Sources of Modern Indian History

1. **Archival Material** consists of public, private and foreign repositories
2. **Public Archives** of GoI, state govt.s, presidencies, judicial records
3. **Private archives** papers and docs of indiv.s and notable families
4. **Foreign repositories** Indian office records in London, Record Office (Lahore), etc
5. **Biographies and Memoirs** Accounts of travelers, traders, missionaries and civil servants during the 18th-19th centuries as well as memoirs written by Indian leaders during independence movement
6. **Newspapers and Journals**- both India and abroad
7. **Others** Oral tradition, creative literature, painting

Major Approaches to History of Modern India

1. **Colonial approach:** Infld. By colonial ideology of domination. Focus on criticism of indigenous society and praising W culture. E.g. James Mill, Vincent Smith, etc
2. **Nationalist Approach:** as a response to and in confrontation with the colonial approach.
   a. Pre-indep: focus on ancient and medieval period
   b. Post-indep.: focus on modern India
   e.g.: RC Majumdar, Tara Chand
3. **Marxist Approach:** focus on primary contradiction between the interests of the colonial masters and the native subjects; notices inner contradictions between the different contradictions with the Indian society. E.g.: RP Dutta, AR Desai
4. **Subaltern Approach:** Role of the common masses; Ranajit Guha
5. **Communalist Approach:** Muslims and Hindu are fundamentally hostile groups with antagonistic interests
6. **Cambridge School:** Indian nationalism as a product of conflicts among the Indian nationalists themselves for getting benefits from colonial rulers. Indian nationalist leaders inspired by the greed of power and material benefits
7. **Liberal and Neo-liberal interpretations:** economic exploitation of the colonies was not beneficial to the Brits as it delayed the development of the 'new' industries in Britain
8. **Feminist Historiography**

Advent of the Europeans in India

1. **The Portuguese in India**
   a. **The quest for and Discovery of a Sea Route of a Sea Route in India**
      i. Roman decline in 7th → Arab domination in Egypt+ Persia → Direct contact between Europeans and Indians ↓ → ↓ access to spices, silk, precious stones → high demand
      ii. Why?
      - Renaissance→ eco progress → demand for oriental goods→ Aid (N Euro) + Ships (Genoese)+ Christianity ag. Islam (Portuguese)→Quest
      -

1453: Constantinople fell to Ottoman Turks

↓

Indian goods ----- Arab intermediaries ---→European mkts

↓

Arab state monopoly (high revenue)- 2 routes: Red Sea and land route

↓

iii. 1487: Bartholomew Dias (Portuguese)—rounded Cape of Good Hope
iv. 1497—Treaty of Tordesillas → divided non-Christian world (Portuguese- E; Spain- W)
v. 1497: Vasco da Gama reaches India in 1498 (11 months)

b. From Trading to Ruling

i. Vasco da Gama
- Friendly ruler SAMUTHIRI (Zamorin)
- Broke tacit understanding of not trying to monopolise trade→ between other foreign traders
- Made huge profits in Europe

ii. Pedro Alvarez Cabral
Est factory at Calicut (1500) → attacked locals →
- Seized Arab ships, killed crew, confiscated
- Cargo+ burned the ships
- Bombarded Calicut
- Ade treaties with local rulers of Calicut+ Cannore

iii. Vasco da Gama returns 1501
- Zamorin declines excl. of Arabs-∴ rupture between Zamorin and VdG
- Factories in: Calicut, Cannanore, Cochin→ fortified

iv. Francisco de Almeida
- Appointed governor of India in 1505 by king
- Objective:
  - Seize Aden, Ormuz, Malacca
  - Consolidate in India
  - Fortify Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore, Kilwa
- Problem:
  - Opposition from Zamorin
  - Threat from Egypt (supported by Venice)
- 1507: P. v. (GJ navy+ Egypt navy)→ P. lost+ Almeida son killed
- 1508: same→ P won➔ Blue Water Policy (Cartaze System)

v. Alfonso de Alburquerque
- Real founder of P power in East
- Estd P stronghold- Ormuz, Malabar, Malacca, E Afr (off Red Sea)
- Ship:
  - Permit System
  - Control ship building centres
  - No wood in Gulf
- 1510: Acquired Goa from Sultan of Bijapur:
  - Encourage P men to wed Indian women
  - 1st Indian territory with European power after Alexander
  - Abolished sati; persecuted Muslims
  - Intro.d new crops: tobacco, cashewnut, better cocnut

vi. Nino de Cunha
- Shifted HQ Cochin to Goa
- Increase influence in Bengal by settling P.se nationals (Hoogly= HQ)

↓

Asks P.se help+ gives Bassein island+ base in Diu

↓

Humayun gone→ bitter relns between P and BS

↓

P killed BS

c. Favourable Conditions for P:

i. They had cannons
ii. Arabs- no orgn/ unity
iii. CHN- Decree of CHN emperor ltd. the reach of CHN ships
iv. India: N India-divided polity; Deccan- breaking Bahmani kingdom; no navy

d. Portuguese State

i. Comprised:
- W: 60 miles of Goa coast, 4 ports: Mumbai, Daman+ Diu, parts of GJ
- S: forts and trading posts- Mangalore, Cannanore, Cochin, Calicut
- E: San Thome (Chennai), Nagapatnam (Andhra)
- Towards end of 16th → settlement at Hoogly

ii. Diplomatic relations
- with many major kingdoms.
- Treaties with Deccan sultans in 1570 regularly renewed
- Role in successive battles for BoP between Vijayanagar and Deccan sultans, Deccanis and Mughals and Mughals and Marathas

iii. Admin:
- Head= viceroy (term= 3 years) with his secretary (later, council)
- 2nd= Vedor da Fazenda (resp for rev+ cargoes+ dispatching fleets)
- Factors: controlled fortresses from Africa to CHN

iv. Religious Policy
- Intolerant towards Muslims. Initially, tolerant towards Hindus (later intolerant after Inquisition of Goa)
- Good impression in Akbar's court. Akbar asked for 2 priests→ 1st mission= Rodolfo Aquaviva and Antonio Monserrate; 2nd mission; 3rd= Jerome Xavier and Emanuel Pinheiro
- Jahangir initially neglected them but later extended them favours

v. Loss of Favour with the Mughals
- 1608: Captain Hawkins reached Surat and brought King James I letter to Jahangir requesting to do business in India. Despite Portuguese resistance, Hawkins reached Mughal court and got appointed as mansabadar of 400 at ₹30k salary.
- 1611: Portuguese were angry. Mughals+ Portug truce happened➔ Potug stopped English ships from entering Surat. A baffled Hawkins left Mughal court.
- 1612: English ship defeated Portuguese
- 1613: Portug. captured Mughal ship, imprisoned Muslims, plundered cargoes. Jahangir ordered Muqarrab Khan to get compensation
- During Shah Jahan, Portuguese lost all favours: Capture of Hooghly:
    - Context: Based on 1579 imperial Farman, P settled on Hooghly bank near Satgaon in Bengal. Over the years, the trade

migrated from Satgaon to Hooghly. They monopolised manuf. of salt, built custom house, etc.

- They began slave trade- they captured 2 slave girls of Mumtaz Mahal. 1623: Mughal siege and capture of Hooghly→ P fled.

e. Decline of Portuguese by the 18th century

i. Emergence of powerful dynasties in Egypt, Persia and N India; The rise of the Marathas as immed. neighbours- captured Salsette+ Bassein in 1739
ii. Rel. policies: activities of Jesuits+ antagonism to Muslims→ pol. fears
iii. Dishonest trade practices: sea piracy
iv. Discovery of Brazil
v. Union of Spain+ Portugal in 1580-1: dragged P into wars with England+ Holland→ affected P's monopoly on India
vi. Others also came to know of the secret route to India
vii. Loss of importance of Goa, after the fall of Vijayanagar Empire.

f. Significance of Portuguese

i. Began European era and marked emergence of naval power
ii. Followed only their own rules
iii. Military innovation: body armour, matchlock men, guns/ cannons in ships; system of drilling groups of infantries on the Spanish model to counter Dutch pressure; heavy multi-decked ships, use of castled prow+ stern to repel/ launch boarding parties; great organisation.
iv. Influence on Art and Culture

2. The Dutch

a. 1596: Cornelis de Houtman= 1st Dutchman reached Sumatra+ Bantam

b. 1602: many trading companies merged into East India Co. of the Netherlands- empowered to carry on war, conclude treaties, possess territories and fortify.

c. Dutch Settlements:

i. 1605: 1st factory at Masulipatnam
ii. Captured Nagapatam near Madras from P and made it their stronghold
iii. Factories on Coromandel coast, in GJ, UP, Bengal, BR
iv. 1609: factory in Pulicat, N of Madras
v. Oth factories: Surat, Bimplipatam, Karaikal, Chinsura, Baranagar, Kasimbazar, Balasore, Patna, Cochin.
vi. Indigo manuf in Yamuna valley and C India, textile+ silk from Bengal, GJ, Coromandel, saltpeter from BR, and opium and rice from Ganga valley.

d. Anglo-Dutch Rivalry:

i. Climax of enmity reached at Amboyna (in Indonesia- which Dutch captured from P in 1605).
ii. 1667: compromise- Dutch got Indonesia and English got India

3. The English

a. Charter of Queen Elizabeth I

i. Why?
   - New sense of enterprise in Brits: Francis Drakes voyage (1580) + English victory over Spanish Armada (1588)
   - Example of Portuguese
ii. 1599: "Merchant Adventurers" formed a co.- monopoly for 15 years
iii. 1609: charter extended excl rt.s indefinitely

b. Progress of the English Company

i. Foothold in W+ S

- 1609: Hawkins comes to Jahangir court
- 1611: Hawkins left (as failed to est. Surat factory due to P resistance)
- 1611: English started trading with Masulipatnam on SE India
- 1612: Captain Thomas Best defeated P in the sea off Surat- impressed Jahangir permitted English to est. factory at Surat under T. Aldworth
- 1615: Sir Thomas Roe as ambassador of James I to Jahangir (till 1619)- he was unsuccessful in getting a commercial treaty but got permission to set up factory at Agra, Ahmedabad, Broach
- 1616: Factory at Masulipatnam
- Initially unsuccessful as: contend with Portuguese and Dutch
- What changed?
    - Anglo-Portuguese tacit peace-
        - 1662: Portugal King gifted King Charles II (England) as dowry on marrying Catherine.
        - 1668: Bombay was given to EIC on 10 pounds/year
        - 1687: Bombay made W presidency HQ (from Surat)
    - Anglo-Dutch compromise: mentioned earlier
    - 1632: Golden Farman by Sultan of Golconda
    - 1639: Masulipatnam council member, Francis Day (British merchant) got permission from Chandragiri ruler to make fortified factory- later St. George (replaced Masulipatnam)

ii. Foothold in Bengal

- 1651: Shah Shuja (subedar of Bengal)- ₹3000/- in lieu of all duties
- 1651: Hooghly factory (and others- Kasimbazar, Patna, Rajmahal)
- Prob: despite the Farman, local officers used to create trouble. Thus, Co. wanted to have a fortified settlement at Hooghly to have their forces stationed.
- 1682: William Hedges asks Shaista Khan to redress the grievance- nothing happened—diff between Mughals and Co. grew→
  1686: Mughals sacked Hooghly
  English retaliated→ captured Thana fort, raided Hijli in E Midnapore, stormed Balasore fortification
- 1690: Job Charnock: signed treaty with Mughal to return to Sutan+ continue trade at ₹3000/ year with Bengal
- 1696: Bardhaman zamindar rebelled→ English got pretext to fortify
- 1698: English got zamindari of Sutanuti, Gobindapur, Kalikata (Kalighat) for ₹1200 from their owners
- 1700: Fort William as seat of E Presidency with Charles Eyre= Pres.

iii. 1715: Farrukhsiyar's Farmans (Magna Carta of the Company)

John Surman got 3 Farmans, giving many privileges in Bengal, GJ, Hyd.:

- Bengal: IM, EX exempted from addnal custom duties for ₹3000/ yr; Can issue dastaks for transporting such goods; can rent more lands around Calcutta;
- Hyd.: Co. retained existing privilege of freedom from duties in trade+ had to pay prevailing rent only for Madras

- Surat: exempted from all duties for ₹10,000/ year
- Bombay: coins of Co. minted at Bombay to have currency throughout Mughal empire

iv. Merging of 2 English Companies:
- 1688 English revolution→ Whigs influence enhanced→ opposed EIC monopoly→ new company under Sir William Norris (ambassador to Azb.)→ company failed→ 1708: the 2 companies merged under the title 'United Co. of merchants of England Trading to the East Indies'

4. The French

a. Foundation of French Centres in India
   i. 1664- Colbert (famous minister of Louis XIV) founded *Compagnie des Indes Orientales*- granted 50-year monopoly on French trade in Indian+ Pacific Oceans+ concession in perpetuity for Madagascar+ any other territory it cld conquer. No success in Madagascar
   ii. 1667: Francois Caron came and set up factory at Surat.
   iii. 1669: Mercara, a Persian accompanying Caron, founded another French factory in Masulipatnam (after getting patent from Sultan)
   iv. 1673: French got permission from Shaista Khan – est. Chandernagore
   v. 1673: Sher Khan Lodi (gov.r of Valikondapuram under Bijapur Sultan) granted Francois Martin site to settle in Pondicherry (1674)
   vi. Other imp trading centres at: Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore, Qasim Bazar

b. Early setbacks to French:
   i. French-Dutch war- Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693. 1697: Treaty of Ryswick restored Pondi to French but held on to it for 2 more years.
   ii. Pondi again prospered but then→ War of Spanish Succession→ had to abandon Surat, Masulipatnam, Bantam

c. Reorganisation of the French Company:
   i. 1720: reorgd as 'Perpetual Co. of the Indies' – strengthened
   ii. 1720-1742: able governors Lenoir and Dumas
   iii. Backed by French possession of Mauritius and Reunion

ANGLO-FRENCH WARS- STORY-LIKE

5. The Danes: Danish EIC est in 1616 and in 1620- factory at Tranquebar near Tanjore.
Principle settlement= Serampore near Calcutta.
1845: Danish factories sold to British govt.
Better known for missionary activities than for commerce

Why the English Succeeded Against Other European Powers

a. Structure and Nature of the Trading Companies
b. Naval Superiority
c. Industrial Revolution
d. Military Skill and Discipline
e. Stable Government
f. Lesser zeal for religion
g. Use of Debt Market

India on the Eve of British Conquest

1. Challenges before the Mughals

a. External Challenges:

i. Nadir Shah attacked India in 1739 (Md. Shah's reign), conquered Lahore, defeated Mughals at Karnal, looted DL and gained strategically imp terr. W of Indus incl. Kabul

ii. Ahmad Shah Abdali/ Durrani: successor of Nadir; looted multiple times 1748-67;
- 1751-2: Mughals ceded PB
- 1757: Abdali captured DL- left Afghan caretaker to watch over Mughal emperor; Rohilla chief Najib-ud-Daula made 'Mir Bakshi' and supreme agent of Abdali.
- 1758: Daula expelled by Maratha Raghunath Rao- captured PB also
- 1759: Abdali returns
- 1761: 3rd Battle of Panipat
- 1767: last Abdali invasion

b. Internal Challenge- Weak Rulers After Azb:

Bahadur Shah I	1709-12	Pacifist policy with Marathas, Rajputs, Jats; released Shahu
Jahandar Shah	1712-13	With help of Zulfikar Khan; intro.d *izara* system; abolished Jaziya
Farrukhsiyar	1713-19	With help of Sayyid bros.; rel. tolerance; abolish jaziya+ pilgrim. Tax; Farmans to Brits; 1st Mughal king to be killed by nobles
Rafi-ud-Darajat	1719	
Rafi-ud-Daula	1719	
Md. Shah	1719-48	Aka Rangeela; killed Sayyid bros with help of Nizan-ul-Mulk; estab.t of the indep states- Hyd., Bengal, Awadh, PB; Bo Karnal- Nadir Shah defeated Mughals
Ahmad Shah	1748-54	Left to Udham Bai (Queen Mother) aka Qibla-i-Alam- helped by Javid Khan
Alamgir II	1754-58	Battle of Plassey; Ahmad Shah Abdali
Shah Jahan III	1758-59	
Shah Alam II	1759-'06	3rd Bo Panipat; Battle of Buxar; pensioner of EIC
Akbar II	1806-37	Gave title to RRM Roy in 1835- Mughal coins stopped
BS Zafar	1837-57	

2. **Causes of Decline of Mughal Empire:** Shifting allegiance of zamindar; Jagirdari crisis; Rise of regional aspirations; economic and administrative problems
3. **Survey of Regional Kingdoms**
   a. Hyderabad: Kilch Khan/ Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah- disgusted with Md Shah for appointing Mubariz Khan as full-fledged viceroy of Deccan, decided to fight MK and defeated him in Bo Shakr-Kheda (1724). Became viceroy in 1725.
   b. Awadh: Saadat Khan/ Burhan-ul-Mulk
   c. Bengal- Murshid Quli Khan→ Shuja-ud-din→ Sarfaraz Khan→ Alivardi Khan
   d. Rajputs: 1708- BS-I v Ajit Singh+ Jai Singh II+ Durgadas Rathore; the alliance broke and Mughals cld save face
   e. Mysore: Wodeyars; lot of contest→ finally, Haider Ali→ Tipu Sultan
   f. Kerala: Martanda Varma (Westernisation of army)
   g. Jats: revolted by agri settlers around DL, Mathura, Agra ag. Azb's policies→ Churaman and Badan Singh est Jat state of Bharatpur. Zenith under Suraj Mal
   h. Sikhs: Ranjit Singh
   i. Marathas
   j. Rohilakhand and Farukhabad
4. **Socio-Economic Conditions**
   a. <u>Agriculture:</u>

i. Stagnant and tech-backward
ii. Peasants paid rev to state, zamindar, jagirdars, revenue-farmers
iii. Major crops: rice wheat sugar, pepper, spices, cotton, etc

b. Trade and Industry: Trade flourished
   i. EXPORT: cotton textiles, raw silk, silk fabrics, hardware, indigo, saltpeter, opium, rice, wheat, sugar, pepper, spices, precious stones and drugs
   ii. IMPORT: Gold, musk, woolen cloth, Cu, Fe, Pb, paper, porcelain, pearls, dates, fried fruits, coffee, tea, ivory, rosewater, etc.

c. Education:
   i. Elementary education- pathshalas and maktabs
   ii. Higher education: Chatuspathis or Tols (Hindus) and Madrasahs (Muslims)
   iii. Ab. of sc., tech. and geography

d. Society: Varnas, sub-castes- Hindus; castes, race, tribe, status- Muslims

e. Art, Arch, Culture:

Asaf-ud-Daula	Lucknow	Bada Imambara
Sawai Jai Singh	Jaipur	Pink city + 5 observ.ries (DL, Jaipur, Mathura, Benaras, Ujjain)
Painting schools: Kangra, Rajputana; Urdu language and poetry; regional languages devped;		

EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH POWER IN INDIA

1. Cause of British Success in India

a. Superior Arms, military and Strategy
b. Better military discipline and regular salary
c. Civil discipline and fair selection system
d. Brilliant leadership and support of 2nd line leaders
e. Strong Financial Backup
f. Nationalist Pride

2. British Conquest of Bengal

i. Bengal on the eve of British Conquest
   i. EX: saltpeter, rice, indigo, pepper, sugar, silk, cotton textile, handicraft
   ii. 60% Brit IM from Asia from Bengal
   iii. EIC Factories at: Balasore, Hooghly, Kasimbazar, Patna, Dacca
   iv. 1690s: foundn of Calcutta by EIC
   v. EIC worth= 50k pound and they paid only 3k₹ (350 pounds)
   vi. 1700: Murshid Quli Khan became Dewan
   vii. 1727-39: Shuja-ud-din succeeds him
   viii. 1739-40: Incapable Sarfaraz Khan
   ix. 1740: Alivardi Khan kills Sarfaraz and becomes ruler (by paying large sum to Mughal emperor) till 1756. He stopped tributes to Mughals. Bengal prospered- highly stable unlike rest of India. He was going to expel EIC but died before that.
   x. 1756- Siraj-ud-Daulah

ii. Challenges before Siraj
   i. Rival cousin Nawab of Purnea, Shaukat Jung, Hostile aunt Ghasiti Begum, rebellious commander Mir Jafar, alarmed Hindu subject popn; opposing

court members- Jagat Seth, Omichand, Rai Ballabh, Rai Durlabh; ever-growing EIC

ii. What he did? Defeated Shaukat, divested Begum of her treasures, dismissed Mir Jafar.

