

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

(1707-1947)

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT



Alamgir Aurangzeb

(1658-1707)

Last of the Great Mughal rulers who died in 1707

Later Mughals

POLITICAL CONDITION

- After the death of Mughal emperor **Aurangzeb in 1707** disintegration of Mughal empire gained sharp momentum
- **Bahadur Shah** emerged victorious among the sons of Aurangzeb for the throne
- Was an able ruler. Tried to gain control over the Rajputs by replacing Jai Singh by his younger brother Vijay Singh at **Amber**. He forced Ajit Singh of **Marwar** to submit to Mughal authority.
- **Policy towards Maratha sardars** (chiefs) was half hearted reconciliation as Bahadur Shah granted **sardeshmukhi** of the Deccan but did not grant **chauth** to them. Therefore the Maratha chiefs were dissatisfied and Deccan was in disorder.
- Bahadur Shah made peace with the Sikhs by granting high **mansab** to **Guru Gobind Singh (10th Guru)**. But after the death of **Guru Gobind Singh** Sikhs again raised the banner of revolt under **Banda Bahadur**. The revolt was crushed to a minimum by Bahadur Shah himself who captured the strong fort **Lohgarh** at the foothills of Himalayas for a brief period.

- Bahadur made peace with **Chhattarsal, the Bundela chief** who remained loyal to him and the **Jat chief Churaman** joined him in his campaign **against Banda Bahadur**.
- Bahadur Shah was about to settle the empire from disarray and further loss but his unfortunate **death in 1712** plunged the empire once again into a civil war.
- **Jahandar Shah** succeeded the throne after the death of Bahadur Shah, supported by powerful noble **Zulfiqar Khan**
- He reversed the policies of Aurangzeb, e.g. abolished **Jizyah** tax
- **Jai Singh** of Amber was given the title **Mirza Raja Sawai** and appointed governor of Malwa
- **Zulfiqar Khan** made peace with **Churaman** and **Chhattarsal of Bundela**
- He encouraged the practice of **ijarah** or **revenue farming**
- In 1713 **Farrukhsiyar**, defeated Jahandar Shah and succeeded the throne



Farrukhsiyar the Mughal emperor, ruled from 1713-1719

issued farman in 1717 granting the British East India Company concessions and exemption from custom duties and right to issue dastaks to trade in Bengal

- **Saiyid brothers, Abdullah Khan (wazir) and Husain Ali Khan Burhow (mirbakshi)**, were the 'king makers' who helped Farrukhsiyar in his capturing of throne
- **Farrukhsiyar was killed in 1719 by Saiyid brothers**, and Muhammad Shah was made the Emperor of India
- Saiyid brothers reached an agreement with King Shahu by granting him the *swarajya* (of Shivaji) and the right to collect *chauth*
- **Nizam ul Mulk** and Muhammad Shah killed and overthrew Saiyid brothers
- **Muhammad Shah** was fickle minded and reigned from 1719-1748, but due to lack of confidence on Nizam ul Mulk his *wazir*, latter moved to south and founded the state of **Hyderabad in Deccan** in 1724
- In 1739, **Nadir Shah, the king of Persia**, invaded India and plundered Delhi and took away the **Koh i noor** diamond, **peacock throne** of Shahjahan

- In **Ahmad Shah Abdali**, one of the generals of Nadir Shah, in North India from 1748-1767 defeated the mighty Marathas in the crucial **Third battle of Panipat in 1761**

• RESULTS

- Mughal empire ceased to exist in totality and decimated to the areas around Delhi without control over its provinces
- In the provinces many **independent states arose**, e.g. **Hyderabad, Bengal, Awadh, Punjab etc.**
- **Shah Alam II** who ascended the throne in 1759, wandered from place to place, joined hands with **Shuja ud Daulah of Awadh** and **Mir Qasim of Bengal** and declared war upon East India Company and was defeated in the **Battle of Buxar in 1764**. **He lived as a pensioner of East India Company in Allahabad according to the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765**
- In 1772, he (Shah Alam II) left the British shelter and returned to Delhi under Maratha protection
- Mughal dynasty was came to an end in 1857 when the last emperor **Bahadur Shah II (also Bahadur Shah Jafar)** was sent in to exile to Rangoon, Burma after the suppression of the **Revolt of 1857** where he died in 1862 at the age of 87 years

EXERCISE 1

1. Aurangzeb died in			
A) 1717	B) 1707	C) 1703	D) 1705
2. Guru Govind Singh was succeeded by			
A) Guru Angad	B) Guru Ram Das	Banda Bahadur	D) Ranjit Singh
3. Who among the following were known as the 'king makers'?			
A) Ali brothers	B) Husain brothers	C) Khan brothers	D) Saiyid brothers
4. Who among the following Mughal rulers joined hands against East India Company in the battle of Buxar in 1764?			
A) Shah Alam I	B) Shah Alam II	C) Farrukhsiyar	D) Jahandar Shah
5. Nadir Shah plundered Delhi in			
A) 1761	B) 1739	C) 1768	D) 1745

2. Indian States

On the debris of the Mughal Empire and its political system arose a number of independent and semi-independent powers like Bengal, Awadh, Maratha, Hyderabad, Mysore etc.

Hyderabad and the Carnatic

- Founded by **Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah** in 1724



Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah

- Played a leading role to overthrow the Saiyid brothers in Mughal Empire
- Was the viceroy of Deccan for some time and became *wazir* of the Empire
- During emperor Muhammad Shah frustrated with his poor administrative policies founded the independent state of Hyderabad
- He followed a tolerant policy towards Hindus, for e.g. **Puran Chand, a Hindu** was his **Dewan**
- In the Carnatic **Nawab Sadatullah Khan** was the ruler and he made his nephew **Dost Ali** as his successor without any approval of Nizam, who was his superior

Bengal

- Taking advantage of the weak Mughal authority, **Murshid Quli Khan** made Bengal virtually independent.
- **Murshid Quli Khan** was the man of exceptional quality who was made the Governor of Bengal in 1717, though he was ruler from 1700
- **Alivardi Khan**, his nephew succeeded him by killing **Shuja-uddin**

Murshid Quli Khan

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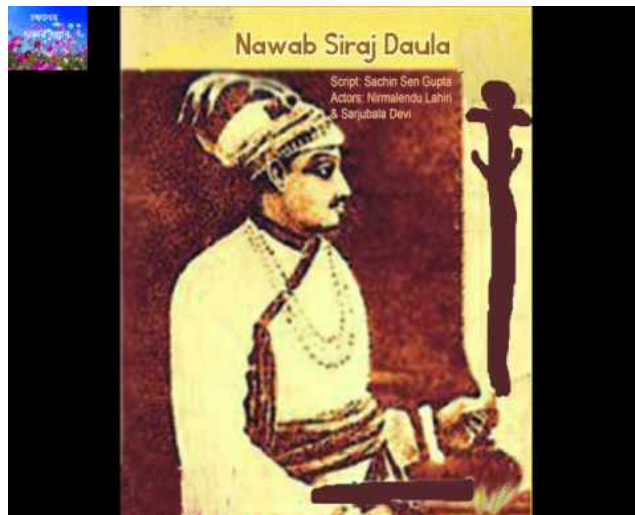
Shuja-uddin (1727-1739)

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Alivardi Khan (1739-1756)

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Siraj ud daulah (1756-1757)



- **Alivardi Khan** reorganised the finances of Bengal by transferring large parts of jagir lands into *khalisah* lands
- He granted agricultural loans (*taccavi*) to the poor cultivators
- Murshid Quli Khan gave equal opportunities to both Hindus and Muslims
- Alivardi Khan did not permit English and French to fortify their factories in **Calcutta** and **Chandernagore**
- Nawabs of Bengal neglected the maintenance of strong army and did not put down the tendency of the colonialists to increase their military strength
- Failed to check the growing corruption in the officials
- Company's rule started in India with victory of the English under **Robert Clive** in the **Battle of Plassey** with young **Nawab Siraj ud-daulah** in **1757**

Awadh

- **Saadat Khan** **Burhan-ul-Mulk** was the founder of the state.
- Appointed Governor of Awadh in 1722
- Carried out a fresh revenue settlement in 1723 but continued with the *jagir* system
- **Saadat Khan** was succeeded by his nephew **Safdar Jung**, was also the wazir of the Mughal Empire and granted with the province of **Allahabad**

Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk (1722-1739)

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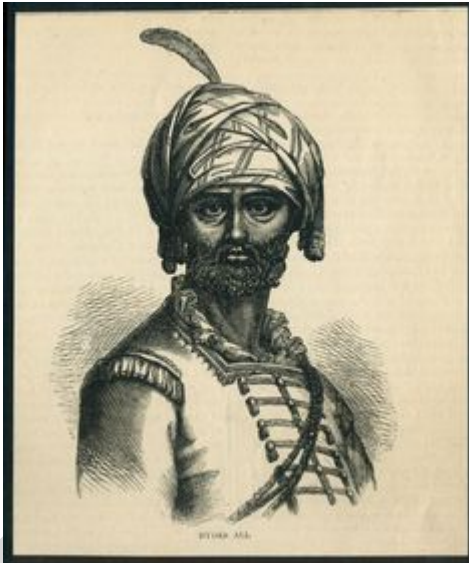
Safdar Jung (1739-1754)

- **Safdar Jung** made alliance with Maratha to save the state from Maratha incursions.

- Came into an agreement with Peshwa by which Peshwa was to help the Mughal Empire against **Ahmad Shah Abdali** and Indian elements like Pathans and Rajput rebels
- Adopted the policy of impartiality in the employment of Hindus and Muslim, highest post in his Government was held by a Hindu, **Maharaja Nawab Rai**
- **Lucknow** became an important city of Awadh and soon rivalled the Delhi in its patronage of arts and literature
- **Chhota Imambara, Bara Imambara** at **Lucknow** are the examples of architectural splendour.

MYSORE

- The state was nominally a part of the Mughal Empire
- **Chikka Krishna Raj** was the king
- Two ministers **Nanjaraj** (Sarbadhikari) and **Devraj** seized power
- **Haidar Ali** born in 1721, started as a petty officer in the Mysore army



Haidar Ali

- Recognised the advantages of western military training and applied to the troops under his command
- In 1755, established a **modern arsenal at Dindigul** with the help of French troops
- 1761 overthrew Nanjaraj and established control over Mysore
- Controlled the *Poligars* (warrior chieftains and zamindars), and conquered the adjoining territories of Bidnur, Sunda, Sera, Canara, and Malabar
- Introduced Mughal revenue system in the conquered area
- Engaged in war with Nizam of Hyderabad, Maratha sardars and British and repeatedly defeated the British force, died in 1785

TIPU SULTAN



- Succeeded his father Haider Ali in 1782 and continued the **Second Anglo-Mysore War**.
- He was an innovator introduced new calendar, system of coinage, new scales of weights and measures.
- Took keen interest in **French Revolution (1789)**, planted a '**Tree of Liberty**' at **Seringapatnam** and became a **member of Jacobin Club**
- Made an attempt to reduce the hereditary possessions of the *poligars* and eliminate the intermediaries between state and the cultivators.
- But the revenue was as high as one third of the produce
- He also made an **effort to build a modern navy**, for he established **two dockyards**
- British found Mysore state as "well cultivated, populous with industrious inhabitants, cities newly founded and commerce extending"

ANGLO-MYSORE WARS



Battle of Seringapatnam, 1799

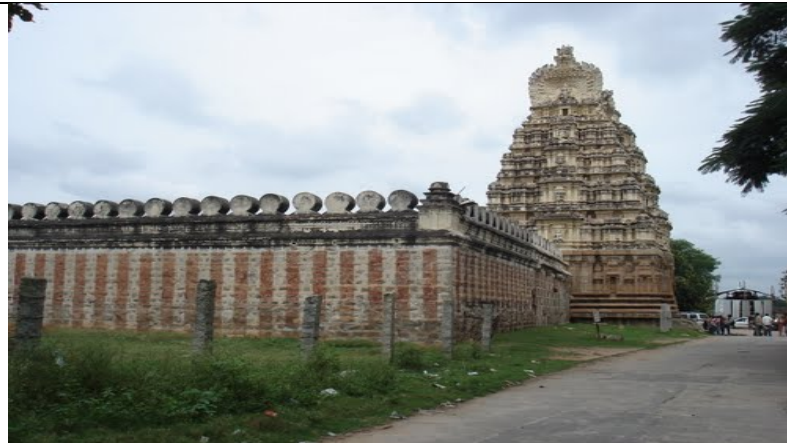
Name of the war	Year	Fought between	Consequences
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1 st Anglo Mysore War	1767-69	Haidar Ali and The British	Haidar Ali almost captured Madras,
2 nd Anglo Mysore War	1780-84	British and Haidar Ali, after his death his son Tipu Sultan	Treaty of Mangalore (1784) was signed between them and Tipu Sultan made the Commissioner of Madras to go to Mangalore. The treaty was advantageous to Tipu
3 rd Anglo Mysore War	1790-92	Tipu Sultan and the British	Defeat of Tipu and surrender of half of his territory to the British by the Treaty of Seringapatnam in 1792
4 th Anglo Mysore War (Battle of Serngapatnam)	1799	Tipu and British under Earl of Mornington	Tipu Sultan was defeated and killed; the kingdom was restored to the Wodeyar Dynasty, with one British Commissioner to advise him. Thus Mysore became the Princely State with British subsidiary alliance



General David Baird, Hero of Seringapatnam, 1799

- Sir John Shore, Governor-General from 1793-1798 wrote “the peasantry of his (**Tipu Sultan**) dominions are protected and their labour encouraged and rewarded
- **Tipu Sultan** was the only ruler to understand the need for economic and military strength.
- With an intention to start modern industries in India he brought foreign workmen and state support to many industries in Mysore state
- He sent emissaries to France, Turkey, Iran and Pegu (Burma)
- He gave money for the construction of image of goddess at **Shringeri temple** after it was looted by Maratha horsemen
- Also gave support in **Sri Ranganatha Swami temple in Mysore**



Sri Ranganatha Swami Temple at Mysore, Karnataka

KERALA

- At the beginning of the 18th century Kerala was divided up among a large number of feudal chiefs and rajas
- Prominent being **Calicut under Zamorin**, Chirakkal, Cochin and Travancore
- **Martanda Varma** was the king of **Travancore**
- By 1763, all the petty principalities of Kerala were absorbed in the big states of Cochin, Travancore and Calicut
- In 1766, Haidar Ali invaded Kerala and annexed some parts of the northern Kerala
- Trivandrum was the capital of Travancore was the centre of Malayam and Sanskrit literature, **Rama Varma**, the son and successor of Martanda Varma was a renowned poet, scholar, musician,, actor and was fluent in many European languages

RAJPUTS

- **Ajit Singh** was the ruler of Marwar, was killed by his own son
- **Raja Sawai Jai Singh** of Amber (1681-1743), was a distinguished statesman, **founded the city of Jaipur** and made it a great seat of science and art.
- **Jai Singh** was a great astronomer and erected observatories at **Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Varanasi and Mathura**
- He had Euclid's '**Elements of Geometry** translated into Sanskrit, and **Napier's work** on the construction and use of logarithms

JATS

- **Jats** were the caste of agriculturists lived in the area around Delhi, Agra and Mathura.
- The Jat state of **Bharatpur** was set up by **Churaman** and **Badan Singh**
- Jat power reached its glory under **Suraj Mal**, who ruled from 1756-1763

Rohilkhand

- **Ali Muhammad Khan** carved out a separate principality following the fall of Mughal control after the **invasion on of Nadir Shah(1739)**



Jantar Mantar, the astronomical observatory built by Sawai Raja Jai Singh at Delhi

SIKHS

- Founded by **Guru Nanak in the end of the 15th century**, the Sikh religion spread among the Jat peasantry and other lower castes of Punjab.

SIKH GURUS			
No.	Name	Time period	Significant works
1 st	Guru Nanak	1469-1539	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded Sikhism • Started Guru ka Langar
2 nd	Guru Angad	1539-1552	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started Gurumukhi script
3 rd	Guru Amar Das	1552-1574	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocated many social reforms prevalent at that time

			like sati, Purdah etc.
4 th	Guru Ram Das	1574-1581	
5 th	Guru Arjan	1581-1606	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compiled Guru Granth Sahib • Tortured and executed by Mughal emperor Jahangir • Hailed as the first martyr of the Sikhs
6 th	Guru Har Govind	1606-1644	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started the transformation of Sikhs into a militant organization
7 th	Guru Har Rai	1644-1661	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waged war against Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb • Sheltered Dara Shikoh • Persecuted by Aurangzeb
8 th	Guru Har Kishan	1661-1664	
9 th	Guru Tegh Bahadur	1665-1675	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tortured and executed by the

			order of Aurangzeb
10 th	Guru Govind Singh	1675-1708	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under him the Sikhs became a political and military force • Founded Khalsa in 1699 • Passed the Guruship of the Sikhs to Guru Granth Sahib



- From 1699 Guru Gobind Singh waged constant war against the Mughals under Aurangzeb. But after his death in 1707 joined Bahadur Shah's camp as a noble of the rank of 5000 *sawar*
- **Guru Govind Singh** was succeeded by **Banda Bahadur**.
- **Banda Bahadur** was captured and put to death in 1715 during the reign of Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar
- After the departure of Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Sikhs filled the political vacuum.
- Between 1765-1800 they gained control of the Punjab and Jammu
- Sikhs were organized into 12 confederacies or *misls*

RANJIT SINGH



← Maharaja Ranjit Singh

- In the end of 18th century, **Ranjit Singh the chief of the Sukerchakia misl**, rose to prominence
- He **captured Lahore in 1799 and Amritsar on 1802**
- Built up a powerful army comprising not only Sikhs but Biharis, Oriyas, Gurkhas, Pathans Dogra, Punjabi Muslims etc.
- He was tolerant in his religious matters
- He was popularly known as **Sher-i- Punjab**
- Har Mandir Sahib or the **Golden temple was renovated and built by him**
- Took possession of **Koh-i-Noor from Shuja Shah Durrani of Afghanistan**
- **Treaty of Amritsar** was signed between British East India Company and Maharaja Ranjit Singh in **1809** whereby British forbade Ranjit Singh to cross the Sutlej river.
- **Ranjit Singh** did not involve in any confrontation with the British and saved thus Sikh Empire from British annexation, but he did not save the empire altogether because foreign threat remained and British threat passed on to his son and successors

EXERCISE 2 INDIAN STATES

1. Nizam ul Mulk Asaf Jah was the founder of			
A) Deccan state	B) Hyderabad State	Carnatic State	D) Mysore state
2. Who of the following was the wazir of Mughal Empire who effectively removed the influence of Saiyid brothers?			
A) Safdar Jung	B) Nizam ul Mulk Asaf Jah	C) Alivardi Khan	D) Dost Ali
3. Founder of the state of Awadh was			
A) Burhan ul Mulk	B) Wazid Ali Shah	C) Saadat Khan	D) Safdar Jung
4. Who among the following came into an agreement with Peshwa by which Peshwa was to help the Mughal Empire against Ahmad Shah Abdali?			
A) Murshid Quli Khan	B) Safdar Jung	C) Saadat Khan	D) None of the above
5. Which of the following places became the centre of art and literature during the disintegration of Mughal Empire			
A) Lucknow	B) Pune	C) Patna	D) Ahmedabad
6. Who established a modern arsenal at Dindigul?			
a) Haidar Ali	b) Tipu Sultan	c) Raja Martand	d) Zamorin

		Varma	
7. Who among the following rulers was a keen astronomer			
a) Churaman	b) Ajit Singh	c) Sawai Raja Jai Singh	d) None of the above
8. Which Sikh Guru was captured and executed by Mughal Emperor Jahangir?			
a) Guru Arjan	b) Guru Har Rai	c) Guru Amar Das	d) Guru Ram Das
9. Suraj Mal was the king representing the			
a) Rajputs	b) Jats	c) Tomaras	d) Gahadavalas
10. Who among the following planted a 'Tree of Liberty in India'			
a) Sawai Raja Jai Singh	b) Haidar Ali	c) Tipu Sultan	d) Lord Wellesly
11. Who among the following was succeeded by Guru Gobind Singh			
a) Ranjit Singh	b) Duleep Singh	c) Banda Bahadur	d) Kharak Singh
12. The Treaty of Amritsar was signed in			
a) 1802	b) 1805	c) 1809	d) 1815

MARATHA CONFEDERACY

- Most important challenge to the decaying Mughal Empire came from the Maratha kingdom
- **Shahu, the grandson of Shivaji** had been a prisoner in the hands of Aurangzeb since 1689, he was released in 1707 after the death of Aurangzeb
- There was a conflict between Shahu living in Satara and his aunt **Tara Bai of Kolhapur** who carried out struggle against Mughal since 1700 in the name of her son Shivaji II
- Arising from the conflict between Shahu and his rival at Kolhapur, a new system of Maratha government was evolved under the leadership of Balaji Viswanath, the Peshwa of king Shahu
- **Peshwa** (chief minister) or *mukh pradhan* Balaji Viswanath gradually consolidated Shahu's hold and on his own Maratha sardars

MARATHAS UNDER PESHWA

BALAJI VISWANATH (1713-1720)

- Made Poona the seat of Maratha power
- He got the right to collect **chauth** and *sadeshmukhi* from the six Mughal provinces in Deccan which are Khandesh, Berar, Bidar, Bijapur, Golkunda and Aurangabad.
- He also assisted the plan to dislodge the Saiyid brothers
- Rejuvenated the Maratha power with his farsightedness

BAJI RAO (1720—1740)

- In the north he conquered Malwa in 1728 and Gujarat in 1731
- Captured the area of Bundelkhand and put up a strong fight against the Nizam of Hyderabad. Defeated Nizam ul Mulk of Hyderabad in the **battle of Palkhed**, near Nasik in 1728
- Secured the right to collect **chauth and sardeshmukhi** from the Mughal provinces in Deccan.
- In 1733 campaigned against Siddis and expelled them from the mainland
- Defeated the Portugese to gain control over the areas of Salsette and Bassein
- Raided Delhi in 1737 and stationed his army at **Mehrauli**
- Joined hands with other Maratha chiefs to form a strong **Maratha Confederacy** who were notably
 1. **Bhonsle** of Nagpur (Raghuji Bhonsle)
 2. **Holkar** of Indore (Malhar Rao Holkar)
 3. **Gaekwad** of Baroda or Vadodara (Pillaji Gakwad)

4. Scindhia of Gwalior (Ranoji Scindhia)

BALAJI BAJI RAO (1740-1761)



Balaji Bajirao

- After the death of Shahuji in 1748, the power of the Peshwa increased to manifold and Peshwa became the virtual ruler of the Maratha Confederacy
- He was a great warrior and commander like his father
- Undertook many campaigns in the north and south India and established Maratha suzerainty over Malwa, Gujarat and Bundelkhand.
- Attacked *Nawab* Alivardi Khan of Bengal and forced him to surrender Orissa and forced him to pay an annual payment of *chauth* of Bengal
- In 1752 Peshwa also established Maratha control over Delhi
- In 1758, this control extended to Sirhind and Lahore
- In south he defeated Nizam of Hyderabad in the year 1760 and won control over Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and some parts of Bidar, fort of Daulatabad and several other forts
- In 1761, Marathas were defeated in the Third Battle of Panipat by Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali.

CAUSES AND RESULTS

i. Previously Marathas defeated Najib-ud-daulah the Ruhela (Rohilla) chief and Shuja-ud-Daulah of Awadh, therefore they did not side with the Marathas in the

3rd battle of Panipat

ii. Ahmad Shah Abdali was enraged as his son Timur Shah being ousted from Punjab by Balaji Baji Rao in 1758

iii. Marathas were advised by Jat chief Suraj Mal to wage guerrilla war with Ahmad Shah Abdali which they did not resort to instead Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao sent a strong army in charge of his cousin Sadashiv Rao Bhau and Vishwas Rao. Both succumbed to death in the fierce and decisive battle of 1761

iv. Receiving the news Peshwa Balaji Baji died in 1761

v. Marathas who were fast emerging as the emerging power in India after the mighty Mughals were decimated and shattered severely in this defeat

vi. Ahmad Shah Abdali could not carry forward his victory and did not stay in India. 3rd battle of Panipat thus paved the way for British supremacy in India



Ahmed Shah Abdali

• REASONS FOR MARATHA DEFEAT

1. Faulty strategy of war adopted by the Marathas
2. Lack of solidarity by the Indian rulers
3. Marathas through their regular incursions in the territories of other rulers annoyed other Indian rulers
4. Could not garner the support of the Indian rulers like Sikhs, Jats, Rajputs, Rohillas, later Mughals and thus left alone to fight the fierce battle with Ahmad Shah Abdali
5. It showed and exposed the complete lack of national feeling in Indian rulers

Mahadji Scindhia – Youngest son of Ranoji Rao Scindhia of Gwalior took part in the 3rd Battle of Panipat, received leg injuries, along with Peshwa Madhav Rao I and Nana Phadanvis helped in the Maratha resurrection and

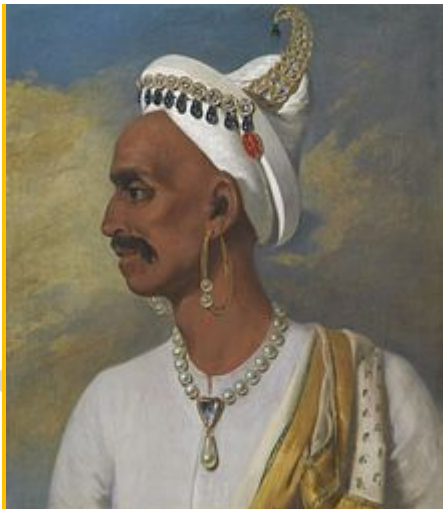
Mughal emperor Shah Alam to restore suzerainty



Mahadji Scindhia

Malhar Rao Holkar- Based at Indore was a lieutenant of Maratha Confederacy did not take active part in the 3rd Battle of Panipat

Nana Phadnavis (1742-1800), was an influential minister and statesman of the Maratha Empire during the Peshwa administration in Pune called as '**Maratha Machiavelli**'



Nana Phadnis, the Maratha Machiavelli

MADHAV RAO I (1761-1772)

- Madhav Rao I was the fourth Peshwa of the Maratha Empire. During his tenure, the Maratha empire recovered from the losses they suffered during the Panipat Campaign, a phenomenon known as the "**Maratha Resurrection**"
- Had difference of opinion with his **uncle Raghunatha Rao**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both had differences in their choice of Maratha <i>sardars</i> also like Madhavrao usually preferred the company of Gopalrao Patwardhan, Tryambakrao Mama Pethe, Nana Phadnavis and Ramshastri. On the other hand Raghunatah Rao had the preference towards Sakharambapu, Gulabrao and Gangoba Tatya.
<p>NARAYAN RAO (1772-1773)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was the Peshwa until his murder in 1773 Married to Gangabai Sathe and gave birth to Sawai Madhav Rao also known as Madhav Rao II He was succeeded by his uncle Raghunatha Rao But soon Raghunatha Rao was deposed and by the courtiers and Maratha sardars
<p>MADHAV RAO II (1773-1796)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Became Peshwa from his infancy Supported by Maratha sardars like Nana Phadnavis
<p>BAJI RAO II (1796-1818)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last Peshwa of the Maratha empire Became puppet in the hands of the nobles at Pune which prompted him to flee and sign a treaty with British, Treaty of Bassein in 1802 Sent to Kanpur by the British with annual pension of rupees 8 lakh
<p>NANA SAHIB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted son of Last Peshwa Baji Rao II Originally known as Dhondu Pant Not accepted by the British as the Peshwa, by the policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse' by Lord Dalhousie, which led to the discontinuation of the pension to Nana Sahib This resulted in the disenchantment of Nana Sahib who finally Took part in the Revolt of 1857

ANGLO-MARATHA WARS

War	Year	Brief description
1 st Anglo Maratha War	1775-1782	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English were defeated by Marathas under Peshwa and his confidants Treaty of Surat (1775) Between Raghunatha Rao a claimant of the Peshwaship according to which Bassein and Salsette were given to British and Poona to be given to Peshwa

		<p>with the help of British</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Surat (1775) led to the 1st Anglo-Maratha war • Treaty of Purandhar (1776) Guided by Warren Hastings signed between East India Company's Supreme Council at Calcutta and Peshwa of Maratha Empire according to which British were able to secure Salsette in the condition where British to abandon the cause of Raghoba or Raghunatha Rao. This annulled the Treaty of Surat (1775). • Nana Phadanvis supported the cause of infant Peshwa Sawai Madhav Rao or Madhav Rao II and violated the treaty by granting a port to the French in the West coast of India • The war ended in the Treaty of Salbai (1782) • According to which <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Company retained Salsette and Broach ii. Maratha to defeat the Haider Ali of Mysore iii. French were not to be given chance to set up port or trade in Maratha territory iv. Acknowledge Madhav Rao II as the Peshwa v. British recognised the territorial claims of Mahadji Scindhia of Gwalior in the South of Jumna(Yamuna) river
<p>2nd Anglo Maratha War</p>	<p>1803-1805</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English again supported the cause of Raghunatha Rao claiming to be Peshwa • Son of Raghunatha Rao, Baji Rao II fought with Yaswantrao Holkar of Indore in the Battle of Poona and signed a treaty called Treaty of Bassein(1802) under which Peshwa Baji Rao II entered into a subsidiary alliance with East India Company for mutual protection of each others' territory in which six battalions of English troops to stay at Peshwa's protection in return Company was to be paid with an annual subsidy of Rs. 26 lakhs • Divided the Maratha powers and never let to unite against the British and Holkar and the Scindhias were against the terms of the treaty as it forsook the sovereignty of the Maratha and Peshwa in full
<p>3rd Anglo Maratha</p>	<p>1817-1818</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final and decisive conflict between the two

War		<p>powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peshwa Baji Rao II, Holkar of Indore and Bhonsle of Nagpur were fought against the British but the Scindhia of Gwalior remained neutral by British diplomacy though he lost control of Rajasthan • Peshwa was arrested and sent to Kanpur with an annual pension of rupees 8 lakh • Most of the Maratha territory was annexed by the British and became the part of Bombay Presidency • Bhonsle were defeated in the Battle of Sitalbuldi (1817) • Holkar were defeated in the Battle of Mahidpur (1817)
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EXERCISE

1. Shahuji was released after the death of			
A) Aurangzeb	B) Bahadur Shah	C) Farrukhsiyar	D) Shah Alam
2. Tarabai, the aunt of Shahu lived in			
A) Khandesh	B) Satara	C) Kolhapur	D) Poona
3. First Peshwa was			
A) Balaji Baji Rao	B) Balaji Vishwanath	C) Baji Rao I	D) Madhav Rao
4. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?			
A) Bhonsle – Nagpur	B) Gaekwad – Vadodara	C) Peshwa – Poona	D) Holkar - Gwalior
5. Who among the following died in the 3 rd Battle of Panipat?			
A) Sadashiv Rao Bhauji	B) Balaji Baji Rao	C) Malhar Rao Holkar	D) Mahadji Scindhia
6. 3 rd Battle of Panipat took place in			
A) 1761	B) 1764	C) 1775	D) 1776
7. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?			
A) Malhar Rao Holkar – Indore	B) Mahadji Scindhia -Gwalior	C) Nana Phadanvis – Poona	D) Raghunath Rao - Vadodara
8. Who among the following was known as Indian Machiavelli by Grant Duff?			
A) Malhar Rao Holkar	B) Nana Phadanvis	C) Baji Rao I	D) Sawai Madhav Rao
9. Treaty of Purandhar took place in			

A) 1775	B) 1776	C) 1782	D) 1818
10. Treaty of Salbai took place in			
A) 1775	B) 1776	C) 1782	D) 1818
11. Who among the following is known as the Peshwa of Maratha resurrection after the 3 rd Battle of Panipat?			
A) Madhav Rao I	B) Raghunath Rao	C) Madhav Rao II	D) Nana Sahib

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE

- Increasing oppressions of the officials, greed, rapacity of nobles, marches and counter marches for control of the land made the life of the common people deplorable.
- Indian agriculture was technically backward and stagnant. Peasants tried to compensate this by working very hard. But hardly could reap the harvest due to the state, zamindars, the jagirdars and revenue farmers, who tried to extract maximum amount from them.
- Indian villages were self sufficient and imported little from outside the items of handicrafts and agricultural produce.
- Constant warfare and disruption of law and order in many areas in the 18th century harmed country's internal and external trade.
- Even the road between two cities, Delhi and Agra was made unsafe by the marauders
- Foreign trade disrupted with expansion of sea trade, overland trade through Afghanistan and Persia was disrupted
- Many prosperous cities, centres of flourishing industry, were sacked and devastated.



