

## Modern India;

### ***Economic & Commercial Policy***

The British conquerors were entirely different from the previous conquerors. Through laws and administrative, economic and fiscal policies, the British government in England and Company's administration in India used their powers to the advantage of British manufacturers and to the detriment of the Indian socio-political and economic fabric. The gradual "development of underdevelopment" has been traced through the three stages of British Colonialism by R. R Dutta in his classic work "India Today".

### ***Phases of Economic Policy in India***

**1600-1757:** The East India Company was a purely trading company dealing with import of goods and precious metals into India and export of spices and textiles.

#### **1757 - 1813 (The Mercantilist Phase)**

- The East India Company monopolized trade and began direct plunder of India's wealth.
- They could impose their own prices that had no relation to the costs of production. This was the phase of buccaneering capitalism whereby wealth flowed out of the barrel of the trader's guns.
- The company used its political power to monopolize trade & dictate terms to the weavers of Bengal
- The company used revenue of Bengal to finance exports of Indian goods.

#### **1813-1858 (The Industrial Phase)**

The commercial policy of the East India Company after 1813 was guided by the needs of the British industry

- The British mercantile industrial capitalist class exploited India as Industrial Revolution in Britain completely transformed Britain's economy
- Charter Act of 1813 allowed one way free trade for British citizens resulting in Indian markets flooded with cheap & machine made imports. Indians lost not only their foreign markets but their markets in India too.
- India was now forced to export raw materials consisting of raw cotton jute and silk, oilseeds, wheat, indigo and tea, and import finished products.
- Indian products had to compete with British products with heavy import duties on entry into Britain.

**1860 & After (Finance Colonialism):** The essence of 19<sup>th</sup> century colonialism lay in the transformation of India into a supplier of foodstuffs and raw materials to the metropolis, a market for metropolitan manufactures and a field for investment of British capital.

- Started with the emergence of the phase of Finance Capitalism in Britain. The rebellion of 1857 was the key factor in the change of the nature of the colonialism.
- The British introduced roads and railways, post and telegraph, banking and other services under the 'guaranteed interests' schemes (government paid a minimum dividend even if profits were nonexistent). Various investments by the British capitalists were also made in India.
- As a result of this, the burden of British public debts kept on increasing and India became, in the real sense, a colony of Britain.

### ***Drain of Wealth Theory***

- R C Dutta & Dadabhai Naoroji first cited the drain of wealth theory. Naoroji brought it to light in his book titled

“Poverty And Un-British Rule In India”. R C Dutt blamed the British policies for, Indian economic ills in his book ‘Economic History of India’ (1901-03).

- Drain of wealth refers to a portion of national product of India, which was not available for consumption of its people.
- Drain of wealth began in 1757 after Battle of Plassey when the company’s servants began to extort fortunes from Indian rulers, zamindars, merchants and common people and send home.
- In 1765 the company acquired the Diwani of Bengal & began purchase the Indian goods out of the revenue of Bengal and exported them. These purchases were known as Company’s investment.
- Duty free inland trade provided British merchants a competitive edge over their Indian counterparts.

### ***Constituents of the Drain***

- **Home charges:** Costs of the Secretary of State’s India Office, East India Company’s military adventures, cost of suppressing the Mutiny of 1857 and the compensation to the company’s share holders, pensions to the British Indian officials and army officers, costs of army training, transport, equipments and campaigns outside India and guaranteed interests on railways.
- **Remittances:** To England (a part of their salaries, incomes and savings) by English Civil servants, Military and railway employee’s lawyers, doctors etc.
- **Foreign trade:** The phase of finance imperialism entered India with the introduction of railways. development of plantations, mines, banking and factories financed through British capital. Much of the burden of the expanding railway network was met by the Indian taxpayer through the guaranteed interest scheme.

## ***Land Revenue Systems***

### **Permanent Settlement**

- Introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and districts of Benaras & Northern districts of Madras by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.
- John Shore planned the Permanent Settlement.
- It declared Zamindars as the owners of the land. Hence, they could keep 1/11<sup>th</sup> of the revenue collected to themselves while the British got a Fixed share of 10/11<sup>th</sup> of the revenue collected. The Zamindars were free to fix the rents
- Assured of their ownership, many zamindars stayed in towns (absentee landlordism) and exploited their tenants.