iii. Battle of Plassey

i. Prelude to the Battle

- Co. officials misuse trade privileges
- EIC fortified Calcutta without Nawab's permission
- Co. gave political asylum to political fugitive Krishna Das
- Alleged 'Black-hole tragedy'

ii. The Battle

iii. Significance:

- Mir Jafar becomes nawab- dependent on Clive- resident posted
- English get lot of money+ zamindari of 24 Parganas (+grant of land for maintaining army) + sovereignty of Brits on Calcutta was recognised
- Laid the foundation of Brit empire and est. mil. Supremacy of English
- French were ousted

iv. Mir Kasim and the Treaty of 1760

i. Irritated Mir Jafar did not pay English and conspires with Dutch at Chinsura but Dutch were defeated by English in 1759→ English annoyed

ii. Mir Jafar's son died→ successorship fight between:

- Mir Kasim (MJ's son-in-law)
- Vansittart (son of Miran i.e. grandson of MJ)- Governor of Calcutta

iii. Mir Kasim and Co. sign treaty in 1760:

- MK to cede Burdwan, Midnapore, Chittagong to Co.
- Co. to get half share of *chuman* trade in Sylhet
- MK to give 5L to finance Co.'s war efforts in S India
- MK's enemies/ friends were Co.s enemies/ friends
- Tenants of nawab's territories not to settle in Co. lands, vice versa

iv. Vansittart agreed to support MK and MJ resigned in favour of MK

v. MK proved to be very able: shifted capital from Murshidabad to Munger in Bihar (to distance from Co.'s Calcutta), reorganised bureaucracy with his own men, remodeled army.

v. Battle of Buxar

i. Prelude to the Battle

- Co.-backed deputy governor of Bihar, Ram Narayan refused to submit revenue accounts to nawab
- Misuse of dastak- private trade by Co. officials; selling to Indian merchants for commission → unfair+ unequal mkt→ MK abolished duties → Co.-MK tussle over transit duty → war in 1763 → EIC gained Katwah, Murshidabad, Giri, Sooty, Munger → MK fled to Awadh → conferderacy with Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-Daulah and Shah Alam II

ii. The Battle in 1764: Brits won → MJ again made ruler and he agreed to give Midnapore, Burdwan and Chittagong to maintain army.
English were allowed duty free trade except 2% trade on salt
After MJ, his minor son Najim-ud-Daulah become ruler but real power with Co-appointed naib-subedar

vi. Treaty of Allahabad: Clive concluded 2 treaties in 1765- one Awadh, one Mughal
   i. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah:
      - Surrendered Allahabad, Kara to Shah Alam II
      - Pay 50L to co. as war indemnity
      - Give Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Benaras, full possession of his estate

      Clive did not annex Awadh as it was to become a friend state serving as Buffer between Co. and Marathas+ Afghans
   ii. Shah Alam II
      - Reside at Allahabad
      - Issue farman to grant diwani of Bengal, BR, OD to EIC in lieu of 26L/yr
      - 53L to the Co. for nizamat functions (mil., def., police, jud.).

      This made Mughal emperor rubber stamp and gave EIC legitimacy

vii. Dual Government in Bengal 1765-72

Dual System of Government 1765-72			
Company			**Nawab**
	Diwani	Nizamat	Responsible for peace/ order but dep for funds/ forces from co.
Meaning	Collecting rev.	Police+ jud. fns	
Source	Mughal Emperor's farmans	From Bengal subedar	
Ex. by	Diwan	Co. nominated depy subedar	

3. Mysore's Resistance to the Company

Wodeyars/ Mysore Dynasty

i. 1565 Battle of Talikota → deadly blow to Vijayanagara → small kingdoms
ii. 1612: Wodeyars emerged in Mysore.
iii. Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar II (1734-66) reduced to puppet by 2 bros- Nanaraj (*sarvadhikari)* and Devaraj (*Dulwai)*→ Haider Ali rose ranks under them→ As Mysore become eco.y+ pol.y weak due to repeated incursions of Marathas+ Nizams, Haider Ali eventually became de facto ruler in 1761
iv. Haider Ali's steps taken:
   - Mobile Marathas → HA created swift cavalry
   - Cannons of French-trained Nizami army→ HA's soln= effective artillery+ arms from West/ manufactured from know-how of West→ set up arms factory at Dindigul (TN) and intro.d Wn training for army
   - Captured Dod Ballapur, Sera, Bednur, Hoskote in 1761-3 and Poligars of S had to submit to him
v. Marathas, defeated at Panipat, defeated Mysore in 1764, 1766, 1771- HA to pay up → 1772 Madhavrao died → HA raided Marathas 1774-6→ recovered lost terr.+ gain new areas
vi. EIC concerns:
   - Mysore's proximity with the French
   - Tipu's control over the rich trade of Malabar
   - potential threat to EIC's control over Madras

a. First Anglo-Mysore War 1767-69
   i. Background
      - Brits confident after Bengal conquest
      - 1766- EIC treaty with Hyd Nizam→ EIC to protect Nizam from HA in lieu of N Circars region

- HA- terr disputes with Nawab of Arcot and differences with Marathas

ii. War:
Nizam+ Marathas+ EIC vs. HA
HA paid Marathas and promised Nizam share of conquered territories
Then, HA+ Nizam vs. Nawab of Arcot
→ war contd inconclusive for 1.5 year→ HA suddenly appeared before gated of Madras→ chaos→ English concluded a humiliating treaty

iii. Treaty of Madras 1769—prisoner exch+ mutual restitution of conquests+ EIC to help HA if other power attacks

b. Second Anglo-Mysore War 1780-84
   i. Background
      - Marathas attacked HA→ EIC did not come to help→ HA accused EIC of non-observance of To Madras
      - French help in getting saltpeter, guns and lead; through Mahe, a Fr possession on Malabar coast, some Fr war material was brought to Mysore. Also, this is the time when Am. Indep War is on.
      - EIC tried to capture Mahe which HA though to be under his protection
   ii. War:
   HA+ Marathas+ Nizam vs. EIC. Later, Marathas and Nizam went away. HA kept fighting- lost, won..., died of cancer.
   Tipu succeded → 1 yr of inconclusive war→ To Mangalore (1784) mutual restitution of terr.
c. Third Anglo-Mysore War: 1790-2
   i. Background: Tipu v. Travancore over Cochin
   ii. War: Tipu vs. Travancore+ EIC (Cornwallis)+ Marathas+ Nizam → Tipu lost
   iii. Treaty of Seringapatnam 1792- half of Mysore terr. to victors+ 3cr war indemnity (½ immed. + other ½ in installments- Tipu's sons as hostages)
d. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (Apr-May 1799)
   i. Background:
      - Wodeyar king died; Tipu refused enthrone his minor- became sultan
      - Tipu fulfilled terms of treaty and got sons released
      - Tipu got closer to Fr.--> Wellesley got concerned→ EIC charge-sheet ag. Tipu of conspiring against EIC→ Tipu's answer didn't satisfy Co.
   ii. War: Tipu vs. EIC+ Marathas+ Nizam → Tipu lost
e. Mysore after Tipu
   i. EIC offered Soonda+ Harponelly to Marathas→ declined
   ii. Nizam got Gooty+ Gurramkonda
   iii. New Mysore state under old Wodeyar dynasty;s minor Krishnaraja III- accepted subsidiary alliance
   iv. 1831: Bentinck took control of Mysore on grounds of mi- governance
   v. 1881: Ripon restored the kingdom to its ruler

4. Anglo-Marathas Struggle for Supremacy

Rise of the Marathas: known+ Bajirao I started a confederacy of prominent Maratha chiefs to manage power+ appease kshatriyas. Each prominent family under a chief was assigned a sphere of influence which he was supposed to conquer+ rule but in the name of Shahu. They were:

i. Gaekwad of Baroda

ii. Bhonsle of Nagpur
iii. Holkars of Indore
iv. Sindhias of Gwalior
v. Peshwa of Poona

This system worked well only till the 3rd Panipat

a. First Anglo-Maratha War 1775-82
   i. Background
      - Narayanrao, brother of Madhavrao succeded him but Ragunathrao (his uncle) assassinated Narayan Rao and became next peshwa. Gangabai, widow of Narayan Rao gave birth to Sawai-Madhavrao after Narayanrao's death and was legally the next peshwa.
      - 12 Maratha chiefs (Barabhai), led by Nana Phadnavis tried to make the infant next peshwa
      - Treaties of Surat between Raghunath Rao and English at Bombay in 1775→ Raghunath cede Salsette and Bassein to English+ portion of rev from Surat+ Bharuch, in return for 2500 soldiers
      - 1176→British Calcutta Council condemned the trety and senf Col. Upton to annul it and sign Treaty of Purandhar 1776→ promised Raghu a pension.
      - 1777: Nana Ph. violated treaty (gave Fr a port)→ EIC sent force
   ii. War:
      - Maratha's scorched earth policy- burning farmland+ poisoning wells
      - English lost→ Treaty of Wadgaon 1779→ EIC Bombay govt to relinquish all terr. acquired since 1775.
      - 1779: Warren Hastings rejected Treaty of Wadgaon and sent force- captured Ahm and Bassein (1779) and Gwalior (1780)
      - 1781: EIC defeated Sindhia at Sipri
      - 1782: Treaty of Salbai- guaranteed peace for 20 years- terms:
         - Salsette to remain with EIC
         - Marathas got terr.s conquered since To Purandhar incl Bassein
         - In GJ Fateh Singh Gaekwad to retain terr he had before+ serve as Peshwas as before
         - EIC- not further support Raghunathrao (pension from Peshwa)
         - EIC- trade privileges as before
         - Peshwa not to support other European power
         - Peshwa+ EIC --undertake that their allies to be at peace with each other
         - Mutual guarantor of observance of treaty= Mahadji Sindhia
b. Second Anglo-Maratha War
   i. Background: Madhavrao Narayan suicide→ incapable Bajirao II becomes Peshwa (Nana as CM- died in 1800)→ English interfered
   ii. War:
      Peshwa killed brother of Jaswantrao Holkar → Holkar defeated Peshwa+ Sindhia at Hadapsar→ Vinayakrao becomes Peshwa→ Bajirao II fled and signed treaty with EIC in 1802
      Treaty of Bassein 1802- Peshwa to:
      - Get >=6000 troops of native infantry from Co.+ artillery

- Cede terr yielding income of 26L
- Surrender Surat
- Give up claim of chauth over Nizam's territories
- Accept Co's arbitration between Marathas+ Nizam/ Gaekwad
- Not to employ other Europeans with whom English are at war with.
- Subject relns with other states to English control

This led to EIC troops more evenly spread across India.
Sindhia and Bhonsle tried to save Maratha independence but lost
Holkar was unsuccessful in forming a coalition of Indian rulers. Treaties:

- Treaty of Devgaon with Bhonsle 1803
- Treaty of Surajianjangaon with Sindhia in 1803
- Treaty of Rajpurghat with Holkar in 1806

c. Third Anglo-Maratha War
   i. Background:
      - Hastings wanted to impose British paramountcy
      - Charter Act 1813→ ended EIC's monopoly on CHN trade (except tea)→ need for more markets
      - Weak Marathas→ cldn't regularly employ Pindaris→ started to plunder terr.s incl. Co.'s→ EIC accused Marathas of sheltering Pindaris
      - Treaty of Bassein (aka "treaty with a cipher") humiliated Marathas

   A repentant Bajirao II made a last bid in 1817 by rallying together the Marathas chiefs against the English
   ii. War: Peshwa lost at Khirki, Bhonsle at Sitabuldi and Holkar at Mahidpur
   iii. Treaties:
      - Treaty of Poona with Peshwa in 1817
      - Treaty of Gwalio with Sindhia in 1817
      - Treaty of Mandasor with Holkar in 1818

   Maratha confederacy dissolved; peshwaship abolished; …

Why Marathas lost?

i. Inept leadership
ii. Defective nature of Maratha state
iii. Loose Political set-up
iv. Inferior military system
v. Unstable economic policy
vi. Superior diplomacy and espionage
vii. Progressive English outlook

5. Conquest of Sind

EIC enjoyed some trade facilities and privileges in ports of Sind through a 1630 Mughal Farman. EIC interest in Sind grew in early 19th century

a. Rise of Talpuras Amirs
   i. Till 18th century—Kallora chiefs; from 18th century—Talipura Amirs
   1758: English factory built at Thatta, owing to a *parwana* by Kalloras.
   1761: Kalloras ratified earlier treaty+ excluded other European powers
   1775: Sarfaraz Khan ended the adv to English+ closed down the factory
   ii. 1770s: Talpuras, a Baruch tribe, descended from hills+ settled in plains
   1783: under Mir Fatah Ali Khan, Talpuras got full control of Sindh- confirmed by Durrani monarch and ordered Fatah to share country

between bros (*Char Yar*) – later, kingdom divided among them- the Amirs.

b. Gradual Ascendancy over Sindh
   i. In 1799, behind Lord Wellesley's efforts to revive commercial relations with Sindh was the hidden aim to counteract the alliance of Fr, Tipu and Kabul. Negotiations began but under influence of Tipu and jealousy of the local traders, aided by the anti-British party ay Hyderabad (of Sindh), tha amir in 1800 ordered British agent to quit. Brits quietly suffered the insult
   ii. Treaty of 'Eternal Friendship':
   1807: Russia and Napoleon's Fr sign alliance of Tilsit- condition of combined invasion of India by land route. Brits wanted to create a buffer. Minto sent:
      - Metcalfe to Lahore
      - Elphinstone to Kabul
      - Malcolm to Teheran
      - Nicholas Smith to Amirs- 1st treaty with English- professed eternal friendship, agreed to exclude Fr from Sindh and to exch agents at each other's court. Renewed treaty in 1820-- addnal excl of Americans
   iii. Treaty of 1832:
      - Free passage through Sindh allowed to English traders and travelers and he use of Indus for trading purposes; however, no warships wld ply, nor any materials for war wld be carried
      - No English merchant wld settle in Sindh and passports needed
      - Tariff can be altered by Amirs, if high+ no mil. dues wld be demanded
      - Amirs wld work with Jodhpur raja to put down Katchh robbers
      - Old treaties confirmed.
   iv. Lord Auckland and Sind
      - Save India from Russian invasion: Ranjit cld resist it but not the Amirs. Consolidating Sind= Necessary 1st step for their plans in Afgh
      - Ranjit Singh captured frontier town Rojhan →
      1838: EIC signed treaty with Amirs to protect them provided that the troops wld be kept in the capital at Amir's expense or EIC wld be given suitable concessions. Amirs reluctantly signed in 1838. It permitted EIC to intervene in disputes between Amirs+ Sikhs, have a brit resident. Sind became a Brit protectorate
      - 1838: Tripartite Treaty:
         - EIC persuaded Ranjit to sign it agreeing to British mediation in his disputes with Amirs.
         - Emperor Shah Shuja gave up sov rt. over Sind, in lieu of tribute
         - Exact amt of tribute- det.d by EIC (EIC's objective= finance Afgh adventure+ obtain Amir's terr enough to secure a line of operation against Afgh through Sindh)
      - 1839: Sindh accepts Subsidiary Alliance
      - 1838-41: 1st Anglo-Afghan War fought on soil of Sindh→ disliked by Amirs→ but under treaty they paid for it→ Brits still charged them with hostility+ disaffection (Brits in precarious position due to reverses in Afgh)→ new treaty with Amirs→ Amirs reqd to cede

important provinces as price for past transgressions, supply fuel to the Co,'s steamers plying on Indus, stop minting coins; EIC also intervened in sucession war. In a short time, Sindh capitulated and Amirs were banished
- 1843: Gov- General Ellenborough merged Sindh into bRITISH empire

v. Historians criticise the annexation a lot

6. Conquest of PB

Leave the politics

Treaty of Amritsar

1st Anglo-Sikh War 1845-46: Post-Ranjit politics+ suspicions wrt EIC's intentions+ (immed.) Sikh army crossed Sutlej→ war→ Sikhs LOST→ Treaty of Lahore 1846→ Sikhs did not agree with it, so they rebelled agains→ Treaty of Bhairowal 1846

2nd Anglo Sikh War 1848-9: Humiliating treaties→ revolt→ Battle of Ramnagar, Chillhanwala, GJ, etc.--> Sikhs LOST AGAIN, PB annexed

7. Extension of British Paramountcy Through Administrative Policy in pd. 1757-1857

Two-fold method:

i. Policy of annexation by conquest or war- the previous ones

ii. Policy of annexation by diplomacy and administrative mechanisms:
- Ring-fence policy—Warren Hastings
- Subsidiary Alliance—Wellesley
- Doctrine of Lapse—Dalhousie

a. The Policy of Ring-Fence

i. Context: encounter powerful combination of Marathas, Mysore, Hyd

ii. Aim: create buffer zones to defend Co.'s frontiers

iii. Reflected in: war against Marathas, Mysore

iv. E.g. Awadh→ defend Bengal from Marathas, Afghans

v. Assured mil. assistance ag. external aggression—but at their own expense

b. Subsidiary Alliance 1798-1805

i. What?
- Permanent stationing of British force+ pay subsidy for its mainten.
- British resident in court
- Not employ other Europeans in service without Co. permission
- No war/ negotiation with other Indian ruler without Co. consulatation
- Co. not to interfere in internal matters+ protect the state

ii. Aim: prevent French revival (Context: Napoleon threat) + expand EIC infl.

iii. Evolution and perfection:
- 1765: Awadh
- 1787: Co. insisted that subsidiary state shld not have foreign relations- treaty with Nawab of Carnatic
- 1789-1805: Wellesley made it a general rule

iv. 4 Stages of Application: (**Not in book→ seems uncomfortably close to CHN's debt-trap diplomacy)**
- 1st: Co. offered help of troops in a war
- 2nd: make common cause with the friendly state
- 3rd: Ally asked not for men, but for money in return for recruiting, training, maintaining fixed no. of soldiers
- 4th: protection fee fixed→ if state can't pay in time—cede terr.

v. Which states: Nizam of Hyd (1789, 1800), Mysore (1799), Tanjore (1799), Awadh (1801), Peshwa (1801), Bhonsle (1803), Sindhia (1804), Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi, Bharatpur (1818), Holkars (1818- last)

c. Doctrine of Lapse 1848-56
   i. Principle- known
   ii. Ranjit Singh also had annexed a few of his principalities on this 'lapse'
   iii. 1820: Co. acquired a few Cis-Sutlej states
   iv. Dalhousie= not inventor; it just happened that many "lapses" then
   v. Dalhousie acted with lot of zeal+ rejected his predecessor's principle of avoiding annexation if possible
   vi. Annexed: Satara (1848), Jhansi and Nagpur (1854), Jaitpur (Bundelkhand), Smablpur (OD), Baghat (MP)
   vii. Awadh annexed in 1856 on grd of mis-governance
   viii. Dalhousie annexed 8 states in 8 years

8. Relations of British India with Neighbouring Countries

a. Bhutan:
1826: Occupation of Assam→ direct contact with Bhutan→ freq raids by Bhutan in AS/ Bengal+ bad treatment to EIC envoy in 1863-4+ EIC forced to sign treaty to surrender passes leading to Assam→ Brits annexed these passes+ stopped paying allowances+ 1856- Bhutanese surrendered passes in lieu of yrly subsidy

b. Nepal:
1760: Gorkhas wrested control from Ranjit Malla of Bhatgaon
CHN was well defended→ they looked S for expanding
1801: EIC annexed Gorkahpur- EIC and Nepal sharing border now
Immed cause- Gorkhas captured Butwal+ Sheoraj
War→ Treaty of Sagauli 1816 (in favour of Brits):
- Nepal accepted a Brit resident
- Nepal ceded Garhwal and Kumaon; abandoned claims on Terai
- Nepal withdrew from Sikkim