NADIR SHAH

Delhi was plundered by **Nadir Shah**, the founder of the **Afsharid dynasty**.

Emperor Nadir Shah, the Shah of Persia(1736-47) invaded Mughal Empire, attacked Delhi in **1739** defeating the Mughals at the battle of Karnal and eventually captured the Mughal capital Delhi in the aftermath of the battle. The whole city was plundered and ransacked ruthlessly.

- Indian artisans still enjoyed the fame all the world over for their skill. India was still manufacturers of cotton, dye-stuffs, minerals and metallic products like arms, saltpetre and oils.
- **Centres of Textile industries were**
 1. Dacca and Murshidabad in Bengal,
 2. Patna in Bihar
 3. Surat, broach, Ahmedabad in Gujrat
 4. Chanderi in M.P.
 5. Jaunpur, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow in U.P.
 6. Multan and Lahore in Punjab
 7. Masulipatnam, Chiacole and Vishakhapatnam in Andhra
 8. Bangalore in Karnataka
 9. Madurai and Coimbatore in Tamilnadu
 10. Kashmir as a centre for woollen materials
 - Ship building industry in Andhra, Maharashtra and Bengal

EDUCATION

Education in India was not fully neglected in 18th century. Knowledge imparted was mostly literature, philosophy etc. and the studies relating to physical science, natural science, maths, geography

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

- Caste was the principal feature of the Hindus. Caste was a major divisive force and element of disintegration in 18th century in India.
- Custom of early marriages were prevalent in almost all over the country.
- Dowry was prevalent in Bengal and Rajputana.
- Custom of Sati was prevalent in some parts of the country. **Sawai Raja Jai Singh and Maratha General Prashuram Bhau** tried to promote widow remarriage but failed
- The most branches of the arts declined fast which were patronized by the kings, princes and nobles
- **Imambara of Lucknow** showed proficiency in technique and decadence in architectural taste



Bara Imambara at Lucknow

- A noteworthy feature of the 18th century was the spread of Urdu language and fast growth in the Urdu poetry. Some brilliant poets of Urdu were Mir, Sauda, Nazir and in the 19th century great genius Mirza Ghalib
- Hindi language was also developing throughout the country
- Revival of Malayalam literature under Travancore rulers, **Martanda Varma and Rama Varma**. **Kunchan Nambiar** was also a famous poet of Kerala. Kerala also witnessed the development of *kathakali* literature, dance and
- Tayaumanvar (1706-44) was one of the best exponents of *sittar* poetry in Tamil who protested against the abuses of temple rule.
- **Dayaram** was one of the great lyricists of Gujarat.
- Warris Shah wrote the famous romantic epic **Heer Ranjha**.

- Sindhi literature flourished during 18th century, Shah Abdul Latif composed *Risalo*. Sachal and Sami were the great poets of Sindhi literature at time.
- The main weakness of Indian culture lay in the field of science. This weakness in science was largely responsible for the total subjugation of the country
- In religious sphere the spread of Bhakti movement among the Hindus and Muslims continued to grow. And there were an environment of religious tolerance

COLONIAL ADVENTS AND BRITISH CONQUESTS OF INDIA

- In 1492 Columbus discovered America
- In **1498, Vasco da Gama of Portugal** discovered a new sea trade route to India from Europe





Trading settlements

Portugese (Portugal)

- Portugese navigator **Vasco Da Gama reached Calicut**, India on 20th May, 1498
- Hindu king Zamorin gave him a warm welcome
- In 1502, Vasco Da Gama again came to India

Trading posts of the Portugese were

Cochin

Goa

Diu

Daman

- Under the viceroyalty of **Alfonso d'Albuquerque** who captured Goa in 1510, the Portugese established their domination over the entire the Asian coast
-

Dutch (Holland)

- Dutch East India Company was formed 1602
- Established trading depots in Surat, Broach, Cambay, Ahmedabad
- Cochin in Kerala,
- Nagapatam in Madras, Masulipatnam in Andhra,
- Chinsurah in Bengal,
- Patna in Bihar
- Agra in Uttar Pradesh
- In 1658 they conquered Sri Lanka from Portugese
- Dutch lost their influence because of the growing interference from the Dutch Government in the internal affairs of the Company

ENGLISH

- In 1600 British East India Company was formed
- They were granted a royal charter and the exclusive privilege to trade in East by Queen Elizabeth on 31st December 1600

- In 1608 they decided to start a factory in **Surat**
- In 1613, they were given the permission to set up the factory at **Surat**
- Sent **Captain Hawkins to Jahangir's court** to obtain royal favours and the company was granted *firman* to set up factories in India
- In 1615, British ambassador **Sir Thomas Roe** succeeded in getting the *farman* to set up factories and trade in all parts of the Mughal Empire
- In 1662, the Portugese gave the island of **Bombay** to King Charles II of England as dowry for marrying Portugese princess
- Factories by English East India Company
 - a) Surat
 - b) Broach
 - c) Ahmedabad
 - d) Agra
 - e) Masulipatnam (1611), first factory in South
 - f) Bangalore (1642)
 - g) **Fort St. George** was set up at Madras
 - h) Bombay in 1668 as dowry gift to Charles II, King of England after marrying Portugese Princess Catharine Braganza became the part of the British settlement
 - i) 1633, In Orissa first factory in Eastern India
 - j) In 1651, given permission to trade in Hooghly ,Bengal
- In 1686, war broke out between English and Mughal due to certain hostilities in trade, but they misjudged the strength of the Mughals and they were driven out form their factories from Hooghly, Masulipatnam, and Surat. Fort at Bombay was seized. But through petition and submissions they were granted to permission to trade in India under the protection of Indian rulers.
- In 1698,the company was founded(by Job Charnock) the city of Calcutta by acquiring the zamindari of Sutanuti, Govindapur and Kalikata, also built Fort William in Calcutta
- **In 1717 Company secured in *firman* from Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar** confirming the privilege granted in 1691and extending them to Gujarat and Deccan
- Charter act of 1600 granted the East India Company the exclusive privilege of trading east of Cape of Good Hope for a period of 15 years

French

- **French East India Company** was founded in 1664
- Firmly established at Chandernagore near Calcutta
- In 1742, war broke out between England and France in Europe which soon spread to India. In 1748 the war though ended in Europe but the rivalry between two powers did not end in India
- French settlements in India

- a) Chandernagore in Bengal
 - b) Pondicherry by Francis Martin in 1674
 - c) Mahe
 - d) Golconda
 - e) Karikal
- With coming of **Dupleix** in 1742 as the Governor of Pondicherry, the French Company got entangled in conflicts with the English East India Company over several issues.

EXERCISE 4

1. Which of the following were not important centres of textile in India in 18 th century?			
A) Ahmedabad	B) Patna	C) Dacca	D) Delhi
2. Who among the following was an exponent of Malayalam literature in India?			
A) Martanda Varma	B) Raja Ravi Varma	C) K D Raya	D) Tayaumanvar
3. Alphonso d'Albuquerque was a _____ viceroy			
A) English	B) Dutch	C) Portugese	D) French
4. Which of the following was not a French settlement in India?			
A) Daman	B) Golconda	C) Chandernagore	D) Pondicherry
5. In which year did Farrukhsiyar gave the royal <i>farman</i> to the English ?			
A) 1709	B) 1717	C) 1715	D) 1720

British Conquests

CARNATIC WARS

- **FIRST CARNATIC WAR (1746-48)**
- Causes
 - a) Austrian War of succession in Europe as both English and the French wanted to place their own royal candidates on the throne of Austria.
 - b) Both fought over the expansion of colonies in America
 - c) In the wake of declining Mughal Empire both wanted to have control over the Indian trade



DUPLEIX

- French under **Dupeix**, the Governor of Pondicherry. English captured the French ships in Indian waters. Dupeix pleaded for help from French governor of Mauritius, La Bourdonnais. French fleet tried to capture Madras but failed in 1748 the **Treaty of Aix la Chapelle (1748)** ended the **Austrian War of Succession (1740-1748)** and the war ended with the no further hope of Dupeix to extend his dream to capture India from growing English dominion. Under the treaty Madras was handed back to the English much to the disgust Dupeix
- **SECOND CARNATIC WAR (1748-1754)**
Both English and he French under Dupeix engaged in rivalry over the contest of succession of Indian states Carnatic and Hyderabad.
- **Nizam of Hyderabad Asaf Jah** died in 1748, succeeded by his son **Nasir Jang**, but his claim was contested by his nephew **Muzaffar Jang**, grandson of the late Nizam.



Nizam of Hyderabad Asaf Jah

- In the Carnatic the right of *Nawab* Anwar-ud-din was disputed by his brother-in-law Chanda Sahib.
- Under such circumstances the French sided with Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib while the English supported the claims of Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-din.
- French defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din at the battle of Ambur near Vellore in August 1749. Nasir Jung also killed in an encounter in 1750.

RESULT

- i. Thus Muzaffar Jung became the *Subahdar* of Deccan
 - ii. As a reward Dupleix was appointed Governor of all Mughal territories
 - iii. Nizam of Hyderabad surrendered some districts of Northern Circars to French
 - iv. French army under Bussy was kept at Hyderabad at the request of new *Subahdar*
 - v. Chanda Sahib was made the *Nawab* of Carnatic in 1751
- Muzaffar Jung was killed in an accident in 1751 and French under Bussy placed Nizam ul Mulk Salamat Jang on the throne.
 - The English chalked out a plan to place Muhammad Ali, son of late *Nawab* Anwar-ud-din for the nawabship of Carnatic
 - Muhammad Ali was surrounded by French at Trichinopalli, to break the siege Clive attacked Arcot, the capital of Carnatic which Chanda Sahib the Nawab could not repulse.
 - Dupleix was not assisted by the main officials of the French East India Company
Incurred heavy loss and French Government blamed Dupleix and La Bourdonnais for the loss
 - In 1754, Second Carnatic War ended in the **Treaty of Pondicherry**
 - Dupleix was sent to French and in his place Godehu was sent to India as the French Governor General
 - Muhammd Ali was accepted as the *Nawab* of Carnatic
3. **THIRD CARNATIC WAR (1756-63)**
- Anglo-French rivalry again started in India as the reflection of **Seven Years War in Europe(1756-1763)**
 - French Government sent **Comte de Lally** in 1758
 - In the meantime English defeated Siraj-ud-daulah the *nawab* of Bengal in the battle of Plassey in 1757. The spread beyond southern India and

into Bengal where British forces captured the French settlement of Chandernagore in 1757

- **Comte de Lally** in captured St. David in 1758 attacked Tanjore
- However, the war was decided in the south India, where the British successfully defended Madras, and **Sir Eyre de Coote** decisively defeated the French, commanded by **Comte de Lally** at the **Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.**
- After Wandiwash, the French capital of Pondicherry fell to the British in 1761

RESULTS

- The conflict proved decisive **Pondicherry and Mahe were seized by the English**
- Treaty of Paris in 1763, ended the Anglo-French rivalry in India, and French were decimated and rise of English was all pervasive

CAUSES OF SUCCESS OF ENGLISH OVER FRENCH

- Naval superiority of British
- Impact of the European politics, in Europe position of England was much superior to France which percolated to India also
- English Government was proactive in the developments taking place in India than the French Government
- Financial position of English was stronger than the English
- Position of the British was further strengthened by their conquest of Bengal after the **Battle of Plassey (1757)**
- Apart from Bengal British had control over the important areas like Madras, Bombay, which added tremendous strategic advantage to the British
- Lack of coordination between French Government and Dupleix. Dupleix wanted to establish French control on India but the French Government recalled him after the Second Carnatic War.

EXERCISE

1. Which of the following conflict had the direct impact of the Austrian War of Succession?

A) Anglo-Afghan War

B) Carnatic War

C) Anglo- Mysore War

D) Anglo- Maratha War

2. Dupleix was the governor of

A) Goa

B) Mahe

C) Karikal

D) Pondicherry

3. Treaty of Aix la Chapelle was signed in

A) 1739	B) 1745	C) 1748	D) 1752
4. Treaty of Pondicherry signed in			
A) 1754	B) 1758	C) 1760	D) 1762
5. After which war the dream of Dupleix to establish French empire in Indian ended?			
A) First Anglo-French war	B) Second Anglo-French war	C) Third Anglo-French war	D) Battle of Wandiwash
6. Who took part actively in the Anglo-French rivalry in India?			
A) Robert Clive	B) Charles Metcalfe	C) Henry Lawrence	D) Major Evance Bell
7. Battle of Wandiwash took place in			
A) 1756	B) 1758	C) 1760	D) 765
8. During Anglo-French rivalry in India Comte de Lally was defeated by			
A) Robert Clive	B) Warren Hastings	C) Eyre de Coote	D) Dupleix
9. Which of the following cannot be considered as the reason for French defeat in India?			
A) Naval Superiority of the English	B) Lack of support by the French Government	C) Victory of the British in the Battle of Plassey	D) Victory of the British in the Battle of Buxar
10. Treaty of Paris signed in			
A) 1757	B) 1761	C) 1763	D) 1764

Exam

BENGAL

- Alivardi Khan seized power in 1740 from Sarfaraz Khan, son of Shuja ud-din
- During Alivardi Khan's reign in Bengal Marathas made persistent incursion to Bengal for plunder. Thus he concluded a treaty with Marathas in 1751, by which he was to give an annual *chauth* of Rs 12 lakh to the Marathas
- Nawab Alivardi Khan died in 1756
- His grandson Siraz-ud-Daulah became the *Nawab* of Bengal in 1756
- His *Nawabship* was not acceptable to his nearest political rivals, *nawab* of Purnea, Shaukat Jang and his aunt Ghasiti Begum
- British engaged in the Carnatic conflicts with French went for the fortification and reinforcement of armoury in Fort William near at Calcutta
- Siraj-ud-daulah anticipating the political circumstances tried to check the military advancement of the British seized the Fort in 15th June 1756.
- The British forces surrendered and escaped to Fulta and conspired against the Siraj-ud-daulah taking Mir Jafar to their side, also strong army arrived at Calcutta from Madras under Robert Clive and Admiral Watson
- **Battle of Plassey** took place in 1757 where Siraj-ud-daulah was defeated and killed.



Memorial of the Battle of Plassey at the site (present day West Bengal)

- **Mir Jafar** and **Rai Durlabh** commanders of the strong contingent treacherously did not take part in the battle
- **Mir Madan** and **Mohan Lal** died in the battle

RESULTS



Mir Jafar

- ❖ Mir Jafar Was made the *nawab* of Bengal as a reward by the British.
- ❖ British acquired *jagir* of 24 Parganas
- ❖ Treasury of Bengal was empty paying British, and state of anarchy started prevailing in Bengal

This led to the replacing of **Mir Jafar** with **Mir Qasim** as the new *nawab* of Bengal in 1760

Mir Qasim



Mir Qasim

- Was the son-in-law of **Mir Jafar**
- Handed over the Zamindari of Burdwan, Medinipur and Chittagong
- Shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr
- Tried to protect the interest of Indian merchants and artisans by employing same tax to both British goods and the Indian
- Mir Jafar was pensioned off to Calcutta
- Tried to modernize the army in European style and enhanced the pre existing cesses
- Soon Mir Qasim came in conflict with the Company because of the legal restrictions imposed on internal trade
- There was a steep decrease in the *nawab's* income due to the concessions enjoyed by the English officials
- This led Mir Qasim to abolish all trade duties and placed Indian traders in the same footing as the English traders
- English attacked Mir Qasim in Patna and defeated him in several battles and reinstated Mir Jafar as the *nawab* of Bengal
- **Mir Qasim** ran away and joined hands with **Shuja-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Awadh** and **Mughal Empire Shah Alam II** and fought with the English the **battle of Buxar in 1764**

RESULTS

- i. Victory of the British over combined forces of India
- ii. Decisive battle resulting in the establishment of British sovereignty in Bengal
- iii. Exposed the hollowness of Mughal Empire and Indian military facility

- iv. A sequence of bribe, economic plunder and anarchy began in Bengal
- v. Clive was made the Governor of Bengal and concluded the treaty with Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Awadh and Mughal Empire Shah Alam II called the **Treaty of Allahabad in 1765**

vi. According to the Treaty of Allahabad of 1765

- The British got the right to free trade in Awadh and they were allowed to keep army at Awadh at *Nawab's* expense
- Shah Alam II was given the districts of Kora and Allahabad and also given the annual pension of 26 lakh rupees
- Shah Alam II in return gave the British the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

ANGLO- MYSORE WARS

Name of the war	Year	Fought between	Consequences
1 st Anglo Mysore War	1767-69	Haidar Ali and The British	Haidar Ali almost captured Madras,
2 nd Anglo Mysore War	1780-84	British and Haidar Ali, after his death his son Tipu Sultan	Treaty of Mangalore (1784) was signed between them and Tipu Sultan made the Commissioner of Madras to go to Mangalore. The treaty was advantageous to Tipu
3 rd Anglo Mysore War	1790-92	Tipu Sultan and the British	Defeat of Tipu and surrender of half of his territory to the British by the Treaty of Seringapatnam in 1792
4 th Anglo Mysore War (Battle of Serngapatnam)	1799	Tipu and British under Earl of Mornington	Tipu Sultan was defeated and killed, the kingdom was restored to the Wodeyar Dynasty, with one British Commissioner to advise him. Thus Mysore became the Princely State with British subsidiary alliance



Map showing the Mysore state under Tipu and Seringapatnam

PUNJAB AFTER RANJIT SINGH AND ANGLO-SIKH WARS



Maharaja Ranjit Singh

- **Treaty of Amritsar (1809)** it was pact between the English East India Company under Charles T. Metcalfe and founder of the state of Punjab Ranjit Singh, according to which territory of Punjab would not exceed the *cis*-Sutlej river and English would not either cross the river Sutlej.
- **1839 – Death of Ranjit Singh** followed a period of confusion and disorder in the state and was succeeded by unpopular son Kharak Singh. Followed by Nainihal Singh who was murdered later. Lastly, the youngest son Duleep Singh was put on the throne of Sikh empire with Rani Jindan acting as the regent.
- **In 1843 Sind was annexed by English,**

Anglo Sikh wars

1st Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46)

- After the death of Ranjit Singh English started deploying forces near north western border near Indus at Ferozpur
- Appointment of Major Broadfoot in 1843 in Ludhiana for dealing with the Sikh affairs worsened Anglo-Sikh relation.
- Increase in English establishment made the Sikh offensive they crossed the river Sutlej and a series of battles in Mudki, Ferozeshah, Buddewal and Aliwal was inconclusive.
- Lastly, in 1846 the battle of Sobraon was decisive resulting in the mass slaughter of the Sikh forces due to treachery by Lal Singh and Teja Singh
- English crossed Sutlej and occupied **Lahore and a Treaty was concluded in 1846**, with Duleep Singh being recognised as the Maharaja of Punjab with Rani Jindan as his regent or *wazir* and many other clauses as follows
 1. No claim in the south of Sutlej by the Punjab Maharaja
 2. Perpetual ceding of sovereignty of all forts right of doab to the English
 3. Company demanded a war indemnity of rupees 1.5 crore failing which all hills forts to be ceded to the English
 4. Maharaja to disband all mutinous troops of Lahore army
 5. Maharaja agreed never to retain, in his service, any British subject nor any European or American state without the consent of British Government.

2nd Anglo- Sikh War (1848-49)



ASSEMBLY OF SIKH FORCES BEFORE THE 2ND ANGLO-SIKH WAR AT GUJRANWALA

- After few months disillusioned Rani Jindan and Lal Singh understood the real intention of the British.
- British Regent remained in Lahore in the name of assisting the **minor Maharaj Duleep Singh** as desired by Lord Hardinge. This led to usurpation of all powers of Maharaja by the British which was resented by Rani Jindan as a result mother and child was separated by unscrupulous British interest



Duleep Singh

- **Lord Hardinge was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie**, who was a great imperialist and did not believe in the policy of 'half measures' and hinted on full annexation of Punjab
- Revolt in Multan by Mul Raj, Governor of Multan in 1848, gave the British the opportunity to invade Punjab and British intervention resulted in mass anarchy.

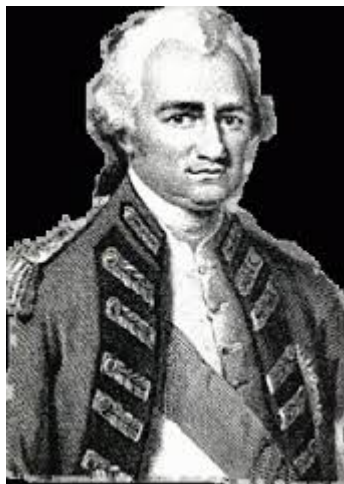
- Lord Dalhousie in 1848 took time until the localised uprising took the shape of Sikh rebellion
- Dalhousie wrote, 'the task before me is the utter destruction and prostration of the Sikh power'
- Battles were fought in Ramnagar, Multan which surrendered in January, 1849 which followed Sikh defeat at Chillianwala.
- The final decisive battle fought in 1849 at Gujarat
- This was followed by the annexation of whole Punjab under Lord Dalhousie

EXERCISE

1. Alivardi Khan seized power from			
A) Shuja-ud-din	B) Sarfaraz Khan	C) Murshid Quli Khan	D) None of the above
2. Which <i>Nawab</i> of Bengal granted <i>chauth</i> to Maratha due to persistent incursions by them			
A) Alivardi Khan	B) Sarfaraz Khan	C) Shuja-ud-din	D) Murshid Quli Khan
3. Siraz-ud Daulah seized Fort William in			
A) 1754	B) 1755	C) 1756	D) 1757
4. Who among the following were fought for <i>Nawab</i> Siraz-ud Daulah at the Battle of Plassey?			
A) Mirmadan	B) Rai Durlabh	C) Mir Zafar	D) Shaukat Zang
5. Who transferred the capital of Bengal to Monghyr?			
A) Alivardi Khan	B) Mir Zafar	C) Mir Qasim	D) None of the above
6. Who among the following did not take part in the Battle of Buxar?			
A) Mir Qasim	B) Nawab Of Awadh	C) Shah Alam	D) Zulfiqar Khan
7. Treaty of Amritsar (1809) was signed between Maharaj Ranjit Singh and			
A) Lord Hardinge	B) Charles T Metcalfe	C) Lord Dalhousie	D) Henry Lawrence
8. First Anglo-Sikh War took place under the Governor General?			
A) Lord Warren Hastings	B) Lord Hardinge	C) Lord William Bentinck	D) Lord Dalhousie
9. Treaty of Lahore signed in			
A) 1809	B) 1818	C) 1846	D) 1860

10. Second Anglo-Sikh war ended in			
A) 1846	B) 1849	C) 1856	D) 1860
11. Who among the following was the last Maharaja of Sikh Empire?			
A) Ranjit Singh	B) Kharak Singh	C) Naonihal Singh	D) Dalip Singh
12. Rani Jindan Kaur was the mother of			
A) Lal Singh	B) Mul Raj	C) Kharak Singh	D) Duleep Singh
13. Who planted the tree of liberty in India commemorating the French Revolution of 1789?			
A) Haidar Ali	B) Tipu Sultan	C) Nana Phadanvis	D) Nana Sahib
14. Battle of Seringapatnam took place in?			
A) 1789	B) 1796	C) 1799	D) 1800
15. Treaty of Seringapatnam was signed in			
A) 1789	B) 1792	C) 1796	D) 1799

Robert Clive



- After the English victory at the battle of Buxar in 1764, **Robert Clive** was again sent to India as the Governor and Commander in Chief of the British possessions in Bengal
 1. With Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah he concluded Treaty of Allahabad in 1765, according to which Nawab had to surrender Allahabad and Kora to Emperor Shah Alam
 2. By the Second Treaty of Allahabad in 1765, the fugitive Mughal Emperor Shah Alam was taken under Company's protection and was to reside in Allahabad

3. **Settlement in Bengal** – Started **Dual System in Bengal**, by which the real power rested with Company but the responsibility for administration rested on the shoulders of the *Nawab* of Bengal
4. According to *firman* of Shah Alam, *Diwani* of Bengal was granted to the British, but English under Robert Clive did not take *Diwani* functions from the emperor rather appointed deputy Diwans (Reza Khan and Shitab Rai also the *Nizamat* (military, defence and foreign affairs of the province) , but the real power was with the British only

EVIL EFFECTS OF DUAL SYSTEM

- **Administrative breakdown** owing to impotence of Nizamat, administration, law and order virtually broke down. Nawab had no power to enforce law and justice
- **Decline in agriculture** due to bidding in the revenue collection, over assessment of the produce led to the decline of agriculture
- Disruption in trade and commerce due to competition with the foreign traders
- Moral degradation

GOVERNOR GENERALS IN BRITISH INDIA

WARREN HASTING (1772-85)



Warren Hastings, 1ST Governor General

- **Administrative reforms:** Introduced quiquennial settlement of land revenue in 1772 farming out lands to the highest bidder, he reversed to open settlement
- **Abolished 'Dual Government' in 1772**

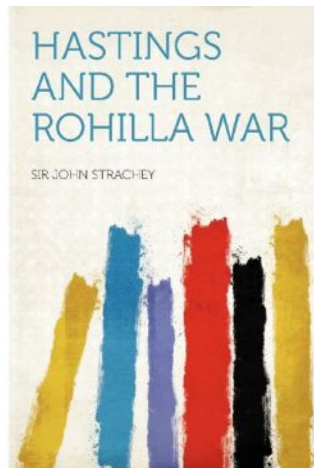
- Became the Governor General in 1773 with the passing of the Regulating Act of 1773. Thus he became the first Governor General of India.
- Made appointments of collectors and other revenue officers
- **Judicial Reforms:**
 1. Started Diwani and Faujdari Adalat at the district level and sadar Diwani and Nizamat Adalat of Calcutta, an appellate court.
 2. Hindu and Muslim laws were defined
 3. Translation of *Manusmriti* done
 4. Jones and Cole Brooke published a Digest of Hindu Law in 1791
 5. Supreme Court was established in Calcutta and Lord Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice
- **Commercial Reforms:** Custom houses in zamindaris were suppressed and there forth maintained in Calcutta, Hughli, Murshidabad, Dacca, and Patna.
- **Establishment of Board of Trade in Calcutta in 1774**
- **Regulating Act, 1773** was passed and it vested the administration of British territories in India in the hands of Governor-General assisted by a Council of four members
- **Trial of Maharaja Nandkumar, 1775**
Maharaj of Nand Kumar was tried in charge of forgery under him and critics described it as 'a judicial murder'

EXTERNAL RELATIONS UNDER WARREN HASTINGS

- **Relation with Emperor Shah Alam:** Shah Alam was residing at Allahabad after the **Treaty of Allahabad(1765)**, Marathas under Mahadji Schindhia and Jaswant Rao Holkar expelled Rohellas from doab and captured Delhi in 1771 and handed over Delhi to Emperor Shah Alam who in return gave Allahabad and Kora to the Marathas. Warren Hastings as a result discontinued the annual tribute of Rs. 26 lakh to Shah Alam.
- **Relation with Awadh:** Warren Hastings handed over Allahabad and Kora to *nawab* of Awadh by the **Treaty of**

Benares (1773) with an intention of separating the Maratha Awadh combination and fight Maratha-Rohilla combination.

