During the colonial period in India only two Acts explicitly rejected the policy of expansion of the empire by the British Government.

- Pitt's India Act, 1784
- Government of India Act, 1858

### **robert clive**

Clive came to India twice as governor.

- First term (1757–1760)
- Second term (1765–1772)

### **Major Achievements of Clive**

- Obtained a monopoly on the trade of saltpetre in Bengal.
- Played an important role in defeating the Dutch.
- French influence in Hyderabad ended.
- Won the war through diplomatic understanding.
- Diarchy system was implemented in Bengal.
- Ordered to stop the private business of the employees of the company.
- Clive also started the postal system in India.
- Clive paved the way for the establishment of British rule in India.
- The company was established as a political entity from a trading establishment.

### **Cornwallis**

- Pitt's India Act of 1784 provided the whole basis for the strengthening of Company's rule in Bengal.
- After the Pitt's India Act of 1784 was passed, Lord Cornwallis came as the Governor General of Bengal.
- Cornwallis created the post of superintendent of police.
- Board of Trade reconstituted
- Separation of executive and judicial powers through the Cornwallis Code

### **Cornwallis code**

- The Cornwallis Code was a set of laws enacted by the East India Company in 1793.
- It included both civil and criminal law.
- The Code Code contained important provisions on governance, policing, and judicial and civil administration.

### **Permanent settlement of land**

- zamindari system, jagirdari system, revenue system, bisvedari system
- With the help of Sir John Shore, President of the Board of Revenue, and James Grant, the record-keeper
- for 10 years in 1790, but permanent in 1793
- Applicable on about 19% of the land of the then British India
- Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Varanasi and North Karnataka
- A fixed rate of land revenue was imposed
- 10/11th part deposited in the government treasury while remaining 1/11th to the landlord
- rule of sunset

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## **Ryotwari system**

- Every registered Bhumidar the owner of the land, who is liable to pay rent to the Government
- Introduced by Thomas Munro in 1792 AD in 'Baramahal' district of Madras
- applied by alexander reed in Agra
- Applicable in Madras and Bombay (present Mumbai) and most parts of Assam
- about 51 percent of the land
- Ownership of land to ryots/peasants

## **Mahalwadi Settlement**

- Mahalwari system was first proposed by Holt McKenzie
- collective rights of the village community on land
- members of the community paying rent severally or jointly
- Applicable in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab
- About 30% of the land of British India
- Rent rate 80% of total produce
- Warren Hastings introduced the Farming System (Proprietary System) in Bengal in 1772 after receiving the Diwani of Bengal from the Treaty of Allahabad.
- Under the farming system, giving land on contract for revenue collection had a bad effect on Bengal in the long run.
- Due to this the exploitation of farmers increased and they reached to starvation.
- After this, the Permanent Settlement implemented at the time of Cornwallis made the situation more serious.

- Under this system, the collection of rent was done strictly and the rate of rent was also very high.
- The result of this was that the farmer kept getting trapped in the clutches of the moneylenders, which later became the cause of conflict between the moneylenders and the farmers.
- The Mahalwari system also failed because the assessment of revenue in it was based on guesswork.
- Due to this, corruption spread among the employees of the company, the company had to spend more than the revenue on revenue collection.
- During the British colonial period, since crops were grown in India keeping in mind the industrial requirements of Britain, there was a huge shortage of food grains and famines started.
- Before the company rule, the cause of famine in India was not the lack of money but the lack of means of transport.
- But the British industrial and agricultural policy was responsible for the famine in the British colonial period.
- Due to lack of food grains, the severe famine in Orissa in 1866-67 is called the ocean of disaster among the famines of the 19th century.
- Apart from this, the company started the Dadni system during this period.
- In order to make its pressure effective on the weavers, the company started the practice of giving money in advance, which was called 'Dadni practice'.
- Under this, the employees of the company used to give advance to the weavers and in return they got a contract

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written that they would supply cloth on a fixed date, in a fixed quantity and at a fixed price.

## **Dental system**

### **Critical period**

- From 1765 to 1798
- The Company's role in India changed from a commercial to a political entity.
- As a result, different types of changes and experiments
- Expansion of business interests by assuming political-administrative responsibility in India

### **British imperialism**

- Meaning
- nature
- Reaction

### **Imperialism**

Aggressive behavior by one nation against another

- direct imperialism
- indirect imperialism

Economic Exploitation ⇒ Colonialism

### **colonialism**

When a country establishes political control over another country to fulfill its economic interests

### **neo-colonialism**

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When a country adapts its economic exploitation to its interests without establishing its political power over another country

### **Nature of British Imperialism**

- Commercialism
  - 1757–1813
- free trade
  - 1813–1857
- financial imperialism
  - 1858–1947

### **Mercantilism (1757–1813)**

#### **Nature**

- basically protectionist nature
- Efforts by the company to protect its economic and commercial interests
- Competition from foreign trading companies like France present in India
- Efforts to get maximum business benefits and rights from Indian rulers

#### **Objective**

- monopolize the trade of India
- gaining revenue by establishing political influence

#### **Result**

- complete domination of Indian trade
- Loot of India and accumulation of capital in England
- industrial revolution in England

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## **Impact on agriculture and industries**

- Destroyed traditional Indian structure of agriculture and industries
- Determination and recovery of land revenue inspired by colonial interests
- Priority to food crops, resulting in severe famine in India
- Beginning of Dadni system in the context of weavers

## **impact on society**

- India's policy of social non-intervention
- Restriction on entry of Christian missionaries in India till 1813
- But efficient operation of revenue system and implementation of administrative-judicial system
- Hence the need for the study of Indian society and culture
- Calcutta Madrasa in 1780
- Banaras Sanskrit College in 1791
- Asiatic Society in 1784
- As a result, the attraction of the British towards the study of ancient Indian society → Orientalism → In ancient times, India was highly advanced, cultured and developed as compared to western societies.

## **impact on administration**

- The nature of the company is now commercial as well as political.
- Regulating Act of 1773 and Pitt's India Act of 1784
- To regulate the administration of the company

- The main objective of the company was to obtain permanent rule in India.
- Therefore, provision regarding police system, judicial system, land revenue system in India

### **Idea**

- world trade unlimited
- Every country has ample opportunity to get maximum share in foreign trade
- Maximum benefit of world trade only when protectionism ends
- Charter Act of 1813

### **Charter Act of 1813**

- Company's business monopoly ended
- except for tea and trade with China
- Freedom to practice Christianity in India
- The company will spend one lakh rupees per year for the development of science and literature in the British territories of India.

### **Nature**

- To develop India as a source of raw materials and a market for British manufactured products
- Transformation of Indian society according to western civilization
- Following the policy of intervention and reforms in Indian society

- Socio-religious reform laws implemented through the rule of law
- Sati practice, female feticide, ban on male sacrifice

### **Impact on agriculture and industries**

- Emphasis on the production of commercial crops as a source of raw materials for UK-based industries
- No concerted effort for reforms in agriculture
- neglect of food crops
- Handicraft and small scale industries destroyed due to being out of competition
- resulting in increased pressure on agriculture

### **impact on society**

- blind imitation of western civilization
- inquisitive nature
- spread of British culture
- division of Indian society

### **The process of capital investment started in India after 1858.**

- Labor movement in Britain in the first half of the 19th century
- growing influence of socialism
- Germany and France challenge
- But British rule before investment required a permanent system of governance in India.
- Establishment of paternal autocracy in India by Ripon, Elgin, Curzon

### **thinking**

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- princely states
  - before 1857
  - after 1857
- british territory

### **before 1857**

- commercialism
- corporate governance
- monopoly
- no external and internal competition

### **but after 1860**

- Need to develop India as a market
- But for this it is necessary to generate purchasing power in Indians.
- As a result, agricultural and industrial reforms in India
- In the Declaration of 1858, the responsibility of the security of the princely states was in the hands of the British Crown.
- As a result, the rulers of the princely states became more autocratic and reactionary than before.
- Use of princely states against the nationalist movement by British rule later
- Praja Mandal movement to fight against the tyranny by the subjects of the princely states
- But in the beginning the Prajamandal movements did not cooperate with the Congress.
- After 1936, support under the pressure of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose and socialists

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- Tripuri session (1939) → For the first time the Praja Mandal movement was also included in the nationalist movement by the Congress.
- Integration of princely states by Sardar Patel after the partition of the country
- incorporated into the Indian Union

### **british territory**

### **urban class**

- new landlord
- legacy of the british
- Revenue Collection ⇒ Administrative Assistance
- English Education ⇒ Loyalist Social Class
- grassroots ideological dominance
- British Interests ⇒ British Rule Divine Gift

### **Challenges of the Landlord Class**

- asset protection
- question of taxes
- civil services recruitment

### **Challenges of the Landlord Class**

- Pressure
- Organization
  - Landholders' Committee, 1938
  - British India Association, 1851

- In the initial phase of the nationalist movement, the landlords provided financial assistance in the establishment of the Congress.
- Because the nature of the moderate demands is mainly in line with the demands of the landlords.
- The demands of the moderate movement are not at all against the interests of the landlord class.

### **Initial demands of Congress**

- participation of Indians in governance
- salt-tax reduction
- reduction in military spending
- civil services recruitment exam in india
- But with the increase of public participation in the Congress, the nature of the demands of the Congress changed.
- Swaraj, democracy, rights related demands now national demands
- As a result, distance from the Congress by the landlord class
- Because the threat to the privileges and prestige of the landlords
- British government also played a role in increasing the distance
- Now more protection and support to the landlords by the British government
- So that the landlord class is used as a block in the nationalist movement

- Hence the inclination of the landlord class towards right wing organizations like Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League

### **Role of capitalist class in nationalist movement**

- usurer / moneylender
- merchant class
- Industrialist

#### **usurer / moneylender**

- Protection from British rule
- won't resist

#### **Merchant class**

- foreign trade of the british raj
- Mediator between India and Britain
- won't resist

#### **Industrialist**

- capital management
- Technique
- skilled human resource
- interests opposed to British rule
- Initially the contradiction of the industrialists with the British rule
- Despite this, there was no direct opposition to the British rule.
- Although moral support to the nationalist movement by the industrialists
- Swadeshi Movement (1905), Home Rule Movement (1915), Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

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## **Emergence of two new trends within the capitalist class by 1930**

- Development of communist movement in India
- The emergence of Gandhiji as a mediator between the interests of the Indian people and the British rule
- As a result industrialists are inclined towards Congress.

### **working class**

- The working class of India is not a permanent class like that of Europe.
- Hence the lack of consciousness in the Indian working class

### **Although the movement of the working class against the capitalist class**

- But national movement always in priority of the working class
  - Mass strike against Tilak's arrest
  - Gandhiji's support in the non-cooperation movement

### **Communists and revolutionaries played an important role in organizing and motivating labor movements after 1920.**

- But the communists could not develop the labor movement into a mass revolution.
- For this reason the Gandhian movement manifested itself more prominently in the working class.

### **Middle class ⇒ legacy of the British Empire**

#### **free trade**

- Administration

- Justice
- Army & Police
- modern education

### **Modern education**

- blind imitation of western civilization
- inquisitive nature

### **racist movement**

Caste system was a prevalent practice in Hinduism which was not only based on humiliating, inhuman and anti-democratic principle of innate inequality but was also the cause of social disintegration.

### **root cause of rise**

Socio economic consciousness among lower castes

### **due to rise**

- British rule
- missionary
- urbanization trends in india
- Religion Reform Movement (Already Done)
- spread of western education system
- Implementation of Uniform Penal Code (IPC), 1861 and Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1872 by the British
- rise of national awakening
- Spread of modern political ideas based on equality
- expansion of railways

### **form and nature**

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- 19th century
- reformist
- Gopal Baba Walangkar & Jyotiba Phule

### **Gopal Baba Walangkar**

- Original name Gopal Krishna
- a social reformer
- Publication of a monthly magazine named 'Vital-Destroyer' for the eradication of untouchability and the welfare of people considered untouchable

### **Jyotiba Phule**

- The biggest reason for the backwardness of lower castes in India ⇒ Deprived of education
- Due to this, policy and character could not be built inside these castes.
- Extensive efforts for women's education and education of lower castes
- Opposition to other evils prevalent in Hinduism like superstition, rituals, excessive expenditure in marriage etc.
- Efforts to encourage widow remarriage as well

### **19th century**

- reformist
- Gopal Baba Walangkar & Jyotiba Phule

### **Ramaswami Naicker Periyar**

- self esteem movement
- Started in South India in 1920

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- Refutation of Hindu Orthodoxy
- The aim of the movement is to bring consciousness in the society against religion, caste and priesthood.
- In the year 1925, a newspaper 'Kudi-Arasu' was brought out.

### **Shree Narayan Guru**

- Relationship with the Ezhava caste in Kerala
- Establishment of an organization named 'Shri Narayan Dharma Paripalan Yogam'
- Gandhi was criticized for believing in the Chaturvarna system.
- Chaturvarna system is responsible for caste and untouchability

### **TM nayakar**

- Founder of Justice Party
- campaign against untouchability

*There are some elements that cannot be improved, they only have to be eliminated. Priesthood is one such element.*

### **Dr. Ambedkar**

- sect separate from Dalit Hindus
- Political representation for Dalits
- Demand for communal elections for Dalits
- In the Nehru report of 1928, when the problem of Dalits was linked to education, he wrote an article called Excluded India.
- Ambedkar participated in the First and Second Round Table Conferences of 1930-31 from the expelled Hitkarini Sabha (1924)

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- In 1936, he formed the Indian Labor Party

## **Gandhiji vs Ambedkar**

### **elements of equality**

Both envision a future India and an egalitarian society, to provide a dignified life to the lowest rung of the society.

### **Difference**

- Gandhiji was a practical idealist, for whom political freedom was the foundation of social freedom
- Gandhiji believed that once India would be freed from the British Raj, then the internal evils of the Indian society could be easily removed in our Swaraj.
- While Ambedkar was ultra-egalitarian, according to whom it is necessary to establish an egalitarian society before political independence in India and this should happen only during the British period.
- For Gandhi, politics was the initial aspect, through which the public participates in governance and takes decisions for its own interests.
- It is only through politics that the public fulfills its minimum needs.
- While politics for Ambedkar is a power struggle, in which the stronger community will establish its power over the weaker community.
- According to Gandhiji, the varna system is correct because it is based on the process of division of labor and it gives a person enough time to connect with God.