Gorkhas joined British Indian Army in large numbers

c. Burma
Brits wanted forest resources+ markets in Burma+ check Fr. ambition in SE Asia
Burma also wanted to expand westwards
   i. 1st Burma War 1824-6
      - Burma occupied Arakan+ Manipur→ threat to Assam+ Brahmaputra Valley→ friction along ill-defined border between Bengal and Burma
      - War: Brits occupied Rangoon and reached Ava.
      - 1826: Treaty of Yandabo- Go Burma to:
         - Pay ₹1cr
         - Cede coastal provinces of Arakan and Tanasserim
         - Abandon claims on Assam, Cachar and Jaintia
         - Recognise Manipur as indep state
         - Negotiate commercial treaty with Britain
         - British resident at Ava; Burmese envoy at Calcutta
   ii. 2nd Burma War 1852:
      - Why? Comm. need of Britain+ imperialist policy of Dalhousie
      - British complete control on lower (coastal) Burma

iii. 3rd Burma War 1885
- The new king Thibaw disliked the British, disfavoured British merchants, was negotiating commercial treaties with Fr, Germany, Italy. Fr planned to lay rail link from Mandalay to Fr territory
- Dufferin invaded and annexed upper Burma (lower was already with EIC) in 1885

iv. Guerilla uprising followed→ after WW1, a nationalist movt started→ Burmese nationalists and INC joined hands→ to weaken the link, Burma separated in 1935→ U Aung San intensified movt during WW2→ Burmese independence on Jan 4, 1948

d. Tibet:
Russian influence increasing on Tibet→ Curzon sent a small Gorkha contingent to oblige Tibetans to come to agt.--> Tibetans refused and offered non-violent resistance→ Eng pushed their way into Lhasa→ Dalai Lama fled→ EIC dictated terms to Tibetan officials:
i. Pay ₹75L over 75 years- Chumbi Valley to be with GoI as security
ii. Respect frontier of Sikkim
iii. Open trade marts at Yatung, Gyantse, Gartok
iv. Not grant any concession for railways, roads, etc. to any foreign state
v. Great Britain gets some control over foreign affairs if Tibet

Later, reduced to 25 L and Chumbi returned in 1908
CHN gained out of this→ at Anglo-Russian convention of 1907, the 2 gret powers refused to negotiate without CHN mediation

e. Afghan:
i. Forward Policy of Auckland
- Auckland (governor-general since 1836)- treaties with neighbours or annex them. Amir of Afghanistan, Dost Md. Wanted Brit friendship, but on condn of helping him recover Peshawar from Sikhs. Brits refused→ Dost sought Russia+ Persia → Brits' Forward Policy
- 1838: Tripartite Treaty- Brits, Sikhs and Shah Shuja (deposed from Afghan throne in 1809)- Enthrone Shah Shuja- he will conduct foreign relations as per Sikhs/ EIC and give up sov rt.s over Amirs of Sindh (and get money) and recognise Ranjit Singh's claim over Afhan terr on R bank of Indus
- 1st Anglo-Afghan War 1839-42
Despite Persia lifting siege of Herat and Russia recalling its envoy, Brits contd with forward policy → war→ Brits bribed most tribes → Brits one (1839)→ Dost surrendered (1840) and Shah Shuja enthroned → SS unacceptable to Afghans → rebellion→ Brits had to sign new treaty (1841) to evacuate Afgh and restore Dost→ plan failed → Brits recaptured Kabul but this time, settled with Dost and left Kabul.

ii. John Lawrence and the Policy of Masterly Inactivity: don't interfere till peace not disturbed and other powers not involved. Sher Ali won the successorship fight without interference.

iii. Lytton and the Policy of Proud Reserve

Kytton did not like the ambiguity of Masterly Inactivity and made a favourable offer to Sher Ali- but Sher wanted arm's length from Brits awa Russia. He refused to keep Brit envoy and kept Russian envoy. After Russians withdrew their envoy, Lytton attacked→ Sher fled → Brits signed Treaty of Gandamak (1879) with Yakub Khan (eldest son of Sher):

- FP on advice of GoI
- Permanent Brit resident
- GoI give Amir all support ag foreign aggression+ annual subsidy

Popular pressure→ Yakub abdicates→ Brits recapture Kabul+ Kandahar→ Abdur Rehman= new Amir→ Ripon came -decide to keep Afgh= buffer.

iv. After WW1+ Russian revoln→ demeaned for full indep→ Habibullah killed in 1919→ new ruler Amamullah declared war on Brits→ 1921 peace- Afgh recovered indep in foreign affairs

9. British India and the NWFP- Durand Line

People's Resistance Against British Before 1857

Factors Responsible for People's Resistance

a. Colonial land revenue settlements; heavy burdens of new taxes and evictions of peasants from their land
b. Growth of intermediaries, revenue collectors, tenants and money-lenders
c. Expansion of revenue admin over tribal lands
d. De-industrialisation
e. End of patronage to priestly and scholarly classes.
f. Foreign character of Brit rule

Tribal Revolts

a. Difference between Mainland and NE tribal Movement
    i. Mainland: land settlement of Brits+ expanding agri→ affected jt. ownership tradn+ disrupt social fabric+ loss of tribal land+ curbing of shifting agriculture+ govt control over forest land (as more need for timber) + Christian missionaries
    ii. NE:
        - Did not concern themselves with the national movement
        - Not forest-based (Brits came to NE much later so, tribals has control of land)
        - Contd for longer; de-sanskritisation movements also spread; Sanskritisation movements almost absent
b. Characteristics: general- mains

Sepoy Mutinies: discrimination in pay and promotions; mistreatment of sepoys; no foreign service allowance; service outside India problem

a. Vellore Mutiny 1806
b. Mutiny of 47th Native Infantry Unit 1824
c. Revolt of Grenadier Company, Assam 1825
d. Mutiny in Sholapur 1833
e. Mutiny of 34th, 22nd, 66th, 37th Native Infantry (different years 1844-185

1. Civil Uprisings Before 1857

Revolt	Time	Place	Context	Leaders
Sanyasi Revolt	1763-1800	BR+ BN	1770 famine→ sanyasis started→ joined by small zamindars, rural poor, disbanded soldiers→ raided co. factory Eq particpn by Hindus+ Muslims; aka Fakir Rebellion; BC Chhaterjee's *Anandmath* + *Devi Chaudhurani* Subdued by Warren Hastings	Manju Shah, Musa Shah, Bhawani Pathak, Debi Chaudhurani (imp woman leader)

Rebellion in Midnapore and Dhalbhum	1766-67	BN	EIC got Midnapore in 1760→ new rev sys 1772→ zamindars dispossessed in 1800s	Damodar Singh, Jagannath Dhal
Revolt of Moamarias	1769-99	AS+ parts of B'desh	Moamarias= low-caste peasant, following teachings of Aniruddhadeva; Weakened Ahoms had to seek Brit help from external aggrssions	Krishnanarayan
In Gorakhpur, Basti and Bahraich	1781		Need to raise money→ involving Englsih officers (Hannay) as *izaradars* (rev. farmers) in Awadh→ oppression by Hannay→ rebellion→ suppressed by izara abolished	
Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram		N Circars;	1758 treaty between English+ Gajapatiraju of Vizianagaram to oust Fr from N Circars→ they succeded but EIC went back on its words and demanded ₹3L+ asked to disband troops→ rebellion led by raja→ raja died	Vizieram Rauze (Chinna Vijayaramaraju)
Revolt of Bednur/ Dhundia	1797-1800	KN	Mysore conquest→ EIC's encounter with native leaders (Dhundia was Maratha leader converted to Islam by Tipu, put to jail and released→ rebelled ag. EIC→ Defeated→ refuge in Maratha region→ instigated Maratha princes and again led rebellion→ killed in 1800	Dhundia Wagh
Revolt of Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja	1797-1805	KR		Kerala Varma aka Kerala Sinham/ Pyche raja
Civil Rebellion of Awadh	1799		Nawab Wazir Ali Khan, with EIC help, ascended throne but then relns became sour→ replaced by uncle Saadat Ali Khan II and Wazir Khan on pension→ Wazir Khan killed Brit res in "Massacre of Benaras"→ rebellion→ defeated→ fled to Jaipur→ extradited on condn of not being hanged/ in fetters	Wazir Ali Khan
Uprisings in Ganjam and Gumsur	1800, 1935-37	E-OD (N Circars)	Over revenue payment	Strikara Bhanj; Dhanajaya Bhanj; Doora Bisayi
Uprising in Palamau	1800-02	ChhN	Complex agrarian landlordism+ feudal system; B Singh rose in rebellion	Bhukhan Singh
Revolt of Poligars/ Palayakkarargal	1795-1805	TN	Main centres: Tinneveli, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Sivagiri, Madurai, N Arcot 1781: Nawab of Arcot gave control of Tinneveli to+ Carnatic to EIC→ Poligars resented 1st Revolt (1795-9): over taxation→ defeated→ Kattabomman fled but betrayed by Ettapan (Raja of Pudukottai)→ captured and hanged 2nd Revolt (1801-5): more violent; imprisoned poligars escaped; joined 'Marudus' rebellion of Marathu Pandian suppressed in 1801 1803-5: Nawab of Arcot rebelled as they were denied ancient rt to collect *kaval* fees	Kattabomman Nayakan; Oomathurai
Uprising in Bhiwani	1809	HR	By Jats	

Revolt of Diwan Velu Thampi	1808-09	Travancore	Harsh subsidiary rebellion→ Kundara Proclamation by the PM Velu Thampi to rebel (raja defected to EIC side)	Diwan of state, Velu Thampi
Disturbances in Bundelkhand	1808-12	MP, UP	2nd Anglo-Mysore War: Bundelkhand captured by EIC→ multiple resistance from Bundela chiefs→ suppressed+ adopted a policy of binding down the hereid chieftains of Bundelkhand by contractual obligations- *Ikarnamahs*	Lakshman Dawa (Killadar of Ajaygarh Fort), Darya Singh (killadar of Kalanjar), Gopal Singh
Parlakimendi	1813-34	OD	W Ganjam district	Narayan Deo, Gajapathi
Kutch Rebellion	1816-32	GJ	1816 Treaty between EIC+ Bharmal II of Kutch→ power vested in throne but power struggle between king and chieftains→ Brits interfered→ King raised Arab+ Afr troops to remove Brits from terr (chieftains also sided with him)→ EIC won and placed Bharmal's minor on throne+ Brit res= de facto ruler→ resistance continued→ Co. compelled to be conciliatory	Rao Bharamal
Rising in Bareilly	1816	UP	Immed. cause: Police tax imposed; resistance ag. municipal taxes became jehad	Mufti Mohd. Aiwaz;
Paika Rebellion	1817	OD	EIC's 1803 conquest of OD+ dethronement of Raja of Khurda ↓ed power of Paiks (tradnal landed militia+ enjoyed rent-free land tenures for mil. + policing service- hereditary) Extortionist policy of EIC→ resenting zamindars+ peasants	Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar, Mukunda Deva and Binabandhu Santra
Uprisings in Hathras	1817	Aligarh+ Agra	Dayaram, an Aligarh talukdar had one of the strongest forts in India- a 'second Bharatpur' EIC-Dayaram treaty—Dayaram cldn't pay arrears→ Brits attacked and won. Another by: Bhagwat Singh, Raja of Mursan	Dayaram, Bhagwant Singh
Waghera Rising	1818-20	Baroda (GJ)		Waghera chiefs of Okha Mandal
Ahom Revolt	1828	Assam	After 1st Burman War, EIC promised to withdraw from AS, but tried to incorporate Ahoms' terr. → rebellion; finally, co. conciliated and gave upper Assam to Purandhar Singh Narendra and part to Assamese king.	Gomdhar Konwar, Maharaja Purandhar Singh
Surat Salt Agitations	1844	GJ		Over salt duty
Gadkari Revolt/	1844	Kolhapur (MH)	1844- Kolhapur had admin reorgn→ Gadkaris (hered mil class) disbanded→ revolt Aka Kolhapur+ Savantvadi revolts	Gakaris (mil. Class) revolted over unemp.
Revolt of Savantavadi	1844-59	N Konkan Coast		Phond Savant, Subana Nikam, Daji Lakshman, Har Savant Dingnekar
Wahabi Movement	1830-61	BR, BN, NWFP, PB	Islamic revivalist movement	Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly

Kuka Movement	1840-72	PB	Initially a religious purification mvmt (abolish caste sys, no disc. within Sikhs, discourage alcohol, meat, drugs; permit intermarriage, widow remarriage, women out of seclusion). After Brit came, it became a political campaign (restore Sikh rule, hand-woven cloths, boycott English laws, swadeshi, non-coopn)	Bhagat Jawahar Mal; Ram Singh (Found Namdhari sect)

2. Peasant's Movement

Narkelberia Uprising	1831	24 Parganas	Titu Mir aka Mir Nithar Ali (Muslim tenants ag. Hindu Landlords who imposed beard-tax on Faraizis and British indigo planters). Later took religious hue and merged into Wahabi movement.
Pagal Panthis	1825-35	Mymensingh Distt. (BN)	Karam Shah and his son Tipu (Hajong+ Garo tribes)- ag. Zamindars' excess rent
Faraizi Revolt	1838-57	Faridpur (E-BN)	DADU MIAN→Faraizi (found by Shariat-Allah- for rad rel., soc., pol ∆es) ag. EIC+ zamindars→ then joined Wahabis
Moplah Uprisings	1836-54	Malabar (KR)	Ag. rev. hike, ↓field size, oppression by officials→ 22 rebellions (2nd orgd by INC+ Khilafat during NCM). End by 1921

3. Tribal Revolts

a. Mainland

Pahariyas'	1778	Rajmahal Hills	Brit expansion of lands	
Chuar	1766-72; 1795-1816	Midnapore	eco. pvtsn by Brits	Sham Ganjan, Durjan Singh
Kol Mutiny	1813	Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazirabagh, Palamau, Manbhum	By Kols of ChhN ag. expn. + transfer of lands to outsiders by Brits	Budhho Bhagat
Ho AND Munda	1820-22, 1831-37, 1899-1900	ChhN		Birsa Munda
Santhal	1855-56	RajMahal Hills (BR)	Ag. zamindars+ moneylenders; later anti-Brit	Sindhu and Kanhu
Khond	1837-56	TN to BN hills	Ag. interference in tribal customs+ new taxes	Chakra Bisoi
Naikada	1860s	MP, GJ	Ag Brit.+ caste Hindus	
Kharwar	1870s	BR	By Kharwas ag. rev settlement activities	
Khonda Doras	1900	Dabur region of Vishakapatnam		Korra Mallaya
Koya Revolts	1803, 1840-62, 1879-80	E Godavari in AP		Tomma Sora, Anantayyar
Bhil Revolts	1817-19, 1913	Khandesh, Dhar, Malwa, WGhats, S RJ	Ag. Co. rule to form Bhil Raj	-
Koli	1829, 1839, 1844-48	W Ghats		
Ramosi	1822-29, 1839-41	W Ghats		Chittur Singh
Khasi	1829-33	Garo to Jaintai, Sylhet		Khasis, Garos, Khamptis, Singhphos
Singhphos'	1830-31, 1843	Assam-Burma border		Nirang Phidu
Bastar Revolt	1910	Jagdalpur	Ag. new feudal+ forest levies	
Tana Bhagat Mvmt			Among Mundas+ Orain tribes; ag. outsider's interference; began as Sanskritisation movt.	Jatra Bhagat, Balram Bhagat
Rampa Revolt	1916, 1922-24	Rampa region, AP	Koyas; ag. Brit interference	Alluri Sitarama Raju

Jharkhand Upr.	1920-	ChhP	Adivasi ahasabha (1937)- later Regional JH Party in 1949	
Gonda Upr.	Bring together believers in Gond dharma			
Forests Satyagrahas: By Chenchu tribals (1920s in Guntur, AP); By Karawrs of Palamau (1930s BR)				

b. NE Frontier Tribal Movements

Pre-1857				
Ahom's	1828-33	AS	Co. did not fulfil pledges after Burma War	
Khasis'	1830s		Ag. occupation of the region	Nunklow king Tirath Singh
Singhphos'	1830s	AS		
Post-1857				
Kukis	1917-9	AS	Ag. Brit policy f recruiting labour in WW1	
Zeliangsong	1920s	MN	Ag. Brit failure to protect them during Kuki rev.	Zemi, Liangmei and Rongmei tribes
Naga mov.	1905-31	MN	Ag. Brits+ set up Naga raj	Jadonang
Heraka Cult	1930s	MN		Gaidinliu
Other smaller movements-				

THE REVOLT OF 1857

1. **Revolt- causes**
   a. Economic
      i. Heavy taxation under new revenue settlement
      ii. Summary evictions
      iii. Discriminatory tariff policy against Indian product
      iv. Destruction of tradnal; handicrafts industry
      v. Ab. of concomitant modern indsn→ hit peasants, artisans, small zamindar
   b. Political causes
      i. Greedy policy of aggrandizement
      ii. Absentee sovereignty character of British rule
      iii. Brit interference in socio-religious affairs of Indian public
   c. Military causes:
      i. Discontent among sepoys for eco, psy and rel. causes
      ii. Long history of revolts

2. **Centres**

	Leaders	Brits
Delhi	General Bakht Khan	Lt. Willoughby, John Micholson, Lt. Hudson
Kanpur	Nana Saheb	Sir Hugh Wheeler, Sir Colin Campbell
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Henry Lawrence, Brigadier Inglis, Henry Havelock, James Outram, Sir Colin Campbell
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur	
Bihar	Kunwar Singh	
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah	
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai	Sir Huge Rose
Baghpat	Shah Mal	
Benaras		Col. James Neill

RC Majumdar, SN Sen	Not an organised 'national revolt'
RC Majumdar	Neither first, nor national war of indep
VD Savarkar	War of Indep
Erik Stokes	Elitist in character
Lawrence and Seeley	Mere sepoy mutiny
TR Holmes	A conflict between cvlsn and barbarism
James Outram	A Mohammedan conspiracy making capital of Hindu grievances
Percival Spear	3 phases of the revolt

3. **Causes of failure**
   a. Limited territorial and social base
   b. Crucial support of sections of Indian public to Brits
   c. Lack of resources
   d. Lack of coordn and central leadership
   e. Lack of coherent ideology and a political perspective
4. **Nature**
5. **Effect:** Crown rule-- Co. rule ended; Army reorgd.; inc. racial hatred; white mutiny

Socio-Religious Reform Movements: General Features

1. **Factors Giving Rise to Desire for Reform**
   a. Impact of British Rule (Enlightened Europe)
   b. Social Conditions ripe for reforms: Rel.+ Soc. Ills; pos. of women; Caste Problem
   c. Opposition to W Culture
   d. New Awareness among Enlgihtened Indians
2. **Social and Ideological Bases of Reform**
   a. Middle Classes
   b. Intellectual criteria- rationalism, rel. universalism, humanism- lot for mains
   c. Two streams:
      i. Reformists: Brahmo Sanaj, Prarthana Samaj, Aligarh Movement
      ii. Revivalists: Aryasamaj, Deoband movement.
3. **Direction of Social Reform:** mains
4. **Fight for Betterment of Position of Women-** Mains; Steps taken:

Sati	RRM Roy	Reg BN Code '29	1st appl to BN, then extended; sati= culpable homicide
Female Infanticide		BN Regn 1795, 1804	Infanticide= murder; 1870 Act→ compulsory regn of births+ verification of female kids after some time
Widow Remarriage	Brahmo Samaj; IC Vidyasag;	Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act 1856	Vishnu Shastri Pt.--> founded Wodow Remarriage Assn in 1850s; Karsondas Mulji started Satya Prakash in GJi in 1852l Prof. DK Karve married widow; oth: BM Malabari, Narmad, Justice Ranade, etc.
Child Marriage		Native/ Child Mar. Act 1872	Not applicable to Hindus, Muslims and oth recog faiths→ not much impact
	BM Malabari	Age of Consent Act 1891	Min age for girls= 12 (Sarda Act 1930→ 18 and 14 for boy+ girl) After Indep: CM Restraint (A) Act 1978→ from 15, 18 to 18, 21
Education	1819: Christian missionaries were the 1st to set up Calcutta Juvenile Society 1848: JED Bethune— Benthune School ICVidyasagar >=35 girls' schools in BN 1854: Woods Despatch- stressed on women education 1914: Women's Medical Service worked in training nurses+ mid-wives 1916: Prof DK Karve—Indian Women's University (same year→ Lady Hardinge Med. College in DL)		
Health	Dufferin Hospitals in '80s→ Health facilities for women		
Women's Orgn	Sarla Devi Chaudrani	1910: convened 1st Bharat Stree Mandal meeting in Allahabad—1st major Indian women orgn set up by a woman—for edu, abol purdah, improve status, all over India; Sarla said: man working for women upliftment lived 'under the shade of Manu'	
	Ramabai Ranade	1904: Founded Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad) under National Social Conference in Bombay	
	Ramabai	Founded Arya Mahila Samaj- pleaded before English Edu Commn→ med edu at Duddefrin college for women	

	Mehribai Tata	Vital role in forming NCW of India (a national branch of International Council of Women); oth imp exe members: Cornelia Sarabji, Shaffi Tyabji, Tarabai Premchand, Maharani Sucharu Devi
	Margaret Cousins	1927: founded AIWC – 1st conf at Fergusson College, Pune; egalitarianism; imp laws involved in: Sarda Act (1929), Hindu Women's RtP Act (1937), Factory Act (1947), the various Hindu Code Bills, Maternity Benefits Act (1961), Dowry Prohibition Act (1961), etc.