### **Ryotwari System**

- Introduced in Bombay, Madras and Assam. Munro (Viceroy) and Charles Reed recommended it.
- In this, a direct settlement was made between the government and the ryot (cultivator).
- The revenue was fixed for a period not exceeding 30 years, on the basis of the quality of the soil and the nature of the crop. It was based on the scientific rent theory of Ricardo.
- The position of the cultivator became more secure but the rigid system of revenue collection often forced him into the clutches of the moneylender.
- Besides, the government itself became a big zamindar and retained the right to enhance revenue at will while the cultivator was left at the mercy of its officers.

### **Mahalwari system**

- Modified version of Zamindari settlement introduced in the Ganga valley, NWFP. parts of Central

India & Punjab.

- Revenue settlement was to be made by village or estates with landlords. In western Uttar Pradesh, a settlement was made with the village communities, which maintained a form of common ownership known as Bhaichara, or with Mahals, which were groups of villages.
- Revenue was periodically revised.

### **Colonial Impact of Land Revenue Systems**

- The land settlements introduced market economy and did away with customary rights. Cash payment of revenue encouraged money-lending activity.
- It sharpened social differentiation. Rich had access to the courts to defend their property.
- Forcible growing of commercial crops proved hazardous for the peasants because they had to buy food grains at high prices and sell cash crops at low prices.
- The stability of the Indian Villages was shaken and the setup of the rural society began to break up.

## ***The Revolt of 1857***

### **The Beginning**

- The earliest incident being the revolt in the 19<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry in Berhampur.
- 29<sup>th</sup> March 1857— First spark of revolt at Barrackpore in Bengal where Mangal Pandey killed the British adjutant and was later hanged for firing on senior officers.
- 10<sup>th</sup> May 1857—Ninety sepoys of 3<sup>rd</sup> Native Regiment at Meerut revolted on the issue of the greased cartridges. After their trial and execution, entire garrison in Meerut revolted and raised the cry of 'Delhi Chalo'.

### ***Centres of Revolt and Their Leaders***

<b>Delhi</b>	Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan
<b>Kanpur</b>	Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan
<b>Lucknow</b>	Begum Hazrat Mahal (Awadh), Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad
<b>Jhansi</b>	Rani Laxmi Bai
<b>Bareilly</b>	Khan Bahadur Khan
<b>Arrah (Bihar)</b>	Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur

## ***Causes of the Revolt***

### **Political**

- Nana Sahib was refused pension, as he was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
- Lucknow was annexed in 1856. on charges of maladministration and Jhansi was annexed owing to Doctrine of Lapse.

### **Military Discrimination**

- Indian soldiers were paid low salaries: they could not rise above the rank of subedar and were racially insulted. The soldiers were also distressed by the fact that their cherished Awadh state had been annexed by the British.

### Religious Discrimination

- British social reforms (widow remarriage, abolition of Sati, school for girls. Christian missionaries)
- Rumours that Enfield rifles used greased (by pork or beef) cartridges.

### Economic Grievances

- Heavy taxation, summary evictions, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products & destruction of traditional handicrafts that hit peasants, artisans and small zamindars.

## *Suppression of the Revolt*

**Delhi:** Recaptured on 20 Sept 1857 by John Nicholson Kanpur: Recaptured on 6 December 1857 by Colin Campbell

**Lucknow:** Recaptured on 21 March 1858 by Colin Campbell.

**Jhansi:** Recaptured by Hugh Rose

**Arrah:** William Taylor and Eyre suppressed the revolt

## *Fate of the Leaders*

Bahadur Shah II - Deported to Rangoon, where he died in 1862. His sons were shot dead.

Nana Sahib & Begun Hazrat Mahal - Escaped to Nepal Rani Jhansi - Died in the battle field. Tantia Tope - Was captured & executed on 15<sup>th</sup> April 1859.

## *Who Said What about 1857 Revolt*

- British Historians - A Mutiny, due to the use of greased cartridges.
- Disraeli (Opposition Leader) - A national revolt rooted in deep mistrust.
- V D Savarkar- First War of Independence.
- S B Choudhary - Civil Rebellion.
- R C Majumdar - Neither “first” nor “national” nor ‘a war of independence’.
- S X Sen - An effort by the conservative elements to turn the clock back
- Marxists - A soldier-peasant struggle against foreign and feudal bondage
- Malleon - Sepoy Mutiny