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- While Ambedkar considers the caste system as the real root of the exploitation of the weaker section, which is the biggest obstacle in human freedom and equality.

### **Gandhi and Ambedkar's differences on caste system**

- Gandhiji was a strong supporter of the caste system.
- He believed that the caste system is useful for the society, it promotes division of labor and specialization.
- Whereas Ambedkar was a staunch critic of the caste system.
- According to Ambedkar, caste system is unscientific, inhuman, undemocratic, immoral, unjust and exploitative social scheme.
- Gandhiji believed that untouchability was not directly related to the caste system. Untouchability is not an essential perversion of the caste system, but an external perversion, so there is a need for creative reform in the caste system to end untouchability.
- According to Ambedkar, untouchability or untouchability is an inevitable consequence of the varna system.
- That's why untouchability cannot be removed without ending the caste system.

### **conclusion**

- Although there was a difference between Gandhiji and Ambedkar regarding the upliftment of backward classes, but this difference was only ideological.
- In fact, both the leaders were in favor of reforms, rights and upliftment in the Indian society.

### **Education**

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- generate consciousness
- create a sense of self worth
- increase employment opportunities
- eliminate dependency

## **Law**

### **Security**

- mental security
- physical security

## **Law**

### **Right**

- authority in government
- authority in administration
- right to enter the temple

### **Socio-religious reform movement**

- Initially till 1813 the Company administration followed the policy of non-intervention in the social, religious and cultural affairs of India.
- Because they were always apprehensive that by interfering in these matters, the orthodox Indians might pose a threat to the Company's authority.
- But after 1813 AD, the British rule started limited intervention for its industrial interests and commercial benefits.
- As a result social and religious reform movements were born.

## **Due to rise**

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- 19th century century of religious and social renaissance in India
- Contemporary youth reflective of western education system
- Introduction of educated intellectuals to the values of rationalism and humanism
- Inquisitive educated intellectual capable of evaluating Indian society
- Ideological exchange between intellectuals through modern press and communication
- Introduction to European women's movements, slave movements and democratic movements
- Increased social awareness + intellectuals motivated towards social reforms
- The advent of missionaries inspired Indians to protect their culture

### **Nature**

- westernist
- revivalist
- status quoists

### **westernist**

- Modernity
- scientism
- rationalism
- modern education
- Humanism & Liberal Democracy
- rule of law

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- Participation ⇒ Civil Rights
- freedom of speech + freedom of the press

### **scientism**

- Any event should be evaluated on the basis of experiments and tests.
- Therefore, westernists used to refute superstitions and social evils on the basis of science and logic.

### **humanism**

- Humanism means that man is entitled to his dignity by birth and has some natural rights.
- Therefore, artificial discrimination should not be accepted in the society in any way.

### **Subject matter**

- Religion
- Education
- community

### **Subject matter ⇒ Religion**

- opposition to polytheism
- opposition to idolatry
- refutation of superstition

### **Subject matter ⇒ Education**

- scientism
- eliminate upper class control

### **refutation of superstition**

## **revivalist**

- ancient superiority
- opposition to westernization
- glorification of the past
- evils of the medieval period (especially the Mughal period)

## **Subject matter**

- Religion
- Education
- community

## **Revivalist movement**

- Dayanand Saraswati and Arya Samaj
- Deoband movement
- prayer society

## **Revivalist movement**

- predominantly western but partly revivalist
- Raja Rammohan Roy and the Brahmo Samaj
- Henry Vivian Derozio and the Young Bengal Movement
- Aligarh Movement
- Ahmadiyya Movement

## **between revivalists and status quoists**

- Theosophical Society and Annie Besant
- wahhabi movement
- movement of titu mir

**All three natures present, but primarily revivalist**

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- Ram krishna mission

### **Status quo movement**

- Religious meeting
- Dev Samaj
- Faraji movement

### **revivalist movement**

#### **Dayanand Saraswati and Arya Samaj**

- founded in 1875
- Founder: Dayanand Saraswati
- Objective: To strengthen Hinduism through reform
- Rebellion against the evils prevailing in Hinduism
- Let's go back to the Vedas
- Revolt of untouchability, child marriage, meaningless rituals, polytheism and idolatry

#### **Deoband movement**

- The movement was started in the year 1866 by Muslim Ulemas at Darul Uloom (Islamic Educational Center), Deoband in Saharanpur District (United Provinces)
- By Mohd Kasim Nanotvi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- To teach the true essence of Islam on the basis of Quran and Hadith
- Keeping alive the spirit of Jihad against foreign rulers

#### **Prayer society**

- Inspired by Keshav Chandra
- by Atmaram Pandurang in 1867 in Mumbai

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- Principal Member : R.C. Bhandarkar and Mahadev Govind Ranade
- Opposition to social rules like child marriage, widow marriage, neglect of women, ban on foreign travel
- Inter-caste food, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement in the status of women and depressed classes

#### **Four point social agenda**

- rejection of caste system
- women's education
- widow remarriage
- Raising the age of marriage for both men and women

#### **Mahadev Govind Ranade**

- Founder of Widow Remarriage Association and Deccan Education Society
- Poona Sarvajanic Sabha was also established
- Religious reform & social reform are inseparable ⇒ If religious ideas were rigid then there would be no success in social, economic and political fields

#### **predominantly western but partly revivalist**

#### **Raja Rammohan Roy and the Brahma Samaj**

- Pioneer of Indian Renaissance
- The first Indian, who started a movement to remove the religious and social evils prevailing in the Indian society
- Western education will develop scientific temper in Indians.
- Will introduce human values like liberty, equality and fraternity

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- staunch belief in the philosophy of Vedanta (Upanishads)
- Translation of Vedas and Upanishads into Bengali
- Establishment of a new religious society in 1829: Attamiya Sabha
- Attamiya Sabha later Brahmo Samaj
- Based on the twin pillars of rationalism and the philosophy of the Vedas
- emphasis on human dignity
- Criticism of idol worship, sati system, caste system

### **Henry Vivian Derozio and the Young Bengal Movement**

- Hindu College established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1817
- Important role of Hindu College in furthering the reformist movement
- The name of the reformist movement developed in this college was Young Bengal Movement.
- Radical movement for reforms in Hindu society
- Leader of the movement Henry Vivian Derozio (father Portuguese and mother Indian), teacher of this college
- Derozio influenced by the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity
- Derozio's followers: Derozians
- Inspire students to think rationally and independently, rights, equality and freedom
- Condemnation of religious rites and rituals
- Inspire students for eradication of social evils, women education and improvement in the status of women

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## **Aligarh Movement**

- Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1899)
- Most important socio-religious movement among Muslims
- Advice to Muslims to get western education and take government service
- Scientific Society founded in 1862 to translate English books on science and other subjects into Urdu
- Aligarh Institute Gazette, a journal published by Sir Syed - A part of the Scientific Society
- Tehzeeb ul Akhlaq : Magazine published by Sir Syed
- Establishment of Mohammedan Oriental College (1875)
- later Aligarh Muslim University
- Campaign against the Muslim system of purdah system, polygamy and triple talaq
- Emphasis on ending irrational social customs
- The interest of the Muslims would be best served by the co-operation of the British Government.

## **Ahmadiyya Movement**

- Ahmadiyya, a sect of Islam that originated in India
- The leaders of this sect considered themselves as incarnation of Hazrat Muhammad.
- Ahmadiyya Movement founded in 1889 by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
- Objective: Spread of western education among Indian Muslims
- Movement based on liberal values similar to Brahmo Samaj

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- Opposition to Jihad (war against non-Muslims)
- Belief in human rights and tolerance with separation of the mosque (religion) from the state

### **between revivalists and status quoists**

### **Theosophical Society and Annie Besant**

- Theosophical Society founded in America in 1875 by Madame Blavatsky (Russian) and Colonel Olcott (American)
- Theosophy = Theos + Sophia (Greek language) = equivalent of Indian Sufism or Bhaktiism
- Headquarters shifted to Bombay in 1879
- Moved to Adyar (Chennai) in 1882
- Annie Besant, an Irish woman who came in 1893, played an important role in this movement.

### **Three Objectives of the Theosophical Society**

- To establish the center of world brotherhood of humanity free from caste-religion, male and female, caste and apartheid
- To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science
- To investigate the unknown laws of nature and the powers inherent in man

### **Wahhabi movement**

- in 1830
- Syed Ahmed Bareilvi
- Also known as Waliullah movement
- Movement based on the teachings of Quran and Hadith

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- Movement aimed at reforming Islam
- Initially the movement was directed against the Sikhs in Punjab
- But after the British annexation of Punjab (1849), the movement was directed against the British.
- Bareilvi died in 1831
- Led by Anayat Ali and Vilayat Ali in Bihar and Titumir and Dudu Miyan in Bengal
- Patna, the main center of the movement

### **Movement of titu mir**

- Disciple of Syed Ahmed Bareilvi, founder of Wahhabi movement ⇒ Mir Nisar Ali ⇒ Known as Titu Mir
- Titu Mir adopted Wahhabism and advocated Shariat.
- He organized the Muslim peasantry of Bengal against the zamindars, who were mostly Hindu.

### **All three natures present, but primarily revivalist**

### **Ram krishna mission**

- Swami Vivekananda
- Established in 1897 in the memory of his Guru Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- Efforts to remove the evils of Indian society through Upanishads
- Like Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna movement favors self-religion, indigenous, self-language

### **Religious Reforms in the Sikhs**

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- At the end of the 19th century, when the Khalsa College was started in Amritsar
- With the efforts of the Singh Sabha (1870) and British support, the Khalsa College was established in Amritsar in the year 1892.
- Holistic promotion of Gurmukhi, Sikh education and Punjabi literature
- The Sikh reform movement gained momentum after 1920 when the Akali movement emerged in Punjab.
- The main objective of the Akalis was to reform the management of Gurdwaras which were under the control of priests or mahants.

### **Religious reform among the Parsis**

- Mazdayasan Sabha
- Established in Bombay in 1851
- Naoroji Fardunji, Dadabhai Naoroji and S.S. by bengali
- A magazine called Rast Goftar aimed at socio-religious reforms among Parsis
- Campaigned against orthodoxy prevailing in the religious field
- Initiated the modernization of Parsi social customs with regard to marriage, education of girls and especially the social status of women.
- As a result, over time, the Parsi community became the most westernized section of the Indian society.

### **status quo movement**

### **Religious meeting**

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- Establishment King Radhakant Dev
- In 1830 in support of Sati Pratha
- They believe that the British are interfering in the religious affairs of Indians and destroying Indian culture.

### **Dev Samaj**

- Established in 1887
- Founder: Shiv Narayan Agnihotri
- Main Objective: Purification of soul, establishment of superiority of Guru and doing good human work
- Famous book: Dev Shastra

### **Faraji movement**

- Established in 1818 by Haji Shariatullah
- Region : East Bengal
- Objective: To eradicate social ideas or un-Islamic practices existing among Muslims & to draw their attention to the duties as a Muslim
- From the year 1840 onwards, this movement became revolutionary under the leadership of Dudu Miyan.
- The Faraji movement formed a paramilitary force, mostly Hindus, to fight the landlords.
- However, apart from the indigo cultivators, there were also some Muslim landowners.
- Dudu Miyan asked his followers not to pay the rent.
- The organization also established its own legal courts.
- The arrest of Dudu Miyan in 1847 weakened the movement.

## Revolts preceding the Revolution of 1857

आंदोलन का नाम	वर्ष	स्थान	कारण	प्रमुख नेता
सन्यासी विद्रोह	1770-1820	बंगाल	हिन्दू, नागा और गिरी के सशस्त्र सन्यासियों का तीर्थ यात्रा पर प्रतिबंध लगाना	मुसा शाह, अंजर शाह, देवी चौधरी एवं भवानी पाठक & विद्रोह को कथानक बनाकर बंकिम चन्द्र चटर्जी → आनन्द मठ उपन्यास
मिदनापुर एवं धालभूम	1772	बंगाल	जमींदारों को उनकी जमींदारी के अधिकारों से वंचित	दामोदर सिंह एवं जगन्नाथ धाल
मोआमरिया विद्रोह	1769-99	असम	असम के अहोम राजाओं की सत्ता के विरुद्ध विद्रोह	अनिरुद्ध देव

आंदोलन का नाम	वर्ष	स्थान	कारण	प्रमुख नेता
गंजम एवं गुमसुर	1797-1800	उत्तरी सरकार	राजस्व	श्रीकर भंज & धनंजय भंज
चेर विद्रोह	1800	बिहार	स्थानीय राजा एवं कंपनी के द्वारा जब जागीरदारों (वेरो) से जमीन छीनी जाने	भूषण सिंह
पोलिगार	1801-1856	तमिलनाडु	तमिलनाडु क्षेत्र में नई भूमिकर व्यवस्था लागू & भारतीय इतिहास में यह सबसे समय तक चलने वाला विद्रोह	वी. पी. कट्टाबोम्मन

आंदोलन का नाम	वर्ष	स्थान	कारण	प्रमुख नेता
वेलू थम्पी का विद्रोह	1808	त्रावणकोर	सहायक संधि	दीवान वेलु थम्पी
कूका विद्रोह	1860-1870	पंजाब	प्रारम्भ में विद्रोह का उद्देश्य सिख धर्म में प्रचलित बुराइयों को दूर करना किन्तु बाद में यह राजनीतिक विद्रोह के रूप में परिवर्तित	भगत जवाहर मल & रामसिंह
नायक विद्रोह	1806	बंगाल	राजस्व	अचल सिंह

## Revolts preceding the Revolution of 1857

### Sanyasi Rebellion

- Movement Time: 1770-1820
- Location : Bengal
- Rebels: Followers of Sanyasi Shankaracharya
- Reason for the movement: ban on pilgrimage of armed ascetics of Hindu, Naga and Giri
- Result: the rebellion was suppressed
- pilgrimage tax
- Later, eviction-affected farmers, disbanded soldiers, deposed landlords and religious leaders also joined the movement.
- Prominent leaders of the rebellion: Musa Shah, Anjar Shah, Devi Chowdhary and Bhavani Pathak
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote the novel Anand Math with the rebellion as the plot.