5. **Struggle Against Exploitation- Factors Undermining Caste Rigidities**
   a. Factors unleashed by colonial administration
   b. Social reform movements
   c. National movement
   d. Gandhi
   e. Stirrings among lower castes due to better edu+ emplt
   f. Free India's constitution

A General Survey of Socio-Cultural Reform Movements

Positive Aspects	**Negative Aspect**
Liberation of indiv from fear psychosis	Narrow social base
Worship made more personal	Indirectly encouraged mysticism
Cultural roots- mitigating humiliation + self-respect	Overemphasise rel., phil., over secular and moral aspects of culture
Secular outlook	Hindus- ancient glory; muslims; medieval glory
Social climate for modernization	
Ended cultural, intellectual isolation from row	
Evoln of national consciousness	

Hindu	**Bengal**	**Brahmo Samaj**	**1828**	**RRM**	Below the table
		Prarthana Samaj	**1867**	**Atma-ram Pandurang**	a. Liberalism, ag. casteism, monotheism, social reforms, attached to bhakti cult of MH; edu+ persuasion b. 1870: Ranade joined—all-India character c. oth--Bhandarkar, Chandavarkar, Karve, Vishnu Shastri d. 4-point social agenda: i. disapproval of caste system ii. women's edu iii. widow remarriage iv. raise age of marriage for men awa women e. Karve+ Ranade—found Widow Remarr Movt
		Young Bengal	**1820s-30s**	**Henry Vivian Derozio**	D=Taught at Hindu College; inspired from French Revoln; women's rights; 1st nationalist poet of modern India No long-term impact as: no connect with masses; too radical for the time; Surendranath B.: Described "pioneers of the modern civilisation of Bengal, the conscript fathers of our race whose virtues will excite veneration and whose failings will be treated with gentlest consideration"

		ICV		**ICV**	1850: Became principal of Sanskrit College (he was determined to break the priestly monopoly over scriptural knowledge, ∴ opened it to non-brahmins+ intro.d W edu) New pedagogy for Sanskrit+ new Bengali primer+ new prose style Widow remarriage law Women edu: As govt inspector of schools, he organised 35 girls' schools (many at own expense) ; was also the secy of Benthune School)
	W India	**Bal Shastri Jambekar**			Father of Marathi jounalism Pioneer of social reform thro' journalism in Bombay Attacked Brahmanical orthodoxy, 1832: *Darpan* newspaper 1840: *Digdarshan*- on science and history Founded Bombay Native General Library Started **Students Literary and Scientific Library** 1st Hindi professor at Elphinston Director of Cobala Observatory
		Paramhans Mandalis	**1849**	**Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram, etc.**	Began as secret society in MH Idelogy linked to ideology of Manav Dharma Sabha→ monotheism, rel based on love+ moral rationality; ag. casteism, "lower" caste people cooked food; widow remarriage; women edu
		Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society)	**1873**	**Jyotiba Phule**	Main aims: a. Social service b. Spread edu among women+ lower castes Phule: a. wrote: *Sarvajanik Satyadharma*+ *Gulamgiri* b. symbol used= Raja Bali (instead of Rama) c. complete abol of caste sys+ soc-eco ineq d. He+ wife Savitribai: opened girls' school at Pune e. Widow remarriage+ home for widows in 1854 f. Awarded title 'Mahatma' for social work
		Gopalhari Deshmukh 'Loka-hita-wadi'			Judge under the Raj Wrote for weekly: Prabhakar Started weekly: *Hitechhu* Role in founding periodicals: *GyanPrakash, Indu Prakash, Lokahitawadi* Attacked Hindu orthodoxy; rel-soc eq "If religion does not sanction social reform, ∆ religion"
		Gopal Ganesh Agarkar			Co-founder of New English School Principal, Fergusson Colllege 1st editor of *Kesari* (by Tilak) Started periodical: *Sudharak*- ag. untouchability+ caste
		Servants of India Society	**1905**	**Gokhale (+ Ranade)**	To train missionaries to serve India To promote, by constnal means, true interests of Indians To prep cadre of selfless workers devoted to cause of India in a religious spirit

					1911: *Hitavada* started to be published Srinivas Shastri after Gokhale
		Social Service League		**Narayan Malhar Joshi**	Also founded **AITUC (1920)** Follower of Gokhale Better work and life condns
	S India	**SNDP Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Movt/ Aruvippuram Movt**		**Sree Narayan Guru Swamy**	Regional movt born Swamy= Ezhavas of KR—untouchable; single largest caste in KR (26%). Swamy took a stone from R. Neyyar and installed it as Sivalinga at Aruvippuram on Sivarati in 1888—end monopoly of priestly castes. Involved: poet Kumaran Asan
		Vokkaliga Sangha	**1905**		In Mysore; launched at anti-brahmin movt
		Justice Movt.		**CN Mudaliar, TM Nair, P Tyagaraj**	To secure jobs and rep.n for non-brahmins in leg. 1917: Madras Presidecy Assn formed for it.
		Self-respect movt.	**Mid-'20s**	**EV Rama-swamy Naicker**	Reject Brahmanical religion
		Temple Entry Movt			
	All India	**Vivekananda-Ramakrishna Movt.**			Below the table
		Arya Samaj	**1875**	**Dayananda Saraswati/ Mul-shankar**	Below the table
		Theosophical Movt.	**1875**	**HP Blavatsky, MS Olcott**	Found in NYC; 1882- shift to Adyar (near Madras) Annie Besant
		Bharat Dharma Mahamandala			Orgn of educated Hindus; Formed by merger of Sanathan Dharma Sabha (1895), Dharma Maha Parishad, Dharma Mahamandali in 1902 ag. Arya Samajists, Theosophists, Ramakrishna Mission HQ: Varanasi Malviya= prominent figure
Musl		**Wahabi/ Walliullah Movt.;**			Inspiration: teachings of Abdul Wahab of Arabia and Shah Walliullah—revivalist response to W.n infl. 2-fold ideals: a. desirability of harmony among the 4 schools of Muslim jurisprudence b. recog role of indiv conscience in rel when Quran and Hadis conflicted. Other figs.: Shah Abdul Aziz, Syed Ahmed Barelvi India= *dar-ul-harb* which needs to be converted to *dar-ul-Islam*. Against Brits in 1857.; fizzled out by 1870s

		Ahmadiyya Movt.	**1889**	**Mirza Ghulam Ahmad**	Ahmaddiya sect originated from India. Based on liberal principles MGA- described himself as the std-bearer pf Mohdan Renaissance Univ rel., oppose jihad, Wn edu, Only Islamic sect to believe that MGA was Messaih.
		Deoband School/ Darul Uloom	**1866**	**Md. Qasim Nanatavi+ Rashid Ahemed Gangohi**	Orgd by orthodox Muslim ulemas—revivalist; jihad+ purity of Quran/ Hadis Welcomed formation of INC and issued fatwa ag. Syed A. Khan's orgns, etc. Oth leaders: Mahmud-ul-Hasan (work: Jamit-ul-Ulema);
		Titu Mir's Movt		**Titu Mir**	Titu Mir aka Mir Nithar Ali; disciple of Sayyid Ahmed Barelvi (founder Wahabi M) Orgd Muslim peasants ag. Hindu zamindars+ Brit indigo planters
		Faraizi/ Fara'idi Movt	**1818**	**Haji Sharia-tullah**	Eradicating social innovations (un-Islamic) practices Orgd paramilitary force armed—ag. zamindars Dudu Mian
		Aligarh Movt		**Syed Ahmed Khan**	In news; general stuff Magazine of SAK—*Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq* (improvement of Manners and Morals)
Parsis		**Seva Sadan**	**1908**	**Behram Malabari (+Diwan Daya-ram Gidumal)**	Ag. child marriage; for widow re-marriage among Hindus; **led to Age of Consent Bill;** Spl.sed in taking care of exploited women; catered to all castes Behram: acquired+ ed. *Indian Spectator*
		Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha	**1851**		Leaders: Dadabhai Naoroji, KR Cama, SS Bengalee Newspaper: *Rast Goftar* (truth-teller) Led to Parsis becoming westernized.
Sikhs		**Singh Sabha Movt.**	**1873**		2-fold obj.ve: W.n edu + counter proselytizing Christian, Brahmo Samajists, Arya Samajists Maulvis.
		Akali Movt./ Gurudwara Reform Movt			Offshoot of Singh Sabha Movt. Liberate gurudwaras from control of corrupt Udasi mahants Akali Movt 1921-22 (100 years now)
Others (un-cat-ego-rised)		**Dev Samaj**	**1887**	**Shiv Narayan Agnihotri**	Earleri Brahmo follower Teaching compiled in book: *Deva Shastra*
		Dharma Sabha	**1830**	**Radhakant Deb**	Orthodox society, opposed abolition of sati; favoured promotion of western edu, even for girls
		Radha-swami Movt	**1861**	**Shiv Dayal Saheb**	known
		Indian Social Conference	**1887**	**Ranade+ Raghu-nath Rao**	Met annually at same venue+ date as INC—focusing on social issues Advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy and *kulinism*. Launched 'Pledge Movt'—pledge ag. child marriage.

BRAHMO SAMAJ

1. **RRM:**

a. Father of Indian renaissance

b. Monotheism--Wrote "Gift of Monothiests: (1809)
c. Translated Vedas and Upanishads into Bengali—to prove that ancient texts supported monotheism
d. 1814: set up Atmiya Sabha (Society of Friends) in Calcutta → monotheist ideals of Vedanta, against idolatry, ag. casteism, ag. ritualism
e. Said Vedanta is based on religion ➔ if reason demanded, depart from scriptures
f. 1820: wrote "Precepts of Jesus"—separated moral and philosophical message of the New Testament—praised the stories; criticized by missionaries for incorporating message of Christ into Hinduism
g. 1828: Founded **Brahmo Sabha (later, B. Samaj)**—to institutionalise his ideas and mission; "worship and adoration of the Eternal, Unsearchable, Immutable Being who is the Author and preserver of the Universe. General mains stuff
h. Raja Radhakant Deb orgd Dharma Sabh to oppose Brahmo Samaj's propaganda
i. Features of Brahmo Samaj:
    i. Denounced polytheism and idolatry
    ii. Discard faith in avatars (incarnations)
    iii. No scripture is ultimate authority above human reason+ conscience
    iv. No definite stand on *karma* and transmigration of soul – left to individuals
    v. Against caste system
    vi. Social reforms
j. RRM's social reforms efforts
    i. Anti-sati struggle
        - Cited scriptures and invoked reason, digb=nit and conscience
        - Visited cremation grds, organised vigilance grps, filed petitions
        - 1829 Govt Regulation: criminalised sati
    ii. Women's right; ag. polygamy; rts of widows; Rt inherit property for women
    iii. Modern education:
        - Supported David Hare's efforts to estab Hindu College in 1817
        - 1825: estd Vedanta College
        - Enriched Bengali – compiled Bengali grammer book and evolved a modern elegant prose style
    iv. Supported Freedom of Press; pioneer of Indian journalism (many languages)
    v. Other demands:
        - Condemned zamindars and demanded fixing of max rents;
        - demanded tax abolition on tax-free lands;
        - demanded reduction in EX duties; end spl EIC trading rights
        - demanded Indianisation of superior services
        - demanded sep of jud from executive
        - demanded judicial equality between Indians+ Europeans+ trial by jury
    vi. internationalist; supported revolns in Naples, Spanish America; condemned oppression in Ireland;
k. Associates of RRM: David Hare, Alexander Duff, Debendranath Tagore, Chandrashekhar Deb, Tarachand Chakraborty

2. **Debendranath Tagore**
a. Headed Tattvabodhini Sabha which:
    i. Tattvabodhini Patrika in Bengali

ii. Systematic study of India's past with a rational outlook and propagation of RRM's ideas

b. Joined Brahmo Samaj in 1842--- gave BS a new life. Tagore worked on 2 fronts:
   i. Within Hinduism: reforms
   ii. Outside: opposed missionaries

   Support: widow re-marriage, women's edu, abolish polygamy, ↑ryots' condns

3. Keshab Chandra Sen

a. Made *acharya* by Debendranath Tagore in 1858
b. Popularised BS outside Bengal- UP, PB, Bombay, Madras, etc.
c. Debendranth did NOT like some of KCS's ideas: cosmopolitanisation of meetings (incl message of all religions); open support to inter-caste marriages, etc. → KCS dismissed as *acharya* in 1865
d. KCS founded "Brahmo Samaj of India" in 1866
   Debendranth's Samaj came to be called "Adi Brahmo Samaj"
e. Split again: KCS became authoritarian; his followers started to consider him incarnation; got his minor daughter married to minor Hindu raja with all Hindu rituals ➔ split faction – SADHARAN BS in 1878 by Anand Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb and Umesh Chandra Datta

RAMAKRISHNA MOVEMENT

The didactic nationalism of Brahmo Samaj appealed more to the intellectual elite in Bengal, while the avg. Bengali found more emotional satisfaction in the cult of *bhakti* and *yoga*.

The teachings of Ramakrishna Paramhamsa, a poor priest at Kali temple in Dakshineshwar (Calcutta) were simple, in form of parables and metaphors, drawn from observations of ord life.

2 Objectives of the movt.:

a. To bring into existence a band of monks dedicated to a life of renunciation and practical spirituality, from among whom teachers and workers wld be sent out to spread the universal message of Vedantas illustrated in the life of Ramakrishna
b. In conjunction with lay disciples of caste, creed or color, as veritable manifestations of the Divine.

a. → Ramakrishna Math by Paramhansa himself
b. → Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna Mission in 1897

Both orgn HQ in Belur (near Calcutta). They are twin orgns, but legally+ financially separate.

Paramhansa sought salvation through tradnal ways amidst ↑ing W.sn and mod.sn→ all Gods are same: "As many faiths, so many paths"; "Service of man is the service of God"

Swami Vivekananda: general+

a. Preacher of neo-Hinduism
b. Bridge gulf between *paramartha* (service) and *vyavahara* (behaviour) and between spirituality and day-to-day life
c. "For motherland a junction of 2 great systems, Hinduism+ Islam, is the only hope."
d. Emphasizing social action, he said, knowledge without action is useless

e. Secular knowledge+ spiritual knowledge
f. Lib, eq and free thinking
g. Parl of Religions at Chicago (1893)
h. Advocated the doctrine of service—the service of all beings: the service of *jiva* (living objects) is the worship of *Siva*. By service, the Divine exists within man.
i. Unlike the Arya Samaj, the Mission recogd the utility of image worship in devpd spiritual fervor, although emphasis on essential spirit

ARYA SAMAJ

Reaction to Western influence—revivalist in form (not in content)

Dayananda:

a. wrote *Satyartha Prakash* (The True Exposition)
b. Casteless and classless society
c. United free India—Aryan religion= common rel. of all
d. "Back to Vedas" – much like Martin Luther's "*Sola Scriptura*"
   Vedas= "India's Rock of Ages"; accepted modernity; nationalism
e. Studied Vedanta under blind teacher Virajananda; criticized later scriptures like Puranas and the ignorant priests for perverting Hinduism.
f. Criticized escapist Hindu belief in *maya* and *moksha*. Rejected belief that indiv contri to society and got from it according to *niyati* (destiny)
   Instead, he advocated that God, soul and matter (*prakriti*) were distinct and eternal entities and every indiv must work for own salvation.
g. Believed in theory of karma and reincarnation
h. Ag. casteism (agreed with Chaturvarna but by occupation, not birth), untouchability, idolatry, polytheism, charms, animal sacrifices, taboo on sea voyages, shraddh, etc.
i. Arya Samaj foxed min. marriageable age at 25 (boys), 16 (girls)

10 guiding principles of Arya Samaj:

i. God is the primary source of all true knowledge
ii. God, as all-truth, all-knowledge, almighty, immortal, creator of Universe, is alone worthy of worship
iii. Vedas are the books of true knowledge
iv. Arya shld always be ready to accept truth and abandon untruth
v. *Dharma*, that is, due consideration of right and wrong, shld be the guiding principle of all actions
vi. The principal aim of the Samaj is to promote world's well-being in the material, spiritual and social sense
vii. Everybody shld be treated with love and justice
viii. Ignorance is to be dispelled and knowledge increased
ix. One's own progress shld depend on uplift of all others
x. Social well-being of mankind is to be placed above an individual's well-being

Fatherhood of God, brotherhood of Man, equality of the sexes, absolute justice and fair play between man and man and nation and nation

Encourage inter-caste marriages and widow re-marriages

Issues of contention:

a. College Group (Lala Lal Chand, Lala Lajpat Rai, Guru Datta Vidyarthi, Lala Munshi Ram)- favored govt curriculum and English education
   Mahatma Party: Sanskrit-Veda study of ancient gurukuls

b. Question of vegetarianism

Samaj perf. *shuddhi* movt to reconvert to Hindu fold the converts of Christianity/ Islam

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Beginning of Modern Nationalism in India

1. **Factors in the Growth of Modern Nationalism**
    i. Understanding of contradictions in Indian and colonial interests
    ii. Pol., admin and eco unification of India
    iii. W thought and edu
    iv. Press and lit.
    v. Rediscovery of India's past
    vi. Rise of middle-class intelligentsia
    vii. Impact of contemporary movements worldwide
    viii. Reactionary policies and racial arrogance of Brits
2. **Pol Assn. before INC**
    a. In Bengal:
        i. Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha (1836) by associates of RRM Roy
        ii. Zamindari Assn/ Landholder's Society: safeguards interests of landowners
        iii. Bengal British India Society (1843)
        iv. British Indian Assn (1851): by merger of (ii)+ (iii); petitioned Brit Parl for (partly accepted in Charter Act, 1853)
            - Est of a sep leg of a popular character
            - Sep exec from jud fn
            - Redn in sal., of higher officers
            - Abolish salt duty, abkari, stamp duty
        v. E India Assn (1866)- by Dadabhai Naoroji in London for Indians' welfare.
        vi. India League (1875)- by Sisir Kumar Ghosh
        vii. Indian Assn of Calcutta/ Indian National Assn (1876): superseded Indian League; Surendranath Banerjea, Ananda Mohan Bose, etc.; ag. pro-landlord policies; ag. redn of age limit for ICS in 1877, etc.
    b. In Bombay:
        i. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1867) by Ranade and others; bridge gap between govt and people
        ii. Bombay Presidency Assn (1885) by Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta, KT Telang
    c. In Madras:
        i. Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884) by M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer, P. Anandacharlu.
3. **Pre-Congress Campaigns**
    a. For imposition of IM duty on cotton (1875)
    b. For Indianisation of govt service (1878-9)
    c. Ag. Lytton's Afghan adventure
    d. Ag. Arms Act 1878
    e. Ag Vernacular Press Act (1878)
    f. For right to join volunteer corps
    g. Ag. plantation labour and ag. Inland Emigration Act
    h. In support of Ilbert Bill
    i. For an All India Fund for Political Agitation
    j. Campaign in Britain to vote for pro-India party
    k. Ag. redn in max age for ICS