## *Causes of Failure*

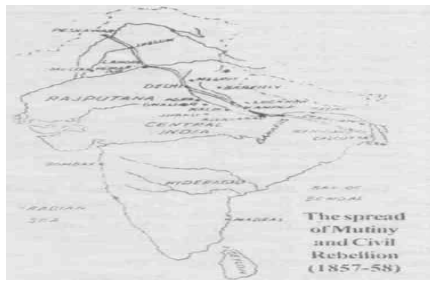
- Lack of coordination and central leadership.
- Revolt lacked a forward-looking programme, coherent ideology, apolitical perspective or a vision of the future society and economy.
- Rebel leaders lacked resources and experience as compared to British
- Revolt lacked the support of martial races of the north.
- British power had remained intact in the Eastern. Western & Southern parts of India from where the forces were sent to suppress the revolt.
- Tacit support of certain sections of Indian public (modern educated Indians) to British authorities
- Lack of coherent ideology and political perspective
- Limited territorial and social base

### ***Impact of the Mutiny***

- In August 1858, the British Parliament passed an Act which put an end to the rule of the Company. The control of the British government in India was transferred to the British Crown.
- A minister of the British government, called the Secretary of State, was made responsible for the government of India.
- The British Governor-General of India was now also given the title of Viceroy, who was also the representative of the monarch.
- Marked the end of British Imperialism & Princely states were assured against annexation. Doctrine of lapse was withdrawn
- After the revolt, the British pursued the policy of divide and rule.
- far-reaching changes were made in the administration and increase of white soldiers in the army.
- Total expense of the suppression was borne by Indians.

### ***Descriptive Note on the Spread of Mutiny and Civil Rebellion During 1857-58***

- 21-February 1857 - Mutiny of the 19<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry at Berhampur.
- 10 May 1857 - Mutiny of Sepoys at Meerut.
- 11-30 May 1857-Outbreaks in Delhi, Ferozepur, Bombay, Aligarh, Etawah, Bulandshahr, Nasirabad, Bareilly, Moradabad, Shahjehanpur and other stations in UP.
- The Mughal Emperor proclaimed as the Emperor of India.
- June 1857 - Mutinies at Gwalior, Bharatpur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Lucknow etc.
- The civil rebellion spreads through the Indo-Gangetic plain, Rajputana, Central India and some parts of Bengal.
- July 1857 - Mutinies at Indore, Mhow, Saugar and certain places in the Panjab like Jhelum, Sialkot etc.
- August 1857 - Civil rebellion spreads throughout Saugar and Nerbudda districts.
- September 1857 - The English recapture Delhi: further out-breaks in Central India.
- October 1857 - Revolt spreads to Kotah State
- November 1857 - The rebels defeat General Windham outside Kanpur
- December 1857 - Sir Colin Campbell wins the battle of Kanpur
- Tantia Toppe escapes
- March 1858 - Lucknow recaptured by the English
- April 1858 - Jhansi falls to the English, fresh rising in Bihar led by Kunwar Singh
- May 1858 - The English recapture Bareilly, Jagdishpur and Kalpi
- Indian rebels begin guerilla warfare in Rohilkhand
- July-December 1858 - English authority re-established in India.



## ***Brahmo Samaj***

### ***Rammohan Roy (1771-1833)***

He was born at Radhanagar in Bengal in 1772. He is regarded as the first great leader of modern India. He opposed idol worship and pressed on Doctrine of the Unity of God. He believed that basically all religions preach a common message. He was deeply influenced by monotheism, anti-idolatry of Islam, Sufism, and ethical teachings of Christianity & liberal & rationalist doctrines of the west. He was one of the earliest propagators of modern education.

- Started the Atmiya Sabha in 1814
- The Brahma Sabha in 1829, (Brahmo Samaj). Based on the twin pillars of reason, the Vedas and the Upanishads. Laid emphasis on human dignity, opposed idolatry, and criticised social evils. Succeeded in persuading Lord Bentick to abolish sati in 1829
- He gave enthusiastic assistance to David Hare, who founded the famous Hindu college in Calcutta.
- Established a Vedanta College (1825) in which courses both in Indian and western social and physical sciences were offered
- Wrote in Persian his famous work, 4 Gift to Monotheists or Tuhafat-ul-Muwahidin— 1809
- Launched a movement for the abolition of Sati through his journal Sabad Kaumudi (1819)
- Published his Precepts of Jesus— 1820
- He believed that the philosophy of Vedanta was based on this principle of reason.
- Was opposed to Sanskrit system of education, because he thought it would keep the country in darkness.