### Revolt in Midnapore and Dhalbhum

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- New land revenue system was implemented in Midnapore by the British in 1772.
- Zamindars were deprived of their zamindari rights
- Major leaders of the rebellion: Damodar Singh and Jagannath Dhal

### **Moamaria Rebellion (1769–99)**

- against the authority of the Ahom kings of Assam
- Moamaria low caste farmer
- Aniruddha followed the teachings of Dev
- Although the Ahom kings were able to avoid this rebellion, their position became weak.
- British rule soon

### **Civil rebellion in Gorakhpur, Basti and Bahraich (1781)**

- Warren Hastings appointed Major Alexander as monopolist in Awadh to meet the expenses of the Maratha and Mysore wars.
- For Gorakhpur and Bahraich, an amount of Rs 22 lakh has been fixed as annual rent.
- As a result the farmers and landlords revolted
- the rebellion was finally crushed

### **Revolt of the Raja of Vizianagaram**

- A successful treaty in 1758 between the Company and Ananda Gajapatiraju, the ruler of Vizianagaram, to expel the French from the northern government

- The company demanded three lakh rupees from Vijayaramaraju, the next king of Vizianagaram, and asked him to disband his army.
- But Vijayaramaraju revolted with the help of his supporters.
- The king was taken prisoner in 1793

#### Civil Revolt in Awadh (1799)

- Wazir Ali Khan, 4th Nawab of Awadh; sat on the throne with the help of the British
- Soon the British replaced him with his uncle Saadat Ali Khan II as the Nawab.
- Wazir Ali Khan rebelled against the British, was soon taken prisoner

#### Revolts in Ganjam and Gumsur (1800, 1835-37)

- in the northern govt.
- Shrikar Bhanj, the zamindar of Gumsur in Ganjam district, refused to pay the revenue in 1797.
- Shrikar openly rebelled against the British in 1800.
- Shrikar Bhanj's son Dhananjay Bhanj also rebelled against the British.
- But in 1815 he was taken prisoner.
- Dhananjay again rebelled against the British but the British suppressed it.
- The rebellion ended with the death of Dhananjay in 1835.

#### Rebellion in Palamu or Cher Rebellion

- In the Palamu district of Bihar, when the land was snatched from the Jagirdars (Cheros) by the local king and company
- Then the vassals there revolted
- This rebellion started in 1800 and lasted till 1802.
- Leader: Bhushan Singh

### **Poligar's Revolt (1795–1805)**

- The British government had implemented the new land tax system in the Tamil Nadu region.
- Against this, in 1801, the local Polygars revolted under the leadership of V.P. Kattabomman.
- This rebellion continued till 1856 AD.
- It was the longest running rebellion in Indian history.

### **Rebellion of Dewan Velu Thampi**

- Dewan Velu Thampi The leader of the rebellion was Dewan Veluthampi.
- In 1808 AD, the Raja of Travancore was forced by Lord Wellesley for a subsidiary alliance,
- But expressing disagreement with the terms of the treaty, the king hesitated to pay the subsidiary tax, due to which the behavior of the British became harsh.

### **Discontent in Bareilly, 1816**

- The immediate cause of the rebellion was the imposition of the police tax which incited the anger of the citizens.

- The matter became religious when Mufti Mohammad Ewaz, a respected old man, presented a petition to the city's magistrate in March 1866.
- The situation worsened when the police injured a woman while collecting the tax.
- This incident encouraged bloody clashes between the partisans of the Mufti and the police.
- In April 1816, miscreants killed the son of Leicester, a judge of the Provincial Court of Bareilly.
- The disturbance could be suppressed by deploying heavy military force.

### **Kuka rebellion**

- Started in Punjab in 1860-1870 AD by 'Bhagat Jawahar Mal'
- Like the Wahhabi rebellion, the initial form of 'Kuka rebellion' was also religious.
- Initially the aim of the rebellion was to remove the evils prevalent in Sikhism.
- But later it turned into a political rebellion.
- The common objective was to drive the British out of the country.
- The British exiled one of its leaders 'Ram Singh' to Rangoon in 1872 and the movement was brought under control.

### **Hero rebellion**

- In the Midnapore district of Bengal, this revolt was done by the Raiyats (Nayaks), on whom the Company was pressurizing them to pay the revenue at an increased rate.

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- In 1806 AD, the Company had confiscated the land of these ryots as well.
- In protest, the Nayaks started a guerilla war against the Company, which lasted till 1816.
- Achal Singh led the rebellion

## **Revolution of 1857**

### **Reasons for the Revolution of 1857**

- economic exploitation of india
- faulty land revenue system
- economic plight of farmers
- discrimination against indians
- depriving Indians from government jobs
- immediate cause greased cartridges
- economic policy driven by imperialist interests
- spread of western culture
- Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesley
- State usurpation policy of Dalhousie

### **Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley**

- a kind of friendship
- during 1798–1805
- Lord Wellesley
- experiment to build relations with native states
- Big states will keep English army in their state at their expense
- Those states will have to keep an English resident in their court.
- The company will protect the state from external enemies

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- But will not interfere in the internal affairs of the state.

### **Actually there were two main objectives of this treaty**

- keeping India safe from Napoleon's intervention
- expansion of empire in india

### **State usurpation policy of Dalhousie**

- Lord Dalhousie in the context of Indian princely states
- The aim of the policy was expansion of the empire.
- Under the policy, the rulers of princely states of India who have no sons are not allowed to adopt a son.
- Dalhousie annexed Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854) to the Company Empire with this policy.

### **Social and Religious Causes of the Revolt of 1857**

- Sati Abolition Act (1829)
- Hindu-Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
- Religious Disabilities Act (1905) ⇒ No son is deprived of his father's property because of conversion
- Christian missionaries were allowed to enter India and preach religion

### **Military Causes of the Revolt of 1857**

- General Service Enlistment Act, 1856 ⇒ It is mandatory for the soldiers to cross the sea when necessary
- Post Office Act, 1854 ⇒ Free postal facility given to soldiers also withdrawn

### **Economic causes of the revolution of 1857**

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- The British rule put an end to rural self-reliance.
- Commercialization of agriculture increased the burden on the peasantry.
- Adoption of free trade policy, discouraging the establishment of industries and outflow of funds etc. factors completely destroyed the economy.

### **start of revolution**

- Mangal Pandey of 34th Battalion of Barrackpore Cantonment
- Refusal to use greased cartridges
- 29 March 1857 ⇒ Mangal Pandey shot the officers who gave orders
- Mangal Pandey was hanged on 8 April 1857
- Revolution started on 10th May from Meerut Cantonment by 20th Battalion
- May 12: Rani of Delhi and Bahadur Shah Zafar declared leader of revolution

### **major centers of rebellion**

- Formal central leadership by Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar
- Actual leadership of the rebellion by General Bakht Khan
- Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last Peshwa Bajirao II in Kanpur
- Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow
- Khan Bahadur in Rohilkhand ⇒ declared himself the Emperor of Bareilly
- Kunwar Singh, Zamindar in Jagdishpur State of Bihar

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- Maulvi Ahmadullah in Faizabad
- Rani Lakshmibai, widow of Gangadhar Rao in Jhansi
- Taty Tope in Kanpur + Nana Saheb declared himself Peshwa in Kanpur
- Taty Tope and Lakshmi Bai together left for Gwalior
- However, by June 1858, Gwalior was again in the hands of the British.
- Farrukhabad: Nawab Tafazzul Hussain
- Sultanpur: Shaheed Hasan
- Sambalpur: Surendra Sai
- Haryana: Rao Tularam
- Mathura: Devi Singh
- Meerut: Kadam Singh
- Raipur: Narayan Singh
- Mandsaur: Prince Humayun Firoz Shah

### **Shah Mal**

- A villager from Barot pargana of Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh
- Organized village heads and farmers of 84 villages in the night
- Shahmal was murdered by a British officer Dunlap in 1857.

### **Note**

- The Revolt of 1857 lasted for more than a year
- Completely calm by July 1858

### **Public participation in the rebellion**

- Almost all sections of the society supported the Sepoy Mutiny.
- especially in the North-Western Provinces and Awadh

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- According to one estimate, out of about 1.5 lakh who fought against the British in Awadh, 1 lakh were civilians.

### **Suppression of rebellion**

- Lord Canning, the then Viceroy
- Suppression of rebellion in Banaras and Allahabad under the leadership of General Neel
- Suppression of rebellion in Ferozpur, Jalandhar, Phulwar, Ambala by General Anson
- Recapture of Delhi on 20 September 1857 under the leadership of General Nicholas

### **English general**

- Delhi : Lt. Willoughby, John Nicholson & Hudson
- Kanpur: Sir Wheeler, Colin Campbell
- Jhansi: Sir Who Rose
- Banaras: Colonel James Neill
- Lucknow: Henry Lawrence, Brigadier English, Henry Havelock, James Outram, Sir Colin Campbell

### **Why did the rebellion fail?**

- absence of all classes in rebellion
- Lack of an organized and unified ideology
- do not wait for a certain time
- treasonous attitude of native kings
- game of communalism

**not broadcast nationwide**

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- Patiala, Sindh and other Sikh Sardars, Maharaja of Kashmir, Sindhia of Gwalior and Holkar of Indore did not join the rebellion
- Most of South India stayed away from the rebellion
- According to one estimate, one-fourth of the total area and one-tenth of the total population were not affected by this rebellion.
- lack of weapons
- lack of aids
- difference in troop numbers

### **nature of rebellion**

- Jed Roberts: Sepoy Mutiny
- Sir John Lawrence: Military Dissatisfaction Caused by Cow Fat
- Edward Thompson and G. T. Garrett: Sepoy Mutiny or Unplanned Attempts of Unauthorized Rajas and Zamindars or Limited Peasant War
- William Howard Russell: Religious Wars
- R. C. Majumdar: Nothing more than a mutiny
- James Outram: The Muslim Conspiracy
- Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru: Organized Struggle of the Indian People for Freedom
- Justice McCarkey: The war fought by Indians against the British for national identity with religious, military powers
- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar: National struggle fought for self-religion and revenue

- Syed Athar Abbas Rizvi: An attempt to overthrow foreign rule from the holy land of India
- Vipin Chandra: A patriotic effort to free the nation from foreign rule
- Benjamin Disraeli: National Revolt Born of Conscious Coincidence
- John Bruce Norton: A Civil Insurrection, Not a Military Insurrection
- S. S. Sen: initially a military rebellion, but later took a political form

### **result of the rebellion**

- Government of India Act, 1858
- Rule of India from the East India Company to the British Crown
- Appointment of Secretary of State for India
- Increase in the number of Europeans in the army
- Regiment of Indian soldiers on the basis of caste, community and region
- Army Merger Scheme, 1861 ⇒ Company's European troops under the British Crown
- Linked Battalion Scheme for Periodic Visits to the European Army
- divide and rule policy
- abandonment of the policy of merger of princely states
- Abandoning the policy of area expansion
- Declaration to respect social and religious beliefs of Indians

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- Pursuing the policy of patronage of landlords, zamindars and princes
- An innovative agricultural policy to guarantee fixed rent and time for land
- Decentralization of the financial system by handing over some items of taxation to the local governments
- Following an education policy that encourages western culture

**The results of the revolution of 1857 were in favor of the Indians.**

- boost self esteem
- political awakening
- organizational motivation
- inspiration of unity
- New vision of freedom movement

### **Pre-establishment organizations of the Congress**

**In 1857-1885, the ground of the nationalist movement was created on the Indian political stage.**

- Organizations established before the revolution of 1857
- Organizations established after the revolution of 1857

### **Nature of predecessor organizations of Congress**

- In the early period, the form of institutions was regional or local.
- limited in purpose driven by selfish interests
- Demands through petitions before the British MP and the Company Administration in India

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## **Banga Bhasha Publishers Association**

- established in 1836
- by Gauri Shankar Tarka-Baghish, a follower of Raja Rammohan Roy
- First political organization established in Bengal
- Review of matters related to government policies

## **Land Holders Society**

- established in 1838
- Establishment by the zamindars of Bengal
- Dwarkanath Tagore, Raja Radhakanta Dev, Raja Kali Krishna Thakur
- Opposing encroachment and kidnapping of land
- protect only the interests of the landlords
- This first organized political effort of its kind

## **Bengal British India Society**

- established in 1843
- representation of non-official British
- George Thomson President and Pyari Chandra Mitra Secretary
- To protect and promote the interests of the general public
- Criticism of Zamindari system

## **British Indian Association**

- established in 1851
- With the merger of the Land Holders Society and the Bengal British India Society

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- President Radhakant Dev and Secretary Devendranath Tagore
- In Bengal it was known as Bharatvarshiya Sabha.
- Hindu Patriot magazine
- Opposition to the introduction of income tax in 1860

### **Madras Native Association**

- Established on July 13, 1852
- As a branch of the British Indian Association
- Established by Gajulu Lakshmi Narsuchetti in Madras
- C.Y. Mudaliar President and V. Ramanujachari Secretary

### **East India Association**

- Established in 1866 AD by Dadabhai Naoroji
- for the purpose of campaigning in London
- To inform Britain about the problems and demands of Indians
- Creating public support in England in favor of Indians

### **Poona Public Meeting**

- Founded on 2nd April, 1870 by Mahadev Govind Ranade
- To mediate between the government and the people
- First President of Bhavanrao Srinivasa Rao Sanstha
- Tilak, Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Maharishi Annasaheb Patwardhan President
- Initiative taken by Sabha in Swadeshi Movement

### **indian league**

- Established in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh

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- In 1876, this institution was replaced by the Indian Association.
- One of the predecessor organizations of the Congress
- Main leaders Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose

### **Indian Association**

- established in 1876
- by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Bose
- precursor body of the Indian National Congress

### **Indian Association ⇒ Main Objective**

- public opinion in india
- Establishment of Hindu-Muslim public relations
- organizing people on the basis of a public program
- Formulation of opinion in favor of Indianization of civil service

### **Madras Mahajan Sabha**

- established in 1884
- V. Raghavachari, G. Subramaniam, by Anand Charlu
- Expansion of Legislative Councils
- promote representation of Indians
- Separation of Judiciary from the revenue collecting bodies (Executive)
- to improve the plight of farmers

### **Bombay Presidency Association**

- Established in Bombay in 1885
- Firozshah Mehta, K.T. by Tailang and Badruddin Tyabji
- To make general public aware of political rights

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- Presenting administrative reforms to the British administration through petitions

### **All India National Congress**

- On March 1, 1883, A.O. Hume wrote a letter to the graduates of the University of Calcutta → appeal to everyone to strive for independence together
- Impact of this appeal on educated Indians
- felt the need for an all India organization

### **Establishment of Indian National Congress**

- 28 December 1885 with 72 delegates present
- First session of the Indian National Association
- Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay
- Actually the name of Indian National Union is Indian National Congress.
- Founder of Congress: General Secretary (General Secretary) A. O. Hume
- First President: Vyomesh Chandra Banerjee
- Lord Dufferin, the then Viceroy

### **safety valve theory**

- Lala Lajpat Rai
- Presented in the paper 'Young India'
- The brainchild of Congress 'Dufferin'

### **Was Congress really a safety valve?**

- Although it is true that the real intention behind the establishment of the Congress was the British rule.