INC: Foundation and the Moderate Phase

1. **Foundation of INC**
   a. 1883, 1885: prelude to INC- 2 sessions of Indian National Conference
   b. 1885- 1st session by AO Hume at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay; president= Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
   c. In 1890, Kadambini Ganguly, the 1st woman graduate of Calcutta University addressed INC
   d. Safety valve theory by Lala Lajpat Rai
      Conspiracy Theory by RP Dutt – conspiracy to avoid popular uprising
      Lightning conductor- Bipan Chandra—congress used Hume as L.C.- catalyst
   e. Aims and Objectives
2. **Era of Moderates:**
   a. Leaders: Naoroji, Pherozshah, Wacha, WC Bonnerjee, SN Banerjea
   b. Moderate Approach
3. **Contributions of Moderate Nationalists**
   a. Economic Critique of British Imperialism
   b. Constnal Reforms and Propaganda in Legislature
      Indian Councils Act 1892
      i. Main provisions:
         - ↑ no. of addnal members of Imperial Legislative Councils and Provincial LCs.
         - The non-official members of the ILC to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and PLCs
         - Budget cld be discussed
         - Questions cld be asked
      ii. Limitations:
         - Majority of officials
         - Council met very less
         - No voting/ amendments to Budget
         - No supplementary questions.
   c. Campaign for general admin reforms: see for mains
   d. Protection of civil rights
4. **Evaluation; role of masses; attitude of govt.—mains**

Era of Militant Nationalism 1905-9

1. **Growth of Militant Nationalism**
   a. Why?
      i. Realization of true nature of brits- exploitative
      ii. Self-confidence and self-respect
      iii. Edu, awareness, unemployment
      iv. International influences that busted the myth of white supremacy
         - Emergence of Japan as indl. Power; Japan victory over Russia
         - Abyssinia's (Ethiopia) victory over Italy
         - Boer Wars (1899-1902)- Brits faced reverses
         - Nationalist movt.s worldwide
      v. Reaction to inc. Westernisation
      vi. Dissatisfaction with Moderates

vii. Curzon's policies- Calcutta Corporations Act (1899), Official Secrets Act (1904), Indian Universities Act (1904), Bengal Partition (1905)
viii. Existence of militant school of thought
ix. Emergence of trained leadership

2. The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement

a. Partition of Bengal—why? - division by language and religion
b. Anti- Partition Campaign under moderates (1903-5)
    i. Same tactics; Newspapers like *Hitabadi, Sanjibani, Bengalee*
    ii. On August 7, 1905, with the passage of the Boycott Resolution in a massive meeting in the Calcutta Townhall, the formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movt was made. [Boycott Manchester cloth and Liverpool salt]
    iii. Oct 16, 1905: partn enforced—day of mourning, etc
    iv. Later, movt spread to Poona and Bombay under Tilak, Lala's PB, DL by Syed Haider Raza, Madras by Chidambaram Pilllai
c. Congress' Position
    i. 1905 Congress meet under Gokhale:
        - Condemned the partn of Bengal and reactionary policies of Curzon
        - Supported anti-partn and Swadeshi Movt of Bengal
        - Extremists wanted to expand the movt for attaining swaraj—moderates did not.
    ii. 1906 Congress at Calcutta under Naoroji—goal= swaraj like UK. Aus, etc.
    iii. 1907—Surat Split

3. The Movement under Extremists

a. Why extremists took control:
    i. Moderate-led movement failed to yield results
    ii. Divisive tactics of govt embittered nationalists
    iii. Suppressive measures of govt
b. Extremist Prog- mains
c. New forms of struggle and Impact:
    i. Boycott of Foreign goods
    ii. Public meetings and processions
    iii. Corps of volunteers or 'samitis'
    iv. Imaginative use of tradnal popular festivals and melas (Tilak)
    v. Emphasis on self-reliance or **atma-shakti**
    vi. Prog of swadeshi or self-reliance
        - Bengal National College by Aurobindo as principal
        - 1906: National Council of Education—nationalist edu thro' vernacular languages
        - Bengal Inst of Tech
    vii. Swadeshi or Indig enterprise
    viii. Impact in the cultural sphere
d. Extent:
    i. Women,
    ii. Students
    iii. Muslims:
        - Participated: Abdul Rasul, Liaqat Hussain, Guznavi, Maulana Azad
        - BUT mostly stayed away

- Supported Partn: Nawab Salimullah of Dacca
- 1905—Muslim League propped up

iv. Labour unrest and Trade Unions: started but subsided due to strict action.

e. All-India aspect also—due to Tilak.

4. **Annulment of Partn** in 1911 as a rude shock to Muslims—shifting capital to DL as a sop (lost glory of DL). Also, BR and OD taken out of BN and AS made a separate province.
5. **Evaluation of the Movt.- mains**

   Why Swadeshi Movt. Fizzled out by 1908?

   i. Severe govt. repression
   ii. Lack of effective orgn and a disciplined force
   iii. Leaders arrested/ deported → leaderless
   iv. Split in nationalist ranks
   v. Narrow social base

   Achievements: "A leap forward" because hitherto untouched sections participated, major trends of later movement emerged; richness of the movt. Extended to culture, science and literature; people educated in bolder form of politics; colonial hegemony undermined
6. **The Surat Split-** story known
7. **Govt Acts of Repression of Swadeshi Movt: (between 1907-11)**
   a. Seditious Meetings Act 1907
   b. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1908
   c. Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act 1908
   d. Explosives Substances Act 1908
   e. Indian Press Act 1910

   Tilak sentenced to 6 years' transportation and a fine of ₹1,000 and sent to Mandalay (Burma) Jail. Lala Lajpat Rai left for abroad. Moderates left with no popular base.
8. **Government Strategy**

   Although the Brits opposed the Moderates also, but with the rise of the militant nationals, they adopted the strategy of "rallying them" (Morley) or the policy of 'carrot and stick'. Surat split was the success of this policy.

   The 3-pronged strategy of Repression-Conciliation-Suppression: mildly repress the extremists to frighten the moderates → placate moderates by some concessions+ drop hints of reforms → isolated extremists are oppressed.
9. **Morley-Minto Reforms**:
   i. Number of elected members in Imperial and Provincial Leg.ve Councils increased but elected non-officials still a minority
   ii. Non-officials to be elected indirectly- elections introduced for the first time
   iii. Separate electorates for Muslims
   iv. legislatures cld pass resolns, ask questions and supplementaries, vote separate items of the budget
   v. One Indian to be on Viceroy's executive council
   vi. Aimed at dividing the nationalist ranks and at rallying the Moderates and the Muslims to the govt.s's side
   vii. Nor responsibility entrusted to legislators- this resulted in thought-less criticism sometimes
   viii. System of election was too indirect

Evaluation—mains

First Phase of Revolutionary Activities (1907-17)

1. **Revolutionary Activities- reasons and ideology**
   a. **Reasons for emergence:**
      i. Younger elements not ready to retreat after the decline of open phase
      ii. Leadership's failure to tap revolnary energies of the youth.
      iii. Govt. repression left no peaceful avenues open for protest
   b. **Ideology:** Assassinate unpopular officials, thus strike terror in the hearts of rulers and arouse people to expel the Brits with force; based on individual heroic actions on lines of Irish nationalists or Russian nihilists and not a mass-based country-wide struggle
2. **Revolutionary Activities:**

Bengal	1902	Anushilan Samiti- First revolnary groups in Midnapore and Calcutta
	1905-06	Several newspapers like Yugantar, Sandhya advocating revolnary
	1907	Attempt at life of the former Lt. Governor of East Bengal and Assam
	1908	Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose attempt to murder Muzaffarpur Magistrate, Kingsford
	1908	Alipore conspiracy involving Aurobindo Ghosh, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others
	1908	Burrah dacoity by Dacca Anushilan
	1912	Bomb thrown at Viceroy Hardinge by Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal
	During WW1	Jatin Das and Yugantar- the German Plot
Maharashtra	1879	Ramosi Peasant Force by VasudevBalwant Phadke
	1890s	Tilak's attempt to propogate militancy among the youth through Shivaji and Ganapati festivals, and his journals Kesari and Maharatta
	1897	Chapekar bro.s killed Rand, the plague commissioner of Poona and Lt. Ayerst
	1899	Mitra Mela-secret society orgd. By Savarkar and his bro
	1904	Mitra Mela merged with Abhinav Bharat
	1909	DM of Nasik- Jackson- killed
Punjab	Lala, Ajit Singh, Aga Haidar Syed Haider Raza, Lalchand 'Falak', Sufi Ambaprasad	

3. **Revolutionary Activities Abroad:**

1905	Shyamji Krishnavarma	Home Rule Society and Indian House + journal *The Sociologist*	London
1909	Madan Lal Dhingra	Murdered Curzon-Wyllie	
1909	Madame Bhikaji Cama	Journal *Bande Matram*	Paris, Geneva
1909	Ajit Singh became active		

1909	Virendranath Chattopadhyay	Berlin Committee for Indian Independence	
1909		Missions sent	to Baghdad Persia, Turkey, Kabul
?	Lala Hardayal, Ramchandra, Bhawan Singh, Kartar Singh Saraba, Barkatulla	Ghadr	N Am

4. **Ghadr Programme:**
    a. Assassinate officials
    b. Publish revolnary literature
    c. Work among Indian troops abroad and raise funds
    d. Bring about a simultaneous revolt in all colonies of Britain
    e. Attempt to bring about an armed revolt in India on Feb 21, 1915 amidst favourable condns under WW1 and Komagata incident (Sep 1914). The plan was foiled
    f. Defence of India Act, 1915 passed to deal with these

First World War and Nationalist Response

Moderates supported the empire in the war—as matter of duty
The extremists (incl. Tilak) supported also – believed that Brits will give self-govt
Revolutionaries—waged war ag. Brits—Ghadr Party (N Am), Berlin Committee, etc.

1. **Home Rule League**
    i. Tilak, Annie Besant, Kharparde, Sir S Subramania Iyer, Joseph Bapista, Jinnah – got together and decided to have a national alliance that worked throughout the year (not like annual sessions of INC) to demend self-govt within British commonwealth.
    ii. Factors:
        i. Need for popular pressure
        ii. Disillusionment with the Morley-Minto reforms
        iii. Wartime misery → fertile for movt
        iv. War (propaganda against each other) exposed myth of white superiority.
        v. Tilak released in 1914; role of Annie Besant
    iii. The leagues: story (do)+:
        i. Tilak's league (Indian HRL): 1st HR meeting at Belgaum. HQ= Poona; In MH (excl. Mumbai), KN, Central Provinces and Berar.
        ii. Besant's league (All-India HRL): In Madras; rest of India (incl. Mumbai); larger but loosely orgd (compared to Tilak). Leaders: Arundale, Wadia, CP Ramaswamy
    iv. Leaders that joined later:
    Motilal, Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Chittaranjan Das, Lala, Jinnah, Sapru.
    Jinnah led the Mumbai division
    Many from Gokhale's Servants of India society also joined in.
    v. Govt's attitude:
    Repression+ Tilak barred from PB+ DL; Besant, etc arrested → protests; Sir S. Subramaniya Iyer renounced knighthood;
    vi. Why agitation faded out by 1919:

i. Lack of effective orgn
ii. Communal rights 1917-8
iii. Moderates pacified by Montagu's statement of 1917
iv. Talk of passive resistance→ moderates remained away
v. Montagu- Chelmsford reforms 1918
vi. Tilak had to go abroad in a libel case→ leaderless
vii. Gandhi's methods slowly gaining ground

In 1920, Gandhi accepted the presidentship of AI-HRL and changed its name to *Swarajya Sabha.* Within a year, AI-HRL joined the INC.

vii. Gains—mains

2. Lucknow Session of INC (1916):

President= Ambika Charan Majumdar (Moderate)

a) Readmission of the Extremists to INC as old controversies meaningless now; split had led to inactivity; role of Tilak and Besant; death of Gokhale and Pherozshah Mehta.

b) Lucknow Pact between INC and Muslim League
   i. INC- accepted the demand of separate electorate; Muslims also granted fixed proportion of seats in legislatures.
   ii. Why the change in ML's attitude?
      - Brit's refusal to help Turkey in Balkans
      - Annulment of Partn of Bengal
      - Brits refusal to set up university in Aligarh
      - Younger nationalists
   iii. Joint demands:
      - Govt shld declare that it wld confer self-govt on Indians at an early date
      - Expand rep.ve assemblies with elected majority and more powers
      - 5-yr term of leg.ve council
      - Salaries of Secy of State for India to be paid from Brit treasury
      - Half members of viceroy's and provincial governor's exec council shld be Indians.
   iv. Critical comments—mains

3. Montagu's Statement of August 1917

a. Statement:
   "The govt policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self-governing instns with a view to the progressive realization of responsible govt in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

b. Implications:
   i. Demands for self-govt or Home rule cld not be termed seditious
   ii. Responsible govt ➔ rulers to be resp to not only London but also to Indian people
   iii. Concept of dyarchy evolved

c. Indian Objections:
   i. No specific time-frame
   ii. Govt to decide on advance to resp govt.

1. **Why Nationalist Upsurge at the end of WW1?**
   a. Post-War economic hardship
   b. Nationalist disillusionment with imperialism worldwide
   c. Impact of Russian Revolution
2. **Montague-Chelmsford Reforms and GoI Act 1919**

   While Rowlatt Act was the stick, M-C Reforms 1918 was the carrot. GoI Act 1919 enacted based on these.

   a. Main features:
      i. Provincial Government—Introduction of Dyarchy
         - Executive:
            - Dyarchy—executive councilors and popular ministers. Governor= executive head in the province
            - Subjects in 2 lists: reserved (governor)+ transferred (ministers)
            - Only ministers resp to leg (not governor)
            - If failure of constnal machinery→ governor can take up transferred subjects also.
            - Secy of state+ Gov-gen cld interfere wrt reserved subj (restrictions wrt transferred subjects)
         - Legislature:
            - Provincial leg.ve councils expanded; 70% members= elected
            - Consolidated system of communal and class elcetorates
            - **Women were given the right to vote**
            - Leg.ve council cld initiate legn but governor's assent reqd.
            - Leg.ve council cld reject budget; governor can restore it.
            - Legislators enjoyed freedom of speech
      ii. Central Govt—still without responsible government
         - Executive:
            - Gov-gen= chief executive authority
            - 2 lists- central+ provisional
            - 3 out of 8 in viceroy's executive council to be Indians
            - Gov-gen—full control over reserved subjects
            - Gov-gen cld restore cuts in grants, certify bills rejected by central legislature and issue ordinance.
         - Legislature:
            - Bicameral
               - lower house/ Central Legislative Assembly 145= 41 nominated+ 104 elected (52 general+ 30 Muslims+ 2 Sikh+ 20 special); 3-year term
               - upper house/ Council of states 60= 26 nominated+ 34 elected (20 general+ 10 Muslims+ 3 Europeans+ 1 Sikh); 5-year term—**only male members**
            - cld ask questions and supplementaries, pass adjournment motions and vote a part of the budget, but 75% of budget was still not voteable.
      iii. Secy of State for India was henceforth to be paid out of British exchequer.
   b. Drawbacks:

i. Very limited electorate (less than 0.6% popn)
ii. Legislature had no control over viceroy/ governor+ his executive council
iii. Unsatisfactory division of subjects at both levels
iv. Allocation of seats in central legislature based on 'importance' of the province e.g. commercial importance of Bombay

c. Congress's Reaction: August 1918 special INC session under Hasan Imam's presidency declared the reforms "disappointing and unsatisfactorily"
"unworthy and disappointing—a sunless dawn"—Tilak
"unworthy of England to offer and India to benefit"- Besant

3. Making of Gandhi: Gandhi's Activism in South Africa (1893-1914)

a. Set up Natal Indian Congress
b. Started *Indian Opinion*
c. Satyagraha against registration certificates
d. Campaign against restrictions on Indian migration
e. Campaign against poll tax and invalidation of Indian marriages
f. Gandhi's faith in capacity of masses to fight estd.; he was able to evolve his own style of leadership and politics and techniques of struggle

4. Gandhi in India

Champaran Satyagraha	'17	1st Civil Disobed.	Rajkumar Shukla European planters forced peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 (tinkathia system). Then, German synthetic dyes…. known story
Ahmedabad Mill Strike	'18	1st Hunger Strike	Dispute between cotton mill owners of Ahm and workers over discontinuation of plague bonus (also wartime inflation). Striking workers dismissed—they turned to Anusuya Sarabhai for help, who went to Gandhi. Agreed at 35% hike (instead of 20% of owners, 50% of workers)
Kheda Satyagraha	'18	1st Non-Coopn	1918: crops failed in Kheda (GJ). Acc. to Revenue Code, if yield<25% normal produce—farmers entitled to remission. GJ Sabha asked no revenue for 1919, but govt declined. Gandhi asked farmers not to pay taxes. He was the spiritual head of the struggle. Patel involved. Govt agreed—no tax for 2 years, ↓ the increase in rate, return all confiscated property.
Rowlatt Satyagraha	'18	1st mass strike	
Jallianwalla Bagh			Tagore gave up knighthood; Gandhi gave up the title Kaiser-i-Hind (for work during Boer War) Udham Singh (Ram Mohd. Singh Azad) assassinated O'Dwyer Hunter Committee of Inquiry- 3 Indian members: Sir Chimalal Harilal Setalvad (VC-Bombay Univ); Pt. Jagat Narayan (MLC in UP), Saradar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan (lawyer); the comm unanimously condemned Dyer- but no penal/ disc action. Before the comm, govt had passed Indemnity Act to protect its officers. (called the "whitewashing" bill). Even Churchill condemned Dyer's act. Dyer was finally relived of his duties from army (and got pension) Ho Lords supported him. Strangely, Golden Temple honored him and called him a sikh. Cong's non-official comm—Motilal, Gandhi, CR Dasm Abbas Tyabji, MR Jayakar

Rowlatt Act

Just 6 months before the Montford Reforms were to be put to effect, 2 bills were intro in Imperia Legislative Council—1 was dropped, but other was passed in 1919—the extn to the

DIR Act 1915—aka Anarchical and Revolnary Crimes Act/ Rowlatt Act (based on recomm by Rowlatt commn). All Indian elected members (in a minority) (Jinnah, Malviya, Haq, etc.) opposed it and resigned.
The Act allowed

a. political activists to be tried without juries or even imprisoned without trials.
b. Allowed arrest of Indian without warrant on the mere suspicion of 'treason'—can be tried in secrecy by spl. cell of 3 high court judges--no recourse to legal help/ appeal; panel cld accept evid not acceptable under Evid Act
c. Habeas corpus sought to be suspended

Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement

Only prelims worthy points

Gandhi was the president of the All-India Khilafat Movement in 1919
Tilak did not support alliance with ML over a religious issue and was skeptical of satyagraha
1920 Nagpur session: NCP endorsed; from self-govt by constnal methods TO swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means; 15-member CWC formed; linguistic orgn of provincial congress committees; ward committees formed; entry fee reduced to 4 annas;
Edu instns orgd under the leadership of Acharya Narendra Dev, CR Das, Lala, Zakir Hussain, Subhas Bose (became Pres, National College, Calcutta)—included Jamia Millia (Aligarh), Kashi Vidyapeeth, GJ Vidyapeeth, BR Vidyapeeth.
Lawyers gave up practice: Motilal, Nehru, C Rajag., Kitchlew, Patel, Asaf Ali, Rajendra Prasad
Tilak Swaraj Find was oversubscribed and ₹1cr collected.
Congress volunteer grp emerged as alternate police
The spirit of defiance led to local struggles as well: Awadh Kisan Movt (UP), Eka Movt (UP), Mapilla Revolt (Malabar), Sikh agitations for removal of mahants.
Talks between Gandhi and Reading (viceroy) broke down when Gandhi refused to urge Ali bros to remove parts from their speeches that suggested violence.

Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities and Other New Forces

1. **Swarajists and No-changers**
   a. Swarajists: CR Das, Motilal Nehru, Ajmal Khan
   b. No-changers: C Rajagopalachari, Patel, Rajendra Prasad, MA Ansari
   Both sides agreed to disagree to avoid a 1907-type split
   Swarajists Manifesto for elections: general points (mains)
   Gandhi was initially opposed to Swarajists but after release from jail, he gradually reconciled with Swarajists. Both sides came to an agt in 1924 (endorsed at Belgaum session in Dec 1924 over which Gandhi for the only time presided).
   2 types of Swarajists:
   a. Responsivists: Lala, Malviya, NC Kelkar— coopn with govt; Hindu interests
   b. Non-responsivists: Withdrew from legislatures; did not contest 1926 elections
   1930: Swarajists finally walked out as Lahore resoln on purna swaraj and CDM
   Achievements+ Drawbacks—mains (general)
   Construction work by no-changers
2. **Emergence of New Forces: Socialistic Ideas, Youth Power, Trade Unionism**
   a. Spread of Marxist and Socialist Ideas
   These young nationalists were critical f both Swarajists awa no-changers—advocated purna swaraj; infld by international issues; need to combine nationalism+ anti-imperialism.