- **Rohilla War, 1774** with the help of Company's troop nawab of Awadh invaded the Rohilkhand and annexed it in 1774, and Rohilla leader Hafiz Rehmat Khan died in action. Rohilkhand became the part of Awadh since then.



(COVER PAGE OF A BOOK TITLED 'HASTINGS AND THE ROHILLA WAR')

- **First Anglo-Maratha War (1776-1782)** Signed **Treaty of Surat (1775)** and **Treaty of Purandhar (1776)**, described earlier.
- **Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)** **Haidar Ali** with a common understanding with Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad went on war with Company in the south India, also garnering French support, but in the midway Haidar Ali died in 1782, American War of Independence, 1783, French power went back to Europe leaving Tipu Sultan alone in the battle with British. War ended in a draw with a **Treaty of Mangalore signed in 1784**.
- **Chait Singh and Awadh:** Chait Singh was the Raja of Benares, who was actually a feudatory of Awadh. Company under Warren Hastings having been under financial crisis to fight war against Marathas and Mysore, made Chait Singh the vassal of the Company and demanded annual payment from him.
- **Under Warren Hastings**
 - ❖ James Augustus Hickey started a weekly paper called Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advisor in 1780.
 - ❖ 1784, foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal
 - ❖ *Fatwa-i-Alamgiri* was translated

- ❖ Wilkins translated Gita and Hitopadesa in English
- ❖ *Siar-ul-Mukhterin* was written by Syed Ghulam Hussain

LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-93)



Lord Cornwallis

-
- **Judicial Reforms:** Faujadari Adalats presided over by Indian Judges abolished and in their place four circuit courts were established presided by European covenanted servants. The Sadar Nizamat Adalat also replaced.
 - **Cornwallis Code** based on separation of powers, was introduced. He is known as the father of civil services in India
 - Collectors were divested of judicial and magisterial powers; he was only the head of revenue administration.
 - **Police reforms:** New police system was introduced through regulation of 1791
 - **Permanent Settlement, 1793**
 1. With an intention to devise satisfactory solution to the revenue system in Bengal **Permanent Settlement** was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal.
 2. Under this Zamindars were recognized owners of the land and a ten year's settlement was made with them in 1790.

3. In 1793 the ten year system was declared permanent and the zamindars and the legitimate successors were allowed to hold their estates at that much assessed rate for ever. The state demand was made 89% of the the rental, leaving 11% with the zamindars as their share of the responsibility and trouble.

RESULTS

- a) It became an engine of exploitation and oppression which created feudalism at the top and serfdom at the bottom
- b) State's demand remained constant even though new areas came under cultivation and with passage of time it remained constant till 1954!
- c) Company sacrificed the interest of the peasants
- d) State demand was very high with 89% of the rent thus led to high degree of oppression while collection from the ryots.

- **Third Anglo-Mysore war (1790-92)** took place during his time which concluded with the **Treaty of Seringapatnam (1792)**

- ❖ Sanskrit College founded at Benares in 1791

Sir John Shore (1793-1798)

- ❖ He was famous for his **policy of non-interference**

- ❖ **Played an important role in the introduction of Permanent Settlement of 1793**

- ❖ Battle of Kharda was fought between Nizam and Marathas in 1795 when Nizam was defeated.

LORD WELLESLEY (1798-1805)



-
- Described him as Bengal tiger
 - Created the Madras Presidency after the annexation of the Tanjore and Carnatic
 - Introduced the system of **Subsidiary Alliance**. The states that signed the alliance were, first to accept was **Hyderabad (1798)**, [**Treaty of Hyderabad, 1798**], soon followed by Mysore under Wodeyar after the fall of Tipu Sultan, Tanjore, Awadh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Mecheri, Bundi, Bharatpur, Berar,
 - Subsidiary Alliance was a **Trojan horse tactics** in empire building. It disarmed Indian states and led to the acceptance of British protectorate over them. The state had to surrender external relations of all kinds.
 - **1799, Fourth Anglo-Mysore fought with Tipu Sultan** who died while fighting.
 - Signed the **Treaty of Bassein with Maratha in 1802** and fought **2nd Anglo-Maratha War (1780-82)** in which Scindhia, Bhonsle and Holkar were defeated.
 - Lord Lake captured Delhi and Agra and the Mughal emperor was put under Company's protection.
 - **Tuhfat-ul-Mutahiddin** was written by raja Ram Mohun Roy
 - Lord Wellesley is credited with meeting and liquidating the French danger to India and consolidated the British stronghold in India, and secured India from any external danger like French.

George Barlow (1805-1807)

- Sepoy Mutiny at Vellore in 1806

- Tried towards restoration of peace with Scindhia and Holkar
- Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805) ended

Lord Minto- I (1807-13)

- Signed the Treaty of Amritsar in 1809 with Ranjit Singh and English
- Sent the mission of Malcom to Persia and that of Elphinstone to Kabul in 1808
- Charter Act of 1813 was passed during his tenure

LORD HASTINGS (1813-1822)

- He was successful in Gorkha war or the Anglo-Nepalese war
- Signed treaty of Sagauli in 1816 after defeating Gorkha leader Amar Singh
- Abolished Peshwaship and annexed his territories in Bombay Presidency after the 3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1818). Treaty of Poona (1817) with Peshwa.
- Introduction of Ryotwari settlement in Madras Presidency by Governor, Thomas Munro.
- Adopted the policy of intervention and war. He considered Rajputs as the neutral allies.
- Pindari war (1817-18)
- Mahalwari (village community) system of land revenue was made in North-West Province by James Thomson.

Lord Amherst (1823-28)

- Received by the Mughal emperor Akbar II on terms of equality in 1827.
- Acquired territories in Malay Peninsula and signed treaty with Siam.
- First Burmese War (1824-26) and Treaty of Yandaboin 1826 with lower Burma or Pegu by which British merchants were allowed to settle in southern coast of Burma and Rangoon.

Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835)



-
- **First Governor General of India** as designated by Government of India Act, 1833.
 - Was a benevolent person.
 - Banned practice of **Sati in 1829**, **supressed Thugi in 1830** (military operation led by William Sleeman).
 - Female infanticide was banned by him
 - Created the province of Agra in 1834.
 - English language in higher courts and Persian language in the lower courts. English language was made the official language of India in 1835.
 - Regulation of 1833 on land revenue settlement by Mertins Bird (called the father of land revenue settlement in the north done.
 - Inquiry into the titles of *Inam* lands.
 - 1830, annexation of Chachar took place.
 - **1831, rebellion of Titu Mir and Kols took place.**
 - 1831, annexation of Mysore.
 - Treaty of perpetual friendship with Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
 - Abolished provincial circuit courts; a separate Sadr Diwani Adalat was set up in Allahabad and Sadr Nizamat Adalat at Delhi.
 - Education reforms: **Appointed Macaulay as president of Committee of Public Instruction.**

Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-36)

- Abolished restrictions on press.

- Called as the 'liberator of press'

Lord Auckland (1836-1842)

- Tripartite treaty was signed between the East India Company, Ranjit Singh and Shah Shuja.
- 1st Afghan War (1836-42) started.

Lord Ellenborough (1842-44)

- End of Afghan War and annexation of Sind to British Empire (1843)
- Charles Napier was replaced by Major Outram as the Resident in Sind.
- Slavery abolished.
- Forced Scindhia of Gwalior to sign a humiliating treaty.

Lord Hardinge-I (1844-1848)

- He suppressed the practice of human sacrifices by the Khonds.
- Prohibition of female infanticide.
- Knowledge of English was preferred in employment.
- 1st Anglo-Sikh War and the Treaty of Lahore in 1846.

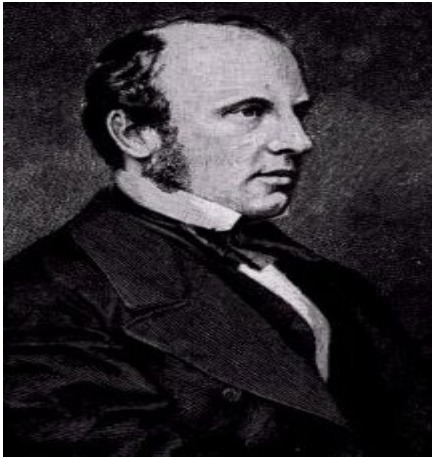
LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-1856)



-
- Introduced the policy of '**Doctrine of Lapse**' or '**Law of Escheat**' which postulated that Indian states having no natural heir would be annexed to the British Empire. The Indian states thus annexed were Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambhalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), **Jhansi (1853)**, Nagpur (1854).
 - Introduced **Woods Dispatch** known as the Magna Carta of English education in India prepared by Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control in 1854. It suggested a scheme of education from the primary to the university level.
 - The Despatch recommended the establishment of Anglo-vernacular schools in districts, government colleges in important towns and introduction of vernacular language as medium of instruction.
 - **Boosted up the development of railways. Laid the first railway line in 1853 from Bombay to Thane and second from Calcutta to Raniganj.**
 - Introduction of **telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra in 1853**, though first experimental line was started in 1850, between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour.
 - Organised separate Public Works Department by divesting the military board of its power.
 - Shimla was made the summer capital and army headquarter.
 - **Hindu Remarriage Act was passed in 1856**
 - **Annexed Awadh in 1856 on excuse of misgovernment when Nawab Wajid Ali Shah refused to abdicate.**
 - In 1853, recruitment of covenanted civil service started through competitive examinations.
 - Post Office Act was passed in 1854.
 - **Santhal uprising took place in 1855.**
 - Abolition of the title of Nawab of Carnatic.
 - Whole Punjab was annexed in 1849 following the 2nd Anglo-Sikh war.

- Lower Burma was annexed after second Burmese war(1853).

LORD CANNING (1856- 62)



-
- Revolt of 1857
 - He was the last Governor General and the first Viceroy.
 - Queen Victoria's Proclamation and passing of the India Act of 1858. This Act ended the rule of East India Company in India.
 - Doctrine of Lapse started by Lord Dalhousie was withdrawn in 1859.
 - Foundation of universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857.
 - Indigo revolt in Bengal in 1859-60.
 - White Mutiny by the European troops of East India Company in 1859.
 - After suppression of the Revolt of 1857 Bahadur Shah was sent to Rangoon.
 - Enactment of Indian Penal Code(1858) and Code of Criminal Procedure(1859)
 - 1861, Indian Council Act
 - Indian High Courts Act, 1861.

EXERCISE

1. Dual system of government was introduced in			
A) Bombay	B) Bengal	C) Madras	D) Delhi
2. Dual system of government was introduced by			
A) Warren Hastings	B) Robert Clive	C)	D)
3. Permanent Settlement was introduced under Lord Cornwallis with the active participation of			
A) George Barlow	B) John Shore	C) Henry Lawrence	D) Charles Metcalfe
4. Who among the following was associated with the 'Trial of Maharaja Nand Kumar'?			
A) Warren Hastings	B) Lord Wellesley	C) Lord Cornwallis	D) George Barlow
5. Treaty of Mangalore (1785) was signed between			
A) Tipu Sultan and Warren Hastings	B) Tipu Sultan and Lord Wellesley	C) Haider Ali and Warren Hastings	D) Tipu Sultan and Lord Cornwallis
6. Sanskrit College was founded by Jonathon Duncun in 1791 at			
A) Calcutta	B) Benares	C) Patna	D) Nadia
7. Subsidiary Alliance was aggressively followed by			
A) Lord Cornwallis	B) Sir George Barlow	C) Lord Wellesley	D) Lord Minto
8. Thuggee suppression was done by			
A) Sir Charles T Metcalfe	B) Charles Napier	C) Lord Ellenborough	D) William Sleeman
9. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding Permanent Settlement of 1793?			
A) The system of revenue collection was free from any intermediaries.			
B) It was introduced under Lord Cornwallis in 1793			
C) Under this Zamindars were recognized owners of the land and a ten year's settlement			
D) 89% of the rent was with British Government and 11% was fixed for the zamindars under the arrangement of revenue collection			
10. First Indian state to be annexed under 'Doctrine of Lapse' introduced by Lord Dalhousie was			
A) Jhansi	B) Nagpur	C) Satara	D) Udaipur

REGULATING ACT, 1773

Background: In early 1770s the East India Company faced financial bankruptcy and in 1772 applied to the British Government for a loan which gave the British Parliament the opportunity to enquire about the affairs of the Company and regulate them.

Regulating Act of 1773

1. Limited the influence of Court of Proprietors of the Company and provided for election of Court of Directors for a period of 4 years.
2. It required the Directors to lay before the British Treasury in London correspondence regarding India dealing with revenues and submit to the Secretary of State all information dealing with civil and military administration.
3. It also provide for appointment of a Governor-General assisted by four councillors to manage the affairs of Bengal Presidency and Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

PITT'S INDIA ACT, 1784

1. It further extended the British Parliament's control over management of the East India Company.
2. In England the Board of Control (Commissioners for the affairs of India) was instituted headed by the Chancellor of Exchequer to further tighten the affairs of the Company
3. Number of members in the Governor-General's Council was reduced from 4 to 3 out of which one member was to be the Commander in Chief of Company's forces in India.

CHARTER ACT, 1813

1. It deprived the Company's monopoly of trade with India except the trade with China and the trade in tea.

CHARTER ACT, 1833

1. The Company was asked to close its commercial business as early as possible.
2. Brought legislative centralization by drastically depriving the Governments of Bombay and Madras of power of legislation. This arrangement continued till the Act of 1858.

CHARTER ACT, 1853

1. It was the last Charter act passed for the East India Company.
2. It reduced the number of the board of Directors in England from 24 to 18, out of which six were appointed by the crown.
3. The Charter act of 1853 provided for appointment of a separate Governor for the Presidency of Bengal, distinct from the Governor General.
4. Power to constitute a new presidency was laid down.
5. There was an expansion in the members of the Governor-General's Council.

ECONOMIC POLICIES

Revenue and financial policies

Land revenues had been the the traditional source of income of the stste in India. British administration gave maximum care to the land revenue matters. British principally adopted three types of land tenures:

- Zamindari tenure or the permanent Zamindari Settlement or **Permanent Settlement (1793)** discussed in connection with Lord Cornwallis section earlier.

Under this the ownership of the land was made hereditary and transferable and peasants lost their right of land.

- **Mahalwari settlement (1833)**, introduced in Punjab, the Central Provinces and parts of north western provinces (present U.P. under which the basic unit of revenue was village community or *mahal*. It removed the middlemen between government and the village community, but its benefit was largely appropriated by the government.
- **Ryotwari Settlement:** it was mainly introduced in Madras, Berar, Bombay and Assam. Under the system the peasant was recognised as the proprietor of land. Absence of zamindars or intermediaries was noteworthy of the system. Fragmentation of land occurred under this scheme of revenue collection. Also the demand of the government was exorbitantly high ranged from 45% to 55% of the agricultural produce.
- **Disruption of traditional economy:**
 1. Exploitative policies crippled Indian economy
 2. Decline of artisans and craftsmen, due steep competition with the British goods resulting from the industrial goods and British unscrupulous trade practices.
 3. India had a strong textile industry of its own which declined during the 19th century. Centres of textile were muslins in Dacca, Shahbad, and Krishananagar in Bengal, Chanderi, Benares, Arni, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Lucknow (*chikan*), Nagpur, Murshidabad, and Malda etc. Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan were famous for their woollen garments.
 4. Cess and restrictions imposed on the Indian produce led to the decline in Indian textile products.
 5. Rise of British paramountcy and decline of Indian rulers led to the low or no incentive towards arts and handicrafts production.
 6. Industrial revolution in England.
 7. New transport and communication brought by the British administration led to increase in the connection to the hinterland and dissemination of the foreign made finished products in every nook and corner of India.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL POLICIES

- Abolition of Sati, 1829

- Evangelical works by the Christian missionaries' right from the beginning of foreign penetration was a feature of the colonialism.
- Abolition of infanticide under Lord William Bentinck
- Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 with the facilitation of Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.
- Codification of Hindu traditions
- Hindu Marriage Act

EXERCISE

1. Abolition of <i>sati</i> was in			
A) 1818	B) 1825	C) 1829	D) 1834
2. Widow Remarriage Act was passed in			
A) 1829	B) 1834	C) 1840	D) 1856
3. Charter acts were passed with an interval of			
A) Ten years	B) Twenty years	C) Thirty years	D) Forty years
4. Which of the following pairs is WRONGLY matched?			
A) Regulating Act-1773	B) Pitt's India Act-1784	C) Charter Act-1813	D) Charter Act-1843
5. The Company was to have a Board of Directors, first laid down in			
A) Regulating Act, 1773	B) Pitt's India Act-1784	C) Charter act of 1813	D) Charter Act of 1833
6. Which Act provided for appointment of a separate Governor for the Presidency of Bengal ?			
A) Regulating Act-1773	B) Pitt's India Act-1784	C) Charter Act-1813	D) Charter Act-1853
7. The system of revenue collection where absence of middlemen or the intermediaries was noteworthy was			
A) Permanent Settlement	B) Mahalwari Settlement	C) Ryotwari Settlement	D) None of these
8. Mahalwari Settlement was introduced in			
A) Bengal	B) Central and parts of north-western Province	C) Madras and Bombay	D) Assam
9. Sir Thomas Munro was associated with			
A) Permanent Settlement	B) Mahalwari Settlement	C) Ryotwari Settlement	D) None of these
10. Under which Act the Company was asked to close its commercial business as early as possible?			
A) Regulating Act-	B) Pitt's India Act-	C) Charter Act	D) Charter Act-

1773	1784	1813	1833
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REVOLT OF 1857



GENERAL CAUSES

It was in reality the product of the character and policies of colonial rule, of the accumulated grievances of the people against the Company's administration and of their dislike for the foreign regime.

1. Most important cause of the revolt was the economic exploitation of the country by the British and the complete destruction of its traditional economic fabric.
2. Peasant proprietors, subjected to exorbitant land revenue demand, lost their lands to traders and money lenders and found themselves hopelessly involved in debt.
3. Economic decline of the peasantry found expression in twelve major and numerous minor famines from 1770-1857
4. Corruption in the administration and police
5. Exclusion of the upper classes of Indian society, in particularly in the north
6. Unpopularity of the foreign rule that did not mix with the Indian masses like previous cases happened in India.

7. Events like **First Afghan War (1838-42)**, **Punjab Wars (1845-49)**, and in **Crimean War (1854-56)** where British army suffered major reverse encouraged the people against the British as those events would have shattered the invincibility of the British regime.
8. British policies against the Indian Princely States and mode of annexations like with slightest mistake British could deem fit like '**Doctrine of Lapse**' by **Lord Dalhousie** employed in case of **Jhansi**, refusal to pay the annual tribute to **Nana Sahib living in Kanpur**.
9. **Lord Dalhousie** announced in 1849, that last Mughal emperor **Bahadur Shah Zafar** has to abandon the Red Fort and live in a humbler residence near Qutb at the outskirts of Delhi.
10. Policy like '**Subsidiary Alliance**' disillusioned the Indian Princes also fomented popular uprising against the foreign regime.
11. **Annexation of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie on the pretext of wrong governance in 1856 was widely resented in India** in general and Awadh in particular.
12. Work of the Christian evangelists and their violent attack on Hinduism and its customs and practices. Propaganda of Christianity in schools and laws favouring conversion of Hindus to Christianity were some of the religious causes leading to the outbreak of the revolt.
13. Social causes like making Sati practices, female infanticides illegal and legalising widow remarriage and the people to become averse to the British action and presence in India and fomented the great Revolt of 1857.
14. Grievances of the sepoys, like wide gulf between the officers and the sepoys who were often treated with contempt by their British officers. Differences in payments and perks and facilities were also rampant during that period.
15. Announcement like discontinuation of Foreign Service allowance (batta). Dissatisfaction in the sepoys leading to the outbreak of rebellion had previous history, for e.g. **sepoy mutiny in Bengal in 1764**, **mutiny by the sepoys at Vellore in 1806**, **mutiny at Barrackpore in 1824** etc.
16. According to **Sayyid Ahmad Khan** in his *Causes of the Indian Mutiny* as follows: 'At length, the Indians fell into the habit of thinking that all laws were passed with a view to degrade and ruin them and to deprive them and their compatriots of their religions.'
17. **Revolt of 1857 came as a culmination of popular discontent with British policies and imperialist exploitation.**

IMMEDIATE CAUSE

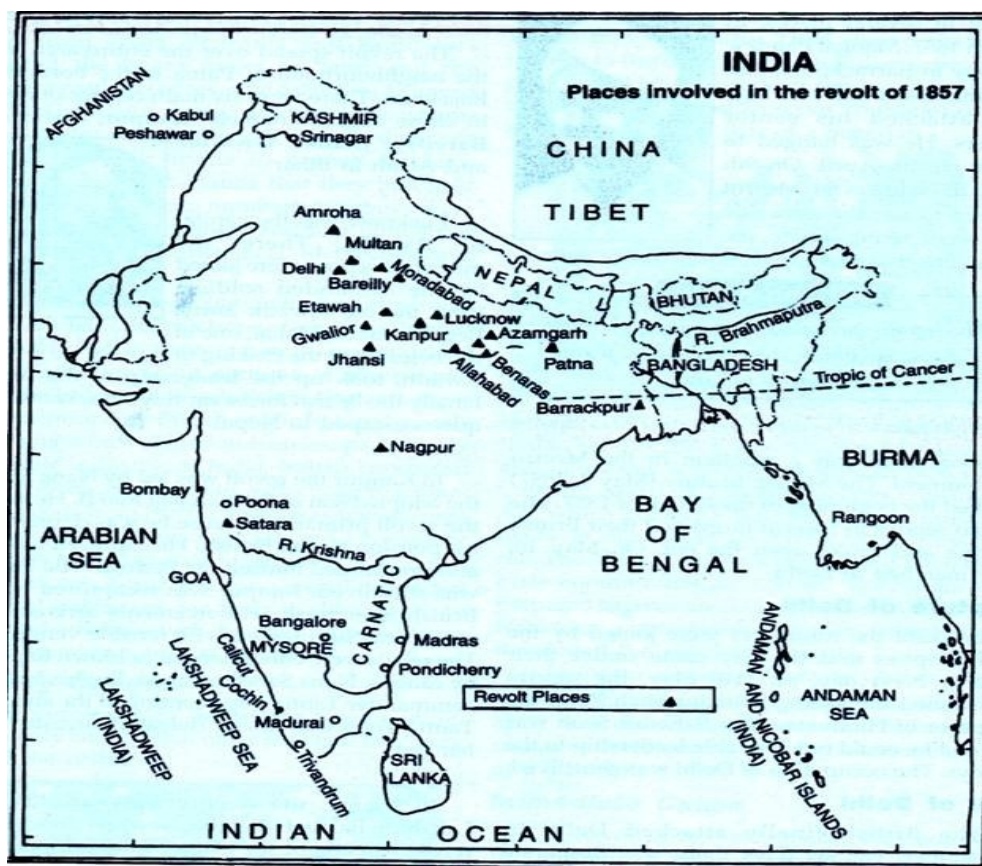
- Introduction of greased cartridges and new Enfield rifles in the army. Its cartridges had to be bitten off before the cartridge was loaded into the rifle. Grease was in some instances composed of beef and pig fat. Use of beef and pig fat would endanger their religion and it was believed by the sepoys that Government was trying deliberately to convert them to Christianity thus a time to rebel had come.

BEGINNING AND CENTRES OF THE REVOLT

- The Revolt began at Meerut, 58 km from Delhi, on 10 May 1857 gathering force rapidly; it cut across Northern India like a sword. Extended from Punjab in the north and Narmada in the south to Bihar in the east and Rajputana in the west.
- Even before the outbreak at Meerut, Mangal Pandey had become a martyr at Barrackpore who was hanged in 29th March 1857.
- At Meerut when the sepoys refused to accept greased cartridges were tried and fettered and imprisoned in 9th May, 1857. Next day 10th May 1857 the incident sparked off a general mutiny among Indian soldiers, they released their imprisoned comrades, killed officers and unfurled the banner of revolt.
- Delhi: The rebels set for Delhi and proclaimed the aged and powerless Bahadur Shah the Emperor of India. Delhi soon became the centre of the great Revolt of 1857.



Mangal Pandey was the first sepoy to become the martyr at Meerut



Centres of the Revolt of 1857

Centres of the Revolt

- **Awadh (Lucknow):** Rebellion broke out in Lucknow on 4th June. Henry Lawrence, the British resident, the European residents took shelter in the Residency. The Residency was besieged by the sepoys and Henry was killed during the siege.
- **Kanpur:** Kanpur was lost to the British on 5th June 1857. Nana sahib was proclaimed as the Peshwa. General Hugh Wheeler, commanding the station, surrendered on June 27. At Kanpur Nana Sahib was joined by his able and experienced Lieutenant, Tantia Tope. Sir Campbell occupied Kanpur on December 6. Tantia Tope escaped and joined the Rani of Jhansi.
- **Jhansi:** In the beginning of June 1857 troops under Rani of Jhansi, widow of late Raja Gangadhar Rao mutinied. Tantia Tope joined the Rani. Hugh Rose recaptured Jhansi in April 1858.
- At **Bareilly** Khan Bahadur Khan had proclaimed himself the Nawab Nazim.
- In **Bihar** a local zamindar, **Kunwar Singh** of Jagdishpur raised the banner of revolt.

- At **Benares** a rebellion was had been organised which was suppressed mercilessly by **Colonel Neill**.
- **Faizabad: Maulavi Ahmadullah**
- **Delhi: General Bakht Khan**



Rani of Jhansi



Bahadur Shah Zafar

Begum Hazrat Mahal

• The wife of Wajid Ali Shah and the Queen of Awadh (Oudh) though charming and affable in nature, was a strong leader and an adroit strategist. She bravely led her army in one of the central places of the revolt, Lucknow. Even after being a gallant woman she is lost in the pages of history.

A color portrait of Begum Hazrat Mahal, a woman wearing a headscarf and jewelry.





Nana Sahib



Tatya Tope

COURSE OF THE REVOLT

2 nd February 1857	Mutiny of the 19 th Native Infantry at Berhampur.
10 th May 1857	Mutiny of sepoys at Meerut
11-30 May 1857	Outbreaks in Delhi, Ferozepur, Bombay, Aligarh, Etawah, Bulandshahar, Nasirabad, Bareilly, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, and other stations in U.P.
June 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutinies at Gwalior, Bharatpur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Lucknow etc. • The civil rebellion spreads through the Indo-Gangetic plain, Rajputana, Central India and some parts of Bengal.
July 1857	Mutinies at Indore, Mhow, Saugar, and certain places in Punjab like Jhelum, Sialkot etc.
August 1857	Civil rebellion spreads throughout Saugar and Nerbudda districts
September 1857	The English recapture Delhi, further outbreaks in Central India
October 1857	Revolt spreads to Kotah district
November 1857	The rebels defeat General Windham outside Kanpur
December 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sir Colin Campbell wins the battle at Kanpur • Tantia Tope escapes
March 1858	Lucknow recaptured by British
April 1858	Jhansi falls to English. Fresh rising in Bihar led by Kunwar Singh.
May 1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The English recapture Bareilly, Jagdishpur and Kalpi

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian rebels begin guerrilla warfare in Rohilkhand
July-December 1858	English authority re-established in India

CAUSES OF THE FAILURE OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

1. Though spread over a vast areas territory and widely popular among the people the Revolt of 1857 **could not reach all sections of the Indian society**.
2. **Most zamindars and rulers did not support the revolt** and selfish to the core e.g. Schindhia of Gwalior, the Holkar of Indore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Raja of Jodhpur and other Rajput rulers, the Nawab of Bhopal, the rulers of Patiala, Nabha, Jind and other Sikh chieftains of Punjab, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Ranas of Nepals helped the British to suppress the Revolt. Lord **Canning** remarked them as **'acted as the breakwaters to the storm which would have otherwise swept us in one great wave.'**
3. **Absence of the able leaders** and generals in the rebels, British commanders like **Hugh Rose, Colin Campbell, Havelock, and Outram** were far more efficient and strategically advanced than Indian rebel leaders like **Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope or Bahadur Shah**.
4. The Revolt was **poorly organised**.
5. Lack of centralized action by the rebels
6. Absence of **modern means of warfare** was absent with rebels
7. **Superior resources with British**. Presence modern means of transport (Railways) and communications (Post and Telegraphs) in the hand of the British helped the British to suppress the Revolt and mobilize the war resources into the centres of the revolt.
8. Educated Indians did not support the Revolt.
9. General disunity in the Indian led to the failure of the Revolt.

IMPACT OF THE REVOLT OF 1857



REVOLT OF 1857 WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST MILESTONE IN THE PATH TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE THOUGH UNORGANISED AND LACKING ALL INDIA NATIONALISM

- Though suppressed had shaken the British rule from its very foundation.
- Control of Indian administration was passed from the East India Company to the Crown by The Government of India Act, 1858.
- The Indian Army was responsible for the crisis and thus it was thoroughly reorganized and built on the policy of 'division and counterpoise'.
- The Revolt of 1857 ended an era and sowed the seeds of new era.
- V D Savarkar treated the The Revolt of 1857 as **'First War of Independence'**.