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- But this does not mean at all that the Congress was supportive or supportive of British colonial interests.
- A group of persons like Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee themselves wanted to establish such a national level organization at that time, which could effectively present the demands of the entire Indians to the British Government.
- The early leaders of the Congress were well aware that their demands could not be persuaded by the British Government through regional organisations.
- Due to western education, these leaders were aware of the importance and role of political organization at all level.
- Moreover, the demands of the Congress in the initial years were moderate because the organization was still in its infancy and the Congress was not strong and organized enough to directly oppose the British Government.
- In conclusion, we can say that it is more appropriate to judge the nature of any organization based on the functioning of the organization rather than the vision of its founders.
- It is not at all appropriate to call Congress on this basis, because later it was Congress that provided leadership to the Indian nationalist movement and became the medium of expression of the public opinion of the whole of India.

### **Moderate movement in india**

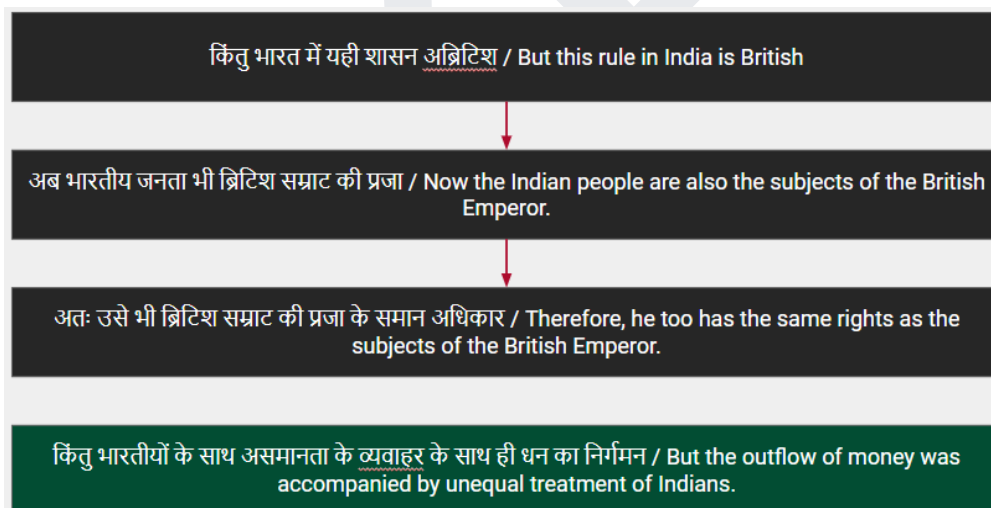
#### **Moderate Movement in India (1885–1905)**

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- The initial years of the establishment of the Congress were led by moderate leaders, hence this period is called the moderate period.
- Prominent Leaders ⇒ Dadabhai Naoroji, Firozshah Mehta, Danish Wacha, Vyomesh Chandra Banerjee, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Ras Bihari Bose, Pandit Madanmohan Malviya

### thinking

- british rule progressive rule
- democratic government
- element of public participation
- Rule of Law & Civil Rights
- equality of opportunity and freedom
- modern society based on scientism and rationalism
- Modern Economy ⇒ Promotion of Industrialization



### Principle of money flow

- uni-directional flow of money from india to britain
- Dadabhai Naoroji: 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' (1901)

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- R. C. Dutt, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Subramaniam Iyer, Gopal Krishna Gokhale

### **Source of funds**

- Salary, allowances and pension of employees of East India Company
- Salary and Allowances of Board of Control and Board of Directors
- All liabilities of the company after 1858
- profit from private business
- Use of the Indian Army for the expansion of imperialism
- Salaries and expenses related to military and civil services
- interest on public debt

### **Moderates' demands in India**

- legislative councils should be expanded
- The minimum age of civil service examination should be increased
- Exam should be conducted in India and England
- More representation of Indians in the executive of Viceroy and Governor

### **Modus operandi**

- in favor of retaining British rule, but with reforms to suit India
- Support for western education, faith in gradual reforms
- Expressing your concerns to the government through petitions, delegations
- trust in co-operation with the British government

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- In 1888, Vyomesh Chandra Banerjee was sent to London as an agent of the Congress.
- Establishment of 'British Commonwealth of Indian Association' in London in 1888 itself ⇒ President William and Secretary Digvi
- The purpose of the organization was to present Indian demands to the British public and the British Parliament.
- Demand for constitutional reforms before the Government of India through application, petition and request
- On the other hand active efforts to modernize the Indian society in collaboration with the British Government
- Slogan of 'no representation no tax'

### **British response**

- From 1885 to 1888, the British Raj considered the Congress to be an organization of educated intellectuals, which would confine itself to intellectual debate and social reform.
- That's why administrative officials were also allowed to participate in Congress conferences.
- In the Calcutta session of 1886, the then Viceroy Lord Dufferin was invited for dinner and given the title of 'Raj Bhakt'.
- The moderates of 1888 now used this platform to explain the theory of money-lending and to highlight the colonial character of British rule.
- Efforts were also made to pressurize the British rule through slogans like 'No representation, no tax'.

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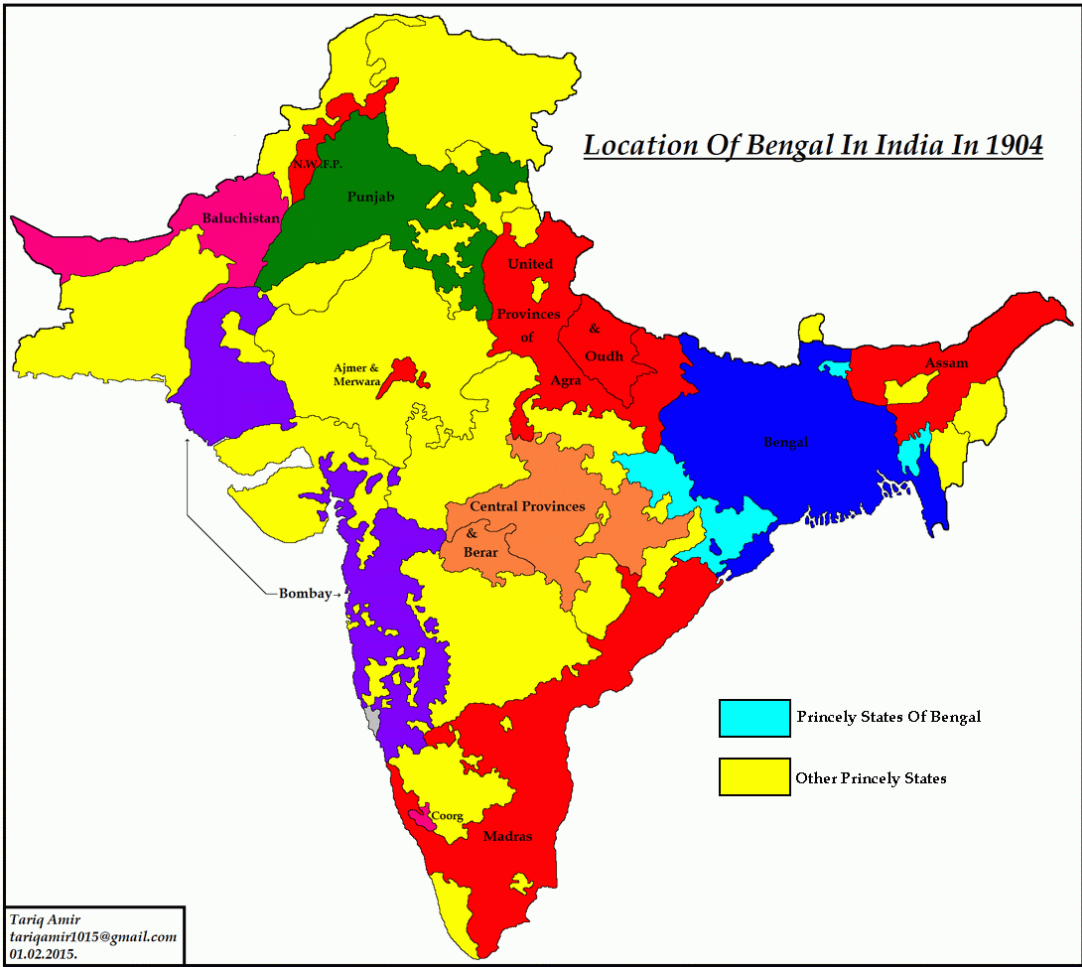
- As a result, the gap between the British Raj and the Congress  
⇒ The British government started calling the Congress an organization of 'seditious Brahmins'

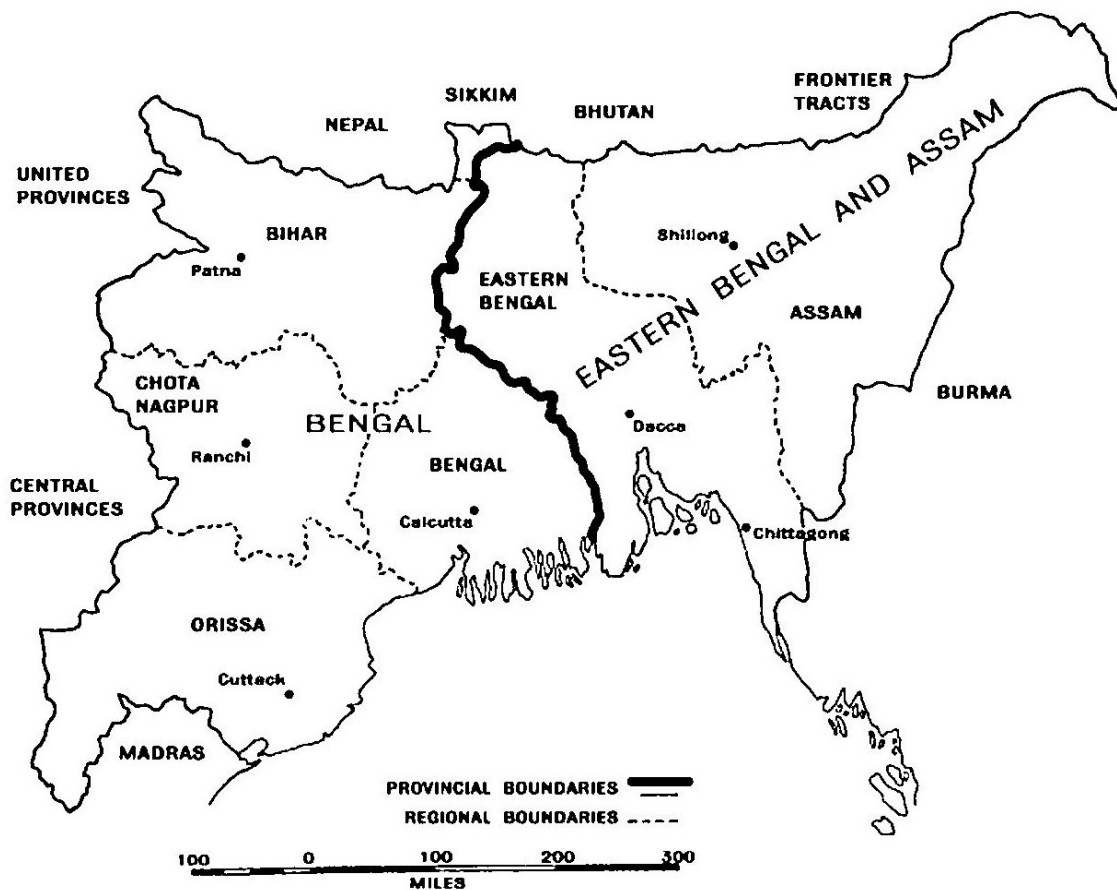
### **Partition of Bengal in 1905**

- Modern Bengal country in the erstwhile Bengal province, p. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa included
- The decision of partition was announced in July 1905 by Curzon, the then Viceroy of India.
- Partition effective from 16 October 1905

### **Three main reasons for the partition of Bengal**

1. Bengal being a large province → Difficulty in running efficient and effective administration
2. 'Divide and rule' policy of the British ⇒ With the aim of declaring Grace as an organization of Brahmins and widening the communal gap between Hindu-Muslim ⇒ Muslims in East Bengal and Hindus in majority in West Bengal
3. Bengal as the focal point of the nationalist movement at this time





## Reaction against the partition of Bengal

- Firstly, due to the partition of Bengal, Swadeshi, Boycott, 'Passive Resistance'
- Holi of foreign clothes
- Establishment of National Council of Education in 1906
- active participation of women
- growth of radical nationalism

## Bengal Partition and Congress

- Open differences in Congress
- The moderates wanted that the movement against the partition of Bengal should be limited to Bengal only.

- While the extremist leaders wanted to run the anti-Bang movement at the national level.

### **annulment of partition of bengal**

- A grand Durbar held in Delhi on December, 1911
- The Queen and Emperor George V of Britain present
- Partition of Bengal was annulled
- Bihar and Orissa were allowed to remain separate as per the declaration of 1905.

### **Ahrar movement**

- Started by nationalist Muslims of Bengal in 1906
- Founder: Maulana Habib
- Objective: To connect Muslims with the nationalist movement
- Prominent Leaders: Maulana Mohammad Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Isan Imam

### **congress split**

#### **Main Basis of Partition: Ideological Gap**

- The extremists were supporting active struggle in place of the policy of petition of the moderates, while the moderate leaders wanted to follow their old policy.