CPI formed in 1920 in Tashkent by MN Roy, Aban Mukerji, etc after the 2nd Congress of Commintern
1925: formalized foundn of CPI in Kanpur

b. Activism of Indian Youth
c. Peasant's Agitation
d. AITUC founded in 1920
Lala was 1st president; Dewan Chaman Lal= general secy.
e. Caste Movements:
    i. Justic Party (Madras)
    ii. Self-respect movt (1925) under *Periyar* EV Ramaswamy Naicker (Madras)
    iii. Satyashodhak activists in Satara (MH)
    iv. Bhaskar Rao Jhadav (MH)
    v. Mahars under Ambedkar (MH)
    vi. Radicals Ezhavas under K Aiyappan and C Kesavan in KR
    vii. Yadavs in BR for improvement in social status
    viii. Unionist Party under Fazl-i-Hussain (PB)
f. Revolnary:
    i. HRA (Hindustan Republican Assn) in PB-UP-BR
    ii. Yugantar, Anushilan groups and later Chittagong Revolt Group under Surya Sen- in BN.

3. Revolnary Activity During the 1920s

a. Factors:
    i. Sudden end of NCM→ disillusioned revolnaries re-began their activities
    ii. Upsurge in working class trade unionism after the war
    iii. Russian revolution
    iv. Bandi Jiwan by Sachin Sanyal, Pather Dabi by Sharat chandra Chatterjee
b. In PB-UP-BR
Dominated by Hindustan Republican Assn/ Army HRA (later, HSRA): – founded in 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal to organise armed revoln to overthrow colonial govt and establish Fed Republic of US of India based on adult franchise.
    i. Kakori Robbery (Aug 1925): The men held up train at Kakori near Lucknow and looted official railway cash. ABig crackdown→ setback for HRA
    ii. HSRA: HRA reorgd as HSRA at 1928 meet to address the Kakori setback; under Chandrashekhar Azad; oth: Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Bhagvaticharan Vohra from PB and BK Sinha, Shiv Verma and Jaidev Kapur of UP.
    iii. Saunders' Murder (Dec 1928): After Lala's death, Bhagat Singh, Azad and Rajguru shot dead Saunders, the police officer responsible.
    iv. Bomb in Central Legislative Assembly (April 1929): Bhagat+ Batukeshwar Azad; against Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill

    Action against the revolnaries: Bhagat, Sukhdev and Rajguru tried in Lahore Conspiracy case. They protested in jails as well. Jatin Das became the 1st martyr on the 64th day of his fast. Azad involved in a bid to blow up Viceroy Irwin's train in 1929. Azad encountered by police and Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru hanged in 1931.
c. In BN:
After the death of CR Das (1925), the Bengal Congress broke into 2 factions:

i. Led by JM Sengupta (Anushilan group joined him)
ii. Led by SC Bose (Yugantar group backed him)

Chittagong Armory Raid (April 1930):

i. Surya Sen participated in NCM and became teacher at school. Jailed in 1926-8 for revolnary activities. Became secretary of Chittagong Distt Congress Committee. "Humanism is a special virtue of a revolnary".
ii. Organised CA Raid to occupy 2 main armories, destroy telephone and telegram connect to Chittagong ad dislocate rail. Raided under the banner of Indian republican Army- Chittagong Branch—very successful—hoisted national flag, proclaimed provsnal govt.
iii. Sen arrested in 1933 and hanged in 1934 but raid imp in the struggle

d. Role of women

Pritilata Waddedar: died conducting a raid
Kalpana Dutt: tried and life sentenced along with Surya Sen
Santi Ghosh and Suniti Chanderi: shot the DM
Bina Das: fired point blank at the governor at convocation

Rest—mains related.

Simon Commission and the Nehru Report

1. Simon Commission

a. Appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission
   i. GoI Act 1919 provision: appt a commn after 10 years; set up in Nov 1927 (by conservatives as they feared a labour govt in power)
   ii. Also, Various parl reports showed the insufficiency of 1919 Act—
      - Lee Commission: failure to recruit enough brit officers
      - Mudiman commission: deadlock between diarchic dispensation
      - Linlithgow Commission: crisis of Indian agriculture

      Thus, Secy of State for India, Lord Birkenhead appointed Simon Commn
b. Indian Response to the Simon Commission
   i. Cong session in Madras (1927) under MA Ansari: boycott commn
   ii. Meanwhile, Nehru got a snap resoln at the session, declaring complete independence as the goal of the Congress
   iii. Liberals of Hindu Mahasabha and the majority faction of ML under Jinnah supported Congress' call.

      Minority faction of ML under Mohd Shafi – supporte the govt.
   iv. Unionists in OB, Justice Party in the S—did not boycott
   v. Ambedkar was appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to work with the commn. He argued for Univ Adult Fr, provincial autonomy, dyarchy at centre; submitted memorandum of rts on behalf of the *Bahishkrit Hitakarni Sabha*.

   Rest- general
c. Impact
   i. Gave a stimulus to radical forces for compl indep+ soc-eco changes
   ii. Nehru Report (result of challenge of Lord Birkenhead)
d. Simon Commission recommendations (1930):
   i. Abolish dyarchy
   ii. Estab rep.ve govts in provinces—with autonomy

iii. Governor—discretionary power in internal security and protecting diff communities
iv. Increase no. of member sin provincial legislative councils
v. Rejected parl resp at the centre—gov-gen to have complete power to appt cabinet members. GoI to have complete control over High courts
vi. Separate communal electorates be retained (and extended to other communities) but only till communal tensions. UAF not given
vii. Federalism accepted: not immed. Though; suggested "Consultative Council of Greater India"
viii. NWFP and Baluchistan shld have own legislatures and rep.d at centre
ix. Sindh shld be sep from Bombay
x. Burma shld be separated from India (not natural part of India)
xi. Indianise the army (but retain Brit forces)

2. Nehru Report:

a. Answering Birkenhead's challenge, an All Parties Conference met in Feb 1928; appointed a sub-committee under Motilal incl. Sapru, SC Bose, MS Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi, GR Pradhan—finalized constn by Aug '28.
b. Unanimous recomm except in one respect—majority favoured "dominon", some wanted "complete independence"
c. Nehru Report confined itself to British India (princes to be in a federal relnship)
d. Main recommendations:
    i. Dominion status- self-governing
    ii. Reject separate electorate; rather, reservations
    iii. Linguistic provinces
    iv. 19 fundamental rights incl equal rts of women, rt t form unions, UAF
    v. Parl= 500-member HoRep+ 200-member Senate
    vi. GoI headed by Gov-gen appointed by Brit govt but paid out of Indian revenues, who wld act on advice of central executive council resp to Parl.
    vii. Provincial councils to have 5-yr tenure, headed by governor acting on advice of provincial executive council
    viii. Full protection to culture and rel. interests of Muslims
    ix. Complete dissociation of state from religion.
e. Muslims and Hindu Communal Responses
    i. DL proposals of ML of 1927: 4 proposals:
        - Jt electorates but reserved seats for Muslims.
        - 1/3rd rep to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly
        - Rep to Muslims in PB, BN in proportion to popn
        - Form3 new Muslim majority provinces—Sindh, Baluchistan and NWFP
    ii. Hindu Mahasabha Demands
        - Opposed the idea of Muslim-majority provinces
        - Opposed reservation in PB+ BN
        - Demanded strictly unitary structure
    iii. Compromises

    ML dissociated itself from and stuck to its demands. Motilal had to choose between the two. The concessions to Hindu Mahasabha included:
        - Jt electorates everywhere but reservation only where Muslims in minority

- Sindh to be detached from Bombay only after Bombay only after dominion status was granted and s.t. weightage given to Hindu minority in Sindh
- Pol str proposed broadly unitary (as residual powers with centre)

iv. In Dec 1928, Jinnah proposed 3 amendments:
- 1/3rd rep to Muslims in central leg
- Reservation to Muslims in BN+ PB leg prop. to popn, till UAF is estd.
- Residual powers to provinces

v. Jinnah went back to the Shafi faction and in Mar '29 and gave 14 points:
- Federal Constn with residual powers to provinces
- Provincial autonomy
- No constnal amendt by centre without concurrence of states
- All leg+ elected bodies to have adeq rep of Muslims in every province without reducing a majority of Muslims in a majority of Muslims in a province to a minority or equality
- Adeq rep to Muslims in services+ self-governing bodies
- 1/3rd Muslims rep in central leg
- In any cabinet at centre or provinces, 1/3rd to be Muslims
- Separate electorates
- No bill/ resoln passed of 3/4th minority against it
- Any terr redistri not to affect Muslim majority in PB, BN, NWFP
- Sep of Sindh from Bombay
- Constnal reforms in NWFP and Baluchistan
- Full religious freedom to all communities
- Protect Muslim rts in rel., culture, edu, language

f. Nehru Report Found Satisfactory by ML, Hindu Mahasabha. Nehru and Bose opposed the idea of "dominion" and set up **Independence for India League.**

Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conference

1. The Run-up to CDM

a. Calcutta Session of Congress, 1928: approves Nehru report (Nehru, Bose ag. dominion status). 1 year given to govt to agree else CDM.

b. Pol Activity during 1929: Gandhi toured India; CWC orgd Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee. Gandhi was arrested in 1929; Other devpts in 1929:
   i. Meerut Conspiracy Case (March)
   ii. Bomb explosion in Central Leg Assembly by Bhagat Singh+ BK Dutt (April)
   iii. Minority Labour govt by MacDonald (May)
   iv. Wedgewood Benn became Secretary of State for India

c. Irwin's Declaration (31 October 1929)—before Simon Commn report came out
   i. was a combined effort by Labour govt+ Conservative viceroy.
   ii. Re-iterated 1917 Declaration—again, no time scale.
   iii. Irwin also promised RTC after Simon report.

d. DL Manifesto- issued by prominent leaders (2.11.29)—condns for attending RTC:
   i. RTC's purpose shld not be to det if/ when dominion
   It shld be to formulate constn to impl. dominion status (i.e. act as const. assembly); and immed accept basic principle of dominion status
   ii. Cong to have majority rep at RTC
   iii. General amnesty for pol. prisoners and a policy of reconciliation.

Gandhi, etc. met Irwin (just after an assassination attempt against him). Irwin rejected the demands.

e. Lahore Congress (under Nehru), 1929 and Purna Swaraj
Nehru nominated Pres due to Gandhi (15/18 provinces opposed him). Decisions:
   i. Boycott RTC
   ii. Complete indep as aim
   iii. CWC authorized to launch CDM incl non-payt of taxes
   iv. All members of leg asked to resign
   v. Jan 26, 1930 to be 1st Indep Say

Dec 31, 1929: At midnight on Ravi river, new tricolor flag hoisted by Nehru.
Jan 26, 1930 Indep Pledge (perhaps by Gandhi) (mains points)

2. CDM- the Salt Satyagraha and other upsurges

a. Gandhi's 11 demands:
Issues of general interest:
   i. Reduce exp on army and civil services by 50%
   ii. Introduce total prohibition
   iii. Reform CID
   iv. Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issues of firearms licenses
   v. Release political prisoners
   vi. Accept Postal Reservation Bill

Specific Bourgeoise Demands
   vii. Reduce rupee-sterling exch ratio to 1s 4d
   viii. Intro textile protection
   ix. Reserve coastal shipping for Indians

Specific Peasant demands
   x. Reduce land revenue by 50%
   xi. Abolish salt tax and govt's salt monopoly

No govt response ➔ full CDM started

b. Why salt? --Mains

c. Dandi March (March 12- April 6, 1930):
Gandhi informed viceroy. Gandhi's instructions to his followers:
   i. Wherever possible civil disob of the salt law shld be started
   ii. Foreign liquor+ cloth shops can be picketed
   iii. We can refuse to pay taxes if we have requisite strength
   iv. Lawyers can give up practice
   v. Public can boycott law courts by refraining from litigation
   vi. Govt servants can resign
   vii. Obey local leaders after Gandhi's arrest

d. Spread (too detailed) (do later)
   i. Khudai Khidmatgars active in NWFP
   ii. Textile workers active in Sholapur
   iii. Salt satyagraha in Dharasana
   iv. No-chowkidara tax campaign in BR
   v. Anti-chowkidar and anti-union-board tax in Bengal
   vi. No-tax movt. In GJ
   vii. CD of forest laws in MH, KN, Central Provinces
   viii. Agitations ag. 'Cunningham Circular' in Assam

ix. No rent campaign in UP
x. Mass participation

e. Extent- general
f. Govt's responded with repression after some time, then:
    i. July 1930: Irwin suggested RTC, reiterated dominion goal, accepted Sapru+ Jayakar suggestion to explore poss. of peace between Cong+ govt
    ii. Aug 1930: Motilal and Nehru taked to meet Gandhi in Yeravada Jail and discuss settlement. The reiterated 3 demands:
        - Rt of secession from Britain
        - Complete national govt with control over defence+ finance
        - Indep tribunal to settle Britain's financial claims
g. Gandhi-Irwin Pact/ DL Pact (1931):
    i. Irwin agreed:
        - Immed release of pol prisoners not convicted of violence
        - Remission of all fines not yet collected
        - Return all lands not yet sold to 3rd parties
        - Lenient treatment to those govt servants who resigned
        - Rt to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not sale)
        - Rt to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing
        - Withdraw emergency ordinances
    ii. Irwin rejected:
        - Public inquiry into public excesses
        - Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' to life sentence
    iii. Gandhi agreed:
        - Suspend cdm
        - Participate in next RTC
h. Evaluation: mains

3. Karachi Congress Session 1931-
a. Congress resolutions
    i. Dissociated from pol viol. but admired "bravery" + "sacrifice" of 3 martyrs
    ii. Endorsed Gandhi Irwin pact
    iii. Reiterated goal of purna swaraj
    iv. Resoln on FR:
        - Free speech and free speech
        - Rt to form assns.
        - Rt to assemble
        - UAF
        - Equal rts irrespective of caste, creed, sex
        - Neutrality of state in rel matters
        - Free+ compulsory primary edu
        - Protect culture, lang, script of minorities+ ling minorities
    v. Resoln on National Economic Policy: prep for mains

4. Round table Conferences:
a. 1st: Nothing much achieved; list of reps (too long)
b. 2nd: Gandhi= sole rep of INC; A Rangaswami Iyengar and Malviya also there (other- list too long)

By this time, Irwin replaced by Willingdon and labour govt replaced by National govt. Churchill also objected.

Finally, deadlock. MacDonald announced:

i. 2 Muslim majority provinces: NWFP, Sindh,
ii. Set up Indian Consultative Committee
iii. Set up 3 expert committees- finance, franchise, states
iv. Prospect of a unilateral British Communal Award of Indians fail to agree.

c. 3rd (1932): not attended by INC Little achieved; recomm published in White Paper→ jt Select comm formed → draft Bill → GoI Act 1935

5. **CDM Resumed** (mains)
6. **Communal Award and Poona Pact**
7. **Gandhi's Harijan Campaign**

Debates on the Future Strategy after the CDM

1. **First Stage Debate:** what to do in immediate future i.e. phase of non-mass struggle: Three perspectives came up:
   a. Constructive work on Gandhian lines
   b. Constnal struggle+ elections to Central Leg
   c. Left (Nehru)—resume non-constnalist mass struggle. Nehru criticised S-T-S (Struggle-Truce-Struggle) strategy and offered S-V (Struggle-Victory) strategy.

   Finally, yes to council entry
2. **Government of India Act, 1935:**
   a. Main Features:
      i. An All India Federation- comprising British Indian provinces, chief commners' provinces and princely states. Its formation was condnal on:
         - States with allotment of 52 seats in Council of states to agree to join the federation
         - Aggregate popn of states in the above categ shld be 50% of total popn in all Indian states

      Since, condns not met→ no fed; GoI contd under GoI Act 1919 till 1946

	Executive	Legislature
Federal Level	Governor-general = pivot of the constn Reserved subj—foreign affairs, def, tribal areas, ecclesiastical affairs→Gov gen advised by exec councilors (not resp to leg) Tranf. Subjects – all oher: admin by govgen on advice of resp ministers Discretionary for gov-gen—security and tranquility of India	a. Bicameral leg: CoS was direct and Fed Assembly was indirect b. CoS: perm body (1/3 retire 3rd yr); FA= 5yrs c. FA cld no-conf (not CoS) extended rel-based and class-based electorates 80% budget= non-voteable Gov-gen= residuary powers (cld restore cuts in grants, certify rejected bills, ex veto)
Provincial Level	Provincial autonomy replaced dyarchy: provinces freed from superintendence, direction of SoS+ G-G i.e. auth derived directly from the crown; cld borrow money on their own security	
	Governor= crown's nominee Gov- spl powers wrt minority rts, rts of civil servnts, law+ order, Brit business interests, partially excluded areas, princely states, etc	Separate electorates Directly elected members; Women got franchise CoM under premier to administer provincial subjects Leg—leg on provincial+ concurrent subjects 40% budget non-voteable Gov—refuse assent, promulgate ordinance, enact gov's Act

Evaluation and responses- mains

3. **The Second Stage**
    a. Nehru, Subhas, Congress and Socialists opposed office acceptance
    b. Leftists proposed entry into the councils with an aim to crease deadlocks
    c. Gandhi, in the beginning opposed for office acceptance, but later gave approval
    d. Congress sessions at Lucknow (1936) and Faizapur (1937) decided to contest elections.