EXERCISE

1. The Revolt of 1857 started in			
A) Delhi	B) Lucknow	C) Meerut	D) Jagdishpur
2. Begum Hazrat Mahal led the Revolt in			
A) Jagdishpur	B) Jhansi	C) Kanpur	D) Lucknow
3. The revolt of 1857 broke out on			
A) 10 th May	B) 30 th June	C) 11 th July	D) 12 th August
4. Bakht Khan took charge of the Revolt in			
A) Delhi	B) Kanpur	C) Jagdishpur	D) Meerut

5. Which of the following acted as the 'breakwaters in the storm' according to Lord Canning?			
A) Educated intelligentsia	B) Indian rulers and zamindars	C) Sanyasis	D) Sepoys
6. Who was the Governor-General of India when the great Revolt of 1857 took place			
A) Lord Dalhousie	B) Lord Ellenborough	C) Lord Canning	D) Lord Wellesley
7. Which of the following was NOT a cause of the Revolt of 1857			
A) British imperialism	B) Economic exploitation by the British policies	C) English education in the British India	D) Evangelical works by the Christian missionaries
8. Who among the following fought with Rani of Jhansi during the Revolt of 1857			
A) Tatya Tope	B) Kunwar Singh	C) Jaswant Rao Holkar	D) Bahadur Shah II
9. Which ruler among the following did not take part in the Revolt of 1857			
A) Holkars of Indore	B) Kunwar Singh	C) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah	D) Bakht Khan
10. Which of the following pairs is NOT rightly matched?			
A) Bakht Khan-Delhi	B) Tatya Tope - Kanpur	C) Kunwar Singh - Meerut	D) Khan Bahadur Khan - Bareilly

BRITISH INDIA SINCE 1858

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES AFTER 1858

Government of India Act, 1858

- Also known as Queen's Proclamation. This royal proclamation was publicly read in all district towns of India on 1 November 1858.
-

2. British Crown assumed sovereignty over India from East India Company.
 3. By this Act powers of the Crown were to be exercised by the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a council of 15 members (known as Council of India). Council was composed of exclusively of people from England.
 4. The Secretary of State, who was responsible to the British Parliament, governed India through the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of high officials of the Government.
 5. The Governor -General of India was called Viceroy of India with Lord Canning becoming the first Viceroy of India.
 6. All treaties and agreements made with them under the authority of East India Company were accepted. Further it expressed faiths in the rights, dignity and status of Native Princes.
-

Background:

- Central Legislative Council was suffering from many defects. It had immense powers and all the problems were put before the Council for deliberation.
- Therefore the need for inclusion of Indian elements in to the Governor-General's Executive Council became imminent and the Act was passed.

Indian Councils Act, 1861

1. Introduced a grain of popular element in in the Governor-General's Executive Council certain additional *non-official* members. Members increased to **five** for convenient transaction of the process.
2. Number of additional members was to be between minimum of 6 and maximum of 12. Their function was strictly limited to legislation and not finance and administration.
3. Number of additional members in the provinces was fixed from four to eight.
4. There was no difference between the Central and Provincial subjects.

Estimate of Indian Council Act of 1861

- It may be regarded as the beginning of representative system in modern India.
- It laid the foundation of decentralization of power.

Administrative Measures of the British Government

- **Policy of rewards and punishment to Indian States:**
 1. Policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse' withdrawn
 2. Feeling of cooperation and friendship was seen in Queen's Proclamation
 3. Rulers and Zamindars who acted as the 'breakwaters in the storm' were rewarded e.g. princes of Gwalior, Jhind, Nizam of Hyderabad, Nabha, Rana of Nepal were restored with their estates and many titles accorded to them.
- Policy of 'Divide and Rule' followed by sowing the seeds of **separatism between the two systems Hindus and Muslims**. After the Revolt of 1857 Muslims were favoured by the British.
- Suppression of the vernacular press
 - ❖ 1821, Bengali quarterly 'Samvad Kaumudi' (Bengali) and in 1822 'Mirat-ul-Akhbar' (Urdu)
 - ❖ 1823 Press Act passed
 - ❖ **Charles Metcalfe is regarded as the liberator of Indian Press.**
 - ❖ Newspapers during the Revolt of 1857, *Sultan-al-Akhbar, Tilism-e-Lucknow, Saraj-al-Akhbar, Delhi-Urdu-Akhbar, Akhbar-al Jafar*
 - ❖ **Press Registration Act, 1867**, the liberty of press which had been given by **Metcalfe (1835)** was finished.



Lord Lytton infamous for his Vernacular Press Act, 1878

❖ **Vernacular Press Act, 1878**, by Lord Lytton was a repressive measure on the growth and development of press in native (vernacular) languages.

1. The Act empowered the District Magistrates to enter into a bond undertaking thereby not to excite and public dissatisfaction against the government.
2. Doubtful materials could be printed only after passing through the censor and getting permission from the Government
3. Magistrate's decision was final and no appeal could be made in the court of law.
4. The Magistrate could give a warning to the vernacular newspapers and could also forfeit their security.
5. The Act was applicable only to the Vernacular newspapers and English newspapers were exempted from it

Reactions on the Vernacular Press Act, 1878

❖ Criticized by various associations like Bombay Association, Poona Sarvajanic Sabha and Calcutta Missionary Conference severely criticized the Act. It was regarded as strangulating act.

- ❖ *Amrita Bazar Patrika* which was published in Bengali previously now came to be published in English.
- ❖ Resulted in the growth of political consciousness

Competitive Examinations



Satyendranath Tagore, ICS 1863

- ❖ Through the Act of 1860, the age limit for open competition was reduced from 23 to 22 years and 1 year probation in England.
- ❖ In 1866 the age was further reduced to 21 years and 2 years probation in England
- ❖ **Satyendranath Tagore**, elder brother of Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian to be qualified in **Indian Civil Service in 1863**. Followed by Surendranath Banerjea, Biharilal Gupta, Romesh Chandra Dutt (R.C.Dutt).
- ❖ In 1877 the maximum age of appearing in Indian Civil Services was lowered from 21 to 19 years.
- ❖ In 1879 Lord Lytton proposed a plan for Statutory Civil Services, below the status of Covenanted Civil Service.

EXERCISE

1. British Crown assumed sovereignty over India from East India Company by the Act of			
A) 1858	B) 1861	C) 1893	D) 1909
2. First Viceroy of British India was?			
A) Lord Dalhousie	B) Lord Canning	C) Lord Minto	D) Lord Hardinge

3. Vernacular Press Act was promulgated under			
A) Lord Ripon	B) Lord Lytton	C) Lord William Bentinck	D) Lord Minto
4. Satyendranath Tagore was first selected in the ICS in which year?			
A) 1861	B) 1863	C) 1877	D) 1879
5. Introduction of the Indian members in the Viceroy's Executive Council for the first time occurred in by			
A) Government of India Act of 1858	B) Indian Council Act of 1861	C) Indian Council Act of 1893	D) None of the above

SOME MAJOR ARMED UPRISINGS

Name	Year	Area	Leaders
Sanyasi Revolt	Around and after 1770	Bengal	
Chuar and Ho risings	1768	Rajas, Midnapur, Dhalbhumgarh, Kailapal, Barabhum (Bengal)	Ho tribesman of Chhotanagpur
Kol Rising	1831	Ranchi, Singhbhum, Palamau and Hajarbagh	Kol rebels
Santhal risings	1855-56	Chhotanagpur, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Manbhum,	Sidhu, Kanhu
Ahom Revolt	1828	Assam	Gmdhar Konwar
Khasi Rising	1833	Sylhet and Garo	Garo,

		hills	Khamptis and Singhpos
Pagalpanthis	1830-1840	Bengal	Karam Shah and his son Tipu
Farazis	1838-1857	Bengal	Haji Shariatullah of faridpur, and his son Dudu Mian
Bhil Rising	1817-1818	Western India along western Ghats, Khandesh	
Koli Rising	1829-1839	Western Ghats areas	Koli tribes lived in the neighbourhood of Bhils
The Cutch Rebellion	1819-1831	Cutch Kathiawar areas	Rao Bharmal and pro-Jhareja chiefs
Waghera Rising	1818-1820	Areas around Vadodara in Gujarat.	Against the exactions of the Gaekwads and British
Surat Salt Agitation	1844-48	Surat , Gujarat	Against the increase in duty of salt by British
Ramosi Rising	1822	Tribes of the Western Ghats, Satara, Maharashtra	Chittur Singh
Kolhapur and Savantvadi Revolts	1844	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Godkaris under unemployment

			and hardships
Revolt of the Raja of Vizianagaram	1794	Vizianagarm	Raja of Vizianagaram due to high demand present from the Raja
Diwani Velu Tampi's Revolt	1805	Travancore	Diwan of Travancore due to exorbitantly high demand of Lord Wellesley

Wahabi Movement

- Second half of the 19th century there was a spurt in the socio-political consciousness among the Muslims.
- Wahabi emerged as a challenge to the British rule and was revivalist with its activities socialist.
- Aimed at reforming the Muslim society and rejuvenate it.
- Convert the *Dar-ul-Harb* (non Islamic territory) into *Dar-ul-Islam* (Islamic territory)
- Originally the Movement was started in Arabia by **Ibn-Abae-Wahid**.
- The movement gained prominence because of the degeneration and loss of political centre stage in India.
- **Shah Wali-Ullah** was the first Muslim leader in India. Followed by **Shah Abdul Aziz** and **Saiyid Ahmad Raebarevi**.
- Saiyid termed it as holy war and toured all important cities and places of Indian. He chose Sittana and north-western province as the centre of his activities with branches in Dhaka and Peshawar.

- In 1831 after the death of 'Raebarevi' **Ali brothers of Patna Vinayet Ali and Inayet Ali** . Bihar, Delhi, Punjab were the centres of the armed resistance.
- British feared joining hands with Afghans and Russians and came with extensive military measure to against the Wahabis.
- Wahabi Movement came to an end by 1870

Kuka Movement

- **Namdhari Mission** or **Kuka Movement** played important role in arousing feelings of patriotism and revolution in Punjab
- Chief inspiration came from **Bhai Ram Singh (1824-1885)** a disciple of **Balak Singh**.
- Divisive policies by British in Punjab like removing ban on cow slaughter, ill treatment to the state of Punjab **after the death of Maharaj Ranjit Singh, Rani Jindan Kaur, Diwan Mulraj, and Maharaja Dalip Singh**.
- Attacked the slaughterhouse of cows at Ludhiana as it was creating rifts between the two communities Muslims and Sikhs. 68 people sacrificed their lives and it became a source of inspiration.
- Bhai Ram Singh was deported to Burma and died in 1885.

Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)



- Around **Chhotanagpur plateau, Rajmahal hills, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Ranchi, Hazaribagh** now in Jharkhand state, **Bhagalpur (Bihar)**.
- Revenue settlements of the British and atrocities by the zamindars, moneylenders and clearing of the forest areas for railways and indigo plantations fomented them to take arms against the British.
- Leaders: **Sidhu Kanhu, Chand and Bhareo, Chulu santhal,**

- Santhal rebellion was suppressed under Captain Fagan and leaders like Sidhu, Kanhu died in the action in 1856.

Vasudev Balwant Phadke (1845-1883)



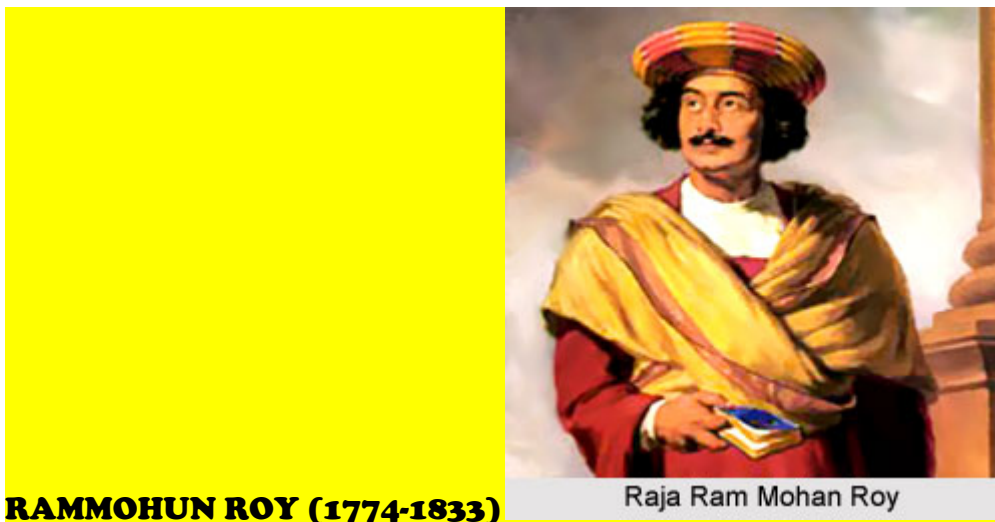
- Wanted to overthrow British dominion by means of armed rebellion after the Revolt of 1857.
- Phadke was moved by the plight of the farmer community during British Raj in the famine of 1876-1877 in western India.
- While siding with the Peshwa his grandfather Ananta Rao Phadke fought against the British in 1818 in the 3rd Anglo-Maratha War.
- Vasudev committed to stir up an armed rebellion and destroy the British power in India. And pleaded various people for support, like educated, Ramosis community, moneylenders and other strata of the society and raising of money to further the cause of armed rebellion.
- He was arrested in 1879 with the help of Nizam, and exiled to Aden where he died in 1883.

EXERCISE

1. Sanyasi Revolt took place in			
A) Maharashtra	B) Awadh	C) Bengal	D) Assam
2. Santhal rebellion took place in			
A) 1831-33	B) 1855-56	C) 1857-59	D) 1880-81
3. Which of the following pair is NOT correctly matched?			
A) Kuka Revolt- Punjab	B) Santhal Rebellion-	C) Ramosi rising- Kerala	D) Waghera rising- Vadodara

	Chhotanagpur region		
4. Revolt by Velu Tampi took place at			
A) Hyderabad	B) Travancore	C) Awadh	D) Kolhapur
5. Chuar and Ho rising took place in			
A) 18 th century	B) 19 th century	C) 20 th century	D) None of the above
6. Bhai Namdhari Singh was associated with			
A) Kuki Movement	B) Kuka Movement	C) Ramosi rising	D) Koli rising
7. Bhai Namdhari Singh was the disciple of			
A) Dayananand Saraswati	B) Bhai Paramanand	C) Kharak Singh	D) Balak Singh
8. Santhal rebellion was suppressed by			
A) Captain Outram	B) Captain Fagan	C) John Napier	D) Sleeman
9. Who among the following was NOT associated with Wahabi Movement in India?			
A) Shah Waliullah	B) Ibn-Aba-e-Wahid.	C) Vinayet Ali	D) Inayet Ali
10. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding Basudev Balwant Phadke?			
A) He wanted to overthrow the British rule through armed rebellion before the Revolt of 1857	B) He was deeply moved by the plight of the farmers during the famine	C) He was captured and sent into exile to Aden	D) he died while in 1883 exile

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL AWAKENING



RAMMOHUN ROY (1774-1833)

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- Stimulated by the Western ideas and Western values but refused to break away from Hinduism. He represented a synthesis of the thought of East and west.
- He was a scholar Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
- In 1809 he wrote in Persian his famous work **Gift to Monotheists**.
- **Started Atmiya Sabha**
- Was the founder of Brahmo Sabha in 1828 and later named Brahmo Samaj. Wanted to purge the Hinduism from its evil practices followed in the name of religion.
- Recognised as the pioneer of modern India.
- Vigorously opposed idol worship, and believed in shapeless, invisible, omnipresent god.
- In 1820 he published **Precepts of Jesus** in which he wanted to separate the moral messages of Christianity from the miracles.

- Abolition of Sati in 1829 was due to persistent effort of Raja Ram Mohun Roy
- Propagators of modern education in Bengal/India. In 1817, founded Hindu College with David Hare
- In 1825, he established Vedanta College.
- Wanted to weed out the corrupt practices of contemporary Hindu society, like caste practices.
- According to him one of the aims of the religious reform is political uplift.
- Was a pioneer in Indian journalism and published journals in Bengali, Persian Hindi and English
- Initiator of public agitation on political questions in the country.

DEROZIO AND YOUNG BENGAL

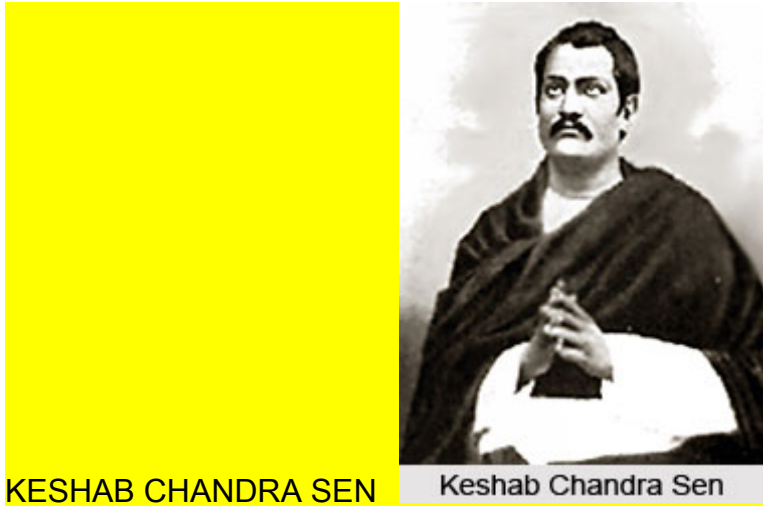
- Radical trend in Bengali intellectuals between 1820 and 1830
- Henry Vivian Derozio was the inspirer, who taught in Hindu College from 1826- 1831
- Encouraged the youth to think rationally and freely to question all authority, to love liberty, equality and freedom.
- Perhaps the first nationalist poet of modern India
- Derozio was removed from Hindu college and in 1831 because of his keenness in spreading radicalism and died of cholera at the young age of 22 years.
- Derozians attacked old and decadent customs rites and rituals.



DEBENDRANATH TAGORE

- 1839 founded Tattavodhini Sabha, and his organ *Tattavodhini Patrika* promoted a systemic study of India's past in the Bengali language.

- In 1839 he organised the Brahma Samaj and put new life into it
- Supported the movement for widow remarriage, abolition of polygamy, women's education, and improvements of the ryot's condition.
- Under his leadership several branches of Brahma Samaj was set up in India.



KESHAB CHANDRA SEN

Keshab Chandra Sen

- Joined the Brahma Samaj in 1858
- In Bengal in 1865 it has 54 branches
- Criticized caste system and even advocated intercaste marriage which was regarded too radical for Debendranath Tagore who dismissed Keshab Chandra Sen from Brahma Samaj.
- Keshab and his followers left the parent organization and formed **Brahmo Samaj of India** in 1866.
- Debendranath's Samaj was henceforth known as the **Adi Brahma Samaj**.

Estimates of Brahma Samaj

1. Within Hinduism Brahma Samaj was a reformist movement and Ram Mohun Roy never wanted to establish a new religion.

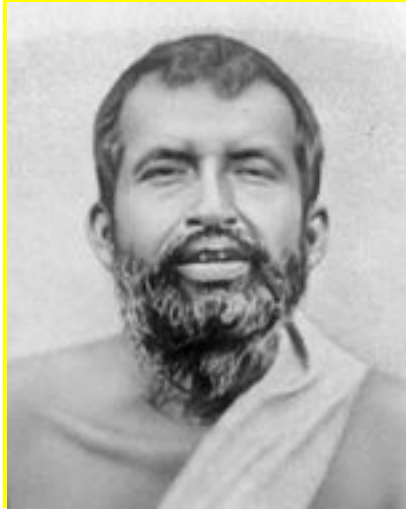
2. H C E Zacharias writes 'Rammohun Roy and his Brahmo Samaj form the starting point for all the various Reform Movements –whether in Hindu religion, society, politics- which have agitated modern India.'
3. It denounced polytheism and idol worship
4. It criticized the caste system
5. It discarded the faith on divine *avatars*
6. It denied that the scriptures can enjoy ultimate authority transcending human reasons and rational ideas

PRATHANA SAMAJ

1. Brahmo Samaj spread ideas in Maharashtra and Prarthana Samaj was founded in 1849
2. Members were Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842-1901)
R .G.Bhandarkar
N.G.Chandavarkar

3. Deccan Education Society, Depressed Classes Mission and Social Service League have done creditable works in the field of social and educational reforms .

RAMAKRISHNA AND VIVEKANANDA



Ramakrishna Paramhansa

1. **Ramakrishna Paramhansa (1834-86)** was a saintly person who sought religious salvation in traditional ways of renunciation, meditation and devotion (bhakti).
2. Emphasised that there were many roads to God and salvation and that service of man was service of God, for man was the embodiment of God.
3. It was his disciple, **Swami Vivekananda** who popularised his religious message.



Swami Vivekananda

4. Swamiji stressed on social action and proclaimed the essential **oneness of all religions** and condemned any narrowness in religious matters.
5. He wrote in 1898, 'For our own motherland junction of the two systems, Hinduism and Islam....is the only hope.'
6. **In 1893 participated in the Chicago world Parliament of Religions** and advocated with eloquent speech the essence of Hinduism in front of the world religions.
7. **In 1897 founded Ramakrishna Mission** to carry on humanitarian relief and social work.



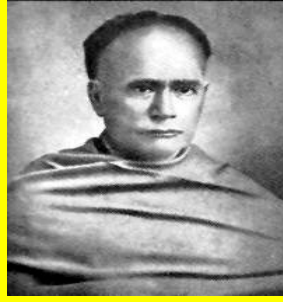
ARYA SAMAJ Maharishi Swami Dayanand Saraswati

- Mul Shankar popularly known as Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of **Arya Samaj in 1875.**
- His motto was to 'go back to Vedas'
- Disregarded the works of the Hindu scriptures like Puranas
- His views were published in the paper **Satyartha Prakash.**
- Advocate of equal status for men and women. Pleaded for widow remarriages and condemned child marriages.
- Fought against untouchability.
- Advocated social solidarity and consolidation.
- Most phenomenal work of **Arya Samaj** was in the field of social reform and spread of education.
- Started **Dayanand Anglo Vedic (D.A.V.)** schools in different parts of the country for the propagation of education with stress in Vedic ideas.
- Notable followers were **Lala Hansraj; Swami Shraddhanand** started the Gurukul near Hardwar to propagate traditional ideals of education.

Results

- Inculcated a spirit of self respect and self reliance among the people.
- Promoted nationalism
- Prevented conversion of Hindus to other religions

ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR



(1820-1891)

1. Great scholar and reformer
2. Dedicated his entire life for the cause of social reform
3. Rose to the position of principalship of Sanskrit College in 1851.
4. Represented a happy blend of Indian and Western culture.
5. He as a great humanist who possessed immense sympathy for the poor, the unfortunate and the oppressed.
6. Evolved new methodology of teaching Sanskrit. Wrote a Bengali primer.
7. Worked for the women education set up Bethune School in 1849 with the help of Drinkwater Bethune and as a Government Inspector of Schools, he organised thirty five girl's schools many of which ran under his expense.
8. Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 under his facilitation.
9. Protested against the child marriage

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA



Henry S. Olcott

- Theosophical Society was founded in the United States by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel H.S.Olcott who later came to India and founded the headquarter at Adyar near Madras in 1886.
- Theosophist movement soon gained momentum in India as a result of leadership given to it by Mrs. Annie Besant who came to India in 1893.
- Theosophists advocated the revival and strengthening of ancient religions of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Buddhism.
- They also preached universal brotherhood of man.
- As a religious reformer they were not very popular in India but they helped Indians recover their self confidence.
- Annie Besant established the Central Hindu School at Benares which was later developed by Madan Mohan Malaviya into the Benares Hindu University.

REFORMS IN WESTERN INDIA

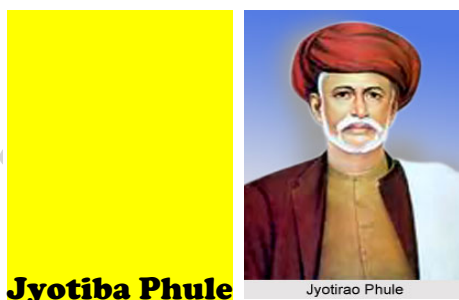
- **Bal Shastri Jambekar** known as the father of Marathi journalism who started Marathi journal **Darpan**. The newspaper Darpan was born out of this patriotism and social awareness. He was sure that if the British were to be overthrown and freedom was to be attained.
-



• **R.G. Bhandarkar**

In 1853, while a student, Bhandarkar became a member of the Paramhansa Sabha, an association for furthering liberal ideas and social reform. Visits from Keshab Chandra Sen during 1864 had inspired the members of the Sabha. In 1866, some of the members held a meeting at the home of **Atmaram Pandurang** and publicly pledged to certain reforms like

- (1) Denunciation of the caste system,
 - (2) Encouragement of widow remarriage,
 - (3) Encouragement of female education, and
 - (4) Abolition of child marriage.
- The members concluded that religious reforms were required as a basis for social reforms. They held their first prayer meeting on 31 March 1867, which eventually led to the formation of the **Prarthana Samaj**. Another visit by **Keshab Chandra Sen** and visits of **Pratap Chandra Mazumdar** and **Navin Chandra Rai**, founder of Punjab Brahmo Samaj boosted their efforts.



Jyotiba Phule

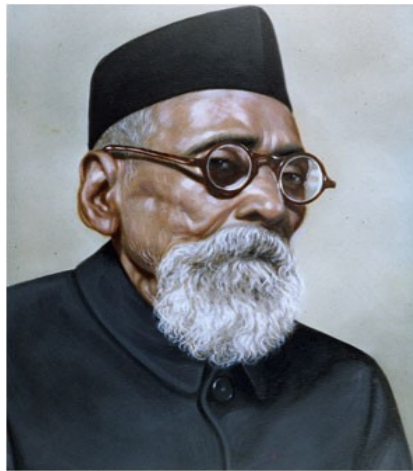
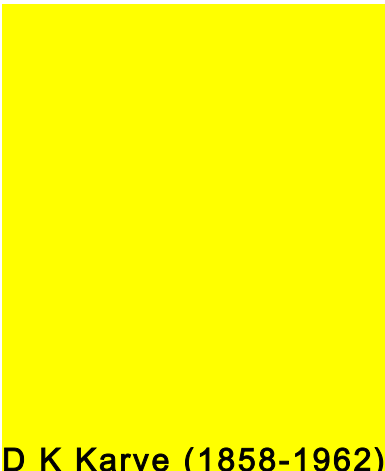
Jyotirao Phule

Jyotirao Phule and his wife, **Savitribai Phule**, started the first school for girls in India in 1848, for which he was forced to leave his parental home.

- He championed widow remarriage and started a home for upper caste widows in 1854, as well as a home for new-born infants to prevent female infanticide.
- Worked against untouchability.

In 1873, Phule formed **Satyashodhak Samaj** (Society of the seekers of truth), with which he was the first president and treasurer, to focus on rights of depressed classes.

- He opposed idolatry and denounced the caste system.
- Work vigorously for female education.
- **Vishnu Shastri Pundit (1827-1876)**: Social reformer, advocated widow remarriage, worked as the translator in the British Government.



- **D K Karve (1858-1962)**

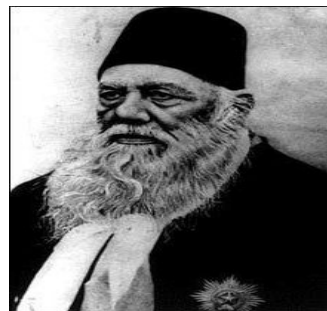
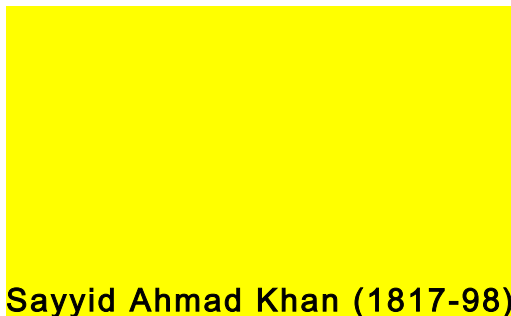
He was also known as Maharishi Karve was a social reformer in western India, in the field of women's welfare. He continued the pioneering work in the field of widow education. Government of India conferred him with highest civilian award Bharat Ratna in 1958.

- **Karsondas Mulji (1832-1875)**: He was a journalist and social reformer of western India. Advocated women education, widow remarriage, started a weekly paper *The Satya Prakash*.
- **Gopal Hari Deshmukh (Lokahitwadi) (1823-1892)**: was a social reformer from Maharashtra. Published his articles in the weekly named *Prabhakar*. He promoted emancipation (liberation) and education of women, and wrote against arranged child marriage, dowry system, and polygamy, all of which were prevalent in India in his times. He was against the caste system was prevalent in the society.

MUSLIM REFORM MOVEMENTS

The Aligarh Movement

- **Mohammedan Literary Society** was founded in Calcutta in 1863. The Society promoted discussion of religious, social, and political questions in the light of modern ideas and encouraged upper and middle class Muslims to take to western education.



Sayyid Ahmad Khan (1817-98)

- Impressed by scientific thought and tried to reconcile it with the philosophy of Islam.
- He said if religion did not change with time, it would become fossilised as had happened in India.
- Thus promotion of modern education was first task throughout his life.
- As an official founded schools in many towns and had many Western books translated in Urdu.
- **In 1875, he founded at Aligarh the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College** as a centre for spreading western sciences and culture. Later this college grew into **Aligarh Muslim University**.
- He was opposed to Hindu-Muslim friction
- However towards the end of his career he began to talk of Hindu domination to prevent his followers from joining the rising national movement.
- Sayyid Ahmad was helped by a band of loyal followers who are collectively described as the Aligarh School. Notably, **Chirag Ali**, the Urdu poet **Altaf Husain Hali**, **Nazir Ahmad** and **Maulana Shibli Numani**.