### **implementation of partition**

- Banaras session (1905) ⇒ President: Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
⇒ Tilak strongly opposed the 'policy of solicitation' of moderates
- Partition of Bengal (1905)

- In 1906, once again differences in the Calcutta session regarding the post of president, Bal Gangadhar Tilak or Lala Lajpat Rai (extremist leader) while Dr. Ras Bihari Ghosh (moderate) ⇒ Finally Dadabhai Naoroji
- In this session, the Congress talked about 'Swaraj' for the first time.
- The extremists wanted to hold the session of 1907 in Nagpur and wanted Bal Gangadhar Tilak or Lala Lajpat Rai to be the president.
- But the moderates wanted the session to be held in Surat and refused to make the local leader the president.
- Rasbihari Ghosh declared president
- Congress finally split officially into moderates and extremists
- Role of British government in split of Congress ⇒ British government gave more importance to moderates

### **Extremist Movement in India (1906-1919)**

#### **Due to rise**

- internal conditions
  - immediate reason
- external conditions

#### **immediate reason**

- Lord Curzon (1899-1905)
- paternal despotism

#### **Curzon's reactionary policies**

- Calcutta Corporation Act (1899): increased the role of the government in elections to corporations
- Universities Act (1904): Attempt to increase government control over universities
- Official Secrets Act (1904): Freedom of the press was limited
- Partition of Bengal in 1905

### **Curzon's Positive Works**

- Commission for Reforms in the Irrigation Department under the Chairmanship of Sir Colin Scott
- Establishment of Agriculture Department for the first time
- Beginning of system like revenue waiver in famine
- Development of irrigation facilities on a large scale ⇒ 30 lakh hectares of land converted into irrigated area
- Cooperative Societies Act ⇒ Arrangement of primary loan for rural people
- Fastest development of railways, transport and communication means

### **Due to rise**

- internal conditions
  - immediate reason
- external circumstances
- British concept of invincibility broken
- Success against imperialist powers in Ireland, Turkey and Boer War of South Africa

- There is also a feeling prevalent among the Indians that if the British are unitedly opposed, then surely they can be removed from India.

### **Ideology of the movement**

- exploitative nature of british empire
- This exploitation is both economic and cultural.
- Cultural Exploitation ⇒ British Policy to End the Identity of Indians

### **Objective of National Movement**

- Swaraj

### **Swaraj**

- self government
- cultural swaraj
- religious swaraj
- political swaraj

### **1. Self-Government ⇒ Process of Long Struggle**

- Unite India as a nation
- making india self reliant

### **2. Cultural Swaraj**

freedom from western culture

### **3. Religious Swaraj**

emancipation from christianity

### **4. Political Swaraj**

Freedom from the White Man Burden

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## **Swaraj ⇒ Swadharma**

- power worship
- Gita's selfless work
- humanization of Indian land

### **power worship**

Durga Puja, Shivaji Utsav, Ganesh Utsav

### **Gita's selfless work**

Sacrifice of life for the victory of religion over unrighteousness

### **humanization of Indian land**

Concept of Mother India

## **Revolutionary Nationalism (1908–1914)**

### **Revolutionary nationalism**

- Shine
- ideology and strategy

### **Shine**

- Youth has no faith in moderates
- Resentment from British repressive policies
- Inspiration from the Irish Revolutionaries
- Japan's defeat of Russia disproves the concept of 'White' invincibility
- The youth chose the path of revolutionary nationalism

### **Ideology of Revolutionary Nationalists ⇒ Hindu Revivalism**

- long term strategy
- short term strategy

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## **long term strategy**

- Armed rebellion like the revolution of 1857 to end British power
- Development of consciousness through literary works like Abhinav Bharat, Yugantar and Sandhya

## **Short term strategy**

- Use of options like bomb, pistol
- killing autocratic British officers
- sense of fear in British power
- Nationalism among Indians
- personal sacrifice

## **British response**

- Lord Marley (India Secretary)
- Lord Minto-II

### **Lord Marley (India Secretary)**

- crackdown on extremists
- Policy of Compromise towards Moderates (Act of 1909)
- policy of elimination towards revolutionaries

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### **Lord Minto-II**

anti oscillator principle

## **Lord Minto-II**

- anti oscillator principle
- To expand the sense of communalism in the form of Hindu vs Muslim
- Helped in the establishment of the Muslim League in 1906 by the British Government
- Extension of Communal Electoral System in 1909

### **Anti oscillator principle**

This included expanding the sense of communalism in the form of Hindu versus Muslim. For this, the British government helped in the establishment of the Muslim League in 1906 and in 1909 the communal electoral system was expanded.

### **Evaluation of extremists**

- Although it is true that the extremists focused more on Hinduism, due to which they failed to take the Muslim community into confidence.
- But the objective of the extremists was not to spread communalism, rather they wanted to organize the countrymen against the British rule through the ancient glorious civilization and culture of India. He also got success in this sequence.
- But it is unfair to say that due to the policies and methodology of the extremists, the Muslim class remained away from the nationalist movement.
- Actually, this was the result of the devious policy of 'divide and rule' of the British, which they had followed in other colonial countries as well.

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- However, the extremists definitely presented this weak link in front of the British.
- Despite this, the extremists played an important role in the nationalist movement. He put pressure on the British rule through means like boycott, national education, Swadeshi.
- The specialty of the functioning of the extremists was that for the first time women also openly participated in the anti-Bengal movement, as a result of which the British government had to withdraw the plan of partition of Bengal in 1911.

### **Establishment of Muslim League and strategy of First World War**

**The original name of the league was 'All India Muslim League'.**

- Established in Dhaka on December 30, 1906 under the leadership of Salimullah Khan, the Nawab of Dhaka
- Salimullah Khan, founder and president of 'Muslim League'
- President of the first session Mushtaq Hussain
- Objective: Devotion to the British Government among Muslims and protection of the rights of Muslims

### **World War I politics**

#### **Indian response**

- unconditional support
- conditional endorsement
- Taking advantage of the opportunity and starting a struggle against the British rule

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## **Lucknow Pact (1916)**

- Congress integration
- Congress and Muslim League pact

Chaired by: Moderate leader Ambika Charan Mazumdar

## **Provisions of Lucknow Accord**

- The Congress recognized the communal electoral system introduced for the Muslims in 1909.
- Unless both the communities are ready, the issue of joint elections should not be raised.
- Where Muslims are in majority, Muslims should be given fewer seats in the legislature and where Muslims are in minority, they should be given more seats.
- One-third of the seats in the central legislature should be reserved for Muslims.
- Muslim League will demand self-government with Congress

## **Why did the moderates want a compromise?**

- The moderates felt that the Congress was slowly turning into a defunct organization and its mass base was shrinking. In the then circumstances, he was expected to get new constitutional concessions after the war.
- In such a situation, they could get more concessions from the British government by joining a constitutional movement in the form of Home Rule movement. At the same time, Firoz Shah Mehta, the most hostile leader of the extremists, had also died.

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## **Why did the extremists want a compromise?**

The extremists knew that the Congress had become the symbol of the mass movement. Therefore, organization is very important to run any major movement and this will also avoid British repression.

## **British government announcement**

- The then British Prime Minister David Lloyd George
- Indians will be given the right of self-determination after the war
- Because the British government wanted to get the cooperation of the Indians in the war.
- In this sequence, the Home Rule Movement started in 1915 by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant.

## **Home rule league**

- a national political organization
- Dominion demand

## **Factors responsible for starting the movement**

- It is necessary to pressurize the attention of the government
- Marley-Minto Reforms
- Heavy taxes on Indians to compensate for the First World War + Inflation
- The fall of the illusion of white invincibility after the war
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak released from jail in June 1914 ⇒ Searching for opportunity
- Visit of Irish theosophist Anne Besant to India in 1896

## **Note**

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- Establishment of two home rule leagues between 1915 and 1916
- Establishment of 'Pune Home Rule League' ⇒ Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Establishment of 'Madras Home Rule League' ⇒ Annie Besant
- Tilak and Annie Besant decided to establish separate leagues to remove the possibility of mutual conflict.

### **Tilak's Home Rule League**

- Established in April 1916
- first home rule meeting in belgaum
- Headquarters : Pune
- Branches : Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar
- organized into six branches

### **Besant's Home Rule League**

- Established in September, 1916 at Madras (now Chennai)
- Branches almost all over India (200+)
- Organization Secretary of the League: George Arundel
- BM Wadia and C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer also played a role

### **Programs of Home Rule League Movement**

- political education in indians
- Prominent nationalist leaders joined the League: Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Chittaranjan Das, K.M. Munshi, B. Chakraborty, Saifuddin Fichloo, Madan

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Mohan Malaviya, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Lala Lajpat Rai

## **Result**

- In June 1917, Annie Besant and her colleague B.P. Wadia and George Arundel arrested
- Sir S. Subrahmanyam Iyer ⇒ Relinquished his title of 'Sir'
- Tilak ⇒ Advocating to start non-violent resistance program against government repression
- On August 20, 1917, the British Government announced through India Secretary Montague ⇒ After the war, the process of gradual development of autonomous institutions will be started in India.

## **Slow movement**

- lack of effective organization
- Satisfied only after assuring liberal reforms and releasing Besant from jail
- Besant's inability to provide leadership to the movement
- Rise of Mahatma Gandhi and popular support to Satyagraha, non-violence, civil disobedience
- Gandhiji accepted the presidency of Home Rule in April, 1920.
- In October 1920, Gandhiji changed the name to 'Swarajya Sabha' in Bombay.

## **Government of India Act of 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford)**

- Right to vote on the basis of education, property and tax

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- Communal elections for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians
- Establishment of partially responsible government in the provinces by direct election
- Dual rule in Provincial Legislatures i.e. transferred and reserved subjects
- Provision for formation of Public Service Commission
- The budget of the states is separate from the center

### **Gandhi's entry into Indian politics**

- Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915 at the invitation of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a senior leader of the Indian National Congress.
- Earlier, Gandhiji had done some successful agitation against the racist policy of the British in South Africa.

### **Gandhi in South Africa**

- In 1893 Gandhiji went to Durban, South Africa in connection with a case. The suit pertained to the Indian firm Dada Abdullah & Co.
- During his stay in South Africa, Gandhi experienced racial discrimination against blacks and Indians, due to which he decided to fight racial discrimination.
- The first non-violent Satyagraha campaign of Mahatma Gandhi was done in September, 1907.
- In 1907, the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance was passed, under which it was mandatory for all Indians in Africa to register their identity.

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- In 1913, the Supreme Court of South Africa declared null and void all marriages that were not solemnized by the Christian law and were not registered at the Marriage Office.
- In other words, by this decision all Hindu-Muslim and Parsi marriages became illegal and thus the children born from these marriages were also to be illegal.
- On November 6, 1913, Gandhiji started a Satyagraha Yatra. Ultimately the decision was overturned by the Supreme Court.

### **The Gandhian Phase of the Congress (1919–1947)**

#### **Early Regional Movements of Gandhiji**

- Champaran Movement (1917)
- Ahmedabad Mill Movement (1918)
- Kheda Movement (1918)

#### **Satyagraha of Champaran (1917)**

- The first major experiment of Satyagraha was in Champaran district of Bihar in 1917.
- Cultivation of indigo on at least 3/20th of the land: Tinkathiya method
- Chemical dyes were developed in Germany in the late 19th century, which replaced indigo in the market.
- As a result, indigo cultivation had become a loss-making deal.
- Rajkumar Shukla's decision to call Gandhiji to Champaran;
- Gandhiji, Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul-Haq, J. B. Kriplani, Narhari Parikh and Mahadev Desai

#### **Ahmedabad Workers' Strike (1918)**

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- workers and mill owner dispute in ahmedabad
- Workers demand 35 percent increase in wages
- Hunger Strike till death
- Mill owners agree to increase wages by 35%

### **Kheda Satyagraha (1918)**

- Farmers' crops destroyed in Kheda district of Gujarat
- The government refused to waive the rent
- Sardar Patel became a follower of Gandhiji during the peasant struggle

### **Khilafat movement**



- sultan of Türkiye religious teacher of muslims
- Turkey supported Germany in World War I
- The then British Prime Minister Lloyd George ⇒ False assurance to Indian Muslims
- But after the war, the partition of Turkey by the Treaty of Versailles (1919)

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- Formation of All India Khilafat Committee by Maulana Mohammad Ali, Shaukat Ali

### **Congress reaction**

- Gandhiji congress should support muslims
- Because Hindu-Muslim unity on the issue of Khilafat
- but Tilak is against it
- because the caliphate is a religious issue
- But meanwhile Tilak's death
- All India Khilafat Committee chaired by Gandhiji (1919)
- Support for the strategy of non-cooperation and boycott

### **Failure of the Khilafat Movement**

- Sultan of Türkiye deprived of power in 1922
- Mustafa Kemal Pasha the new Sultan of Türkiye
- proponent of progressive ideas
- Türkiye declared a secular state
- so the caliphate issue is irrelevant

### **Khilafat movement**

#### **Positive side**

- mass public participation
- Demonstration of Hindu-Muslim unity

#### **Negative side**

- movement on religious grounds
- Hindu-Muslim ideological gap
- Negative perception developed among Muslims towards Congress

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- This belief was further nurtured by the British

### **Rowlatt Act, 1919**

जस्टिस सिडनी रौलट समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर

- अराजक और क्रांतिकारी अपराध अधिनियम, 1919
- राजद्रोह के आधार पर बिना मुकदमा चलाए गिरफ्तारी का प्रावधान
- राजद्रोह संबंधी सामग्री के प्रकाशन पर भी रोक
- घोषित लक्ष्य : आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को रोकना
- मूल उद्देश्य : राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन का कुचलना

### **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, 1919**

- 6 April 1919
- Arrest of popular leaders of Amritsar Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlu and peaceful protest against Rowlatt Act
- general dyer
- Hunter Committee formed by the British Government
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his 'Knight' title
- Udham Singh (real name Ram Mohammad Singh Azad) ⇒  
Assassination of Lieutenant Governor Michael O'Dwyer ⇒  
Hanged in 1940

### **Hunter Commission / Disorder Inquiry Committee**

- October 14, 1919
- Constituted by India Secretary Edwin Montague
- President: William Hunter (former Solicitor General of Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice)
- Three Indians also members ⇒ Chimanlal Harilal Setalwada, Pandit Jagat Narayan, Sultan Ahmed Khan

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- A non-official committee by the Congress under the chairmanship of Madan Mohan Malviya

### **Non-Cooperation Movement**

- September 1920 ⇒ Special session of Congress of Calcutta
- President: Lala Lajpat Rai
- offer of non-cooperation with the British government
- For the first time a resolution was passed to take direct action against foreign rule in India.
- The purpose of the movement is to obstruct the proceedings by not cooperating with the government
- December, 1920 ⇒ Nagpur Congress session ⇒ Accepted non-cooperation and self-rule as the goal

### **implementation of non-cooperation movement**

- Nationwide public relations campaign by Gandhiji and Ali brothers (Maulana Shaukat Ali & Maulana Mohammad Ali)
- Boycott of foreign clothes and arrival of Prince of Wales
- picketing at toddy shop
- Tilak Swaraj Fund ⇒ More than 1 crore money collected

### **Chauri-Chaura incident (4 February 1922)**

- Gandhiji arrested in March, 1922
- Gandhiji sentenced to 6 years imprisonment
- But Gandhiji was released in February, 1924 due to health reasons.
- Movement suspended by Gandhiji

### **Swaraj Dal**

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- Establishment of 'Swaraj Dal' in Allahabad in 1923
- Special Session of the Congress in September, 1923
- Recognition of Swaraj Party by Congress
- Objective: To implement the policy of non-cooperation by entering the legislatures
- Swaraj Dal was very successful in the elections held in 1923.
- Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraj Party in the Central Legislature
- A committee headed by Alexander Muddiman to investigate diarchy
- Swaraj Dal weakened due to the death of Chittaranjan Das Munshi in 1925.