CONGRESS RULE IN PROVINCES

1. **Gandhi's Advice to Office-bearers:** use it in a way not expected/ intended by the Brits; hold offices lightly, not tightly
2. **Work under Congress Ministries:**
    a. Eased curbs on civil liberties
    b. Restrictions on press lifted
    c. Political prisoners and revolnaries released
    d. Lifted ban from several illegal orgns, books and journals
    e. Restoration of pensions of officials associated with the CDM

NATIONALIST REPSONSE IN THE WAKE OF WORLD WAR II

1. **Congress Stand on WW2:**
    a. It wld cooperate in war effort if:
        i. Freedom was given after the war
        ii. Some form of genuinely responsible government was immediately set-up
    b. Sep 1, 1939: WW2 broke out and Brits declared India's support for war
    c. Sep 10-14, 1939: At CWC meeting at Wardha:
        i. Gandhi- for uncondnal support for Brit efforts
        ii. Bose- take adv of Brit difficulties and start a mass movement
        iii. Nehru- recogd. imperial nature of the war, but ag. taking adv. Of war; ag. India's participation in war
        iv. CWC Resoln: No Indian Participation unless freedom is granted; Government shld declare its war aims soon
2. **Linlithgow's Statement:**
    a. Brit war aim= resist aggression
    b. All interest groups are to be consulted to modify 1935 Act for future
    c. Immediately a "consultative committee" is to be formed for advising functions
3. **Congress Response:**
    a. No Indian support to war
    b. Congress ministries in provinces to resign
    c. But no immediate mass struggle to be launched
4. **March 1940:** 'Pakistan Resoln' passed at Lahore session of ML
5. **August Offer (1940)-**
    a. Dominion status to be the long-term objective
    b. After the war, CA to be formed comprising mainly Indians
    c. Minorities' consent to be essential for any future settlement.
    d. Congress rejected the offer
6. **October 1940:** Congress launched individual satyagraha; 25k satyagrahis court arrest
7. **March 1942:** Japan reaches Rangoon after overrunning almost the whole of SE Asia
8. **Cripps Mission (March 1942)**
    a. It offers:

i. An Indian Union with dominion status, with right to withdraw from the Commonwealth
ii. After war, a CA elected by provincial assemblies to frame the constn
iii. Freedom to any province unwilling to join the Union to have a separate agreement with Britain

b. Meanwhile, defence of India will remain in Brit hands
c. Congress objections:
   i. Dominion status
   ii. Right of provinces to secede
   iii. No immediate transfer of power
   iv. Retention of governor-general's supremacy
d. ML objections:
   i. Pakistan not explicitly offered
   ii. The machinery for creation of CA

Quit India Movement, Demand for Pakistan, and the INA

1. Quit India Movement

After Cripps's departure, Gandhi framed a resoln calling for British withdrawal and a non-violent non-cooperation movement against any Japanese invasion. He CWC meeting at Wardha (July 1942) accepted the idea of struggle

a. Why struggle now?
   i. Failure of Cripps Mission
   ii. Rising prices, shortages of rice, etc., commandeering of boats in OD, BN
   iii. Brit reverses in SE Asia → imminent collapse of British empire
   iv. Leadership wanted to condn masses for a possible Japanese invasion
b. 'Quit India' mission
   i. July 1942 Wardha CWC meet—authorized Gandhi to take charge of movt.
   ii. Aug 1942: AICC approved at Bombay (Nehru proposed, Patel seconded)
   This meet also resolved to:
   - Demand immed end of British rule
   - Commitment of free India to defend itself ag. fascism+ imperialism
   - Form provisional GoI after British withdrawal
   - Sanction a civil disobedience movement ag. British rule
c. Gandhi's general instructions:

Govt servants	Don't resign but declare allegiance to Congress
Soldiers	Don't leave army but don't fire on compatriots
Students	If confident, leave studies
Peasants	Pay rent only if zamindar is anti-govt
Princes	Support masses+ accept sov of your people
Princely states' people	Support only anti-govt princes

d. Spread of the Movement

Aug 9: Leaders arrested; AICC, CWC and PCCs declared unlawful under Criminal Law Amendt Act, 1908; assembly of public meetings banned under DIR
Aruna Asaf Ali presided over congress and hoisted the flag on Aug 9
Public activity+ Underground activity began
Parallel govts:

i. Ballia under Chittu Pandey for a week
ii. Tamluk (Midnapore) under Jatiya Sarkar for 2 years

iii. Satara named Prati Sarkar under YB Chavan, Nana Patil, etc. (2 yrs)
Extent—mains

e. Govt repression: Sever repression (though no martial law declared)
f. Estimate: mains
g. Gandhi Fasts in Feb 1943 ag. state violence.
h. March 23, 1943: Pakistan Day observed

2. **Famine of 1943**:
   a. worst affected= SW BN (Dacca, Faridpur Tippera, Noakhali);
   b. 1.5M-3M people died.
   c. Causes:
      i. Diverted food to feed army
      ii. Rice imports from Burma+ SE asia had been stopped
      iii. Gross mismanagt+ profiteering; belated rationing- confined to big cities
3. **Rajagopalachari Formula**

   C Rajagopalachari formulated to for Cong-ML coopn in 1944
   a. The Formula:
      i. ML to endorse Cong demand for Independence
      ii. ML to cooperate with Congress in forming provisional GoI
      iii. After end of war, entire popn of Muslim majority areas in NW, NE India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form sov state
      iv. If partn, agt to be made jtly for safeguarding def, commerce, commn, etc.
      v. Above terms- operative only if England transferred full powers to India
   b. Objectives:
      i. Jinnah wanted only Muslims of NW, NE India to vote
      ii. Hindu leaders under Savarkar condemned CR Plan
4. **Desai-Liaqat Pact**

   Bhulabhai Desai (leader, Congress Party in CLA) and Liaqat Ali Khan (depy leader of ML in CLA)→
   a. Equal number of persons nominated by ML+ Cong in CLA
   b. 20% reserved seats for minorities

   No settlements cld be reached but signif.: parity between Cong+ ML
5. **Bose and INA – mains**
6. **Wavell Plan**
   a. Why? —mains
   b. The Plan:
      i. Except G-G and C-i-C, all exe council members Indians
      ii. Caste Hindus and Muslims in equal number
      iii. Reconstructed council was to fn as an interim govt within 1935 framework (not resp to CLA)
      iv. G-G was to ex his veto on advice of ministers
      v. Rep of different parties were to submit jt list to viceroy for nominations to exe council. If no jt list, then separate.
      vi. Poss were to be kept open for negot on a new constn once the war won finally.
   c. ML wanted all Muslims to be its nominees and claimed a communal veto in the executive council. Cong. objected to being painted purely as caste Hindu party.

Post-War National Scenario

1. **Change in Government's attitude**
   July 1945: Labour govt under Clement Atlee (SoS= Pethick Lawrence)
   Aug 1945: announced elections to central+ provincial assemblies
   Sep 1945: announced CA after elections; govt working acc to Cripps mission
   Reasons for change in govt attitude—mains
2. **Congress Election Campaign and the INA trials**
   a. Election Campaign for nationalistic aims:
      i. Nationalism; ag. repression of Quit India movt;
      ii. INA PoW trials
      iii. Using Indian army to restore French+ Dutch col. rule in Viet.+ Indonesia
   b. Cong Support for INA prisoners
      i. 1st post-war cong session (Bombay) (Sep '45), resoln supporting INA cause
      ii. Court defence by Bhulabhai Desai, Sapru, Nehru, KN Katju and Asaf Ali
      iii. INA Relief+ enquiry Comm distri some money+ food, helped in emplt
      iv. Organised fund collection
   c. INA Agitation—A Landmark on Many Counts (75 years in 2020): Supported by INC, ML, Communist Party, Unionists, Akalis, Justice Party, Ahrars in Rawalpindi, RSS, Hindu Mahasabha and Sikh League rest—mains
3. **Three Upsurges – Winter of 1945-6**
   - 21.11.45: Calcutta over the INA trials
   - 11.02.46: Calcutta ag. 7-yr sentence to INA officer Rashid Ali
   - 18.02.46: Bombay strike by Royal Indian Navy ratings

   a. Three-stage pattern: common to all 3 upsurges
      i. When a group defies authority and is repressed
      ii. City people join in
      iii. People from other parts of the country join in
   b. Reasons for Navy rebellion: racial disc in pay, bad food, abuse by superiors, INA trials, use of troops in Indonesia, arresting a rating for scrawling 'Quit India' on HMIS Talwar
   c. Evaluation – mains
   d. British concessions:
      i. 01.12.46: only those INA members accused of murder/ brutal treatment of fellow prisoners to be tried
      ii. Jan 1947: remit 1st batch's imprisonment sentences
      iii. Feb 1947: soldiers withdrawn from Indonesia and Indo-CHN
      iv. Nov 1946: decision to send a parl delegation to India
      v. Jan 1946: decision to send Cabinet mission
   e. Congress strategy—mains
4. **Election Results**

Congress	**ML**
91% non-Muslim votes	86.6% Muslim votes
57/102 seats in CLA	30 reserved seats in CLA
Maj in: all except BN. Sind, PB; maj also in NWFP, AS	Maj in BN, Sindh

Unionist-Congress-Akali coalition under Khizr Hayat Khan in PB.

5. **Salient Features of Elections**
   a. Separate electorates

b. Limited franchise (<10% for provinces; <1% for CLA)

6. The Cabinet Mission

Feb '46: Atlee govt decided to send Pethick Lawrence (SoS), Standford Cripps (Pres, Board of Trade) and AV Alexander (1st Lord of Admiralty) for peaceful transfer of pow
Why British Withdrawal seemed imminent now? – mains. Main pts of Cab. Mission:

a. Rejection of the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan because:
    i. 38% NW and 48% NE were non-Muslims
    ii. BN+ PB had Hindu-majority areas; deep-seated ties in the region
    iii. The various complexities of a partition
    iv. Division of armed forces wld be dangerous
b. Grouping provincial assemblies into 3 sections:
    i. Section A: Hindu Maj-- Madras, Bombay, CP, UP, BR, OD
    ii. Section B: Muslim maj- PB, NWFP, Sindh
    iii. Section C: Muslim maj- BN, AS
c. 3-tier exe+ leg at provincial, section and union level
d. CA elected by prov ass by prop rep (grps to sit sep and together)
e. A common centre wld control defence, commn, external affairs—federal str.
f. Communal qn in central leg by simple majority of both communities P+V
g. Provinces—full autonomy+ residual powers
h. Lapse of paramountcy
i. After 1st general elections, a province to be free to come out of grp; after 10 years, free to call for reconsideration of grp/ union constn

7. Analysis

a. Different Interpretation of the Groupings Clause:
    i. Cong: Mission was against Pak as grping was optional+ only 1 CA
    ii. ML: Pak implied in compulsory grouping
b. Main objections:
    i. Congress:
        - Provinces shld not have to wait till 1st general elections to leave a grp
        - Compulsory grouping ➔ provincial autonomy
        - Ab of provinces for elected members from princely states in CA
    ii. ML: Grping to be compulsory with rt to secede.
c. Acceptance and Rejection:
    i. June '46: Cong+ ML accepted the long-term plan of the Cabinet Mission
    ii. July '46: elections in provincial assemblies for CA
    iii. July 1946: ML withdrew acceptance of the long-term plan and call for "direct action" from Aug 16

8. Communal Holocaust and the Interim Government

a. Changed government priorities: Wavell was eager to get Cong into interim govt, even if ML stayed out (opposite to his Shimla attitude)
b. Interim Government:
    i. Despite the title, the interim govt was a continuation of the old exec (Wavell overruled ministers on release of INA prisoners in March 1947—last cabinet meeting).
    ii. Wavell quietly brough ML into the interim govt without giving up direct action, despite rejection of cabinet mission, despite insistence on compulsory grping.

iii. Ministers: list given

9. **Birth and Spread of Communalism in India (only prelims worthy points):**
   a. 1886 Cong session under Naoroji declared intention of not raising socio-rel qns
      1889 Cong decided not to take up issues opposed by Muslims
      With coming of Hindu nationalism in Cong, policy was left.
   b. PB Hindu Sabha formed in 1909 by UN Mukherjee and Lal Chand opposed Cong for uniting one nation—Hindus shld join govt against Muslims
   c. All-India Hindu Mahasabha (1915)- pres= Maharaja of Kasim Bazar
   d. RSS in 1925

Rest- done; mains

Independence with Partition

1. **Attlee's Statement (Feb 20, 1947):**
   a. June 30, 1948 as deadline for transfer of power
   b. Power may be transferred to one centre or in some areas to existing provincial governments
2. **Mountbatten Plan June 3, 1947:**
   a. PB, BN assemblies to take decision partition
   b. Sindh to take its own decision
   c. Referendum in NWFP and Sylhet district
   d. Two dominions to be created if partition is to take place, with 2 Cas
   e. Freedom to be granted on Aug 15, 1947
3. **July 18, 1947:** The Indian Independence Act, 1947 got royal assent
4. **Why Partition was seen to be inevitable**

Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. **1765-72 dual system of government**
2. **Regulating Act of 1773;**
   a. Recog EIC's role in pol+ admin (beyond trading)
   b. Directors of EIC to submit all correspondences wrt revenue affairs+ civil/mil admin to govt (Brit cabinet given rt to control Indian affairs)
   c. In BN, G-G with 4 council members--- majority rule. Warren Hastings named in the Act—successors appted by Co.
   d. SC estd in BN but confusing jurisdiction
   e. GG cld ex some powers over Bombay and Madra- vague

   Amendment (1781)
   a. SC jurisdiction defd- within Calcutta
   b. Govt servants immune for anything done during discharge of duties
   c. Social and religious usages of the subjects to be honoured
3. **Pitt's India Act of 1784**
   a. Co. became subordinate to dept. of state- co.'s terr.s termed 'Brit possessions'
   b. Dual system of control: Board of Control (Chancellor of exchequer, SoS, 4 members of privy Council- appt by Crown)—to control co.'s civil, mil., revenue affairs and approve all dispatches
   c. G-G to have council of 3 (incl. C-i-C)
   d. Bombay and Madras- made subordinate to G-G
   e. General prohibition on aggressive wars and treaties (often breached)
4. **The Act of 1786**

a. Cornwallis made G-G awa C-i-C
b. Cornwallis allowed to override council's decision if he owned the resp of decision

5. Charter Act of 1793
a. Renewed EIC's commercial privileges for next 20 years
b. EIC shall pay necessary exp+ 5L pounds annually to British government
c. Royal mandate reqd to appt GG, C-i-C, and governors
d. Sr. officials of EIC debarred from leaving India without permission
e. EIC empowered to give licenses ('privilege'/ 'country trade') to individuals awa Co.'s employees to trade in India—made way for opium trade to CHN
f. Rev admin sep from judicial functions—*Maal Adaalats* disappeared
g. Home govt members paid out of Indian revenues (this contd till 1919)

6. Charter Act of 1813
a. Co.'s monopoly over Indian trade ended (but retained CHN trade+ tea trade)
b. Co.'s shareholders given 10.5% dividend on revenue of India
c. Co. to retain possession of terr+ revenue for 20 more years
d. Powers of BoC enlarged
e. ₹1L to be set aside for revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among natives, every year.
f. Regns by Counicls of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta now to be laid in Brit Parl.
g. Sep account wrt comm and terr rev.
h. Christian missionaries allowed

7. Charter Act of 1833
a. 20-yr lease to Co. extended. Govern in name of crown
b. Ended Co.'s monopoly with CHN+ tea
c. Ended all restrictions on European immigration and acq of property in india
d. Fin, leg and admin centralisation of govt in India:
    i. G-G given power to superintend, control, direct all civil/ mil affairs of co.
    ii. BN, Madras, Bombay, etc. under complete control of G-G
    iii. All rev raised under auth of G-G—wld completely control exp too
    iv. Madras and Bombay brought under BN
e. A law member added to GG's council
f. Indian laws to be codified and consolidated
g. No Indian citizen to be denied emplt under the co. based on rel., colour, birth, descent, etc. (reality= different)
h. Admin to ameliorate condns of slaves and finally abolish it (abolished in 1843)

8. Charter Act of 1853
a. Co to continue possessing terr unless Parl provided otherwise
b. CoD strength reduced to 18
c. Services thrown open to comp.ve exams (no Co. monopoly)
d. Law member made full-time member of GG's council
e. Further sep of leg and exe
f. Local rep intro in Indian legislature—Indian Legislative Council
g. GG cld veto

9. The Act for Better Government of India, 1858

10. Indian Councils Act 1861
a. Principle of rep of non-officials in leg bodies accepted—law making by deliberations—no longer only executive's business

b. Portfolio system by Canning laid foundn of cabinet govt in India
c. Very weak legislatures

11. Indian Councils Act 1892

a. Response to requests by INC
b. Expanded leg council
c. Universities, distt boards, municipalities, zamindars, trade bodies, and chambers of commerce cld recommend members to provincial councils—principle of repn
d. Element of indirect election ('election' word NOT used)
e. Leg cld express views on fin statements
f. Cld question executive (in limits)

12. Indian Councils Act 1909 aka Morley-Minto Reforms

a. 1st attempt to bring in popular repn
b. Expanded Imperial Legislative Council awa Provincial Legislatures
c. 1st time: Indian in GG's Exe Council (Satyendra Prasad Sinha as Law member)
d. Increased members of Provincial Executive Council
   No real powers to leg. Sep electorates for Muslims= prob; rep to Muslims in excess of popn; income qlfn➔ less Muslims eligible than Hindus

13. GoI Act 1919/ Montague Chelmsford Reforms

a. Indian Legislative Council replaced by bicameral system: majority in both houses= directly elected (restricted franchise)
b. Communal electorates exptended to Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indian also
c. Dyarchy in prvinces
d. Provinces—only one leg (council)
e. 1st time—sep budget for provinces and centre
f. High Commner for India appt in London for 6 years to look after trade of india with Europe
g. SoS to be paid out of British exchequer.

14. Simon Commn

15. GoI Act 1935

a. Contemplated the establishment of an All-India Federation in which governors' provinces and Chief commners' provinces and those Indian states which sign 'instrument of accession' were to be included
b. Dyarchy (rejected by Simon) in Federal Executive
c. Bicameral Federal Legislature
d. No provision for jt. sitting
e. 3 lists- fed, prov, concurrent; residuary with G-G
f. Bill cld be vetoed by GG→ assented by GG cld be disallowed by King-in-Council
g. No dyarchy in provinces → provincial autonomy (explained earlier)
h. Bicameral leg in 6: Madras, Bombay, UP, BR, AS, BN (other 5= unilateral)
i. Extended 'sep electorates' and 'weightage'
j. Extended franchise to 10%
k. Fed Court est in 1937 (still Privy Council to dominate it)
l. Abolished Indian Council of SoS

Federal structure ever actualized.

EVOLUTION OF CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA

1. **Cornwallis' Role:** checked corruption by:
   a. Raiseing civil servants' salary

b. Strict enforcement of rules against private trade
c. Debarred civil servants from taking presents, bribes, etc.
d. Enforced promotions through seniority

2. **Wellesley's Role**
   a. 1800: He estd Fort William College to train new recruits
   b. 1806: Wellesley's college disapproved by CoD and East India College set up in UK
3. **Charter Act 1853**
   a. Ended co.'s patronage, enjoining recruitment to be through open competition
   b. Indians barred from high posts
   c. 1833- threw open exams to Indians- but never implemented
   d. After 1857—Indians included
4. **Indian Civil Services Act 1961**
   a. Reserved certain offices for covenanted civil servants but exam in UK in English based on classical learnings in Greek and Latin
   b. Max age: 23 (1859) → 22 (1860) → 21 (1866) → 19 (1878)
   c. 1863: Satyendra Nath Tagore= 1st Indian to qualify for ICS
5. **Statutory Civil Service** introduced by Lytton in 1878-9: 1/6th covenanted pots to be filled by Indians of high families. Through nominations by local governments s.t. approval by SoS+ viceroy. This system FAILED and was ABOLISHED.
6. **Congress Demands and Aitchison Committee**
   a. INC demanded: increase age limit for recruitment; hold exam in India as well.
   b. Aitchison committee on Public Service (1886): set up by Dufferin recommended:
      i. Drop the terms 'covenanted' and 'uncovenanted'
      ii. Classify civil service into Imperial Indian Civil Service (held in UK) and Provincial Civil Service (in India) and Sub-ordinate Civil Service (in India).
      iii. Raise age limit to 23
   c. 1893: House of Commons supported simult exams—but never implemented
7. **Montford Reforms 1919**
   a. Realistic policy— "if a responsible govt is to be estd in India, the more Indians we can employ in public service, the better."
   b. Hold simultaneous exams in India+ UK
   c. 1/3rd recruits be made in India itself—to be raised annually by 1.5%
8. **Lee Commission 1924**
   a. SoS to continue to recruit ICS, Irrigation branch of the Service of Engg., IFoS, etc.
   b. Recruitments for transfd fields like edu., civil medical service by provincial govts
   c. Direct recruitments to ICS on the basis 50:50 parity (Euro: Indians) in 15 years
   d. Est Public Service Commn (as per GoI 1919)
9. **GoI Act 1935:** Est Federal PSC and Provincial PSC

Evaluation – mains

EVOLUTION OF POLICE SYSTEM IN INDIA

a. Mughals: faujdars (law+ order); amils (revenue); kotwal (law+ order in cities);
b. Dual control: zamindars expected to maintain thanadar for law+ order
c. 1770: instn of faujdar and amil abolished
d. 1774: Hastings restored faujdar
e. 1775: faujdar thanas estd in major towns
f. 1791: Cornwallis orgd regular police force+ modernized old thana system under Indian daroga; SP for each city; relieved zamindars of their police duties

g. 1808: Mayo appointed an SP for each division helped by spies (goyendas)
h. 1814: CoD abolished appts to darogas and subordinates (except in BN)
i. Bentinck abolished office of SP—collectorate/ DM to head police→ failed system
j. Police Commission (1860 recommendations): Led to Indian Police Act 1861
k. 1902: Police Commn recommended the est of CID in provinces and IB at centre.