The Deoband School

- Orthodox sections of the Muslim Ulema who were the standard bearers of traditional Islamic learning organised the Deoband Movement.
- It was a revivalist movement with twin objectives were
 1. To propagate among the Muslim the pure teachings of Quran and the Hadis
 2. And to keep alive the spirit of *jihad* against the foreign rulers
- The ulema under the leadership of Muhammad Qasim Nanatovi (1832-80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (1828-1905) founded the school at Deoband in the Shahrnampur, U.P. in 1886.
- Objective was to train religious leaders for the Muslim community.
- The instructions imparted were in original Islamic religion and aim was moral and religious regeneration of the Muslim community which was in contrast with the tenets of the Aligarh Movement.

SIKH REFORM MOVEMENTS

- Khalsa College was started at Amritsar.
- Reform movement gained momentum in 1920 when Akali movement rose in Punjab.
- The Akalis soon forced the Government to pass new Gurudwara Act in 1922 which was later amended in 1922.

PARSI REFORM MOVEMENTS



Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917)

- One the leading social reformer of Bombay, he was one of the founders of an association to reform the Zoroastrian religion and the Parsi Law Association which agitated for the grant of legal status to the Parsi women and for uniform laws of inheritance and marriage for the Parsis.
- Published *Rast Gaftar*

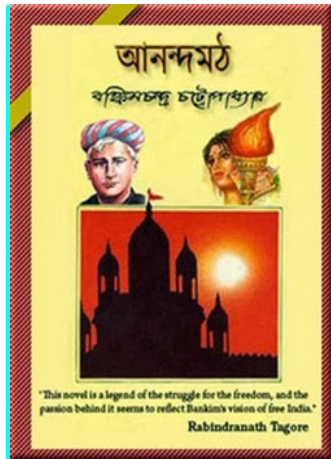
EXERCISE

1. Who among the following is regarded as the pioneer of modern India?			
A) Keshab Chandra Sen	B) Swami Vivekananda	C) D.K.Karve	D) Raja Ram Mohun Roy
2. Brahmo Samaj of India was founded by			
A) Debendranath Tagore	B) Keshab Chandra Sen	C) Nabin Chandra Sen	D) Peary Charan Sirkar
3. <i>Tattvabodhini Patrika</i> was published by			
A) Debendranath Tagore	B) Ananda Mohan Bose	C) Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar	D) Radha Mohan Basu
4. Bethune School was founded by Drinwater Bethune in association with			
A) Raja Ram Mohun Roy	B) Iswar Chandra Vidyasagr	C) Keshab Chandra Sen	D) Debendranath Tagore
5. Who among the following social reformer received highest civilian award 'Bharat Ratna' on his birthday?			
A) D. K. KARVE	B) M. G. Ranade	C) R G Bhandarkar	D) Karsandas Mulji
6. Satyshodhak Samaj was founded by?			
A) Mahatma Phule	B) M G Ranade	C) Keshab Chandra Sen	D) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
7. Arya Samaj was formed by Dayanand Saraswati in			
A) 1865	B) 1875	C) 1879	D) 1882
8. Who among the following was not a follower of Arya Samaj			
A) Swami Shradhanand Sraraswati	B) Lala Hansraj	C) Lala Lajpat Rai	D) Karsondas Mulji
9. Muhammedan Anglo Oriental College was founded in			
A) 1875	B) 1 1878	C) 1880	D) 1885
10. Who among the following was a member of Aligarh Movement?			
A) Qasim Nanatovi	B) Asfaquallah Khan	C) Rashid Ahmad Gangohi	D) Maulana Shibli Numani.

GROWTH OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

FACTORS LEADING TO THE GROWTH OF INDIAN NATIONALISM IN INDIA

- Stimulus given by the British Government led to the growth of Indian Nationalism
- Impact of British rule in India. Colonial power employed modern methods viz. political, military, and economic and intellectual- to establish and continue their stranglehold over India.



Anandamath by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay had an unprecedented effect on the spread of Indian nationalism

- Political unity of India by the help of British domination
 - Establishment and administrative unification of India.
 - Development of rapid means of transport and communications
 - Introduction of modern education
 - Emergence of modern press
 - Rise of middle class intelligentsia
 - Influence of historical research
 - Impact of cotemporary European movements
 - Progressive Character of socio-religious reform movements
-
- Racialism practiced by the British people in India
 - Economic exploitation by the British over the century in India in every stratum of the society.
 - Lord Lytton's reactionary policies: Arms act, Vernacular Press Act etc.
 - The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883)

PRE CONGRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Year	Name	Brief Description
In Bengal Presidency		
1836	Bangabhasa Prakasika Sabha	Started by associates of Raja Rammohun Roy
1837	Zamindari Association also known as Landholder's Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded to safeguard the interests of the zamindars. • Marks the beginning of the organised political activity
1843	Bengal British India Society	
1875	Indian League	Sisir Kumar Ghose
1876	Indian Association	Surenranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose
Bombay Presidency		
1852	Bombay Association	
1885	Bombay Presidency Association	Badruddin Tayebji, Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T.Telang
1867	Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	Justice Ranade To serve bridge between the Government and the people.
Madras Presidency		
1884	Madras Mahajan Sabha	M. Viraraghavachari, G. Subramaniya Iyer, Ananda Charlu
1866	East India Association in London	Dadabhai Naoroji

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

- Credit for giving the idea concrete and final shape to the formation of **Indian National Congress** goes to **A.O.Hume**, a retired English Civil Servant. **A.O. Hume** founded Congress after consultation with Viceroy Lord Dufferin (1884-1888).
- It was believed by many that it was created with an intention to work as a '**safety valve**'. But theory was misleading and totally inadequate.

- First session of the Indian National Congress was held at **Bombay** with its **President W.C.Bonnerjee**.
- Early members of the Indian National Congress were, **Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tayebji, Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T.Telang, D.E.Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjee, S.N. Banerjea, M.G.Ranade and Ananda Mohan Bose.**



FIRST PHASE OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (1885-1905)

- Congress was guided by moderate politics and the leaders during this phase were labelled as Moderates.
- The Congress was dominated by the affluent middle class intelligentsia, men of legal, medical, engineering, literary pursuits and journalists.
- They did not look upon the British Government as an ally and British rule as a boon to the Indian people. 'Blessings of British rule' Dadabhai Naoroji, President of the session in 1886 at Calcutta. Ananda Mohan Bose, Congress President in 1898 declared, "The educated class are the friends and not the foes of England."
- The Moderates sincerely believed that India's progress could be possible only under the supervision of the British.
- Congress during the period demanded few concessions and not freedom for the nation, like:
 1. Expansion of Legislative Councils at the Viceroy and Governor's level.
 2. Holding of simultaneous examinations in India and England for the recruitment of Indian Civil Services.

3. Separation of Judiciary from the Executive work in administration.
4. Enquiry into the backward economic condition of the country.

Official attitude towards the Congress

- Despite its moderate methods and its emphasis on loyalty to the British Crown the Indian National Congress failed to evoke sympathetic response from the Government.
- Officials encouraged reactionary elements like Syed Ahmad Khan, Raja Sheo Prasad of Benares to organize United Indian Patriotic Association to counter Congress propaganda.
- Lord Dufferin termed Congress as 'Microscopic minority'
- Lord Curzon said, 'Congress is tottering to its fall' and one of his greatest ambitions in Indian was 'to assist it to a peaceful demise.'

ASSESSMENT OF THE CONGRESS POLICIES OF THE MODERATES

- Moderates were criticized as 'political mendicancy'
- A big charge against the moderates was their loyalty to the British Crown.
- Prominent moderate leaders were, Dinshaw Wacha, Pherozeshah Mehta, G.K.Gokhale, Surendranath Banerjea, and Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Though not actively critical about the British Government they desired all round progress and modernization of India- social reform, modern education, industrial and economic development of India.
- Their main achievement was the appointment of a Public Service Commission in 1886 which caused disappointment and enactment of the Indian Councils Act of 1892.
- Efforts resulted in a resolution of the House of Commons (1893) for simultaneous examination for the I.C.S. in London and India.
- Appointment of the **Welby Commission Indian Expenditure.**
- The greatest achievement of the Moderate leaders was the **assessment of the economic impact of British rule on India.**
- They focussed public attention on Indian poverty and explained that the poverty in India was largely due to the colonial exploitation of Indian economy.
- Drain Theory was popularised by Dadabhai Naoroji in his '*Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*'.



Dadabhai Naoroji

SECOND PHASE (1905-1919)

RISE OF EXTREMISM OR RADICAL POLITICS

- Emergence of new and younger group within the Indian National Congress
- Sharply critical about the methods of the old leadership.
- Advocated adoption of ***Swaraj*** as the goal of Congress
- The new group in the Congress were called as the **Extremists.**
Prominent were Lala Lajpata Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh



Lal-Bal-Pal



B.G.Tilak



Bipin Chandra Pal



Aurobindo Ghose

- The objective and methods of the extremist group was i) formation of extremist group within the Congress and ii) the growth of terrorism or revolutionary movements in the country.
- Extremists advocated the **boycott of foreign goods use of Swadesh goods**, National Education and Passive Resistance.
- Tilak **preached non-cooperation, extremists also encouraged non-cooperative organizations.**
- The policy of Extremists yielded good dividends. **Partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911.**

CAUSES FOR THE RISE OF EXTREMISM

1. **Recognition of the true exploitative nature of the British rule**, e.g. Drain Theory by Dadabhai Naoroji.

People who exposed so were Ananda Charlu, R.N.Mudholkar, D.E.Wacha, G.K.Gokhale, M.M.Malaviya, R.C. Dutt, S.N. Banerjea, G.V.Joshi

2. **Reaction to increasing Westernization.** Materialistic and individualistic western civilization was eroding the values of Indian culture and civilization. Intellectual and emotional inspiration from Indian spiritual heritage with the writings of **Swami Vivekananda**, **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (Ananandamath, 1880)**, Dayanand Saraswati.

'Service to the mankind' was the main mantra of Bankim Chandra. Dayanand's political message was **'India for the Indians'**



Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (1838-1894)

3. **Dissatisfaction with the Achievement of the Congress.** Petition, prayer and protest used by the Moderate leaders could not bear considerable political results

4. **Deteriorating economic Condition of India.** E.g. recurring famines and anti-national policy followed by the British Government.

5. **Contemporary International Influences.** i) Treatment meted to the Indians in South Africa. ii) Nationalist movements in Egypt, Persia, Turkey, Russia encouraged rise of extremism in India.

- iii) Victory of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) over Italy.

6. Curzon's Reactionary Policies

- Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899
- Delhi Durbar held in 1903
- The Indian Universities Act, 1904
- Administrative Secrecy Act, 1904

7. The Partition of Bengal: Partition of Bengal into two provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal & Assam in 1905 under Lord Curzon.

EXERCISE

1. Which of the following was not one of the causes for the growth of Indian nationalism?			
A) Growth of Indian press	B) Economic exploitation of the British Government	C) Rediscovery of India's past	D) Employment in the British Government
2. Anandamath was written by			
A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	B) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay	C) Rabindranath Tagore	D) Raja Rammohun Roy
3. Most important Pre- Congress organization was			
A) Lanholder's Society	B) Indian Association	C) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	D) Madras Associatio
4. A.O.Hume was a/an			
A) Member of the Central Executive Council	B) Retired Civil Servant	C) Editor of an English Daily	D) None of the above
5. British encouraged the formation of Indian National Congress with an intention to work it as			
A) 'Safety valve'	B) 'Lightening conductor'	C) To help British Government in the administration	D) None of the above
6. President of the first session of Indian National Congress (INC) was			
A) R.C.Dutt	B) W.C.Bonnerjee	C) William Wedderburn	D) S.N.Banerjea
7. Which of the following member was NOT an extremist leader of the Indian National Congress INC?			
A) Aurobindo Ghose	B) Bipin Chandra Pal	C) Ananda Charlu	D) B.G.Tilak
8. Who among the following termed Congress as the 'microscopic minority'?			
A) Lord Curzon	B) Lord Lytton	C) Lord Dufferin	D) Lord Ellenborough

9. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?			
A) The Indian Universities Act - 1907	B) Calcutta Corporation Act - 1899	C) Delhi Durbar - 1903	D) Administrative Secrecy Act - 1904
10. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India was written by			
A) Dadabhai Naoroji	B) R.C.Dutt	C) Badruddin Tayabji	D) G.K.Gokhale

PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905) AND THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

Causes

- Result of Curzon's imperialist policy of 'Divide and rule'
- Area and population of united Bengal was too large
- Problem of communication; lack of roadways, railways, full of rivers.
- Highways were not safe
- Curzon wanted to diminish the importance enjoyed by Calcutta and other such places in Bengal.
- Above reasons were put forward by the British Govt. sufficient for the partition of Bengal.
- The Plan
 1. Assam had been made into a separate province in 1874.
 2. Chief Commissioner of Assam, William Ward suggested merging Dacca, Chittagong and some portion of Mymensingh with Assam.
 3. In 1903, Andrew Frazer, after becoming the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, gave practical shape to the proposal of William Ward.
 4. On 19th July, 1905 the Government of India finally proposed to the partition of Bengal.
 5. According to the proposal Chittagong, Rajshahi and Dacca were merged with Assam to form the new province. Dacca was proposed to be its capital.

6. Remaining part included in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
7. Curzon announced the partition of Bengal in 16th October, 1905.

Reaction to the Partition of Bengal 1905

- The announcement of the partition had a far reaching consequences
- It infused a sense of nationalism among the Indians.
- Gave birth to the Swadeshi movement and galvanised the masses against the partition of Bengal.
- Almost public leaders condemned the partition in one voice.
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale appealed the Government to bring back peace in Bengal.
- Major newspapers in from India like 'Statesman' and 'Englishman' also protested against the partition of Bengal.
- "There never was a time in the history of British-India when public opinion were so little regarded by the supreme Government as they are by the present administration." Statesman.
- The day, 16th October, 1905 was observed as a '**Black Day**'. People took holy dip in the Ganga and kept vows.
- Tied *Rakhi* in each other's hand as symbol of unity.
- Cries of *Vande Mataram* reverberated across the whole of Bengal.
- Everyone pledged to boycott the foreign goods and adopt in its place *Swadeshi* clothes.
- Famous novel '*Ghare Baire*' by Rabindranath Tagore was written in the wake of *Swadeshi* and boycott movement.



Rabindranath Tagore

- The movement against the partition of Bengal soon became a Swadeshi movement.

- Gradually the movement spread to the other provinces of the country like Amritsar and Rawalpindi in Punjab with Lala Lajpat Rai leading from the front.
- The movement was took momentum in the Western India under Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- In 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji (President of the Indian National Congress in the Calcutta session) passed the resolution approving issues of *Swadeshi* and national education.
- Prominent leaders of Swadeshi and Boycott movement:- Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Sri Aurobindo Ghose

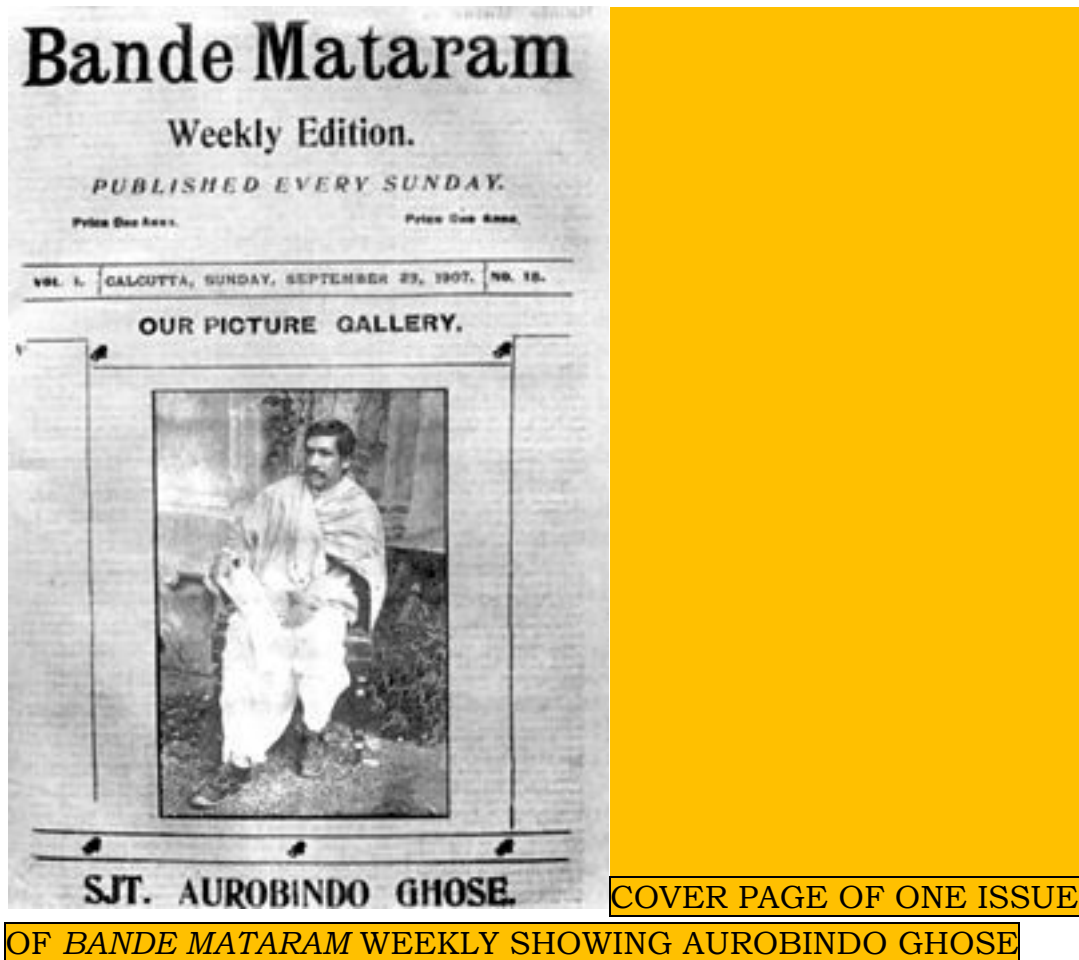
Sri Aurobindo and his National Education Plan

- ❖ Aurobindo Ghose (1872-1950) took prominent role in the Swadeshi and Boycott movement alongside Lal, Bal and Pal.
- ❖ Besides being a great spiritualist, a man of action and a revolutionary was also a great educationist and thinker.
- ❖ Left Baroda to work in National College set up in Calcutta during the Swadeshi and Boycott movement.
- ❖ National Education College was established on 14th August 1906 at Calcutta.
- ❖ Sri Aurobindo believed education to be an integral part of the great nationalist movement.
- ❖ According to him, first society ought to emphasise on the development of human character among the students through education.
- ❖ Second a sense of primacy should be attached to education and it should be made an integral part of the nation-building process.
- ❖ Third, adoption of modern technology in the country.
- ❖ Fourth, villages in the country should have the provisions for education and training.
- ❖ Fifth, teachers should themselves become the role models of the students.



Sri Aurobindo was the editor of ***Bande Mataram*** paper. It started as a daily in 1906, later on it became weekly.

Exam



- Though the paper was started by **Bipin Chandra Pal** but Sri Aurobindo started working as the acting editor and through the fearlessness and constructive messages *Bande Mataram* became extremely popular.
- **'Doctrine of Passive Resistance'** in *Bande Mataram* put forward by Sri Aurobindo was extremely popular.
- According to Sri Aurobindo, the resistance of the Indian people had to be passive in the beginning though under compulsion it could become active.
- In 1907, British Government started judicial proceedings against **Sri Aurobindo on the charges of sedition** and in the same year (1907) **he was arrested.**

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS

1. Revolutionary Movements in Maharashtra

Chapekar Brothers

- Damodar Chapekar and Balkrishna Chapekar formed *Hindu Dharma Sangrakshini Sabha* in 1893
- Started celebrating birthday of Shivaji and *Ganesh Utsav* which brought a sense of nationalism among the people.
- 1896-97 Chapekar brothers set up a gymnasium at Pune
- They were against the celebration of sixtieth birthday of Queen Victoria in India in 1897
- Plague epidemic broke out in Pune causing misery of the people
- Lack of administrative acumen of the Commissioner Rand and Lt. Ayrst in dealing with the Plague epidemic led to the killing of them by Chapekar Brothers.
- Tried and hanged

Activities of the Savarkar Brothers

Ganesh Savarkar

Narayana Savarkar

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (1883-1966)



1. Wrote the book '**The Indian War of Independence**' on the Revolt of 1857 and termed it as 'First War of Independence'. First written in Marathi and then translated to English and

decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Revolt of 1857 at India House, London. The book was banned by British Govt.

2. Inspired by Shivaji, Lokmanya Tilak, Agamya Guru Paramhans
3. Protested against the organization of condolence meeting on the death of Queen Victoria in 1901.
4. Founded Abhinav Bharat Society
5. Organised New India Association in London



6. Organised a series of lectures in India House in London which was founded by Shyamaji Krishna Varma.



Replica of 'INDIA HOUSE' of London also called 'VARMA HOUSE' in India,

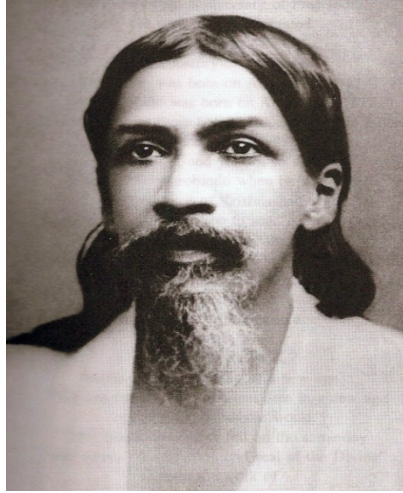
7. He was linked to the assassination of Jackson at Aurangabad, arrested, sent to India and sentenced in Andamans from 1911-1924.

Nasik Conspiracy

Charged with sedition for composing patriotic song, Judge of Nasik, Jackson and sentenced to Andamans in 1909. Abhinav Bharat Society' member Anant Kanhare shot Jackson in 1909 and after trial was hanged.

Revolutionary Activities in Bengal

- Partition of Bengal in 1905 resulted in Swadeshi and Boycott movement and saw a surge in the revolutionary activities in Bengal.
- **Anushilan Samiti** was founded in 1906. Aurobindo Ghose, Barindra Kumar Ghose, B.P.Mitra, Abinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutta.



Aurobindo Ghose

- Barindra Kumar Ghose and Bhupendranath Dutta started the paper Yugantar in 1906.
- 30th April, 1908 in an assassination attempt to the Judge of Muzaffarpur, 15 years old **Khudiram Bose** and **Prafulla Chaki** were involved, Prafulla Chaki shot himself and Khudiram Bose was caught and sentenced to death in 1908.



Commemorative stamp of Khudiram Bose who was hanged in 1908

- Alipur Bomb Case also called as the Murari pukur Conspiracy or Manicktolla Bomb conspiracy between 1908 and 1909 in which many members of *Anushilan Samiti* were involved namely, Sri Aurobindo, Barindra Kumar Ghose.

Revolutionary Activities in Punjab and Delhi

- Kisan movements were organised by Lala Lajpat Rai and Sardar Ajit Singh on various agricultural issues like increase in the water cess by passing of the Land Bill or Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1906.
- Songs like '*Pagri sambhal o Jatta*' written by Banke Dayal became very famous.
- Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh were sent to 6 months imprisonment.
- In 1904, J.M. Chatterjee set up an organization with Lala Hardyal and Sufi Amba Prasad.
- Individuals like Sufi Amba Prasad, Banke Dayal, Lal Chand Phalak, Pindi Das, Munshi Ram, Ghulam Kader, Bhai Parmanand played important role in the spread of revolutionary activities in Punjab.

Delhi Conspiracy (1912)

- In 1911 capital of British India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi for which a procession was organised at Delhi in 1912 by Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India.
- In Chandni Chowk revolutionaries threw bomb at the procession of Lord Hardinge which the Viceroy escaped with minor injuries.
- According to the Government sources Lala Hardyal who returned to India in 1906 was responsible for the incident.
- Prominent people arrested in this incident were, **Master Amir Chand, Dina Nath, Bihari Lal, Bal Mukund, Basant Kumar Biswas, Hanumant Sahai, Rash Bihari Bose. Among the accused Master Amir Chand, Awadh Bihari, Bal Mukund and Basant Kumar Biswas were hanged.**

Revolutionary Activities outside India

- **Ghadar Movement**

1. Lala Hardayal played an important role in the Ghadar Movement
2. Founded in San Fransisco, U.S.A. in 1913
3. Sohan Singh Singh Bhakna was the first President of the Party.



Lala Hardayal



Sohan Singh Bhakna and other members of 'Ghadar Party'

4. A paper named *Ghadar* was also brought out by the Party later.
5. 1914, Koma Gata Maru incident occurred when ship carrying Sikhs from Canada and U.S.A. were not allowed off board from the ship by the British Government which led to the clash with police and 18 passengers died in the incident.
6. The Koma Gata Maru incident incited the revolutionaries to charge up for action
7. In 1915 Punjab became the centre of Ghadar Movement, Lahore was the centre of this plan and Vishnu Ganesh Pingle and Rash Bihari Bose

became the prominent leaders. Bhai Parmanand, Kartar Singh Saraba, Vishnu Ganesh Pingle and many others were arrested in charge of fomenting a revolution in Punjab with Centre at Lahore, also called as **Lahore Conspiracy Case of 1915.**

- Indian Revolutionaries Europe
 1. Shyamaji Krishna Verma in England founded '**India House**' in 1905. He was a great scholar of Sanskrit.



Fig: Varma House, replica of the **India House of London** used by shyamaji Krishna Varma for revolutionary activities in Gujarat, India

2. Members of the India House included V.D. Savarkar, Sardar Singh Rana, Madam Bhikaji Cama and Madanlal Dhingra.
3. **Sardar Singh Rana** was associated with the revolutionary papers like **Bande Mataram, Indian Freedom and Talwar.**
4. Madam Bhikaji Cama unfurled the Indian flag in Stuttgart, Germany in 18th August, 1907.
5. **Madanlal Dhingra** killed Assistant Secretary of State **William Curzon Wylie** in 1st July, 1909. After brief trial he was sentenced to death.
6. **Raja Mahendra Pratap set up a Government in exile** for India's independence in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Estimates of the Revolutionary Movements

- These movements were inspired by the objective of making sacrifice for the freedom of the country.
- Movements were greatly associated with the social and religious traditions of the country.
- Though some of the revolutionaries were associated with dacoity and assassination but they could bring about a nationalist consciousness among the mass of the country.
- Most of the revolutionaries were from the middle class thus it can be said that middle class was deeply moved in the nationalist movement during this time.
- But it can be also ascertained the fact that the revolutionaries did not have the benefit of mass based organization to back them
- There were neither effective communications nor linkage among the groups of the revolutionaries.
- Oppressive acts by the Government did not allow these movements to achieve major success.
- Revolutionary activities led the British Government to revoke the partition of Bengal in 1911.

EXERCISE

1. Partition of Bengal was announced in which day of 1905?			
A) 11 th July	B) 16 th August	C) 31 st August	D) 16 th October
2. Who was the Viceroy of British India when the capital was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi?			
A) Lord Curzon	B) Lord Hardinge	C) Lord Irwin	D) Lord Minto
3. According to the Partition of Bengal East Bengal was merged with			
A) Chittagong	B) Mymensingha	C) Assam	D) Tripura
4. <i>Ghare Bairey</i> was written by			
A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	B) Rabindranath Tagore	C) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay	D) Dinabandhu Mitra
5. India House was founded in England by			
A) Raja Mahendra Pratap	B) Madam Bhikaji Cama	C) V.D. Savarkar	D) Shyamaji Krishna Varma
6. Who termed the Revolt of 1857 as the 'First War of Independence'?			
A) Ganesh	B) V.D Savarkar	C) Lala Hardayal	D) Lala Lajlat Rai

Savarkar			
7. Madanlal Dhingra killed Assistant Secretary of State William Curzon Wylie in London in which year?			
A) 1907	B) 1908	C) 1909	D) 1911
8. Prior to serve as the Principal of National College at Calcutta Sri Aurobinda was serving at which place?			
A) Nagpur	B) Baroda	C) Pondicherry	D) Lucknow
9. Who put forward the 'Doctrine of Passive Resistance'?			
A) Barin Ghose	B) Bipin Chandra Pal	C) Sri Aurobindo	D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
10. Who among the following was associated with the publication of the paper <i>Talwar</i> ?			
A) Sufi Amba Prasad	B) Sardar Singh Rana	C) Sohan Singh Bhakna	D) Lala Hardayal

Growth of Communalism

1. Sayyid Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Movement

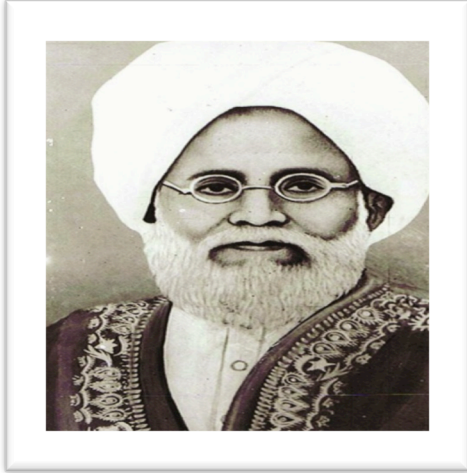


- Sayyid Ahmad Khan brought out a paper with the title of the 'Loyal Muhammadans of India'
- Brought out an Urdu paper 'Tahaib-ul-Akhlaq'
- In 1875, founded 'the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College' at Aligarh.
- Inspired Muslims for social reforms
- Worked against polygamy, illiteracy and many anti-social activities.
- Founded the 'Patriotic Association' with assistance of Raja Shibaprasad of Banaras
- Also founded 'Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association' to change the perception of British towards the Muslims.
- Tried to achieve loyalty of the British
- Opposed the Indian National Congress (INC) during its formation in 1885 and appealed the Muslims not to join INC.
- In 1888, Meerut he categorically said that the Hindus and the Muslims were two nations.
- Loyalty of Sayyid Ahmad Khan and his mobilisation of the Muslim community away from Congress and nationalist movement and his 'two nation theory' regarding Hindus and Muslims led to the growth of communal politics in British India and decelerated the pace of nationalist movement.
- Renowned Pakistani historians like Abdul Haque and Hafiz Malik have also considered him as one of the builders of Pakistan.