### **Simon commission**

- group of seven british parliamentarians
- Formation : 8 November 1927
- Constitution for the Study of Constitutional Reforms in India
- Commission Chairman Sir John Simon
- The then British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin (Conservative Party)
- all members english
- Lahore ⇒ Lala Lajpat Rai ⇒ Lathicharge
- British officer Saunders killed by revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar

### **Organizations opposing the Simon Commission**

Congress, Kisan Mazdoor Party, Liberal Federation, Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League

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## **simon commission report**

- Simon Commission report published in June, 1930
- federal system in india
- diarchy in the provinces ended
- Special powers to the governors of the provinces
- At least 10 or 15% of the population has the right to vote
- retain the communal electoral system
- Abolish the system of checking India's constitutional progress every ten years
- Flexible constitution should be made which develops automatically

## **Nehru report**

- All Party Conference in May 1928
- An eight-member committee was appointed to draft the future constitution of India.
- Ali Imam, Bose, M.S.Any, Mangal Singh, Shoaib Qureshi, G.I. Pradhan and Tej Bahadur Sapru
- Report submitted in August, 1928

## **Main points of Nehru report**

- Colonial independence should be granted to India on an immediate basis.
- Fully responsible government should be established at the center and in the provinces.
- The Governor General and the Executive of the Governors (the present Executive) should be made responsible to the Legislature.

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- Federal system should be implemented in India and powers should be divided between center and provinces on federal basis.
- Residual powers should be handed over to the Central Government.
- Guarantees should be provided to protect the cultural interests of minorities (a kind of fundamental right)
- Parliament should be formed in the form of Central Legislature, in which there would be the monarch of Britain and two other houses.
- The legislative powers of the Government of India should be with the Parliament.
- The House of Representatives (Lower House) and provincial assemblies should be elected on adult suffrage
- Every person who is 22 years of age and who is not disqualified from voting under any law has the right to vote.

**The British government did not take the Nehru report seriously.**

- British Government's response to the Nehru Report
- India is not yet fully ready for Dominion Status or Swarajya

### **December, 1928 Calcutta Session**

- If the British government does not accept this report by December 31, 1929, then the demand of 'complete independence' instead of colonial self-rule is presented by the Congress.
- Congress will start civil disobedience movement

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## **Resolution of complete independence**

- Lahore session of the Congress in December, 1929; President Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- Full independence resolution passed
- January 26, 1930 ⇒ Ravi river in Lahore ⇒ Full independence oath by Congress members

## **Civil disobedience movement**

- February 1930 ⇒ Mahatma Gandhi was given the reins to start the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Before starting the movement, Gandhiji's last 11 demands in front of Lord Irwin

## **issues of common interest**

1. Reduction in the expenditure of civil services and army by up to 50%
2. Complete ban on the sale of intoxicants
3. Public control over the Intelligence Department (CID)
4. Change in arms law + license for Indians to keep arms for self-defense
5. All political prisoners should be released
6. Postal Reservation Bill to be passed

## **Demands of the elite bourgeoisie**

7. Rupee exchange rate should be reduced
8. Protective duty should be imposed and import of foreign clothes should be controlled

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9. Coastal Traffic Defense Bill should be passed

किसानों से संबंधित

10. 50% reduction in rent

11. Abolition of salt tax and government monopoly on salt

### **Main causes of civil disobedience movement**

- Rejection of Nehru Report
- Rejecting Gandhiji's demands
- Increasing violent activities of revolutionaries is also a reason
- To remove the political frustration that came after the Chauri-Chaura incident

### **Beginning of the Movement ⇒ Dandi March**

- March 12, 1930 to April 6, 1930
- As a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British monopoly on salt
- Journey from Sabarmati to the Arabian Sea (to the coastal town of Dandi) on 12 March
- Gandhi symbolically broke the salt law at Dandi on April 6, 1930.

### **Program of movement**

- Violation of salt law and British laws
- Boycott of law courts, government schools, colleges and government functions
- Prohibition on payment of land revenue, rent and other taxes
- Peaceful picketing at liquor and other drug shops
- Boycott of foreign goods and clothes

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- resignation from government jobs

### **Movement progress**

- Sarojini Naidu leads 2,500 people on Dharsana from Bombay
- International publication of the event by American Webb Miller
- Salt March by C. Rajagopalachari in Tamil Nadu
- In Malabar K. Salt Tour by Kelappad
- Movement in Balasore, Cuttack and Puri under the leadership of Gopchandra Bandhu Chowdhary in Orissa
- Khudai Khidmatgar or Red Kurti Movement formed under the leadership of Khan Abdul Khan
- Movement of non-payment of tax called Chowkidari in Bihar

### **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**

- on 5 March 1931
- Tej Bahadur Sapru and M.R. Jayakar's important role
- Before the London Second Round Table Conference
- Between Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy Lord Irwin
- a political settlement

### **key points of the agreement**

- release of all political prisoners
- Indians have the right to make salt on the seashore
- Right to picket liquor and foreign cloth shops
- Congress suspends civil disobedience movement
- Agreed on participation in the Second Round Table Conference
- No boycott of British goods by Congress

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## **Karachi session of Congress, 1931**

- Chairman: Vallabhbhai Patel
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact approved

### **First round table conference**

- (November 1930 - January 1931) First such talks, in which Indians were given equal status by the British rulers; Congress boycotted the conference; Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha and Indian princely states participated in
- Representatives of all the parties involved in the conference only tried to nurture their personal interests ⇒ First round table conference futile

### **Second round table conference**

- From September 7, 1931 to December 1, 1931, Gandhiji was officially the sole representative of the Congress. Due to the communal problem, this conference was also futile
- Representatives of all the parties involved in the conference only tried to nurture their personal interests ⇒ First round table conference futile

### **Third round table conference**

- From 17 November 1932 to 24 December 1932 Britain's Labor Party and Indian National Congress did not participate Jinnah did not participate
- Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Bikaner Maharaja Ganga Singh participated in all the three conferences.

- Release of a White Paper based on the recommendations of the three Round Table Conferences (supervised by Samuel Hoare)
- A Joint Committee was constituted by the British Parliament under the chairmanship of Lord Linlithgow to consider the White Paper.
- The Government of India Act of 1935 was passed by making some amendments in the recommendations of Linlitho.

### **Government of India Act of 1935**

- Provision for establishment of All India Union
- division of powers between the center and the states in writing
- abolition of diarchy in the provinces
- Establishment of responsible government in the provinces
- bicameral legislature in provinces

### **Communal Award, 1932**

- British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald
- August 16, 1932
- communal decision
- Provision for separate electorates for Dalits
- Gandhiji started fast unto death from Yerwada Jail in Poona.

In 1928, the Simon Commission had also agreed that India's exploited society should get adequate representation in governance.

### **Poona Pact, 1932**

- September 26, 1932

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- Between Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar
- With the efforts of Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and C. Gopalachari
- Ambedkar rejected the separate electoral system for Dalits
- But reservation of some seats for Dalits in the Legislature

### **Individual Satyagraha (October 1940)**

- At the end of 1940, the Congress once again urged Gandhiji to take command
- Determination to start limited Satyagraha on individual basis
- Vinoba Bhave first Satyagrahi on 17 October 1940; Jawaharlal Nehru other
- Meanwhile, Cripps Mission was sent to India in 1942.

### **Cripps Proposal, 1942**

- Cabinet Minister ⇒ Sir Stafford Cripps
- Status of Dominion States instead of full independence to India
- Establishment of an Indian Federation
- Formation of the Constitution-making Council for the creation of a new constitution
- The system of nomination instead of election for the representatives of the princely states,
- Freedom of provinces to join or secede from the Indian Union

### **Why Cripps mission failed?**

- Dominion status in place of full independence



- Rejected by the Muslim League also, because the demand for the formation of a separate country was rejected.
- Gandhiji ⇒ Cripps Proposal Post Dated Check

### **Quit India Movement**

- Started on 8 August 1942 during World War II
- Objective: To end the British Empire from India
- do or die slogan by gandhiji

There is a little mantra that I will give you. Engrave it in your heart and express it with every breath you take. This is the mantra - 'Do or die'. In this endeavor of ours we shall either gain freedom or die.

### **Reasons for Quit India Movement**

- failure of cripps proposals
- Fear of Japanese invasion of India
- British defeat in Singapore and Burma
- Racial discrimination by the British against Indian refugees
- Discontent in the middle class due to World War II

Britishers don't leave India for Japan but leave India for Indians.

### **Quit india offer**

- Resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee at Wardha on 14 July 1942
- Quit India resolution passed in Bombay meeting on 8 August 1942
- Hence the other name of Quit India Movement: August Resolution
- Objective: To end the British Empire from India

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- The then Governor General: Linlithgow

### **Reasons for the failure of Quit India Movement**

- Big Congress leaders arrested even before the movement
- That's why there is no clear outline and program of the movement.
- Although naturally the movement is a mass movement
- No party except Congress
- lack of working class participation
  
- However, the Quit India movement could not succeed in achieving its set goal of complete independence and this movement failed due to lack of organizational leadership, predetermined plan, unity among the agitators and cooperation of major political parties.
- But in spite of this, through this movement, international pressure began to build on the British government to liberate India, which was probably the biggest achievement of this movement.

### **Wavell Plan (1945)**

- Wavel, Viceroy of India in 1943
- A plan presented by Wavell in 1945: Wavell Plan
  - Responsible governments will be established in all provinces
  - Indians themselves will make the constitution of India

### **Shimla Conference (1945)**

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- A conference of the Congress and the Muslim League by Wavell to discuss the plan
- The plan was accepted by the Congress, because the constitution of the Indians was prepared by the Indians themselves.
- The plan was rejected by the Muslim League because it did not mention the creation of Pakistan.

### **Change of power in Britain and elections in India (1945)**

- The Labor Party (Reformists) won a majority in the 1945 general elections in Britain.
- Attlee replaces Churchill as Prime Minister of Britain
- Elections to the Central Assembly in India also at the end of 1945
- The Congress won the general seats and the League the seats reserved for Muslims.

### **Mutiny**

- Resentment against the colonial rule and the spirit of nationalism spread even to the army.
- Mutiny by a part of the Indian Navy and Air Force (1945)
- February, 1946 ⇒ Hunger strike by Royal Indian Navy soldiers
- Another name for this strike: slow down
- That is, the marines will gradually complete their tasks

### **Cabinet Mission (1946)**

- Three members Pathick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Alexander

- Framing the Constitutional Reforms in India
- set up a provisional government at the center

### **Highlights of the Cabinet Mission Plan**

- India is a Union ⇒ All Provinces of British India + Princely States of India
- full autonomy to the provinces
- Foreign Affairs, Defense and Communications under the Central Government
- residuary powers vested in the provinces
- Formation of a Constituent Assembly to frame the future Constitution of India
- Constitution of the Constituent Assembly by representatives of provincial assemblies and princely states

### **Reaction of Congress and Muslim League**

- Congress accepts cabinet mission plan
- because the establishment of responsible government
- Demand for creation of Pakistan rejected
- Mission plan accepted by Muslim League
- Because getting the opportunity to participate in the central government
- Forming a government at the Center by Congress alone was against the interests of the League.

### **Interim Government, 1946**

- Representative of Muslim League: Liaquat Ali (Finance Minister)

- But differences between the League and the Congress
- Therefore, on August 16, 1946, the League decided to take direct action.
- So that the demand for the formation of Pakistan can be accepted
- In Bengal, this day was declared a holiday by the Chief Minister of the League, Suharwardy.
- Indirect support and support to the League by the British Government

consequent communal riots

### **Attlee's Declaration (1947)**

- In view of increasing communal riots in India and international pressure, British Prime Minister Attlee announced in February, 1947 that
- By June 1948, the British government would liberate India.

### **Mountbatten plan or plan of partition of india**

- Lord Mountbatten realized after coming to India that the Congress wanted a united India. The Muslim League wants a divided India (Pakistan), so a compromise between the two is impossible.
- The communal atmosphere in the country had deteriorated a lot. Hindu-Muslim riots were taking place all over the country.
- After Gandhiji agreed to the partition of India, Mountbatten published the plan of partition of India on June 3, 1947, which is called the Mountbatten Plan.