MILITARY- mains

EVOLUTION OF JUDICIARY IN INDIA

1. **Reforms under Warren Hastings (1772-85)**
   a. Distt. Diwani Adalats for civil disputes under collector--- Hindu+ Muslim law appl
      Appeal to Sadar Diwani Adalat—Pres+ 2 members of Supreme Council
   b. Distt. Fauzdari Adalats for criminal cases under collector—Muslim law appl.; under Indian officer assisted by qazis and muftis.
      Approval for capital punishment+ aacq of prop—Sadar Nizamat Adalat at Murshidabad—headed by depy nizam assisted by chief qazi and chief mufti
   c. Reg Act 1773: SC (Calcutta) to try all British subjects in Calcutta+ subord factories
2. **Reforms under Cornwallis (1786-93)- Separation of Powers**
   a. Distt Fauzdari Courts abolished → circuit courts estd at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, Patna. They had civil+ criminal courts with Euro judges.
   b. Sadar Nizamat Adalat shifted to Calcutta and under G-G and members of Supreme Council assisted by chief qazi and chief mufti.
   c. Distt Diwani Adalat designated the distt., city, zila court; placed under distt judge
      ∴ collector left with revenue admin with NO magisterial functions
   d. Est. gradation of civil courts—
      i. Munsiff's Court under Indian officers
      ii. Registrar's Court under a European judge
      iii. Distt. Court under the distt. judge
      iv. 4 circuit courts as provincial courts of appeal
      v. Sadar Diwani Adalat as provincial courts of appeal
      vi. King-in-Council for appeals of 5000 pounds and above.
   e. Cornwallis Code:
      i. Separation of revenue and justice admin
      ii. European subjects also brought under jurisdiction
      iii. Govt officials answerable to civil courts for actions done in official cap.y
      iv. Est principle of sovereignty of law.
3. **Reforms under William Bentinck (1828-33)**
   a. The 4 circuit courts abolished→ fns transferred to collectors under supervision of commoner of revenue and circuit
   b. Sadar Diwani Adalat and a Sadar Nizamat Adalat at Allahabad for UP people
   c. From Persian as court language TO Persian/ vernacular (English in SC)
   d. 1833: Law commn set up under Macaulay for codification of Indian laws → prepared Civil PC (1859), IPC (1860), CrPC (1861)
4. **Later Developments:**
   a. 1860: Europeans can claim no spl privileges except in criminal cases, no Indian-origin judge cld try them
   b. 1865: SC+ Sadar Adalats merged into 3 HCs (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras)
   c. 1935: GoI Act—Federal Court(set up in 1937)—settle disputes between govts+ cld hear ltd appeals

Lord Ripon= father of local self-govt in Indian
Rest—mains

Survey of British policies in india

1. **Administrative Policies**
   a. Divide and Rule
   b. Hostility to educated Indians
   c. Zamindars and landlords propped as counterweights to nationalists
   d. Reversal of policy of support to social reforms
   e. Social services ignored
   f. Half-hearted and inadequate labour legislations introduced
   g. Stifling of press wherever seen to be helping the nationalist upsurge
   h. Racial arrogance
2. **British Social and Cultural Policies**
3. **Foreign Policy**
   a. Reach out to natural geographical frontiers for internal cohesion and defence
   b. Keep other European powers at an arm's length
   c. Promote British economic and commercial interests

Economic impact of British Policies in India

1. **Economic Impact of British Rule:**
   a. Deindustrialisation- ruin of artisans and handicraftsmen
   b. Impoverishment of peasantry- ruralisation of India
   c. Emergence of new land relations- ruin of old zamindars
   d. Stagnation and deterioration of agri
   e. Commercialisation of Indian agri
   f. Development of modern industry
   g. Rise of Indian national bourgeoisie
   h. Economic drain
   i. Famine and poverty
2. **Nationalist Critique**
   a. India getting poorer due to colonial exploitation
   b. Problem of poverty- a national problem of raising productive capacities and energy
   c. Development equated with industrialisation, which shld take place through Indian, not foreign capital
   d. British policies on trade, infra, development, expenditure designed to serve imperialist interests
   e. Need for complete severance of India's economic subservience to Britain and development of an independent economy

Development of Indian Press

James Augustus Hickey in 1780 started *The Bengal Gazette* or *Calcutta General Advertiser*, the first newspaper in India—seized in 1872 due to outspoken criticism.

1. **Early Regulations**

Censorship of Press Act 1799	Wellesley	anticipating French invasion of India. Relaxed under Hastings (pre-censorship dispensed with in 1818
Licensing Regulations. 1823	Acting G-G John Adams	starting or using a press without license= penal offence. Later, extended to journals, pamphlets, books. RRM's *Mirat-ul-Akbar* had to stop publication

Press Act of 1835 (Metcalfe Act)	GG Metcalfe	Repealed the obnoxious 1823 ordinance Metcalfe= 'LIBERATOR OF INDIAN PRESS'
Licensing Act 1857		Due to 1857 revolt; licensing restrictions imposed; govt= rt to stop publications
Registration Act 1867		Replaced Metcalfe Act 1835 Was regulatory (not restrictive)

2. Struggle by Early Nationalists to Secure Press Freedom

The Hindu *Swadesamitran*	G. Subramaniya Aiyar
The Bengalee	Surendranath Banerjea
Voice of India	Dadabhai Naoroji
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh + Motilal Ghosh
Indian Mirror	NN Sen
Kesari (Marathi) *Maharatta* (English)	Tilak
Sudharak	Gokhale
Hindustan Advocate	GP Verma

Section 124A (IPC) to imprison

3. Vernacular Press Act, 1878

Why- mains; aka gagging act; provisions:

a. The DM was empowered to all upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with govt undertaking not to cause disaffection ag. govt./ antipathy wrt rel., caste, etc.; etc.

b. Magistrate's action was final+ no appeal cld be made in a court of law

c. Cld get exemptions if they submit proofs to govt censor

d. No rt to appeal

- Proceedings instituted under *Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash, Samachar*
- Later, pre-censorship clause repealed, and a press commner appted to supply authentic news to press
- Repealed by Ripon in 1882
- 1883: Surendranath Banerjea= 1st Indian journalist imprisoned
- Tilak's role

4. Newspaper (Incitement of Offences) Act, 1908

Aimed ag extremists; magistrates cld confiscate press property (Tilak send to Burma)

5. Indian Press Act 1910: Revived the worst features of VPA

6. During WW1:

a. Defence of India Rules
b. Based on Sapru committee recomm, PA 1908, 1910 repealed
c. Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931: sweeping powers to provincial govts to suppress CDM propaganda

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Development of Education

1. Under Company Rule- largely done nothing, but some exceptions:

a. The Calcutta Madrasah by Hastings in 1781 to study Muslim law, etc.
Sanskrit College by Jonathan Duncan (resident at Benaras) in 1791- Hindu law
Fort William College by Wellesley in 1800 to train Co. civil servants (closed 1802)

b. A humble beginning by Charter Act of 1813
   i. Encouraging learned Indians+ promoting mod sc → Co. to sanction ₹1L/yr
   ii. Due to efforts of RRM, 1817: Calcutta College estd.
   iii. Govt also set up 3 Sanskrit college in Calcutta, Agra, DL.

c. Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy
   i. Within the General Committee on Public Instructions, the Anglicists argued that govt spending on edu shld be exclusively for modern studies. Although they were split between English-medium and vernacular
   ii. Orientalists: mod edu for jobs; but expand tradnal knowledge too.

d. Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)
    i. It settled the debate in favour of Anglicists- Wn edu in English medium
    ii. Led to more focus on a few schools and colleges (not mass edu)
    iii. 'Downward filtration theory'
e. Efforts of James Thompson (Lt Governor of NW provinces, 1843-53)
    i. Devpd comprehensive sch of village edu through vernacular language
    ii. In these schools, useful subjects (mensuration, agri sc) taught
    iii. Purpose: train personnel for new Revenue and PWD.
f. Wood's Despatch (1854)- 'The Magna Carta of English Education in India'
    i. Asked GoI to assume responsibility of edu of the masses (against 'downward filtration theory, on paper)
    ii. Hierarchy: vernacular primary schools (village) < Anglo-vernacular High Schools and affiliated college (distt.) < affiliating universities in presidency towns (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras)
    iii. Recomm English as medium in higher studies+ vernacular at school level
    iv. Stressed on female+ vocational edu, and on teachers' training
    v. Secular edu
    vi. Recomm system of grant-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.

    Developments:
    i. 1857: Univ of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras est up; DoEdu set up in distt.
    ii. 1849: Bethune School by JED Bethune at Calcutta—imp for girls' edu
    iii. Agri inst at Pusa (BR) and an Engg Inst at Roorkee started

2. After the crown took over

a. Hunter Education Commission (1882-3): To review state of edu since 1854 Despatch. Hunter confined itself to primary+ sec. edu (neglected part of edu):
    i. Transfer control to newly set up distt and municipal boards
    ii. Recommended 2 divisions in secondary edu: literary (till university), vocational (for commercial careers)
    iii. Need to emphasise on women edu

    Next 2 decades: good progress in secondary+ collegiate edu
b. Indian Universities Act 1904:
    i. Official view: pvt managt had worsened qly of edu→ lot of pol revolnaries
    ii. 1902 Raleigh Commn- only for universities (not schools)
    iii. IUA 1904 (Based on recommendations of Raleigh):
        - Universities to give more attention to study and research
        - No. of fellows of universities+ their period of office reduced and most fellows to be nominated by govt
        - Govt can pass/ amend/ veto university's senate regulations
        - Stricter condns for affiliations of private colleges
        - ₹5L/ yr sanctioned for 5 years to improve higher edu+ universities
c. Government Resolution on Education Policy 1913
    i. In 1906 Baroda (progressive state) introduced compulsory primary education→ Gokhale advocated this for British India
    ii. 1913 Resoln: govt refused comp prim edu but accepted policy of removal of illiteracy+ urged provincial govts to give free elem. edu to poor, backwards+ Encourage pvt efforts+ universities in each province
d. Saddler University Commission 1917-19:

To study and report probs in Calcutta University; it reviewed school to univ edu.

i. 12 years school course. Students to enter college at intermediate stage (not matric) for 3-yr degree course
ii. Separate board of sec and intermediate education
iii. Less rigidity in framing university regulations
iv. University to fn as centralised, unitary residential-teaching autonomous body
v. Extend: female edu, applied sc., techl edu, teachers' training
vi. 1916-21: 7 new universities: Mysore, Patna, Benaras, Aligarh, Dacca, Lucknow, Osmania
vii. 1920: govt recommended Saddler report to the provincial governments

e. Education under Dyarchy (Montford reforms): Edu to prov govt→ finl constraints
f. Hartog Committee (1929): The increase in no. of schools and colleges led to deterioration of edu standards. The Hartog Committee was set up to report on devpt of edu. Main recommendations:
   i. Emphasise prim edu but no need for hasty expansion/ compulsion in edu
   ii. Only deserving students for high school/ intermediate (average students to vocational schools after 8th std.)
   iii. Restrict admissions to universities for better standards
g. Sergeant Plan of Education:
   i. 3-6 years group- Pre-primary education
      6-11 years group- free, universal, compulsory elementary education
      11-17 yrs grp- high school- for selected children (2 type- acad+ tech/voc
      3-year university course
   ii. Adeq technical, comml., and arts education
   iii. Abolish intermediate course
   iv. Liquidate adult illiteracy in 20 years
   v. Focus: teachers' training, phy edu, edu for physically+ **mentally** disabled.

   Objective: in 40 years, level of edu same as UK.

3. Development of Vernacular Education

a. 1835, 1836, 1838: William Adam's report on vernacular edu in BN, BR pointed out defects in system of vernacular education.
b. 1843-53: James Jonathan's expts in UP, as the lt.-governor there, incl opening one govt school as model school in each tehsildari and a normal school for teachers' training for vernacular schools.
c. 1853: Dalhousie's minute expressed strong opinion in favour of vernacular edu
d. 1854: Wood's despatch
e. 1854-71: govt paid some attention to sec+ vern edu.
f. 1882: Hunter Commn-- state shld make spl efforts to extend+ improve vern edu
g. 1904: edu policy- spl emphasis on vern edu and increased grants for it.
h. 1929: Hartog Committee presented gloomy picture of primary education
i. 1937: these schools were encouraged by Congress

4. Development of Technical Education

a. 1847: Engg College at Roorkee set up
b. 1856: Calcutta College of Engg set up
c. 1858: Overseers' School at Poona raised to status of Poona College of Engg and affiliated to Bombay University

d. 1835: medical college in Calcutta
e. Lord Curzon did a lot for professional courses

Evaluation—mains

Peasant Movements 1857-1947

Peasantry under Colonialism—mains+ general

1. **A Survey of Early Peasants Movements**
   a. Indigo Revolt 1859-60
      i. In BN, indigo planters (almost all Euro), exploited local peasants by forcing them to grow indigo on their lands instead of the more paying rice. They also forced the farmers to take advance sums and enter into fraud contracts. They intimated farmers through kidnappings, illegal confinements, seizing cattle, etc.
      ii. 1859: angry peasants led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia district refused to grow indigo and resisted the phy force of the planters—even orgd counter-attacks. When plnaters evicted and enhanced rents, ryots physically resisted evicts and went on rent strike for enhanced rents. Gradualy, they learned to use legal machinery
      iii. Bengali intelligentsia's role- legal help, newspaper, org mass meetings
      iv. GoI appt inquiry commn→ led to 1860 notification- no compulsion to grow indigo
   b. Pabna Agrarian Leagues: Peasants of Yusufshahi pargana in Patna ag. oppressive zamindars→ legal resistance, rent strike, little violence; intelligentsia support
   c. Deccan riots: heavy taxation in ryotwari system ag. outside moneylenders (Marwaris/ Gujarati), increased land revenue, bad harvest; social boycott of the outsiders; Brits suppressed the movement and conciliated by "Deccan Agriculturalists Relief Act, 1879"

Changed nature of peasants' movements after 1857—mains

2. **Later Movements**
   a. Kisan Sabha Movement:
      i. After 1857, Awadh taluqdars got back lands→ high rents, summary evictions (*bedakhali*), illegal levies renewal fees or *nazrana*+ π due to WW
      ii. Kisan sabha orgd by Home Rule activists Gauri Shankar Mishra+ Indra Narayan Dwivedi in UP in Feb 1918)- supported by Malviya.
      iii. Other leaders: Jhinguri Singh, Durgapal Singh, Baba Ramchandra
      iv. 1920: Baba asked Nehru visit villages→ Nehru better understood villages
      v. 1920: Awadh Kisan Sabha came into existence (due to differences with nationalist ranks)
      vi. 1921: changed from mass meeting to looting bazaars, houses, etc.
      vii. Soon declined→ govt suppression+ Awadh Rent Amendt Act
   b. Eka/ Unity Movement
      i. 1921 end: peasant discontent in N UP- Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur. Issues:
         - High rents (50% above recorded rent)
         - Oppression of *thikadars* in charge of revenue collection
         - Practice of share-rents
      ii. Movement involved symbolic religious ritual in which peasants vowed to
         - Pay only the recorded rent but wld pay it on time
         - Not leave when evicted

- Refuse to do forced labour
- Give no help to criminals
- Abide by panchayat decisions

iii. Leaders: Madari Pasi, other low-caste leaders, many small zamindars.

c. Mapilla Revolt
   i. Mapillas were the Muslim tenants inhabiting Malabar region where most landlords were Hindus. They had expressed their resentment ag oppression of landlords during 19th century. Their grievances centred around lack of security of tenure, high rents, renewal fees, etc.
   ii. Mapilla tenants were encouraged by Congress. They merged with Khilafat movt. Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, Maulana Azad addressed Mapilla meetings. After the leaders were arrests, the local leaders were inc harge
   iii. In Aug 1921, with the arrest of the priest leader, Ali Musaliar, the movt became violent and moved from being anti-British to anti-Hindu (the landlord *jenmies* were mostly Hindus). The communalization led to its isolation from NCM-Khilafat. It stopped by December 1921.
d. Bardoli Satyagraha
   i. Bardoli taluqa in Surat-- immense politicization after Gandhi's visit
   ii. Context: Great Depression in industrialised countries+ CDM in India
   iii. Jan 1926: land rev ↑ by 30% → movement → Cong supported → Bardoli Inquiry Committee set up → found the hike wrong
   iv. Feb 1926: Patel asked to lead it. Women titled him 'Sardar'. He set up 13 chhavanis, brought out Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika and set up intelligence wing; spl emphasis on women's role
   v. KM Munshi and Lalji Naranji resigned from Bombay Legislative Council
   vi. Aug 1928: Gandhi reached Bardoli
   vii. Govt wanted a graceful withdrawal → asked for enhanced rent and set up a comm → found hike unjustified and fixed it at 6.03%
e. All India Kisan Congress/ Sabha
   i. Found in Lucknow-Apr '36 (Swami Sarasvati= pres, NG Ranga= gen secy)
   ii. Kisan periodical issued and a periodical under Indulal Yagnik started
   iii. AIKS and Congress held their sessions in Faizpur in 1936
   iv. Congress agenda for 1937 elections strongly influenced by AIKS agenda
f. Under Congress ministries- high activity by peasants

3. Peasant Activities in Provinces

a. KR: Congress Socialist Party activists; many 'karshak sanghams' (peasants' orgns); popular method= marching of *jaths* (peasants grps) to landlords with demands. Imp: 1938 campaign to amend Malabar Tenancy Act 1929
b. AP: Congressmen defeated zamindars in elections → blow to prestige of zamindars; NG Ranga set up India Peasants' Institute; PC Joshi, Ajoy Ghosh
c. BR: mains
d. PB: mains
e. During War: communists were pro-war—AIKS divided into communists and non-communists; veterans left the sabha. Did notable work in 1943 famine
f. Post War:
   i. Tebhaga Movement:

- Sep 1946: BN Provincial Kisan Sabha- mass struggle to impl the Flood Commn recomm of *tebhaga*- 2/3rd share—to the bargardars, the share-croppers aka *bagchasi* or *adhyar*, instead of ½ share.
- Bargardars worked on lands rented from jotedars
- Slogan: "nij khamare dhan tolo"—share-croppers taking paddy to their own threshing floor (not jotedars' house, as before)—to enforce tebhaga
- Where: N BN (among Rajbanshis- low caste tribal origin- and muslims)
- Soon ended due to ML's Bargardari ill, repression and Hindu Mahasabha's demand for a separate BN.

ii. TL movement: Biggest peasant guerrilla war of modern India affecting 3000 villages. Rest—imp for mains

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The Movement of the Working of the Working Class

Intro- for mains

1. Early Efforts

a. Early nationalists were indifferent to labour's cause, differentiated between Indian and British labour, believed that labour laws wld affect the competitive edge of Indian-owned industries, ∴ did not support Factories Act 1881, '91

b. Isolated, philanthropic events:
   i. 1870: Sasipada Banerjea started workingmen's club and newspaper *Bharat Shramjeevi*
   ii. 1878: Sorabjee Shapoorji tried to get a labour bill passed in Bombay
   iii. 1880: Narain Meghajee Lokhanday started newspaper *Deenbandhu* and set up Bombay Mill and Millhands Assn.
   iv. 1899: 1st strike in Great Indian Peninsular Railways→ Tilak supported

c. Leaders demanding better cndns: Bipin Pal, G Subramaniya

2. During Swadeshi Upsurge

a. Workers participated; strikes by Prabhat Kumar Roy, Premtosh Bose, Apurba Ghosh, etc; Subramaniya Siva and Chidambaram Pillai arrested for strike
b. Biggest strike after Tilak's arrest

3. During First World War and After

a. War →↑EX, ↑π → ↑ profits of industrialists but ↓ wages → workers' discontent
b. Gandhi → broad-based national movt→ need felt for workers in trade unions
c. International events: USSR, formation of Comintern, setting up of ILO
d. AITUC All India Trade Union Congress
   i. Founded: 31 October 1920
   ii. 1st pres- Lala Lajpat Rai (then Cong president)
   1st gen secy= Dewan Chaman Lal
   Lala: "Imperialism and militarism are the twin children of capitalism"
   iii. CR Das= pres for 3rd, 4th session
   iv. 1922 Gaya session of INC—welcomed formation of AITUC; committee formed to assist it
   v. Other leaders: Nehru, Boe, CF Andrews, JN Sengupta, VV Giri, Sarojini
   vi. Gandhi helped organise Ahm Textile Mill Assn (1918)
e. The Trade Union Act 1926:
   i. Recognised trade unions as legal associations
   ii. Laid down condns for registration and regulation of trade union activities
   iii. Secured civil+ criminal immunity for trade unions (restrcitions on pol acty)
f. Late 1920s:
g. Meerut Conspiracy Case 1929
h. Under Congress Ministries: AITUC supported Congress candidates
i. After 1939