Altaf Hussain Hali commemorative stamp by the republic of Pakistan

- Followers of Sayyid Ahmad Khan: **Maulvi Zakaullah, Chirag Ali, Altaff Husain Hali, Maulvi Shibli Numani, Khuda Baqsh, Yusuf Ali, Muhammad Iqbal.**



Maulana Shibli Numani



MUHAMMAD IQBAL

Deoband Movement

- Mobilised to keep Muslims away from Western influences fully contradictory to the tenets of Aligarh movement
- Members: Muhammad Qasim Nanatawi (1832-1880), Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (1828-1916)
- 30th May, 1866, Maulana Qasim Nanatawi founded the 'Dar-ul-Ulema' *madarsa* at Deoband.
- Deoband leaders promulgated *fatwa* (a religious decree) in 1888 against Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Associations and the United India Patriotic Associations founded by Sayyid Ahmad Khan.
- In 1919, Mufti Liaqat Ullah Sahib founded the 'Jamaitul Ulema-i-Hind' to work in the direction of 'Pan-Islamic Movement'

FORMATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE (1906)

Initiation of Muslim Separatism

- There was a thought of foundation of Muslim political organization in India among the Muslims.

- Sayyid Ahamad Khan tried to win over the sympathy and cooperation of the British through his writings and speeches. In his book '**Asab-e-Bagawat-e-Hind**' he described Bahadur Shah II who was incapable to provide any leadership in the Revolt of 1857 as 'foolish'.
- Principals of the Aligarh Muslim College were all British for some period for e.g. Syedans (1877-1883), Theodore Beck (1883-1899), and Morrison (1899-1904).
- **Establishment of Muslim League in 1906 under Agha Khan** with the Viceroy of India, **Lord Minto at Shimla** was significant in the initiation of Muslim separatism in India.
- 1906, presided by Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk at the invitation of **Nawab Salim Ullah of Dacca**.
- 1907, Karachi constitution of Muslim League was prepared.
- **1908, Amritsar, first session of League** was held and Agha Khan became the president of the Muslim League.
- Objective behind the formation of Muslim League were to create a sense of loyalty among the Muslims towards the British Government.
- British took full advantage of the Muslim League loyalty and caused enough harm to the Indian national movement and sowed the seed of separatism by providing separate electorate system in the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 to appease the Muslims.

Struggle for Independence (1905-1914)

- Indian National Congress
 - ❖ **1905, session held at Banaras, President G.K Gokhale**
 - ❖ Beginning of confrontation between moderates and extremists started
 - ❖ Moderates wanted to keep Swadeshi and boycott movement restricted to Bengal only
 - ❖ Extremists wanted to spread the movement outside Bengal
 - ❖ Moderates wanted to welcome Prince of Wales but Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai opposed this proposal
-

- ❖ **1906, Calcutta session** presided over by 'Grand Oldman of India' Dadabhai Naoroji, witnessed further differences between moderates and extremists inside Congress.
 - ❖ Dadabhai declared Swaraj and self government like that of U.K. or its colonies as the goal of Congress.
 - ❖ Resolutions like Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott of foreign goods and National education were passed in this session.
 - ❖ Dadabhai Naoroji said, 'Freedom is the very breath of our life...We are not begging for mercy.'
-

- ❖ **1907, Surat Session** of Indian National Congress under the Presidentship of moderate Rashbihari Ghose.

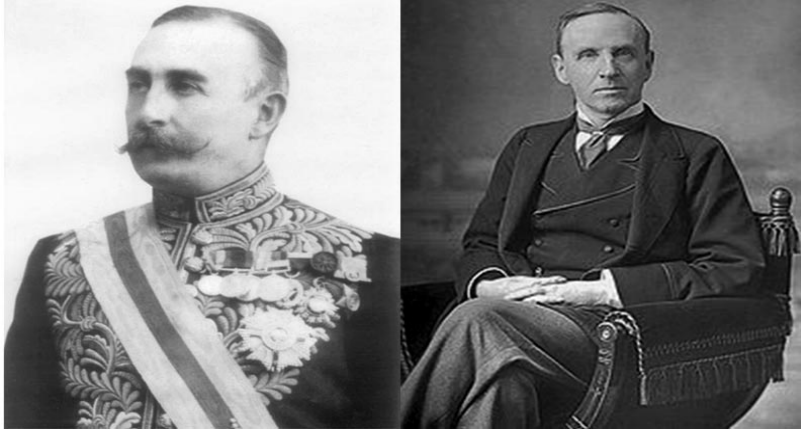
- ❖ Doors for the nationalists were closed
 - ❖ Congress reiterated in the constitutional methods
 - ❖ This led to the consolidation of moderate in Congress and exclusion of the nationalists more specifically extremists.
 - ❖ The incident is termed as the Surat split.
 - ❖ Annie Besant termed the incident as 'a sad incident'.
-

- ❖ Attitude of the British on Congress also remain disposed due to the control of the moderates over INC.

- ❖ Tilak was sent to six years imprisonment from 1908-1914

- ❖ Pace of the Congress also slowed down and sessions at Madras and Lahore in 1908 and 1909 saw diminishing attendance.

- **Morley Minto Reforms (1909)**



Lord Minto, Viceroy and Morley, the secretary of state

The first attempt at introducing a representative and popular element was made by Morley-Minto Reforms.

1. Number of **members in the Imperial Legislative Council was raised** to 69, in which 37 were to be government nominees and 32 non government nominees.
 2. Non government elected members were to be represented from different communities' viz. communal representation or **separate electorate system** was initiated. This led to the sowing of the seeds of communalism. This was synchronous with the formation of Muslim League in 1906
 3. Though the number of members was increased but there was no increase in the power and strength.
 - ❖ The Act of 1909 was a diplomatics ploy to create the distance between the Hindus and the Muslims which was a great setback for the nationalist movement.
-

• Home Rule Movement

- ❖ 1914, Annie Besant came to India



Annie Besant, the first woman president of Indian National Congress

- ❖ 1914, Lokmanya Tilak was released from imprisonment
- ❖ 1915, Gopal Krishna Gokhale passed away
- ❖ Moderate Feroze Shah Mehta also passed away
- ❖ All these movements brought the moderates and extremists together.
- ❖ Tilak's statement '**Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it**' attracted the minds of the people.



Bal Gangadhar Tilak, started Home Rule Movement from Poona

- ❖ Annie Besant during her visit to England tried to organise an '**Indian Home Rule Party**'

- ❖ Upon her returning India she started a weekly paper called 'Common Will' and a daily 'New India'.
 - ❖ She started the Home Rule Movement in India with the aim of establishing local self governments at all levels. Stressed on the right of National Legislatures to be equivalent to the other self-ruled colonies of the British Empire.
 - ❖ According to Annie Besant British should allow Home rule to India in course of the war (1st World War which was taking place in Europe at that time) itself.
 - ❖ She wanted to check the influence of the revolutionaries over India's national movement
 - ❖ **1916, Madras, Home Rule League was established in Madras by Annie Besant.**
Other prominent members were Aurundale, P.C.Ramaswamy Iyer, and V.P. Wadia.
 - ❖ Many branches of the League were also opened in different parts of the country. By October 1916 around 500 branches had come up in the country.
 - ❖ In 1915, Bombay session of Indian National Congress passed a resolution demanding Home Rule for India.
 - ❖ **Prior to to the establishment of the Home Rule League in India by Annie Besant B.G.Tilak established Home Rule League in Pune in April, 1916.**
 - ❖ British Government adopted suppressive measures by banning both the papers and arresting Annie Besant and restricting Tilak from entering Delhi and Punjab.
 - ❖ There were widespread demonstrations against such suppressive measures all over India.
 - ❖ **20th August, 1917 Secretary of State Edwin Montagu declared of 'gradually introducing responsible government in India.'**
-

❖ Home Rule Movement left a deep impact on the Indian politics and revived the nationalist movement.

- Lucknow Pact (1916)
- Pact between Indian National Congress and Muslim League in 1916 at Lucknow whereby both Congress and Muslim League put up a joint demand before the British Government to bestow self-rule on India at par with other self ruled colonies of British Empire.



M.A.Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi

BACKGROUND OF THE LUCKNOW PACT OF 1916

Events from 1911-1916 brought changes in the outlook of both Muslim League and Indian National Congress like

1. Muslims were unhappy with the annulment of Partition of Bengal in 1911.
2. Britain had extended its support to Italy in the latter's war against Turkey which infuriated the Muslims in India.
3. Changes in the Muslim League leadership and radicalisation of the Muslim League with notable members like Muhammad Ali, Shaukat Ali, and Dr. M.A. Ansari etc.
4. British policy towards Balkans and West Asia led Muslims turn against the British rule and demand for self rule and government came into prominence in Muslim League.

5. Viceroy Lord Hardinge was self disposed with Congress for implementing Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909
6. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sarojini Naidu took part in Muslim League session in 1915, which was presided by Muhammad Ali Jinnah and gave emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity



Sarojini Naidu and Mahatma Gandhi

Results of Lucknow Pact (1916)

- ❖ Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League put up a joint demand for self government
- ❖ System of separate electorate for the Muslims affirmed as per the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909
- ❖ Ratio of the Muslims were fixed

Implication of Lucknow Pact (1916)

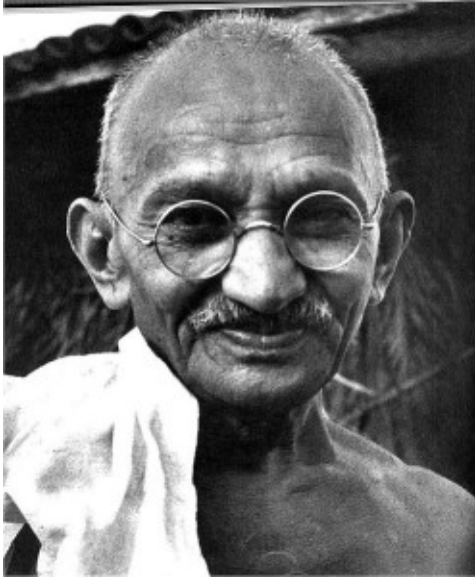
- ❖ By this agreement Congress accepted the principle of communal representation to which it was so far opposed.
 - ❖ Lucknow Pact was a success of the British policy of 'Divide and Rule'
-

1. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was established in

A) 1865	B) 1870	C) 1875	D) 1877
2. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded by			
A) Maulvi Shivli Noomani	B) Theodor Beck	C) Sayyid Ahmad Khan	D) Agha Khan
3. Who among the following were associated with Deband school?			
A) Sayyid Ahamd Khan	B) Chirag Ali	C) Maulana Qasim Nanatawi	D) Muhammad Iqbal
4. 'Dar-ul-Ulema' madarsa at Deoband was founded by			
A) Maulvi Shivli Numani	B) Maulana Qasim Nanatawi	C) Sayyid Ahmad Khan	D) Chirag Ali
5. Who among the following was a principal at Aligarh Muslim College?			
A) Theodor Beck	B) Agha Khan	C) Chirag Ali	D) Haji Imaddullah
6. In 1906 the session of Indian National Congress was held at?			
A) Calcutta	B) Banaras	C) Bombay	D) Madras
7. Swaraj and self government like that of the United Kingdom or its colonies as the goal of congress in its which session			
A) 1905, Banaras	B) 1906, Calcutta	C) 1907, Surat	D) 1908, Madras
8. Who was the President of Indian National Congress in its session which witnessed the split between the Moderates and the Extremists in 1907?			
A) G.K.Gokhale	B) R. C. Dutt	C) Rashbihari Bose	D) Rashbihari Ghose
9. Home Rule Movement was started in Pune by			
A) R.G Bhandarkar	B) Annie Besant	C) B.G.Tilak	D) M.A. Jinnah
10. Which of the paper was/were brought out by Annie Besant in India? I. Common Will II. Statesman III. New India			
A) Only I	B) Only II	C) I & II	D) I & III

MAHATMA GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

ENTRY OF MAHATMA GANDHI IN INDIAN POLITICS



MAHATMA GANDHI (1869-1948)

- Mahatma Gandhi was born in 2nd October, 1869, Porbandar, Kathiawar, Gujarat
- Married to Kasturba Gandhi
- Studied law in England, returned to India in 1892
- In 1893 went to South Africa, went on non-violent agitation in South Africa from 1893 to 1914
- In January, 1915 returned to India
- Books by Gandhiji: *Hind Swaraj*, *My Experiment with Truth*
- Deeply influenced by John Ruskin's *Unto the Last* and the ideas of Leo Tolstoy
- Stressed on truth, non-violence (*ahimsa*)
- In *Hind Swaraj* he put up the ideal of *satyagraha*, *swadeshi*

IDEAS OF GANDHIJI

1. **Truth**: Satyagraha is a spiritual principle which is based on the love for the mankind which is a passive resistance, an all sided sword. To be a *satyagrahi* must observe :
 - Perfect chastity
 - Adopt poverty
 - Follow truth, and
 - Cultivate fearlessness

2. **Non-violence:** He believed that non-violence is a symbol of strength. One of his editions of *Young India* he wrote that 'Even non-violence means taking hardship consciously in a constructive manner; nevertheless this principle does not support surrendering oneself to the tormentor.
3. **Means and end:** He put forward that not only the end must be pure but also it is necessary to have the means as the pure.
4. Constructive Programmes:
- Abolition of untouchability: started a paper named *Harijan* to spread the knowledge against untouchability. Set up **Harijan Sevak Sangh**.
 - Hindu-Muslim unity
 - Emancipation of women
 - Opposed the *purdah* system, child marriages, and polygamy
 - Encouraged women to renounce foreign goods and organise bonfires of foreign clothes.
 - Demonstration before the liquor shops
 - Encouraged widow remarriages and intercaste marriages
 - Bringing of Indian women in the politics
5. **Swadeshi:** Developing cottage industries and renounce foreign clothes.
6. **Swaraj:** Believed in the creation of *Ram Rajya* in India. He also considered that government as the best which interferes least with the people's life
-

- **Champan Satyagraha (1917)**

Mahatma Gandhi started his experiment with satyagraha in Champaran, Bihar against the oppressive measures of the Indigo planters. Rajendra Prasad became the follower of Mahatma from this movement.

- **Kheda Satyagraha(1918)**

In Kheda Gujarat Gandhiji supported the cause of the peasants due their inability to pay revenue due to failure of crops. Mahatma Gandhi supported their cause and asked the peasants to withhold the payment of revenue till their demand for its remission was met. Emergence of leader Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, took place in course of this movement.

- **Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)**

Mill workers in Ahmedabad got into dispute with the owners over hike in the wages. Mahatma Gandhi considered a 35% increase in the wage as just. Gandhiji advised the workers not to use any kind of violence against their employers. He himself took a fast unto death for the cause of the mill workers. Demands of the workers were conceded by the mill owners and the strike of the worker's came to an end.

- **Satyagraha against Rowlatt Act, March,1919**

- ❖ Gandhiji considered G.K.Gokhale as his political Guru. During the 1st World War, supported the British cause. After the War was over Indians faced famines, greater economic exploitation, press censorship and many other oppressive measures were implemented by the British Government.
- ❖ In 1917, British Government appointed Sydney Rowlatt to table significant Bills in the Central Legislative Council.
- ❖ In March , 1919 one of the Bills were passed was called a **Rowlatt Act**, According to which any body could be arrested on the basis of suspicion and no petition could

be filed with the help of an advocate if made against such arrests.

- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi termed the law as 'Black law' decide go far a countrywide *hartal*. A *Satyagraha Sabha* was held at Bombay.
-

Jalianwala Bagh Massacre (13th April, 1919)



Jalianwalabagh Massacre

- ❖ Countrywide agitation against the Rowlatt Act, 1919 was organised.
 - ❖ Dr Satya Pal and Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested in Amritsar, Punjab.
 - ❖ A ban on mass gathering was announced in Punjab.
 - ❖ Against this incident a peaceful mob gathered in Jalianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919.
 - ❖ General Dyer ordered his troops to shoot at the crowd. The firing continued for about 10 minutes.
 - ❖ As per government report only 179 peoples were killed but the actual record was much more than the government estimation.
 - ❖ Rabindranath Tagore renounced his 'Knighthood' given to him by the British Governement as mark of his protest against the heinous act by the British
-



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- ❖ An enquiry committee under the chairmanship of Hunter was set on the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
 - ❖ According to Mahatma Gandhi British lost the moral authority to rule over India
-

Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)

Causes

1. The Sultan of Turkey was regarded as the *Caliph* or the religious head of the Muslims all over the world.
2. Muslims in India were disappointed with British as the Allied powers arrayed against Turkey in the 1st World War.
3. Khilafat movement was thus essentially a movement to express solidarity to the *Caliph* of Turkey.

Leaders of Khilafat Movement

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulvi Abdulbari (Lucknow), Dr. M.A. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali also called as Ali Brothers.



The Ali brothers were jailed in September 1921

- In 1912, Azad and Muhammad Ali had started '**Al Hilal**' and '**The Comrade**'.
- 19th October, 1919 was observed as the *Khilafat* Day. And the movement had reached a crescendo in Bengal, North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab.
- On 23rd November, a joint conference of the Hindus and the Muslims were held under the chairmanship of Mahatma Gandhi.
 - Gandhiji took the opportunity of the Khilafat unjust done on the Muslims in India and was particularly interested in bringing the Hindus and Muslims together to achieve the country's independence.
 - Mahatma Gandhi announced his plan to begin non-cooperation movement as a sequel to the Rowlatt Act.

Causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement

1. Post 1st World War hardships faced by the Indian in the form of greater degree of economic exploitation. Disillusionment of the Indian nationalists following 1st World War.
2. Unjustified legislation like Indian Securities Act, **Rowlatt Act**, etc.
3. Jallianwala Bagh wrongdoing by the British Government
4. Growing Hindu-Muslim unity following Lucknow Pact (1916) and Khilafat movement by the Muslims.
5. Congress' proclamation of *Swaraj* or complete independence as the goal of it.

Developments during Non-cooperation Movement

- Mahatma Gandhi's plan of launching an all India Non-cooperation movement was approved by Special Session of Congress at Calcutta in 1920
- 1920 Nagpur session of INC also approved swaraj or complete independence as the goal of Congress.



Mahatma Gandhi and the Movement

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Bipin Chandra Pal and Annie Besant were not in agreement with the Congress' declaration of Non-cooperation and therefore left the Congress.
- Surrender of the official titles and honorary positions
- Resignation of membership from local bodies
- Boycott of *durbars* and government functions
- Boycott of Government and grant aided schools and colleges
- Establishment of National schools
- Boycott of foreign goods and adoption of *swadeshi* goods
- Boycott of law courts by lawyers and establishment of national courts
- National schools at **Kashi Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth, and Jamia Milia Islamia** were set up in many provinces.
- The tour of the **Duke of Connaught to India** was boycotted in November, 1921.
- **Death of B.G.Tilak**
- Mahatma Gandhi asked people to contribute liberally to **Tilak Swarajya Fund.**
- **Moplah Rebellion:** took place in Kerala by the Muslim peasants against the Hindu landlords in 1921.

- **1921, Ahmedabad Congress session**, further affirmed to intensify the Non-cooperation movement.
- **5th February, 1922 violent** attack on the police by the mob at Chauri Chaura, United province near Gorakhpur
- Seeing the movement turning violent Mahatma Gandhi announced suspension of the movement.
- C.R.Das, Subhas Bose, Jwaharlal Nehru felt disressed



Subhas Chandra Bose

Subhas Chandra Bose during Non-cooperation Movement in Calcutta

- Mahtama Gandhi was arrested on 10th March, 1922
- Other Congress leaders like Motilal Nehru and C.R.Das formed a separate group within Congress called **Swaraj Party**
- **Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad** concentrated on the constructive works remaining inside the Congress.

Estimate of **Non-cooperation movement**

- It **intensified the national struggle in India.**
- On account of this movement use of Khadi and the spirit swadeshi became an integral part of the future movements.
- Substantial change in the programmes and policies of the Congress came into being.
- Now the Congress could rope in the support of the peasants, workers and students.
- It became the symbol of nationwide reach
- Importance of English diminished in Congress and Hindi started to be given primacy as a national language.

- Before Non-cooperation movement Congress was an organisation of the intelligentsia but it became the organization of the general masses in India.

Revolutionary Activities

- **Kakori Conspiracy Case**

1. August 1925, money of the British Government was looted at Kakori railway station, U.P. by Ram Prasad Bismil, Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh and Asfaquallah Khan. They were tried and hanged in 1927. Chandrasekhar Azad was also involved in the Kakori case and was also associated with the assassination of Saunders.
2. Ram Prasad Bismil published a book with the title 'How America got Freedom' and Message for the Countrymen' and a book named 'The Activities of the Bolsheviks', 'The Wave of the Mind', 'Colour of Swadeshi', 'Revolutionary Life'.



CHANDRASEKHAR AZAD

3. Chandra Shekhar Azad was also killed in shooting encounter with the police in Alfred Park, Allahabad in February 1931

- **Bhagat Singh and Delhi Central Assembly Bomb Case**

1. Bhagat Singh was born in 1907
2. Influenced by Arya Samaj in his early life and his uncles Sardar Swaran Singh and Ajit Singh.



BHAGAT SINGH

3. Also influenced by Madanlal Dhingra and Kartar Singh Saraba
 4. At Kanpur came in contact with Ganesh Shankar Vidyardhi, Sachindranath Sanyal and Chandra Sekhar Azad.
 5. In association with Chhabil Das and Yashpal he founded the *Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha* in 1926.
 6. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
 7. Associated with the assassination of Saunders, who gave the order of lathi charge on the demonstration of Lala Lajpat Rai in 1928 against Simon Commission.
 8. Bombed the Central Legislative Assembly with Batukeswar Dutt on 8th April, 1929
 9. 23rd March, 1931 Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were executed
-

- **Chittagong Armoury Raid**

- o Led by Masterda Surya Sen at Chittagong
-



Masterda Surya Sen



Kalpana Dutta



Pritilata Waddedar

- o Ambika Chakraborty, Loknath Bal, Ganesh Ghose, Kalpana Dutt, and Preetilata Waddedar
- o The raid by the revolutionary took place on 18th April, 1930

- ❖ Rani Gaidinliu and Yadunaga led Naga revolt in Nagaland against the British between 1930 to 1932
- ❖ Rani Gaidinliu was captured in 17th October, 1932 and after trial was punished with life imprisonment.

EXERCISE

1. The paper 'Al Hilal' was started by			
A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	B) M.A. Ansari	C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	D) Aga Khan
2. Who among the following were not associated with Khilafat Movement?			
A) Muhammad Ali	B) Shaukat Ali	C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	D) Aruna Asaf Ali
3. Which of the following was NOT one of the causes of Non-cooperation Movement?			
A) Rowlatt Act	B) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	C) 1 st World War	D) Discontent among the leaders of Congress
4. Mahatma Gandhi came to India from South Africa in			
A) 1913	B) 1914	C) 1915	D) 1916
5. Ahmedabad Mill strike took place in			
A) 1915	B) 1916	C) 1917	D) 1918
6. Chauri Chaura was a place in			
A) United Province	B) Bombay	C) Central Province	D) Punjab
7. Swaraj Party was formed by			

A) Motilal Nehru	B) C.R.Das	C) Both A & B	D) None of the above
8. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?			
A) Champaran Satyagraha - 1917	B) Ahmedabad Mill Strike - 1918	C) Bardoli Satyagraha - 1919	D) Kheda -1918
9. Chittagong Armoury raid took place in			
A) 1930	B) 1931	C) 1932	D) 1933
10. Punjab Nawjawan Bharat Sabha was founded by			
A) Ajit Singh	B) Sohan Singh Bhakna	C) Lala Lajpat Rai	D) Bhagat Singh

NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1919-1937)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919 or MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORMS (1919)

Background

1. Secretary of State Montague during the 1st World War assured Indian with greater association of the Indians in the administration.
2. Assured of attainment of progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.
3. Secretary of State Montagu and Lord Chelmsford was the then Viceroy of India.

The provisions of the Act:

1. The subjects of the administration were divided into two categories Central and Provincial.
2. The Central subjects were those kept exclusively under the control of the Central Government.
3. Provincial subjects were subdivided into two 'transferred' and 'reserved' subjects. 'Transferred subjects' were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of the Ministers and 'reserved subjects' were to be administered by the Governor and his Executive Council.
4. Relaxation of Central control over the Provinces. A system of devolution of power started with this Act, but the subjects of all-India importance were kept under Central

control and rest subjects were kept under provincial control.

5. Provincial budgets were separated from Government of India.
6. Control of Governor-General (Viceroy) over the Provincial Bill was retained, since bills even though passed by the Governor were to be assented by the Governor-General of India. Also Governor could reserve a bill during its legislation for consideration of the Governor-General of India.
7. Indian Legislature was made more representative and for the first time bi-cameral comprising of Upper House and Lower House were created. The electorates were however, arranged on a communal and sectional basis.

Shortcomings of the Mont-Ford Reforms of 1919,

1. Substantial measure devolution of powers to the provinces did not happen and the administration remained chiefly unitary and centralised.
2. It was the Governor-General and not the courts which could decide whether a subject was Central or Provincial.
3. 'Dyarchy' or the 'dual government' in the Province were caused immense confusion and ministerial policy.
4. Finance being a reserved subjects, was placed in charge of a member of the Executive Council and not a Minister and thus it was impossible for Minister to implement a progressive measure for the want of funds.

SWARAJ PARTY



Deshabandhu Chittaranjan

Motilal Nehru

Background

- Suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-1922)
- There were increase in the communal disharmony and disorientation in the leadership
- Congress was split into two groups
 - a) **Pro-changers**: Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru
 - b) **No-changers**: Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, C.Rajagopalachari, Dr. M.A.Ansari

Formation

- In March 1923 C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the **Swaraj Party**.at Allahabad with a view to take part in 1923 Council elections.
- In 1923 under the presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Congress approved the plan of taking part in the election.
- Swaraj Party gained impressive success **in 1923 election** in the Central Legislature and Provincial Legislatures.
- Policy of the Swaraj Party was to wreck the government from within or being a part of it. Leaders like Bipan Chandra Pal and Joseph Baptist and Surendranath Banerjea considered the strategy as meaningless.
- Swaraj Party did significant things in the Legislative Council :-
 - i. Demanded setting up of responsible government in India with necessary changes in the Government of India Act of 1919.

- ii. Demanded concurrence of Indian representatives in changes relating to Government of India Act of 1919.
 - iii. In the Provincial Legislature took steps regarding 'transferred' subjects and passed several resolutions against budget proposals.
- After passing of C.R.Das in 1925 Swaraj Party started weakening.
 - Credit of proposing changes in the Government of India Act, 1919 and the Round Table Conference was of the Swarajists.
 - Again took part in the election of 1926 but could fair well that time due to increase in personal interests and greed for government positions by some members.
-

SIMON COMMISSION (1927-1928)

- ❖ The Act of 1919 included a provision for its review after a lapse of ten years. Thus a review was due in 1929.
- ❖ The Conservative Party in England appointed a review commission two years ahead of its schedule in 1927 under the Chairmanship of John Simon.
- ❖ The Simon Commission was also called the 'White Men Commission'.
- ❖ There was no Indian member in the Commission
- ❖ All political parties including Congress, Hindu Mahasabha, and Muslim League opposed Simon Commission.
- ❖ On 3rd February, 1928 the Commission reached Bombay.
- ❖ There was nationwide protest and *hartal*

- ❖ It was greeted by black flags and with cries like 'Simon go back'.



Anti-Simon Commission demonstration at Madras, 1928

- ❖ Central Legislative Assembly refused to cooperate with Simon Commission.
- ❖ There was a huge demonstration at
 - Lucknow under Vallabhbhai Patel
 - Lahore under Lala Lajpat Rai where he was lathicharged and succumbed to the injury.
- ❖ The report of the Simon Commission was published in May 1930
- ❖ The report recommended the establishment of autonomous government.
- ❖ Special powers to the Governor-General in the Centre and Governor in the Provinces to look after the interests of the minorities.
- ❖ Strengthening the Centre
- ❖ Increasing the electorate base on communal basis.
- ❖ Indianisation of the defence forces.
- ❖ Reorganization of the Legislative Council.
- ❖ Reducing the power of the Home Government.

NEHRU REPORT



Motilal Nehru

Background

- Secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead, while delivering a speech in the floor of the Parliament challenged Indians to produce a Constitution that would be acceptable to all.
- The challenge was accepted by Congress which an all party meeting in February 1928 in which 29 organizations took part.
- A meeting was held in Bombay in May 1928 and an eight member committee was constituted to draw up a blueprint of the future Constitution of India.
- The Committee was headed by Motilal Nehru other members were Subhas Chandra Bose, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, G.R.Pradhan, M.S.Aney, Shabib Qureshi and Sardar Mangal Singh
- In July 1928, the Committee published the Report and came to be called as 'Nehru Report'. Lucknow session of Congress adopted the Report unanimously.

The main clauses of 'Nehru Report'

1. It favoured Dominion Status as the next immediate step
2. Full responsible government at the centre and autonomy to the provinces.
3. It recommended joint electorates with reservations of seats for the minorities.
4. On the question of forming new provinces it favoured the formation of Sindh and North West Frontier Areas.
5. Provision of fundamental rights for the people of India.