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*I have been against partition since the beginning, but now the situation has arisen in such a way that there is no other way.*

*When after joining the Interim Government I fully realized that the interests of India were being greatly harmed by the machinations of the Political Department, I came to believe that the sooner we get rid of the British, the better.*

### **Government of India Act, 1947**

- The viceroy of the center while the governors of the states were declared the constitutional head of the state
- The Constitutional Head will act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers
- Declaration of the end of British sovereignty over India
- Provision for formation of two sovereign states namely India and Pakistan

### **Factors contributing to Indian independence**

- Impact of Nationalist Movements
- military rebellion against the British government
- Congress accepting the demand for partition of India
- Britain's economic downturn
- Liberal government of the Labor Party in Britain
- International pressure from countries like China

### **Policy of the Company and the British Government towards the Indian States**

1. Policy of secure encirclement (1757-1813)

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2. Policy of subordinate isolation (1813-1858)

3. Policy of Subordinate Consolidation (1858-1906)

4. Policy of Subordinate Cooperation (1906-1947)

### session of the Indian National Congress

अधिवेशन	वर्ष	स्थान	अध्यक्ष
पहला अधिवेशन	1885	मुंबई	व्योमेश चंद्र बनर्जी
दूसरा अधिवेशन	1886	कोलकाता	दादा भाई नौरोजी
तीसरा अधिवेशन	1887	मद्रास	बदरुद्दीन तैयब जी
चौथा अधिवेशन	1888	इलाहाबाद	जॉर्ज यूल
5 वा अधिवेशन	1889	मुंबई	सर विलियम वेडरबर्न
छठा अधिवेशन	1890	कोलकाता	फिरोजशाह मेहता
सातवा अधिवेशन	1891	नागपुर	आनंद चार्लु
आठवां अधिवेशन	1892	इलाहाबाद	व्योमेश चंद्र बनर्जी
नौवा अधिवेशन	1893	लाहौर	दादा भाई नौरोजी
10 वां अधिवेशन	1894	मद्रास	अलफ्रेड वेब
ग्यारहवां अधिवेशन	1895	पुणे	सुरेंद्रनाथ बनर्जी
12 वा अधिवेशन	1896	कोलकाता	रहिमतुल्ला सयानी

13 वा अधिवेशन	1897	अमरावती	सी. संकरण नायर
14 वा अधिवेशन	1898	मद्रास	आनंद मोहन दास
15 वा अधिवेशन	1899	लखनऊ	रमेश चंद्र दत्त
16 वा अधिवेशन	1900	लाहौर	एन.जी. चंद्रावरकर
17 वा अधिवेशन	1901	कोलकाता	दिनशा वाचा
18 वा अधिवेशन	1902	अहमदाबाद	सुरेंद्रनाथ बनर्जी
19 वा अधिवेशन	1903	मद्रास	लालमोहन घोष
20 वा अधिवेशन	1904	मुंबई	सर हेनरी काटन
21 वा अधिवेशन	1905	बनारस	गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
22 वा अधिवेशन	1906	कोलकाता	दादाभाई नौरोजी
23 वा अधिवेशन	1907	सूरत	रासबिहारी घोष
24वां अधिवेशन	1908	मद्रास	डॉक्टर रासबिहारी घोष
25 वा अधिवेशन	1909	लाहौर	पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय

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26 वां अधिवेशन	1910	इलाहाबाद	विलियम वेडरबर्न
27 वां अधिवेशन	1911	कोलकाता	पंडित शिवनारायण धर
28 वां अधिवेशन	1912	बांकीपुर	आर.एन. मुधोलकर
29 वां अधिवेशन	1913	कराची	सैयद मोहम्मद बहादुर
30 वां अधिवेशन	1914	मद्रास	भूपेंद्र नाथ बोस
31 वां अधिवेशन	1915	मुंबई	सत्येन्द्र प्रसन्न सिन्हा
32 वां अधिवेशन	1916	लखनऊ	अंबिकाचरण मजूमदार
33 वां अधिवेशन	1917	कोलकाता	एनी बेसेन्ट
विशेष अधिवेशन	1918	मुंबई	हसन इमाम
34 वा अधिवेशन	1918	दिल्ली	पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय
35वां अधिवेशन	1919	अमृतसर	पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू
विशेष अधिवेशन	1920	कोलकाता	लाला लाजपत राय
36 वां अधिवेशन	1920	नागपुर	सी. वी. राधवाचारियर
37 वां अधिवेशन	1921	अहमदाबाद	हकीम अजमल खां
38 वां अधिवेशन	1922	गया	देशबंधु चितरंजन दास

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39 वां अधिवेशन	1923	काकीनाडा	मौलाना मोहम्मद अली
विशेष अधिवेशन	1923	दिल्ली	अबुल कलाम आजाद
40वां अधिवेशन	1924	बेलगाम	महात्मा गांधी
41 वां अधिवेशन	1925	कानपुर	सरोजिनी नायडू
42 वां अधिवेशन	1926	गुवाहाटी	श्रीनिवास आयंगर
43 वां अधिवेशन	1927	मद्रास	एम. ए. अंसारी
44 वां अधिवेशन	1928	कोलकाता	पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू
45 वां अधिवेशन	1929	लाहौर	पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू
46 वां अधिवेशन	1931	कराची	सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल
47 वां अधिवेशन	1932	दिल्ली	अमृत रणछोड़ दास सेठ
48 वां अधिवेशन	1933	कोलकाता	नेल्ली सेन गुप्ता
49 वां अधिवेशन	1934	मुंबई	डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद
50वां अधिवेशन	1936	लखनऊ	पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू
51 वां अधिवेशन	1937	फैजपुर	पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू

52 वां अधिवेशन	1938	हरिपुरा	सुभाष चंद्र बोस
53 वां अधिवेशन	1939	त्रिपुरी	सुभाष चंद्र बोस
54 वां अधिवेशन	1940	रामगढ़	अबुल कलाम आजाद
55 वां अधिवेशन	1946	मेरठ	जे बी कृपलानी
विशेष अधिवेशन	1947	दिल्ली	डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद
56 वां अधिवेशन	1948	जयपुर	पट्टाभि सीतारमैया
57 वां अधिवेशन	1950	नासिक	पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन

- First session in 1885, presided over by Vyomesh Chandra Banerjee

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- First Muslim Speaker: Badruddin Tyabji Madras session in 1887
- First British President of Congress: George Yule, Allahabad session in 1888
- 1896 Calcutta Session, President: Rahimtullah Sayani, National song Vande Mataram for the first time
- 1901 Calcutta Session, President: D.E. Wacha, Gandhiji's first appearance
- Surat session of 1907, presided over by Ras Bihari Ghosh, Congress split
- Calcutta session of 1901, President B. N. Dhar, singing Jana-Gana-Mana for the first time
- Lucknow session of 1916, President A. C. Mazumdar, Congress and League Integration
- Calcutta session of 1917, Mrs. Annie Besant, the first woman president
- Belgaum session of 1924, the only session presided over by Gandhiji
- Kanpur session of 1925, first Indian woman president Sarojini Naidu
- Faizpur session of 1937, the first session to be held in the village, President Jawaharlal Nehru
- There was no Congress session from 1941 to 1945, because of the period of political excitement.
- Meerut session of 1946, President J. B. Kriplani, the last session before independence

### **Major Newspapers in the British Era**

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समाचार पत्र	भाषा	संस्थापक
टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया	अंग्रेजी	रॉबर्ट नाइट
<u>स्टेट्स मैन</u>	अंग्रेजी	रॉबर्ट नाइट
अमृता बाजार	बांग्ला	मोतीलाल घोष
सोम प्रकाश	बांग्ला	ईश्वर चंद्र विद्यासागर
केसरी तथा मराठा	क्रमशः मराठी और अंग्रेजी	तिलक
कॉमन वील	अंग्रेजी	एनी बेसेंट

समाचार पत्र	भाषा	संस्थापक
यंग इंडिया	अंग्रेजी	महात्मा गांधी
नव जीवन	हिंदी और गुजराती	महात्मा गांधी
<u>हरिजन</u>	हिंदी और गुजराती	महात्मा गांधी
इंडिपेंडेस	अंग्रेजी	मोतीलाल नेहरू
हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स	अंग्रेजी	के. एम. पणिककर
नेशनल हेराल्ड	अंग्रेजी	<u>जवाहर लाल नेहरू</u>

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समाचार पत्र	भाषा	संस्थापक
अल हिला	उर्दू	मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद
अल बिलाग	उर्दू	मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद
कामरेड	अंग्रेजी	मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना
हमदर्द	उर्दू	मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना
गदर	अंग्रेजी एवं पंजाबी	लाला हरदयाल
प्रताप पत्र	हिंदी	गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी

## Major books

### Major Books of Mahatma Gandhi

- use of truth
- Name of God Ram
- India of my dreams
- History of Satyagraha in South Africa
- Geeta Bodh
- Hind Swaraj
- Songs from Prisons

### Major Books of Jawaharlal Nehru

- Father's letter: Daughter's name
- Glimpses of World History
- my story
- away from politics
- great men of history
- father of the nation

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## **Major Books of Dr. Ambedkar**

- Original Hero (Weekly)
- Outcast India (Weekly)
- Castes and their mechanization in India
- Small Farming in India and their Remedies
- Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India
- Rupee Problem: Origin and Solution
- Emergence of Provincial Finance in British India

## **Major Books of Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

- Babu in the footsteps of Bapu
- India divided
- Satyagraha at Champaran
- Gandhiji's gift
- Indian Culture and Economics of Khadi

## **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**

- Born on January 23, 1897 in Cuttack city of Odisha
- Father : Janakinath Bose
- Mother : Prabhavati Dutt Bose
- Bose's birth anniversary is celebrated as 'Parakram Divas' on 23 January.
- He was highly influenced by the teachings of Vivekananda and considered him his spiritual teacher.
- Political guru Chittaranjan Das
- In the year 1921, Bose took over the editorship of 'Forward', a newspaper published by Chittaranjan Das's Swaraj Party.

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- He supported Unqualified Swaraj i.e. independence and opposed the Motilal Nehru Report which called for Dominion status for India.
- He actively participated in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and opposed the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931 and the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- In the year 1930, he was elected the Mayor of Calcutta, in the same year he was also elected the President of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC).
- Bose was elected Congress President in Haripura in the year 1938.
- In Tripuri in 1939, he again won the presidential election against Gandhiji's candidate Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
- He founded a new party 'Forward Bloc'.
- Its aim was to consolidate the political left wing and core support base in his home state of Bengal.
- Indian National Army
- Bose managed to escape to Berlin via Peshawar and Afghanistan.
- He reached Burma from Japan and organized the Indian National Army there so that India could be liberated with the help of Japan.
- The formation of the Indian National Army as a practically military unit was started in 1942 by Captain Mohan Singh.
- He gave famous slogans like 'Jai Hind' and 'Delhi Chalo'.
- Bose established the Free India Center in Berlin and formed the Indian Army from Indian prisoners of war who had fought

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for the British in North Africa before being captured by the Axis powers (Axis Powers- Germany Italy and Japan) .

- Azad Hind Radio was started in Germany in 1942 under the leadership of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.
- The purpose of this radio was to spread propaganda among Indians to fight for independence from the British.
- On this radio, on July 6, 1944, Bose addressed Mahatma Gandhi as the 'Father of the Nation'.
- He died in a plane crash in Taiwan in 1945.
- Although his death is still mysterious

### **Gandhi's entry into Indian politics**

- Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915 at the invitation of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a senior leader of the Indian National Congress.
- Earlier, Gandhiji had done some successful agitation against the racist policy of the British in South Africa.

### **Gandhi in South Africa**

- In 1893 Gandhiji went to Durban, South Africa in connection with a case. The suit pertained to the Indian firm Dada Abdullah & Co.
- During his stay in South Africa, Gandhi experienced racial discrimination against blacks and Indians, due to which he decided to fight racial discrimination.
- The first non-violent Satyagraha campaign of Mahatma Gandhi was done in September, 1907.



- In 1907, the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance was passed, under which it was mandatory for all Indians in Africa to register their identity.
- In 1913, the Supreme Court of South Africa declared null and void all marriages that were not solemnized by the Christian law and were not registered at the Marriage Office.
- In other words, by this decision all Hindu-Muslim and Parsi marriages became illegal and thus the children born from these marriages were also to be illegal.
- On November 6, 1913, Gandhiji started a Satyagraha Yatra. Ultimately the decision was overturned by the Supreme Court.

### **Gandhi returned to India from Africa**

- January 9, 1915 → Mahatma Gandhi returned home from South Africa.
- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is celebrated every year on 9th January by the Government of India.
- When Gandhiji returned to India from Africa, there was a wide ideological gap between the moderates and the extremists and the nationalist movement was going through a crisis of leadership.
- At the same time, on the suggestion of Gandhiji's political guru Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Gandhiji tried to understand the contemporary political conditions of India through a tour of India.
- In this sequence, three successful Satyagraha movements are done by Gandhiji, due to which the Gandhian phase begins in

India's nationalist movement, which we have discussed earlier.

- Gandhiji had established the Phoenix Ashram in South Africa, where he used to conduct the movement. The people who were with him used to live in a simple way.
- In 1910, Gandhiji established the Tolstoy Farm in Johannesburg.
- This farm was donated by Hermann Kallenbach, an architect friend of Gandhiji.
- The farm is named after the Russian thinker Leo Tolstoy.

### **Sabarmati Ashram**

The first ashram in India was established on 25 May 1915 in Ahmedabad on the banks of the Sabarmati River. It is also called Harijan Ashram, which was Gandhi's home from 1917-1930. Originally it was called Satyagraha Ashram.

### **Bhitiharva Ashram**

This ashram was established by Gandhiji on 27 April 1917 in Bhitiharva village of Gandhi West Champaran during the Indigo Movement. Baba Ramnarayan Das of the Math of Bhitiharva provided land for Gandhi's ashram.

### **Sevagram Ashram**

Sevagram Ashram is the last important ashram established by Gandhi which is located in Nagpur, Maharashtra. Jamnalal Bajaj had provided the land for the ashram. The Ashram was a major

non-violent center of the Quit India Movement of 1942 and subsequent liberation from British slavery.

## **Revolutionary movement**

### **Reasons for the rise of the revolutionary movement**

- Nationalism among the youth → The most important factor contributing to the growth of the feeling of nationalism among the countrymen was the 'economic exploitation' of the Indians by the British government and the partition of Bengal.
- Failure of Moderate and Extremist Congress → immediate reason for the decline of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement
- Failure of the leadership to harness the revolutionary energy of the youth
- government repression

### **Modus operandi of revolutionaries**

- to inculcate hatred of slavery in the minds of educated people by means of propaganda by means of letters
- To inculcate the love of motherland and freedom in the people suffering from unemployment and hunger by making them fearless through music, drama and literature.
- making bombs, providing guns etc. by theft and obtaining arms from abroad
- Arranging funds for expenses through donations, donations and revolutionary robberies

### **Revolutionary campaign in Maharashtra**

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- First revolutionary organization established by Damodar Hari Chapekar and Balkrishna Hari Chapekar in Poona in 1896-97
- Its name was 'Vayam Mandal'
- Two British officers named Rand and Amherst were murdered by this group.
- This was the first political murder of Europeans.
- The ruling class held Tilak responsible for writing a comment against the British and sentenced him to 18 months.
- In the report of the Revolt Committee of 1918, it was said that the first impression of the revolutionary movement in India is found in Maharashtra, especially in the Chitpavan Brahmins of Poona district.
- These Brahmins were the descendants of Peshwas, the rulers of Maharashtra.
- It is noteworthy that Chapekar brothers and Tilak Chitpavan were Brahmins only.
- Ganesh Damodar Savarkarasavarkar started an organization named 'Mitramela' in Nashik in 1904 → soon a secret meeting converted into 'Abhinav Bharat'
- To fulfill its purpose, this organization got arms and weapons from abroad and did the work of making bombs with the help of Russia.
- Ganesh Damodar Savarkar was deported from India
- Many people including Damodar Savarkar were tried in the 'Nashik Conspiracy' case for the murder of District Magistrate Jackson → Lifelong exile from India and sentenced to 'Kalapani'

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- Later, due to the repressive policy of the government and lack of funds, the revolutionary movement in Maharashtra became calm.