6. Establishment of Supreme Court and formation of Defence Committee.

- Nehru Report was approved with majority vote in the annual session of the Congress held in Calcutta in 2nd December, 1928.
- An ultimatum was served to the British Government to accept the Report failing which the Party would launch another non-violent movement.

Comments and reactions on the Nehru Report

- In the opinion of **Subhas Chandra Bose** the main cause of the success of the Nehru Report lay in giving representation in the legislatures to the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs in the proposed Constitution.
- **Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru was unhappy with Dominion Status.**
- **Lala Lajpat Rai** praised the Report.
- **M.A.Jinnah** called the Report as undemocratic and regarded it as detrimental to the interests of the minorities and the Muslims in particular.
- **President of Central Sikh League, Kharak Singh** also rejected it.
- Other prominent Muslim leaders like **Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. M.A.Ansari** supported the Report.

Jinnah's Fourteen Points (1928)

In reaction to Nehru Report, M.A.Jinnah convened an **All India Conference of the Muslims** and drew up a list of **Fourteen Points** drafted by C Rajagopalchari as a constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India.



M.A. Jinnah

❖ **Main Points as under**

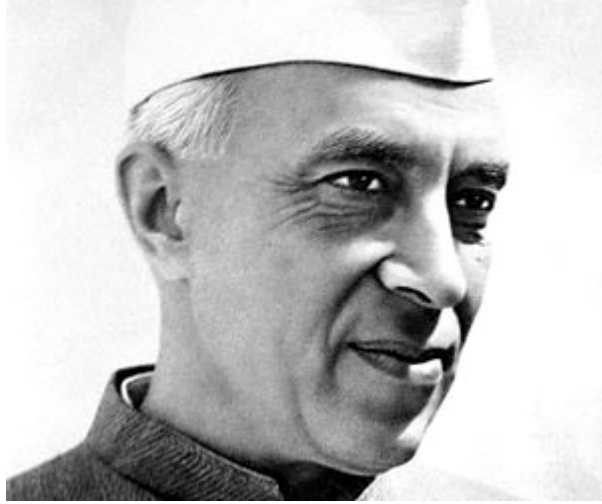
1. Future Constitution should be Federal and residuary powers to be vested to the provinces.
2. Uniform measure of autonomy to all the provinces.
3. Adequate and effective representation of the minorities in all the provinces.
4. Any territorial distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority
5. Sindh should be separated from Bombay Presidency.
6. The constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal laws and Muslim charitable institutions and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the state and by local self-governing bodies.
7. No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without there being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim ministers.
8. No change shall be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the State's contribution of the Indian Federation.

EXERCISE

1. Simon Commission was appointed for			
A) Administrative Reforms	B) Educational reforms	C) Health Reforms	D) to look after the occurrence of famine in the country
2. At Lahore anti- Simon Commission demonstration was led by			
A) Ajit Singh	B) Amba Prasad	C) Bhagat Singh	D) Lala Lajpat Rai
3. Simon Commission came to India in			
A) 1927	B) 1928	C) 1929	D) 1930
4. According to the provisions of the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms			
A) Dyarchy was introduced in the Centre	B) Dyarchy was introduced in the Provinces	C) Both are correct	D) None of the statements are correct
5. Swaraj Party took part in the election in			
A) 1921 & 1923	B) 1923 & 1925	C) 1923 & 1926	D) Only 1923
6. Who among the following leaders were no-changers contrary to the 'Pro-changers'?			
A) Vallabhbhai Patel	B) Bhulabhai Desai	C) C.R.Das	D) Motilal Nehru
7. Nehru Report was tabled in the year			
A) 1923	B) 1926	C) 1928	D) 1929
8. Jinnah's 'Fourteen Points' came in			
A) 1927	B) 1928	C) 1929	D) 1930

LAHORE CONGRESS AND POORNA SWARAJ (1929)

- J.L. Nehru has done more than any one else to popularise the concept of Poorna Swaraj was nominated as the Congress President for the Lahore session of Congress (December, 1929, mainly due to Gandhiji's backing (15 out of 18 Provincial Congress Committees had opposed J.L.Nehru)



Jawaharlal Nehru

- Congress' acceptance of complete independence as the goal.
- It also acknowledged the youth upsurge occurred during the anti-Simon Commission demonstration all over the country.

Major developments at Lahore Congress

1. The Round Table Conference to be boycotted
2. Complete independence was declared as the main aim of Congress.
3. Congress Working Committee authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes.
4. 26th January, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence Day, and to be celebrated everywhere.
5. December 31, 1929, at midnight at the bank of river Sutlej newly adopted tricolor national flag adopted amidst slogan Inquilab Jindabad.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT (1930-1934)

Background and causes

1. In 1930 a peasant movement was organized by Vallabh Bhai Patel in **Bardoli, Surat, Gujarat**, brought a great sense of consciousness among the cultivating class
2. Apathy shown by the British Government towards the political aspirations of the country in the form of Simon Commission.

3. **Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929)**: Punishment was meted out to prominent trade union and **communist leaders** who were arrested and imprisoned.
4. Whole country celebrated the Independence Day on 26th January, 1930 by hoisting the tricolour flag.
5. Congress Working Committee (CWC) authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes

Civil Disobedience Movement

- 12th March Gandhiji started his famous **Dandi march** accompanied by his handpicked 78 followers



Mahatma during the Dandi march, Civil Disobedience Movement

- 5th April, 1930 Mahatma Gandhi after marching a distance of 241 miles reached the sea coast.
- 6th April by breaking the salt law and formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Developments

- 9th April, Mahatma Gandhi laid out the programme of the movement which included violating the salt law by making salt in every household.
- Picketing of shops selling liquor, opium and foreign clothes
- Organising bonfires of foreign clothes
- Fighting untouchability
- Spinning clothes by *charkha*
- Boycotting of schools and colleges by students

- Resigning from government jobs by people
- Non-payment of taxes
- The movement spread all over the country
- Students, workers, farmers and women all took part in the struggle
- **Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God also Red Shirts) under the leadership of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (also called Frontier Gandhi) started the movement in the North West Frontiers Provinces.**
- Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru were arrested during the course of the movement in 1930.
- Martial law was imposed in many places in the country and Congress was declared illegal.



THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES AND Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Conference/Year	Members attended	Developments
1st Round Table Conference 12 th Nov, 1930 to 19 th Jan, 1931 London	Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.A.Jinnah, B.R.Ambedkar, M.R. Jayakar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failed to resolve the communal question • Boycotted by Congress and the Conference could not arrive at any fruitful results
Gandhi-Irwin Pact 5 th March 1931	After the release of Gandhiji, Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.R.Jayakar and Srinivas Sastri held a meeting with Congress leaders and negotiated a meeting of the then Viceroy Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress in the Karachi Session, 1931 ratified the Pact • Government agreed to withdraw all Ordinances issued by it • Agreed to release all political prisoners • Certain villages were allowed to manufacture the salt for their own use • Congress agreed to stop Civil Disobedience

		<p>Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agreed on the future scheme of Indian Government in the safeguard of Indian interest
<p>2nd Round Table Conference, 1931</p> <p>London</p>	<p>As per the agreement with Lord Irwin Gandhiji participated being the sole representative of the Congress, other participants were Aga Khan, Zafarullah Khan, B.R. Ambedkar etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhiji demanded establishment of responsible government immediately and in full New Viceroy Lord Willingdon adopted a stiff policy towards nationalists and arrested leaders like Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, J.L.Nehru etc. Declared Congress as illegal Gandhiji sought an interview with Viceroy but was refused
<p>3rd Round Table Conference</p> <p>November, 1932</p> <p>London</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congress did not participate British Labour Party did not participate B.R.Ambedkar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No important decision could be arrived at

Revival of the Swarajist Party (1934)

- The sudden suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement after the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)** by Gandhiji there was **no substitute programme left with Congress.**
- Leaders like **Dr. M.A. Ansari, Dr. B.C. Roy, and Bhulabhai Desai** decided to revive the Swarajist Party and took part in the Central Assembly elections of 1934.
- Patna Session in 1934 permitted the Congressmen to take part in the election to enter the Legislature
- Congress scored a notable victory by capturing 44 out of 49 general seats.

EXERCISE

1. Poorna Swaraj was adopted in which session of Congress			
A) Lahore	B) Karachi	C) Calcutta	D) Bombay
2. Lahore session in 1929 was presided by			
A) Bhulabhai Desai	B) J.L.Nehru	C) Subhas Chandra Bose	D) Sucheta Kripalini
3. Gandhi-Irwin Pact took place in			
A) 1930	B) 1931	C) 1932	D) 1933
4. Which of the following leaders attended all three of the Round Table Conferences?			
A) Mahatma Gandhi	B) M.A.Jinnah	C) B.R.Ambedkar	D) Tej Bahadur Sapru
5. Lord Irwin was succeeded by which Viceroy in India?			
A) Lord Linlithgow	B) Lord Reading	C) Lord Wavell	D) Lord Willingdon
6. Gandhiji started his famous Dandi march in which date in 1930			
A) 12 th March	B) 16 th March	C) 21 st March	D) 25 th March
7. Bardoli Satyagraha was organised by Vallabhbai Patel in			
A) 1918	B) 1930	C) 1933	D) 1935

B.R. AMBEDKAR

- ❖ Born in 14th April, 1891 in Mhow in a Mahar family
- ❖ Graduate from Elphinstone College, Bombay
- ❖ PhD from Columbia University
- ❖ 1923 became barrister



Dr .B. R. AMBEDKAR

- ❖ July, 1924 organized a ***Bahishkrit Hitkari Sabha*** (The Depressed Class Institute)
- ❖ In 1931 attended 1st Round Table Conference in London and demanded separated electorates fro the depressed class
- ❖

COMMUNAL AWARD (1932)

- ❖ English Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced which called as '**Communal Award**' in which declared depressed classes as separate community and offered reservations for them
- ❖ Mahatma Gandhiji sensing the divisive politics behind this started **fast unto death on 20th September 1932** at Yervada jail at Poona condemning the Communal Award.

POONA PACT (1932)

- ❖ Between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr.B.R. Ambedkar regarding the reservation of the seats in different Provincial Legislatures were accorded.
- ❖ British Government approved the Poona Pact.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT (1935)

Background

- After the infructuous 3rd Round Table Conference, British Government in **March 1933**, issued a **White Paper**, which became the basis for the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935

Provisions of the Act of 1935

1. The Act provided for an All India Federation at the Centre
2. Indian Council was abolished
3. **Provincial autonomy** was established and the Provinces were no longer delegates of the Centre but were autonomous units of the Centre.
4. **Distribution of legislative powers between Centre and Provinces**. Subjects were divided between Centre and the Provinces with three fold division, with **Federal List, Provincial List and Concurrent List**
5. The Act allocated **residuary powers** neither with Centre or the Provinces but vested it to the Governor-General (**Viceroy**).
6. **Dyarchy** or dual government was established **at the Centre**
7. The Act provided for 'reserved' subjects and **discretionary powers** in the Centre or the Governor-General (Viceroy).
8. Central Legislature was bicameral consisting of **Federal Assembly** and **Council of States**
9. A **Federal Court** was established
10. **No change** in the system of **communal representation**
11. Special provisions were made to give representation to the workers and womens
12. **Burma** was separated from India and **Orissa** and **Sindh** were made separate Provinces

Shortcomings

1. **'Special powers' vested in the Governor General** and the Governors had the potential to impede the functioning of the Provincial Governments.

2. Though there was Provincial autonomy but in reality, the real power in the Provincial Government was with the Governor.
3. M.A.Jinnah was not satisfied with the Act

1. Who was the founder of <i>Bahishkrit Hitkari Sabha</i> (The Depressed Class Institute)			
A) M.R Jayakar	B) Srinivas Sastry	C) C.N Annadorai	D) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
2. When was the Communal Award announced by British PM Ramsay MacDonald?			
A) 1929	B) 1931	C) 1932	D) 1933
3. Gandhiji took up 'fast unto death' in connection with which of the following incidents?			
A) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	B) Communal Award	C) Rowlatt Act, 1919	D) Komagata Maru Incident
4. Gandhiji took up 'fast unto death' in 1932 at which place?			
A) Yervada Jail	B) Tihar Jail	C) Sabarmati Ashram	D) Delhi
5. Poona Pact was signed in			
A) 1930	B) 1931	C) 1932	D) 1934
6. First Round Table was attended by which of the following members?			
A) Mahatma Gandhi	B) B.R.Ambedkar	C) J.L.Nehru	D) None of the above
7. British issued 'White Paper' in connection with which of the following Acts?			
A) Government of India Act, 1919	B) Government of India Act. 1935	C) Indian Independence Act, 1947	D) None of the above
8. Which of the following were the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935			
I. It provided Provincial autonomy			
II. Provided bi-cameral legislature in the Centre for the first time			
A) Only I is correct	B) Only II is correct	C) Both are correct	D) Both are false
Explanation: Bi-cameral legislature was introduced by the Government of India Act of 1919			
9. Under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 residuary powers were vested with the			
A) Centre	B) Provinces	C) Governor-General or the Viceroy at the Centre	D) None of the above
10. Which of the following is NOT true in relation to the Government of India Act, 1935 ?			
A) Residuary powers were	B) Provincial Autonomy was	C) Three fold divisions of the	D) It proposed 'Dominion Status'

vested with the Viceroy at the Centre	provided	subjects were given by the Act	
Explanation: 'Dominion Status' was not conferred by the Government of India Act, 1935 as promised by the Simon Commission of 1928			

FORMATION OF CONGRESS MINISTRIES (1937)

- In accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 elections were held to the Provincial Legislatures in 1937
- Congress fared very well in the election
- Muslim League faced miserable defeat and could register victory in only in 81 seats out of 482 seats.
- Congress Party formed Ministries in 7 Provinces which were
 1. Central Provinces
 2. Bombay
 3. Orissa
 4. United Province
 5. Madras
 6. Bihar
 7. North West Frontier Province
 - In Sindh and Assam ministries were formed with Congress' support
 - In Bengal *Krishak Praja Party* formed the coalition government
 - In Punjab Unionist Party and the Muslim League formed the government.

OUTBREAK OF THE 2ND WORLD WAR AND THE RESIGNATION OF THE CONGRESS MINISTRIES

- 1st September 1939 IInd World War broke out when Germany under Hitler attacked Poland
- British Government without consulting the people of the country involved the country in the war.
- Congress raising the slogan '*na koi bhai na koi pai*' resigned from the Ministries in all the Provinces on 12th December, 1939.

Growth of Communalism

- In 1937, Muslim League under M.A.Jinnah proposed to form a coalition Ministry in the United Province (even as they were the minority)
- Congress did not accept the proposal as that could impede the constructive programmes
- Disgruntled Muslim League under Jinnah started campaigning aggressively accusing Congress of neglecting minorities.
- Jinnah at this time raised the **‘Two nation theory’** wherein Muslims and Hindus could live in two separate nations.
- **Pirpur Report and Sharif Report (containing Muslim neglect)** also inflamed the communal passions between Hindus and Muslims and Hindus.

Declaration of ‘Deliverance Day’ and Resolution of Pakistan by Muslim League

- The day (**12th December, 1939**) of resignation of the Congress from the all the Ministries of the Provinces was celebrated as **‘Deliverance Day.’**
- March, 1940 Muslim League accepted the **two-nation theory** and led to ignite the communal flares.
- M.A.Jinnah said, ”They (Hindus and Muslims) are not religions in the strict sense of the word, but are in fact, different and distinct social orders and it is dream that Hindus and Muslims can ever evolve a common nationality.....” By this statement Jinnah made the unequivocal demand for Pakistan.
- The name **Pakistan was coined by Rahmat Ali Chawdhury**, a student of Cambridge University
- Demand for Pakistan was again made in 1941 session of the Muslim League in its Madras session.
- Muslim organizations opposing Pakistan were
 - Khudai Khidmatgar
 - Jamiat -ul-Ulema-e-Hind

August Offer

- ❖ 8th August 1940 under the **Viceroyalty** of Lord Linlithgow
- ❖ Envisaged that after the IInd World War a representative body of Indians would be set up to frame the new Constitution.

- ❖ Simultaneously, minorities were also assured of not giving any system of government which would not be acceptable to a large and powerful group of minorities in India.

INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA (October, 1940)

- August Offer (1940) widened the gulf between Congress and the Government.
- 27 Sep, 1940 Gandhiji met Viceroy without any fruitful results
- Individual Satyagraha was launched by Mahtma Gandhi
 - a) Started on 17th October, 1940 by Acharya **Vinoba Bhave** led to his imprisonment.
 - b) **Jawaharlal Nehru** was second and he was also put under bar.
 - c) **Brahma Dutt** was third *satygrahi*
 - d) Others were Vallabhbbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pyarelal performing individual *satyagraha*

EXERCISE

1. Congress took part in the election of			
A) 1935	B) 1936	C) 1937	D) 1939
2. In the election of 1937 Congress formed ministries in how many provinces?			
A) 5	B) 6	C) 7	D) 9
3. In which of the following Province Congress formed Ministries?			
I. Bengal			
II. United Province			
III. Madras			
A) Only I	B) Only II	C) I & II Only	D) II & III Only
4. Individual Satyagraha was NOT performed by			
A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	B) Jwaharlal Nehru	C) Sniwas Sastry	D) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
5. Deliverence Day was celebrated by			
A) Hindu Mahasabha	B) Indian National Congress	C) Muslim League	D) Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee
6. 'Deliverence Day' was celebrated on			
A) The day of entry of Congress in to the Ministries	B) The of acceptance of Pakistan resolution	C) The day of resignation of Congress	D) The day of partition

	by Muslim League	Ministries from the Provincial Legislatures	
7. 'August Offer' took place in			
A) 1939	B) 1940	C) 1941	D) 1942
8. Pakistan name was coined by			
A) Rahmat Ali	B) Aga Khan	C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	D) Muhammad Iqbal
9. Krishak Praja Party was prominent in			
A) North West Frontier Province	B) Bombay	C) Central Province	D) Bengal
10. Which of the following were against the two-nation theory by M.A. Jinnah			
I. Khudai Khidmatgar			
II. Jamiat -ul-Ulema-e-Hind			
A) Only I	B) Only II	C) Both I & II	D) None

CRIPPS MISSION (23rd March, 1942)

- British Government in its effort to secure Indian cooperation in the worsening IInd World War and international pressure from countries like USA , China
- Sent Sir Stafford Cripps to in **March 1942**
- Promised '**Dominion Status**' to be implemented
- Protection of minorities
- **Setting up of a Constituent Assembly**
- **Provisions were there for the Princely States** not to join the Constituent Assembly if they deem it suitable
- **Appointment of an Indian member in the Defence Consultative Committee**

Reactions

- I. Major political parties rejected the Cripps Mission proposals
 - II. Dominion Status was not acceptable
-

- III. Muslim League were unhappy as the provision of Pakistan was not enumerated in the proposal
 - IV. Provision for the Princely States to secede was also not acceptable by major political parties
 - V. Cripps Mission did not give any result just acted as an impasse during the Second World War
-

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942-1944)



Background

- Failure of the Cripps Mission in March, 1942
- War time crisis and impending danger from the Japanese imperialism
- Gandhiji began his campaign for 'orderly British withdrawal' from India. He appealed the British to leave India in God's hand.

The Movement

- July, 1942 Congress Working Committee (CWC) passed the Quit India Resolution in Wardha
- 7-8 August, 1942 CWC further considered the resolution in the Bombay
- Mahatma Gandhi asked the British unequivocally to quit India

Programmes and Progress of the Movement

1. No definite programme was given as done in case of Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement, only certain hints were given in 9th August, 1942 issue of *Harijan*
2. 12 point was published by Congress stating breaking of salt law, peaceful strikes, public meetings non payment of taxes etc.
3. All prominent leaders were arrested by the Government
4. Mahatma Gandhi was kept in prison at Poona, J.L.Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, G.B.Pant, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, Aruna Asaf Ali, Pattabhi Sitaramayya Dr. Syed Ahmad, J.B.Kriplini were imprisoned in the Ahmadnagar Fort
5. Leaders who were not imprisoned carried the movement with great intensity. Members of the Congress Socialist Party decided to lead the movement from underground
6. Ram Manohar Lohia, J.P.Narayan, Achyuta Patwardhan, Sucheta Kripalini, Sadiq Ali, S.M. Joshi were the important leaders of the movement



Policemen trying to hit demonstrators during the Quit India Movement, Bombay, August 1942.

Credit: GandhiServee

7. Members of the Congress Socialist Party who carried the movement to the other parts of the country were

Gujarat	Chhotebhai Purani (1885-1950) B.K.Majumdar (1902-1981)
United Province	Ram Lochan Tiwari Jharkhand Rai Sampurnananda K.D.Malaviya Nand kishore Vasishtha
Maharashtra	Nana Patil
Universities	BHU, Allahabad University Patna University Kashi Vidyapith Anna Malai University

• Stages of the Movement

1st Stage	9-11 August 1942	1. Strikes, demonstrations public meetings and labourunrests in the towns and cities were organised
2nd Stage	12 Aug -22 Sep, 1942	1. Govt adopted repressive tactics 2. Public institutions, municipalities, came under public wrath
3rd Stage	23 Sep- Feb 1943	1. Armed attack on Government buildings in Madras and Bengal 2. Bombs were thrown at the Government structures in United Province and Bombay
4th stage	Feb 1942- 9 th May 1943	1. Mahatma Gandhi was released from jail

		<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Processions and demonstrations were held3. Students, peasants and workers took active part in the movement with great intensity
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Assessment of Quit India Movement

1. 'Karengye ya Marengye' was the famous call of Gandhiji during this period
2. Dr Amba Prasad called it a 'Student-Farmer-Middle Class Revolt'
3. According to Government sources 538 rounds of fire, 60,229 persons were jailed and 7000 peoples were killed.
4. Communists opposed the Quit India Movement; as a result the ban on Communist Party of India was lifted by the British Government during this period.
5. The movement failed due to
 - a. Lack of systematic organization
 - b. Loyalty of the British supporters
 - c. Manifold repressive measures of the government



Knocked down demonstrators during the Quit India Movement, August 1942.

Credit: GandhiServe

6. Lord Linlithgow described it most dangerous since the Revolt of 1857, in a letter to Churchill he wrote, "I am engaged here in confronting by far the most serious rebellion since that of 1857."

COMMUNISTS AND THEIR DURING THE 2ND WORLD WAR

1925, Communist Party of India was formed

- Since inception it was under the scrutiny of the British Government and it was declared illegal in 1934
- When Nazi forces attacked Soviet Union under Stalin the Communists in India supported the war effort of the British and promised to extend cooperation. Thus, in 1942 British Government removed the ban imposed on the Communist Party of India.
- Communists described the war as the 'People's War' and assisted the British Government in sabotaging the Quit India Movement.
- Communists started believing in the concept of 'multinationality' and in this way they also started supporting the demand for Pakistan by the Muslim League

EXERCISE

1. Cripps Mission came to India during the Viceroyalty in India			
A) Lord Irwin	B) Lord Linlithgow	C) Lord Wavell	D) Lord Reading
2. Cripps Mission proposed			
A) Dominion Status for India	B) Complete independence for India after the Second World War	C) Creation of Pakistan for Muslims	D) None of the above
3. 'Kareng ya Mareng' was said by			
A) Dr. Amba Prasad	B) Subhas Bose	C) Vallabhbhai Patel	D) Mahatma Gandhi
4. Hint of Quit India Movement was given by Mahatma Gandhi in			
A) Harijan	B) Hind Swaraj	C) Indian Struggle	D) Amrita Bazar Patrika
5. Who among the following was the member of Congress Socialist Party to carry forward the Quit India Movement?			

A) Amba Prasad	B) B R Ambedkar	C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	D) Achyut Patwardhan
6. Which of the following pairs of centres of Quit India Movement and leaders is WRONGLY matched?			
A) Maharashtra-Nana Patil	B) Bengal-Sachindranath Sanyal	C) Gujarat-Chhotebhai Purani	D) United Province- K. D. Malaviya
7. Which of the leaders were not arrested immediately during launch of Quit India Movement?			
A) Abul Kalam Azad	B) J L Nehru	C) Subhas Chandra Bose	D) Aruna asaf Ali
8. Communist Party of India was formed in which year in India?			
A) 1920	B) 1924	C) 1925	D) 1942
9. British Government declared Communist Party of India as illegal in which year?			
A) 1927	B) 1934	C) 1937	D) 1942
10. Which of the following statements is/are true in relation to Communist Party of India?			
I. British lifted the ban on Communist Party of India in 1942			
II. Communist Party of India opposed the Quit India Movement			
A) Only I	B) Only II	C) Both I & II	D) None

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

- Born in 23rd January, 1897, at Cuttack Orissa
- 1920, passed Indian Civil Services Examination
- Plunged himself in Indian freedom struggle under Deshbandhu C.R.Das during Non-Cooperation and undergone imprisonment for six months.
- 1923, elected Mayor of Calcutta Municipality
- Oct, 1924, arrested and sent to the prison in Mandalay
- Favoured complete independence for India
- 1938, elected President of the Indian National Congress (INC) at Haripura



Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose in a meeting

- 1939, elected President of the INC defeating the candidate of Mahatma Gandhi, Pattabhi Sitaramayya at the Tripuri session.
- May, 1939 founded Forward Bloc within INC, left Congress due to disagreement with Gandhiji and his close followers in connection with the wartime strategy of freedom struggle.
- July, 1940 Subhas was arrested under the Defence of India Rules, and later put under house arrest after a hunger strike in jail.
- 16th February, 1941 escaped to Kabul alongwith his friend Bhagat Ram.
- He was addressed as *Netaji* in Germany
- Indian National Army(INA) was first formed by Captain Mohan Singh in 1st September, 1942
- 2nd July, 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose reached Singapore and gave a war cry '*Dilli Chalo*'
- 5th July, 1943, he was made the commander of the Indian Independence League.
- Organised the Indian National Army and gave the country slogan *Jai Hind*
- 8th Nov, 1943 Japan handed over Andaman and Nicobar Islands to Subhas Chandra. He renamed these islands as '*Shaheed*' and '*Swaraj*' islands respectively.
- INA marched towards Imphal and registered victory over Kohima.
- But setback of Germany in the hand of Soviet Russia in the Battle of Stalingrad and ultimately defeat of Axis powers also dropping of nuclear bombs in 6 and 9 August, 1945 at Hiroshima and Nagasaki led to ultimate setback of the INA in the North Eastern India. Harsh terrain and weather were also considerable reasons.
- It was presumed by some reports that he died in 18th August, 1945 on his way to Tokyo, but in later years the news of his death was proved to be a fake as he was seen thereafter also in some instances but fully retired from political life.

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INA trial (1945)

- Trial of the soldiers of the INA was held at Red Fort, Delhi
- J.L.Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Bhulabhai Desai fought the case on behalf of the soldiers
- Finally, Shahnawaz Khan, P.M.Sehgal and G.S.Dhillon were acquitted

AIRFORCE AND NAVAL MUTINY (20th January, 1946)

- Indian Airforce staged a *hartal* against the British in Karachi
- 19th Feb, 1946 Indians serving in Royal Indian Navy (RIN) mutinied
- About 5000 naval ratings put up INA badges
- At the end due to the efforts of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel agitation came to an end.