### **Revolutionary Movement in Bengal**

- In March 1902, Calcutta's lawyer Pramathnath Mitra established the Anushilan Samiti.
- It was led by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, the younger brother of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh.
- In 1905, Barindra Vufmar Ghosh promoted the revolutionary movement by publishing a booklet named 'Bhavani Mandir'.
- After this, a booklet named 'Current Strategy' was published.
- On December 6, 1907, an attempt was made to blow up the vehicle of Governor Lord Hardinge near Midnapore.
- On April 30, 1908, an attempt was made to assassinate Judge Kingsford of Mazaffarpur by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki.
- Prafulla Chaki committed suicide and Khudiram Bose was hanged.
- After this another incident happened, which is famous as 'Alipore Case'.
- 39 revolutionaries were caught in this case, including Arvind Ghosh.
- In the decision of the case on February 12, 1910, Aurobindo Ghosh and some of his companions were released, but the rest were punished severely.

### **Revolutionary organizations and work abroad**

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- Shyamji Krishna Verma is credited with the spread of the revolutionary movement abroad → He established the 'India Home Rule Society' in London in 1905.
- By taking out a letter called Indian Sociologist, it stated its aim to achieve self-rule in India.
- Also established 'India House' in London which was the center of revolutionary activities
- In July 1909 AD, Madan Lal Dhingra shot Colonel Sir William Curzon Wylie, ADC to the Secretary of India in London itself, Dhingra was hanged

### **Mutiny movement**

- Establishment: In 1913 in San Francisco by the efforts of Lala Hardayal
- Indians of America and Canada
- This party also brought out a paper named 'Hindustan Ghadar' which was published in Urdu and Punjabi.
- Objective: To liberate India from British slavery through armed struggle
- Although the Ghadar movement is not considered completely successful in achieving its objectives, it was based on egalitarian and democratic values.

### **Second phase of the revolutionary movement**

- The failure of the non-cooperation movement rekindled the revolutionaries

- The biggest feature of this period is that at this time it was understood that having an all India organization and better coordination can yield better results.
- Therefore, a conference of all the revolutionary parties was held in Kanpur in October 1924.
- Old revolutionaries like Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Jagdish Chandra Chatterjee and Ram Prasad Bismil and new revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Bhagwati Charan Vohra and Chandrashekhar Azad and Rajguru participated in the conference.
- As a result of this all-India conference, the Hindustan Republican Association or Army was born.
- Its branches were established in places like Bihar, U.P., Delhi, Punjab, Madras etc.
- The three main ideals of this party
- Creating awareness among the Indian public about the futility of Gandhiji's policies of non-violence
- Direct action to achieve complete independence and prepare people for revolution
- Establishment of a federal republic in India inspired by socialist ideology in place of British imperialism
- To fulfill its objectives, the organization also planned to make weapons and loot the government treasury.
- Kakori's train robbery was the first important work of the organization.
- English treasure was being carried by this train

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- Looted by Chandrashekhar Azad, Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaq Ullah Khan, Rajendra Lahiri and Roshan Singh on the night of 9 August 1925
- but they were soon caught
- Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaq Ullah were hanged in 1925 by running the conspiracy of 'Kakori Conspiracy'
- 'Hindustan Socialist Republican Association' by Chandrashekhar Azad in 1928 AD
- In 1928 itself, Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar and Rajguru killed Lahore's assistant police captain Saunders → During the anti-Simon protest, lathi was used by Saunders in which Lajpat Rai died
- In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi, the purpose of which was to 'make the deaf government hear'
- Both of them surrendered after throwing the bomb.
- Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged on March 23, 1931
- In 1930, Surya Sen attacked the armory of Chittagong and killed many British officers.
- Women also took part in this campaign.
- Surya Sen also declared himself the head of the provincial independent India government in Chittagong → Surya Sen was hanged in 1933 AD

### **Failure of revolutionary movement**

- lack of central organization

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- confined to middle class educated people
- repression cycle of the British government
- lack of weapons
- Effect of Mahatma Gandhi on Indian politics and public

## **Integration of princely states**

### **butler committee**

In 1927, the 'Indian States Committee', headed by Sir Harcourt Butler, was appointed to examine the relations between the Government of India and the Indian states, hence it is also called the Butler Committee.

### **The committee made the following recommendations-**

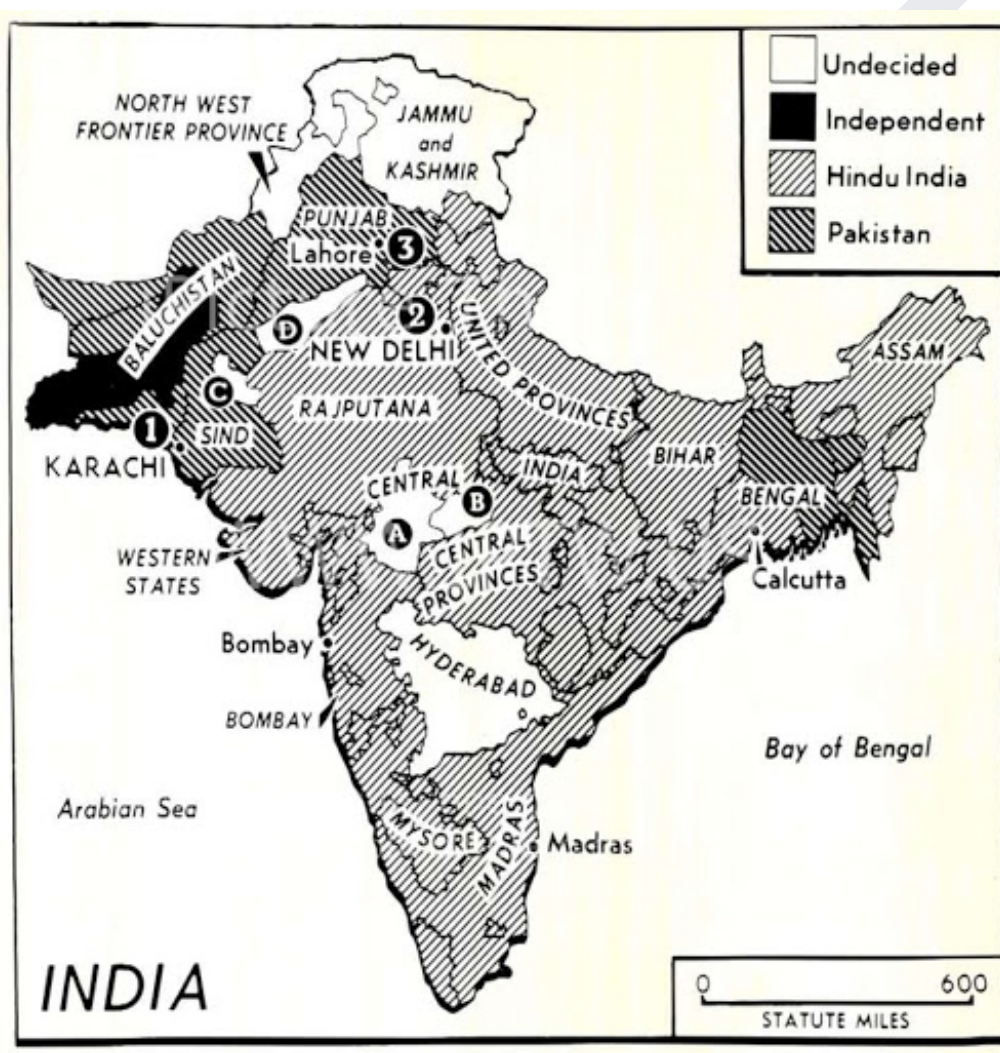
- In dealing with the princely states, the Viceroy became the representative of the British Crown and not the Governor General in Council.
- Interference in the administration of princely states should be left to the discretion of the Viceroy.
- Special committees should be appointed to investigate the disputes between the princely states and the British government.

### **Status of the princely states at the time of independence**

Before the independence of India, there were 562 princely states in the country.  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the area and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total population of India resided in these princely states. There was a great disparity in these princely states in terms of administration, area, population and financial resources.

## Sardar Patel and the princely states

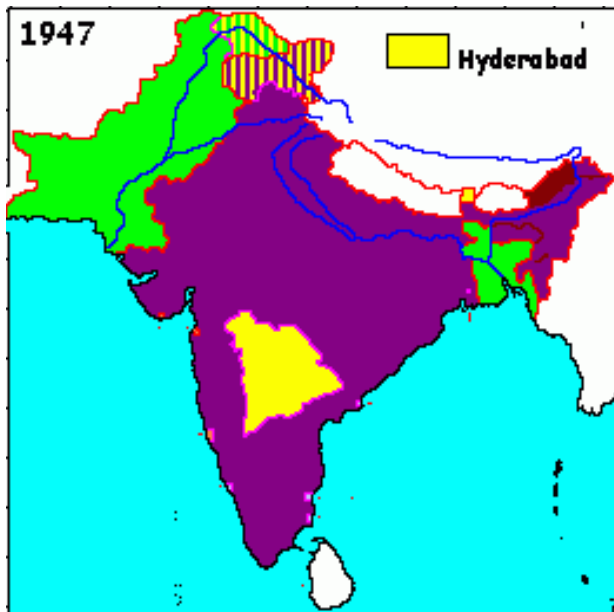
- On July 5, 1947, the Ministry of State was established under the direction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Home Minister of the Interim Government, and he was entrusted with the responsibility of negotiating with the native princes on behalf of India.



- India became independent on August 15, 1947. At the time of partition of India, the princely states of Khairpur, Bahawalpur etc. were included in Pakistan and the rest remained in India.

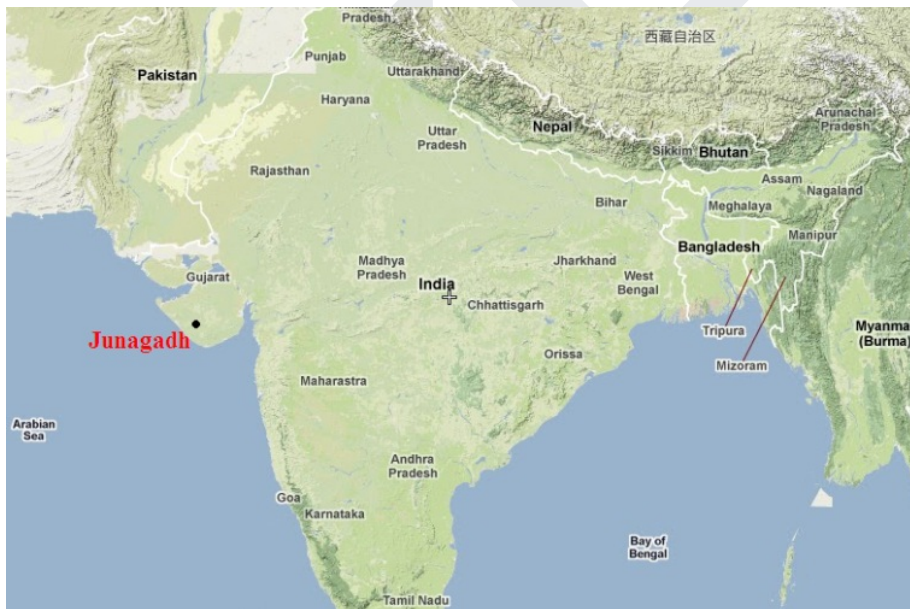
- The procedure was fixed for the princely states to join the Indian Union. States were suggested to sign two documents.
- instrument of accession
- standstill agreement
- Any monarch could join the Indian Union by signing the Instrument of Accession document, but for that it was necessary to hand over the responsibility of defence, foreign affairs and transport and communication system to the federal government.
- According to the Standstill Agreement, the position of the Central Government in the British Empire was now to be recognized in place of the practical position of the Central Government in the federal system.
- Due to the efforts of Sardar Patel, except Junagarh (Saurashtra), Hyderabad (South India) and Jammu and Kashmir, all the princely states agreed to join the Indian Union and give some subjects to the Indian Union and follow the constitution.

### **Merger of the princely state of Hyderabad with India**



On 18 September 1948, Major General Chaudhary took over as the Military Governor of Hyderabad and Hyderabad was incorporated into the Indian Union.

### **Merger of Junagadh with India**



- In September 1947, Junagadh agreed to join Pakistan.
- But the people here wanted to join India, for which the Nawab did not agree.

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- Ultimately, seeing the mounting pressure, the Nawab fled to Pakistan and finally in February 1948, the princely state of Junagadh was merged with the Indian Union through a plebiscite.

### **Problem of jammu and kashmir**

- In the process of integration of the country, the problem of Jammu and Kashmir was the most critical. The ruler of this state was Hindu, but the majority of the population was Muslim and its borders were mixed with both India and Pakistan.
- So the Dogra ruler of Kashmir decided to remain separate and independent instead of joining India and Pakistan.
- But Jinnah wanted to include Kashmir in Pakistan due to its geographical location, economic importance and Muslim majority population.
- Pakistan resorted to violent and military diplomacy and invaded Kashmir on October 22, 1947, by providing aid and support to the tribesmen of the North-West Frontier Province.
- Therefore, in this critical situation, the then King Hari Singh of Kashmir requested military assistance from the Government of India and agreed to the merger of Kashmir with India.
- After the implementation of the Constitution, special status was granted to Jammu and Kashmir through Article 370, but the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019, recently passed by the Parliament of India, changed Article 370 and granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir. Abolishing the state status, it has been made a union territory.



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