EXERCISE

1. Who is considered as the political <i>guru</i> of Subhas Chandra Bose?			
A) Aurobindo Ghose	B) Surendranath Banerjea	C) Bipin Chandra Pal	D) C.R. Das
2. Subhas Bose passed the Indian Civil Services Examination in which year?			
A) 1920	B) 1922	C) 1925	D) 1927
3. In which year Subhas Bose became the Mayor of Calcutta Municipality?			
A) 1920	B) 1922	C) 1923	D) 1924
4. Which of the Congress member alongwith Subhas Bose favoured socialistic ideas?			
A) C.N.Annadorai	B) J.L. Nehru	C) Aruna Asaf Ali	D) Rajendra Prasad
5. Which of the following sessions Indian National Congress of were presided by Subhas Bose?			
A) 1936 & 1937	B) 1938 & 1939	C) 1937 & 1938	D) 1939 & 1940
6. Subhas Bose escaped from India in			
A) 1939	B) 1940	C) 1941	D) 1942
7. Indian National Army was first founded by			

A) Capt. Mohan Singh	B) Shahnawaz Khan	C) Subhas Chandra Bose	D) G.S. Dhillon
8. Anadaman and Nicobar islands were named by Subhas Bose as			
A) Gandhiji and Nehru	B) Hind & Swaraj	C) Shaheed and Swaraj	D) Shaeed and Qurbani
9. Which of the following NOT fought in favour of the INA soldiers at the Red Fort?			
A) Bhulabhai Desai	B) Tej Bahadur Sapru	C) J.L. Nehru	D) M.R. Jayakar
10. Indian Naval Ratings took place in			
A) February, 1946	B) April, 1946	C) August, 1946	D) October, 1946

TOWARDS PARTITION AND INDEPENDENCE

- 23rd Oct, 1943 Lord Wavell came to India as the new Viceroy
- 6th May, 1943 Mahatma Gandhi was released from prison



J.L.Nehru and M.A.Jinnah

C.R.FORMULA (1944)

- C.Rajagopalachari realized a need for settlement between Congress and Muslim League, a precondition for independence made by British Government

Main clauses of the C R Formula for the settlement between Congress and Muslim League are as follows:

- Muslim League to cooperate with Congress for the formation of provisional interim government for transitional period
- After the close of the war a commission to be appointed for the demarcation of the boundaries between Muslim dominated areas and Hindu dominated areas determined by plebiscite in such districts
- In event of separation mutual agreement would be entered to jointly safeguard the defense, commerce and communications
 - ❖ This formula became the basis of the Gandhi-Jinnah talk in 1944 to reach a settlement on the constitutional problem
 - ❖ Jinnah rejected the C.R. Formula stating that this would grant Pakistan a maimed and moth eaten one

Liaquat-Desai Pact (January, 1945)

- Between Congress leader Bhaulabhai Desai in the Central Assembly and Deputy leader of Muslim League Liaquat Ali Khan to arrive at an agreement for the formation of interim government

WAVELL PLAN (14th June 1945)

To resolving the deadlock under the Conservative PM Clement Atlee a new plan was offered main provisions of this were:

- ❖ Form an interim government at the Centre with equal representation to Hindus and Muslims
- ❖ All portfolios except the defense to be transferred to the Indians
- ❖ Only Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief were to remain free from Indian ministers
- ❖ Interim government comprising all ministers would work under the framework of Government of India Act of 1935 until a new Constitution was framed
- ❖ Governor-General would have the right to veto the advice of his newly constituted Executive Council

SHIMLA CONFERENCE

- ❖ A Conference was called at Shimla to discuss the plan
- ❖ All parties, Congress, Muslim league, the Sikhs, Scheduled Castes, Europeans, Unionist Party of Punjab were called
- ❖ Talks broke out due to the unreasonable attitude of the League
- ❖ Jinnah wanted that Muslim League alone to choose the Muslim members of the Executive Council
- ❖ Congress did not accept the demand of Jinnah
- ❖ Talk broke out due to the exercise of veto by Lord Wavell and it ultimately it strengthened the stand of Jinnah

ELECTIONS OF 1945

- 19th September, 1945 Lord Wavell announced general elections in India which was due but could not be held due 2nd World War
- Declared establishment of complete self rule as his objective

CABINET MISSION PLAN (March, 1946)

- Indians' rights to self determination and framing of Constitution was announced by British PM Clement Atlee
- Three members of the British Cabinet were sent namely, Sir Stafford Cripps, Pethick Lawrence and A.V.Alexander.
- The proposal was called as the **Cabinet Mission Plan issued on 16th May, 1946**

The main features of the Plan are

- A provision was made for three groups of provinces namely, Hindu dominated, Muslim dominated and Princely States and their separate constitutions.
- Proposed for the formation of Union of India consisting of British India and Princely States
- Constituent Assembly to be formed constituting representatives of Provincial Assemblies and Princely States

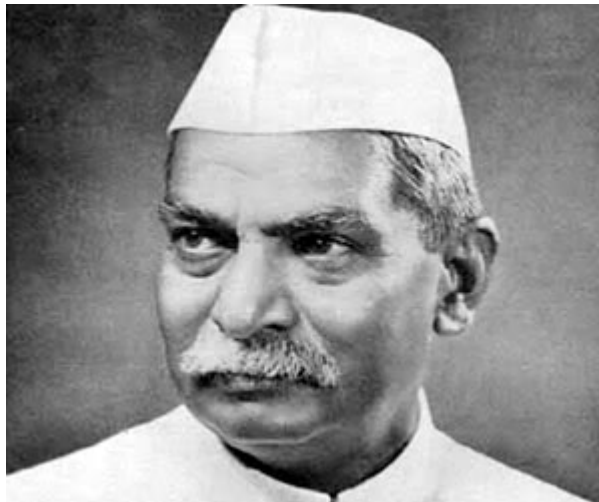
- Proposal was made for setting up an interim government.
- Until the new Constitution starts to work British forces will not be withdrawn

Reaction to the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

1. Muslim League (6th June) and Congress (25th June) adopted the Cabinet Mission Plan in 1946

Election of 1946

- July 1946, elections were held for the formation of the Constituent Assembly



Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Constituent Assembly

- Congress secured 205 out of 205 general seats
- Muslim League got 73 of 78 Muslim seats



Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution

DIRECT ACTION BY MUSLIM LEAGUE (16th July, 1946)

- Election results disturbed Jinnah
- Muslim League did not recognize the right of the Congress to nominate Muslims to the Interim Government
- Towards the end of July they resolved to withdraw their acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan and went to pass the 'Direct Action'
- **16th Aug, 1946** was fixed as the 'Direct Action Day'
- This led to **communal violence (1946)** with maximum impact in Calcutta
- Other areas under the horror of communal violence were Noakhali (East Bengal modern Bangladesh),
- Gandhiji was very much distressed by the situation and termed the tactics of Muslim League as sinful
- **Gandhiji reached Noakhali in 29th October, 1946**
- Other areas affected by communal violence were Bihar, Punjab, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Attock, East Bengal, Tippera, Mianwali and Sheikhpura

EXERCISE

1. C R Formula was proposed in			
A) 1943	B) 1944	C) 1945	D) 1946
2. C R Formula was proposed for			
A) the settlement	B) negotiation	C) the formation of	D) for the creation

between Congress and Muslim League	between Indian political parties and the British Government	Constituent Assembly	of Pakistan
3. Gandhi-Jinnah talk took place in			
A) 1943	B) 1944	C) 1945	D) 1946
4. Liaquat-Desai talk took place in			
A) January, 1945	B) March, 1945	C) June, 1945	D) August, 1945
5. Who among the following was not the member of Cabinet Mission Plan?			
A) Sir Stafford Cripps	B) Clement Atlee	C) A.V. Alexander	D) Pethick Lawrence
6. Cabinet Mission Plan was issued in			
A) January, 1946	B) February, 1946	C) April, 1946	D) May 1946
7. 'Direct Action Day' by Muslim League was dated on _____ 1946			
A) 11 th July	B) 16 th August	C) 18 th August	D) 3 rd September

FORMATION OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT

- 2nd September, 1946, an Interim Government was formed under the leadership of J.L.Nehru
- Interim Government would have 14 ministers - 6 from Congress, 5 from Muslim League, one from Indian Christian, one Sikh and one Parsi
- Muslim remained adamant on the demand of Pakistan
- 26th October, through repeated persuasion League joined the Interim Government with an intention to wreck the progress from within
- 6th December, 1946 Viceroy Lord Wavell decided to summon its first meeting

ARRIVAL OF LORD MOUNTBATTEN AND PLAN OF PARTITION OF INDIA



Lord Mountbatten with J.L.Nehru and M.A.Jinnah

- ❖ Announcement by the British PM Clement Atlee in the House of Commons that transfer of power to responsible Indian hands by date not later than June 1948
- ❖ 24th March, 1947 Lord Mountbatten became the Viceroy of India
- ❖ To Lord Mountbatten, partition of India appeared unavoidable
- ❖ He put forth the plan of **Partition of India** without interrupting the work of Constituent Assembly. Plan in short are as follows:
 - Division of Provincial Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal
 - It provided the people of Baluchistan their right to self-determination
 - Sovereign power to Indian Princes

Main Provisions of the Mountbatten Plan

- ❖ British Government would transfer power in 15th August, 1947
- ❖ Not to interrupt the functioning of the Constituent Assembly
- ❖ India would be divided into two Dominions India and Pakistan and both would be granted freedom on 15th August, 1947

- ❖ Provincial Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal would meet in two parts
- ❖ Baluchistan to decide whether it would join the Indian Dominion or to remain independent
- ❖ Muslim majority district of Sylhet to decide by means of a referendum whether to join East Pakistan or not
- ❖ Demarcation Commission would determine the demarcation of India and Pakistan
- ❖ Princely States would have the choice to either join India or Pakistan
- ❖ India and Pakistan could remain or go out of the Commonwealth

Most of the Provisions of the Mountbatten Plan became the clauses of **INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT, 18th July, 1947**

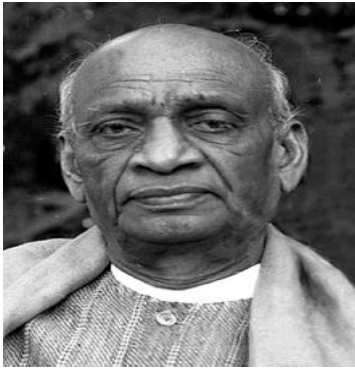
- The Act stated the partition of India and Pakistan which would come into effect from 15th August, 1947
- Demarcation of the boundary to be done by the boundary Commission
- The Act provided for the transfer of power to the Constituent Assemblies of two Dominions which will have full authority to frame their respective Constitution
- Dominions could decide whether to stay or go out of the British Commonwealth
- Two Dominions would have separate Governor-Generals
- Abolition of the post of Secretary of State
- Till the drafting of the new Constitution by the Constituent Assemblies, clauses of Government of India Act, 1935 would administer the two Dominions
- Existing Provincial Legislatures would function until the new election is scheduled on the basis of existing Constitution.
- Termination of control British suzerainty or the Crown over Indian Dominions

EXERCISE

1. Who was the leader of the Interim Government?			
A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	B) M. A. Jinnah	C) J. L. Nehru	D) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
2. First meeting of the Constituent Assembly of the interim Government took place in			
A) 6 th December 1946	B) 9 th December 1946	C) 6 th December 1947	D) 7 th December 1947
3. Who of the following was the last Viceroy of the British origin India?			
A) Lord Wavell	B) Lord Birkenhead	C) Lord Mountbatten	D) Lord Linlithgow
4. Which of the following statements is/are correct?			
I. According to Mountbatten Plan the British Government would hand over the power on 15 th August, 1947			
II. Provincial Assembly of Punjab were to divided into two			
A) Only I	B) Only II	C) Both I & II	D) None of the above
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true in relation to Indian Independence Act, 1947?			
A) India or Pakistan could go out of the Commonwealth	B) Indian Dominion was free from British Crown control	C) Post of Secretary of State was to remain	D) Boundary Commission was to demarcate the boundary between the two Dominions
6. On 6 th December, 1946 Viceroy Lord _____ decided to summon its first meeting			
A) Wavell	B) Linlithgow	C) Mountbatten	D) Sachchidanand Sinha
7. According to the Indian Independence Act, 1947 people which of the following area had the choice of self-determination during Partition?			
A) Sindh	B) Baluchistan	C) Kashmir	D) Chittagong

INTEGRATION OF INDIAN PRINCELY STATES

- Number of Princely States in India was 562 accounting 48% of India's area
- Political awakening in such states started after 1921
- 1926, All India State Peoples Conference was born
- In 1934, Rajendra Prasad proposed the introduction of responsible government in the Princely States
- Government of India Act, 1935 mooted the proposal for a Federal structure in the Princely States but the proposal was dumped



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was integral the unification of Indian Princely States into Indian Union

- On 27th June, 1947, a State department was formed by the Government of India headed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

LISTS OF VICEROYS (1857-1947)

VICEROYS	Time Period
Lord Canning	1858-62
Lord Elgin I	1862-63
Lord John Lawrence	1864-69
Lord Mayo	1869-72
Lord Northbrook	1872-76
Lord Lytton	1876-80
Lord Ripon	1880-84
Lord Dufferin	1884-88
Lord Lansdowne	1888-94
Lord Elgin II	1894-99
Lord Curzon	1899-1905
Lord Minto	1905-10
Lord Hardinge	1910-16
Lord Chelmsford	1916-21
Lord Reading	1921-26
Lord Irwin	1926-31
Lord Willingdon	1931-36
Lord Linlithgow	1936-43
Lord Wavell	1943-1947
Lord Mountbatten	24 th Mar 1947-15 th Aug 1947

INDIAN HISTORY CHRONOLOGY

1757

- Battle of Plassey, Siraj-ud-daulah defeated by Robert Clive
- Drain of Indian wealth begin from Bengal

1761	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd Battle of Panipat, Marathas were defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali, • Death of Peshwa Baji Rao, accession of minor Madhav Rao with Raghunataha Rao as the guardian • Rise of Hyder Ali in Mysore (1761-1782)
1762	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madhav Rao takes power in his own hand • Raghunath Rao approaches Nizam for help
1763	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expulsion of Mir-Qasim and re-instatement of Mi-Jafar • Raghunath Rao recaptures power and takes Madhav Rao in confinement
1764	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Buxar • Defeat of Shah Alam(Mughal Emperor), Shuja-ud-daulah(Nawab of Awadh) and Mir Qasim in that hands of English
1765	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant of Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to East India Company by Mughal Emperor Shah Alam • Treaty of Allahabad and pension to Shah Alam • Robert Clive made the Governor of Bengal
1765-67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clive's second Governorship
1766	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nizam of Hyderabad cedes Northern Sircars to English
1767	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departure of Robert Clive • Verelst became the Governor of Bengal
1767-69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Anglo-Mysore War • Hyder Ali advances to Madras and forces the English to enter into a defensive alliance
1770	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Bengal Famine of
1771	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marathas attack Hyder Ali • Marathas attack Delhi and restore Shah Alam who was living at Allahabad under British protection
1772-85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warren Hastings (Governor of Fort William) • The first Governor General of Bengal
1772	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marathas invade Rohilkhand
1773	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulating Act was passed • Brought Company under Parliament's control and Presidencies under Calcutta's control
1774	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marathas again invade Rohilkhand • Establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta • Rohilla War between Rohillas and the Nawab of Awadh who was assisted by the English • Rohilkhand was annexed by Awadh
1775-82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Anglo-Maratha War begins

1776	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Purandhar between English and the Ministers of Poona who opposed to Raghunath Rao
1779	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention of Wadgaon stipulating that all acquisitions of Maratha territory by the Company to be restored to the Marathas
1780	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captain Popham's capture of Gwalior
1780-1784	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Anglo-Maratha War • Both parties agreed to give up their conquests under the treaty of Mangalore
1781	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcutta Madrasa was founded by Warren Hastings
1782	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Salbai between English and Marathas • Death of Hyder Ali, his son Tipu Sultan continues resistance to the British
1782-1798	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tipu Sultan ruler of Mysore
1783	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fox's India Bills give more powers Parliament and to the Governor-General
1784	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and British by which British promise not to assist the enemies of Tipu and Tipu agreed to give the territories of English • Pitt's India act passed • Setting up of the Board of Control for East India Company • Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by William Jones
1786-93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Cornwallis Governor-General of Bengal
1786	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marathas and Nizam raid Mysore
1787	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty between Marathas, Nizam and Tipu, Marathas the gainers
1788	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghulam Kadir Rohilla invades Delhi and blinds Mughal emperor Shah Alam II • Bedar Bakht put on Delhi's throne
1790-92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd Anglo Mysore War following 'Triple alliance' of English, Marathas and Nizam against Tipu
1792	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tipu surrenders half of his kingdom • Ranjit succeeds his father as the leader of the Sukerchakia Misl • Sanskrit College founded at Varanasi by Jonathan Duncan
1793-98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Shore, Governor General of Bengal
1793	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Settlement at Bengal
1794	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of Mahadji Scindhia at Poona
1795	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Kharda between Nizam and the Marathas
1796	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bajji Rao II Peshwa
1797	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zaman Shah, grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali takes control of Lahore

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of Asaf-ud-daulah of Awadh and succession of Wazir Ali
1798	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wazir Ali deposed and succeeded by Sa'dat Ali at Awadh
1798-1805	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Wellesley, Governor General • Known for his imperialism and Subsidiary Alliance
1799	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English attack on Tipu without provocation • 4th Anglo-Mysore War • Fall of Seringapatnam • Death of Tipu Sultan • English restore previous Hindu dynasty at Mysore under Wodeyar • Partition of Mysore • Shah Zaman appoints Ranjit Singh as the Governor of Lahore • William Carey opens Baptist Mission at Serampore
1800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Fort William College at Calcutta • Death of Nana Phadnavis
1801	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annexation of the Carnatic and part of Awadh by the English
1802	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holkar defeats the combined forces of Scindhia and Peshwa Baji Rao II • Peshwa Baji Rao II flees to English and signs the 'Treaty of Bassein' with English
1803	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupation of Delhi by Lord Lake • War with Scindhia
1803-05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Anglo-Maratha War
1804	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emperor Shah Alam II places himself under British protection • Lord Lake's war with Holkar
1805-07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George Barlow, Governor General
1806	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muhammad Akbar II succeeds his father Shah Alam II
1807-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Minto I, Governor General
1809	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Amritsar: Ranjit Singh and British for perpetual amity
1809-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranjit Singh takes Kangra from Gurkhas
1813-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Hastings, Governor General
1814-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo-Gurkha War results in the ceding of the Kumaun and Garhwal by Gurkhas to the British
1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charter Act was passed
1817-1818	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pindari War • Peshwa defeated at Kirkee • 3rd Anglo-Maratha War and complete defeat of the

	Marathas in the hand of the British
1818	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Bengali newspaper, the weekly 'Sambad Darpan' published by Baptist Mission, Serampore
1819-27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elphinstone, the Governor General
1820	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Munro, Governor of Madras
1821	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanskrit College founded at Poona
1823-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Amherst, Governor General
1823	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raja Rammohun Roy's memorial to Government protesting against the Press Ordinance of 1823
1824	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutiny at Barrackpore • Large number of soldiers were killed in parade for demanding pay hike for fighting in Burma
1824-1883	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swami Dayananda Saraswati, founder of Arya Samaj
1826	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English capture Bharatpur • Conquest of Assam by East India Company
1828-35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord William Bentinck • First Governor-General of India • Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Rammohun Roy
1829	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition of Sati
1829-37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppression of Thuggee
1830-33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raja Rammohun Roy visits England
1831	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raja of Mysore was deposed and its administration was taken by the Company • Meeting of Ranjit Singh with Lord William Bentinck
1832	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annexation of Jaintia
1833	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charter Act was passed • Abolition of Company's trading rights • Legislative powers centralized • Indian Law Commission appointed
1834	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annexation of Coorg • Macaulay, Law member • Government establishes tea garden • Formation of Agra Province
1835-36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor General
1835	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macaulay's education resolution • English made official language instead of Persian • Abolition of press restriction and inland transit duties • Company strikes its own coin omitting Mughal Emperor's name
1836-42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Auckland, Governor General
1837	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahadur Shah II or Bahadur Shah Zafar succeeded Akbar II

1838	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tripartite treaty by Shah Shuja, Ranjit Singh and English
1838-84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keshab Chandra Sen, another pillar of Brahma Samaj
1839	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh • New treaty forced in Amirs of Sind • Work began at G.T.Road between Calcutta and Delhi • English declare Shah Shuja as the Amir of Kabul
1839-1842	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Anglo-Afghan War
1840	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amir Dost Muhammad surrenders
1842	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shimla Proclamation of Ellenborough, Governor General agrees to recognize the Amir of Afghan's choice
1842-44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Ellenborough, Governor General who abolished slavery from India
1843	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return of Dost Muhammad as the Amir of Afghanistan • Conquest of Sind by English • Slavery prohibited in British India
1844-48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Hardinge, Governor General
1844	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Hardinge decides to employ Indians in government service educated in English
1845	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Anglo-Sikh War
1846	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defeat of Sikh army • Treaty of Lahore
1847	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering college founded in Roorkee
1848-56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Dalhousie, Governor General • Introduced 'Doctrine of Lapse
1848	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annexation of Satara • Revolt at Multan
1848-49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Anglo-Sikh War
1849	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defeat of Sikhs and annexation of Punjab • Opening of Hindu Girl's School by Bethune in association with Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar • Dalhousie's proposal to end Mughal dynasty in Delhi
1852	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Anglo-Burmese War • Annexation of Rangoon and Pegu
1853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railway opened from Bombay to Thane • Telegraph lines from Calcutta to Agra • Annexation of Nagpur and Jhansi • Cession of Berar by Nizam • Competitive examination for civil services were opened for Indians but the examination was to be taking place in England
1855	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santhal rebellion under Sidhu and Kanhu in Jharkhand • Beginning of Jute Industry in India

1856	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annexation of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie • University Act • Hindu Widow Remarriage Act
1856-62	• Lord Canning, Governor General and Viceroy
1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities set up at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras
1857-58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolt of 1857 • Revolt begins at Meerut on 10th May, 1857
1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queen's Victoria's Proclamation • British India was placed under the direct governance of the British Crown
1859-60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigo riots in Bengal • Indian Penal Code introduced
1861	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Councils Act for the induction of Indian elements in the Central Legislative Council • Archaeological Survey of India was set up
1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amalgamation of Supreme Court and Sadar Courts into High Courts
1862-63	• Lord Elgin, Viceroy
1863	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of Amir Dost Muhammad • Afghan war of succession • Sher Ali, Amir of Afghanistan receives an annual grant of six lakh of rupees
1864-69	• Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy
1865	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telegraphic communication with Europe opened
1869	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambala Conference with Sher Ali • Rebellion by Amir Yakub in Afghanistan • Opening of Suez Canal • Birth of M.K. Gandhi (2nd October)
1869-72	• Lord Mayo, Viceroy
1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayo's Provincial Settlement • Erection of Red Sea telegraph
1872	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuka Revolt
1872-76	• Lord Northbrook, Viceroy
1874	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bihar Famine
1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati • Foundation of Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan at Aligarh • Visit of Prince of Wales • Mayo College opened
1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupation of Quetta • Indian Association at Calcutta • The Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India

1876-80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Lytton, Viceroy
1877	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lytton's Delhi Durbar
1878	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vernacular Press Act
1878-80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Anglo-Afghan War and flight of Sher Ali
1879	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madam Blavatsky (Russian), Colonel Olcott (American) came to India and set up Theosophical Society at Adyar, Madras
1880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdur Rahman recognized as the Amir of Afghanistan • Famine Commission was set up
1880-84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India
1881	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factory Act • Rendition of Mysore
1882	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunter Commission • Indian Education Commission • University of Punjab was set up
1883	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian National Conference was held in Calcutta
1883-84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ilbert Bill Controversy • Lord Ripon had to first amend it and later had resign due to racist protest by British
1884-1888	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Dufferin, Viceroy • Called Indian National Congress as 'Microscopic minority'
1885	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st meeting of the Indian National Congress in Bombay under the presidentship of W.C.Banerjea • A.O.Hume was the founder of the Congress • Bengal Tenancy Act • Bengal Local Self Government Act • Delimitation of Afghan northern boundary
1888	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University set up at Allahabad
1888-94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy
1889	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdication of Maharaja Pratap Singh of Kashmir • 2nd visit of Prince of Wales of England
1891	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factory Act • Age of Consent Act • Manipur Rebellion
1892	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Councils Act introduces principle of election
1893	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durand's mission to Kabul • Annie Besant arrives in India • Swami Vivekanda attends Parliament of Religions at Chicago, U.S.A.
1894-99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Elgin II, Viceroy
1897	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontier Risings • Plague at Bombay, Poona

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Education Service set up • Swami Vivekananda set up Ramakrishna Mission at Belur
1899-1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Curzon, Viceroy • He declared to make British Empire in India on a 'Rock of Granite'
1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famine Commission • Land Alienation Act • North West Frontier Province created
1902-03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gurukul Kangri set up at Hardwar
1904	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Department set up by Lord Curzon • Younghusband's expedition to Tibet • Frazer Commission for police reforms • Raleigh Commission for educational reforms under Lord Curzon
1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partition of Bengal announced to come in force on 15th October 1906
1906, Dec. 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim League founded at Dacca
1908, Apr 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khudiram Bose executed
1908, July 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tilak sentenced to 6 years jail and sent to Mandalay in charges of sedition
1909, May 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morley-Minto Reforms or Indian Councils Act of 1909
1911	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coronation or Delhi Durbar held at Delhi • Partition of Bengal was cancelled
1912	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi become new capital of British India
1912, Dec 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bomb thrown at Viceroy Lord Hardinge on his entry into Delhi
1913, Nov 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghadar Party formed in San Francisco, U.S.A. by Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna etc.
1914, Jun 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tilak released from jail after 6 years
1914, Aug 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbreak of 1st World War
1914, Sept 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Komagata Maru Ship reaches Budge Budge, Kolkata
1915, Jan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji arrives in India
1915, Feb 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale
1916, Apr 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.G. Tilak founds Indian Home Rule League headquartered at Poona
1916, Sept 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Rule League initiated by Annie Besant
1917, Apr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.K. Gandhi launches Champaran Satyagraha to focus on the problems of the indigo planters at Champaran, Bihar
1917, Aug 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary of State Montagu declares the goal of the British government in India is the introduction of 'Responsible Government'
1918	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning of Trade Union Movement in India

1918, Apr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rowlatt (Sedition) Committee submits its report
1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rowlatt Act
1919, Apr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All India hartal against Rowlatt Act Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi
1919, Apr 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy at Amritsar
1919, Dec 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms or the Government of India Act, 1919 New reforms under the act came into operation in 1921
1920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st meeting of All India Trade Union Congress under N.M.Joshi
1920, Dec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congress adopts the Non-cooperation Resolution
1920-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-cooperation movement Suspended on February 12, 1922 after the violent incidents at Chauri Chaura on February 5, 1922
1922, Aug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moplah rebellion on the Malabar Coast
1923, Jan 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swaraj Party formed by C.R.Das, Motilal Nehru
1924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communist Party of India starts its activities first at Kanpur
1925, Aug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kakori Train Conspiracy case
1927, Nov 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British Prime Minister announces the appointment of the Simon Commission to suggest future constitutional reforms in India
1928, Feb 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simon Commission arrives in India All India hartal Lala Lajpat Rai was assaulted by police and succumbs death due to injury
1928	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nehru Report recommends the principle for the new constitution of India All Parties Conference considers the Nehru Report in August 28-31, 1928
1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sarda Act passed prohibiting marriage of girls below 14 and boys below 18 years of age with effect from 1930
1929, Mar 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Parties Muslim Conference formulates the 'Fourteen Points' under the leadership of Jinnah
1929, Apr 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt drop bomb outside the Central Legislative Assembly
1929, Oct 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lord Irwin's announcement that the goal of British Policy in India was the grant of the 'Dominion Status'
1929, Dec 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lahore session of INC under the presidency of J.L.Nehru adopts the goal of complete independence (Purna Swaraj) for India
1930, Jan 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Independence Day observed
1930, Feb 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Working committee of the INC meets at Sabarmati and

	passes the Civil Disobedience Movement
1930, Mar 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahatma Gandhi launches Civil Disobedience Movement with Dandi march (March 12-April 5) • First phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement, March 12, 1930 to March 5, 1931
1930, Nov 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Round Table Conference begins in London to consider the report of Simon Commission
1931, Mar 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed • Civil Disobedience Movement suspended
1931, Mar 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru executed
1931, Sept 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Round Table Conference begins
1931, Dec 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji returned from London after the deadlock in 2nd Round Table Conference • Civil Disobedience Movement restarted • The INC was declared illegal by the British Government
1931, Jan 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji was arrested and imprisoned without trial
1931, Aug 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announces 'Communal Award'
1932, Sept 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji in Yerwada jail, Poona, begins his 'fast unto death' against the 'Communal Award' • Ends the fast on Sept 26 after Poona Pact
1932, Nov 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Round Table Conference begins in London (Nov 17-Dec 24)
1933, May 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji released from prison • Begins fast for self purification • INC suspends Civil Disobedience Movement • Individual Satyagraha is performed
1934	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji withdraws from politics and devotes himself to 'Harijan Movement'
1935, Aug 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of India Act, 1935 passed
1937	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections held in India under the Act of 1935 in February 1937 • INC contests election and forms ministries in seven provinces • Congress ruled for 28 months
1938, Feb 19-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haripura Congress • Subhas Chandra Bose elected as the President of INC for the first time
1939, Mar 10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tripuri, near Jabalpur session of INC • Witnessed differences between Subhas and Gandhiji over wartime support to British
1939 Apr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subhas Chandra Bose resigns as the President of INC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forms Forward Bloc • Put under house arrest by British
1939, Sept 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd World War Begins with the attack of Germany over Poland in Sept 1 • Great Britain declares war on Germany • Viceroy declares that India too is at war
1939, Oct 27- Nov 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Congress ministries in the provinces resign in protest against the war policy of the British Government
1939, Dec 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim League observes the resignation of the Congress ministries as the 'Day of Deliverance'
1940 Mar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lahore session of the Muslim League passes the Pakistan resolution
1940, Aug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viceroy Linlithgow announces 'August Offer' • Congress rejects it but the idea of Pakistan was born from this date on
1940 Aug 18-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress Working Committee rejects the 'August Offer'
1940, Oct 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress launches individual Satyagraha that lasted for three months, also known as 'Delhi Chalo Movement'
1941, Jan 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subhas Chandra Bose escapes from India
1942, Mar 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British PM Winston Churchill announces Cripps Mission
1942, Aug 7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian National Congress meets at Bombay and adopts the Quit Indian Resolution
1942, Aug 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji and other leaders arrested
1942, Aug 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quit India Movement (Great August Uprising) begins
1942, Sept 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subhas Chandra Bose established the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj)
1943, Oct 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subhas Chandra Bose proclaims the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India
1943, Dec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karachi session of Muslim League adopts the slogan 'Divide and Quit'
1944, Jun 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wavell calls Shimla Conference in a bid to form the new executive Council of Indian political leaders
1946, Feb 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutiny of the Indian Naval Ratings on board HMS Talwar at Bombay
1946, Mar 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Atlee announces Cabinet Mission to propose new solution to the Indian deadlock • Cabinet Mission arrives in New Delhi (Mar14) • Cabinet Mission Proposal (May 16)
1946, Jul 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • J.L.Nehru takes over as the Congress president
1946, Aug 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wavell invites Nehru to form the interim government • Interim Government takes office (Sept 2)
1946, Dec 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First session of Constituent Assembly of India starts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim League boycotts it
1947, Feb 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister Clement Atlee declares that British Government would leave India not later than June 1948
1947, Mar 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Mountbatten, the last British Viceroy and Governor General of India sworn in
1947, Mar 24- June 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Mountbatten, the last British Viceroy
1947, June 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountbatten Plan for the partition of India and the announcement (June 4) that transfer of power will take place on August 15
1947, Aug 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India wins freedom from British rule

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