## ***Brahmo Ideas***

The purpose of Brahmo Samaj was to purify Hinduism & to preach monotheism. It laid emphasis on human dignity, opposed idolatry & criticized such social evils as the practice of Sati Preached by Raja Rama Mohan

Roy and later went through some changes

- Opposed idol worship, priesthood and the ritualistic worship
- Emphasized on worship through prayer, meditation and reading from Upanishads.
- It emphasized on higher human qualities like piety, virtue and benevolence

### ***The Brahmo Samaj***

- The earliest reform movement of modern type.
- Founded by Raja Rammohan Roy in 1828 under the name 'Brahmo Sabha'
- 1848— Devendranath Tagore joined the Samaj
- 1858— Keshab Chandra Sen joined the Samaj
- 1866—Adi Brahmo Samaj (under Devendranath Tagore's leadership) —Brahmo Samaj of India (under Keshab Chandra Sen's leadership)

### ***Sadharan Brahmo Samaj***

(Led by the disgruntled followers of Keshab Chandra Sen)

It was based on democratic principles & gave equal rights to all members in management of Samaj.

Important members of the Samaj were Sivnath Shastri, Anand Mohan Bose, Bipin Chandra Pal, Dwarka nath Ganguly & Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjee. They contributed immensely to the growth of the spirit of nationalism in India

- It started many new journals to educate the masses, such as Tattva-Kaumudi, Brahmo Public Opinion. Indian Messenger. Sanjibani, Nabhyabharat, Modern Review & Prabase.

### ***Dharma Sabha***

The orthodox Hindus organised the Dharma Sabha under the leadership of Raja Radhakant Dev. The chief objective of all the activities of the Dharma Sabha was only to counter the propaganda of the Brahmo Samaj.

### ***The Paramahansa Mandali***

- Founded by Dadoba Pandurang & Bal Shastri Jambhekar in 1849
- Founders believed in one god and were interested in breaking caste rules.
- Members took food cooked by low caste people.
- Believed in permitting widow remarriage and in education of women

### ***The Prarthana Sabha***

- Founded in 1867 by M.G. Ranade.
- Prominent leaders were Dr. Atmaram Pandurang & R G Bhandarkar and /V G Chandavar kar
- Along with its reformist attitudes the Prarthana Samaj was also very much attached with the Maharashtrian Bhakti Cull.
- The two main planks of the Samaj were worship and social reform.
- It rejected idolatry, denied the Vedas and adopted the method of congregational worship.

# ***AryaSamaj***

## ***Arya Samaj***

- The first Arya Samaj unit was organised in Bombay in 1875, by Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
- It stood for the Four-fold varna system determined by merit and not by birth.
- Stood for equal rights for both men and women in social and educational matters.
- Opposed untouchability, caste discrimination, child marriage, and supported widow remarriage and inter caste marriages.
- Their head quarter was later shifted to Lahore.
- Accepted the authority of the Vedas (but sanctioned by rationalism and utilitarianism). Preached father-hood of God and brotherhood of man. Equality of sexes, love and charity towards all
- In 1886- DAV School was instituted at Lahore by Lala Hansraj. In 1902 - Gurukul Pathshala at Hardwar was established.
- After the death of Dayanand in 1883, differences occurred in the Gurukul section led by Swami Shradhananda and DAV Section led by Lala Lajpat Rai and Lala Hansraj. While the Gurukul section laid emphasis on the traditional pattern of education the Dayanand-Anglo-Vedic section stood for the spread of English education. This led to the split of the Samaj in 1892.
- The Anglo-Vedic school established at Lahore in 1886 provided the nucleus for Arya Samaj movement. Lala Hansraj started the Gurukul near Hardwar to propagate the more traditional ideals of education.
- The Samaj started the shuddhi movement to convert non-Hindus to Hinduism. This became a contributory factor in the growth of communalism in India in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## ***Sister Organisations of Arya Samaj***

- DAV
- Shuddhi Sabha
- Jaat-Paat Todak Mandal — by Bhai Parmananda

## ***Reaction to formation of Arya Samaj***

Dharma Mahamandal — by conservative Hindus led to formation of 2 divisions of Hinduism  
Sanatan Dharma of conservative following (Puranic Hindus) - Arya Samaj

## ***swami Dayananda***

- Swami Dayanand Saraswati (or Mula Shankar) was born in 1824 in Gujarat. He received education from Swami Virajonanda at Mathura. Formally organised the first Arya Samaj unit at Bombay in 1875
- He was known as the earliest Neo-nationalist.
- His ideal was to unite India religiously, socially and nationally, he looked on the Vedas as India's "Rock of Ages," the true original seed of Hinduism. His motto was "Go back to Vedas".
- He condemned idol worship and preached unity of God.



- He decried untouchability and casteism and advocated remarriage and a high status of woman in society. Denounced infinite number of meaningless rites & launched a crusade against all religious superstitions.
- He was the first Hindu reformer who turned from defence to attack, from protecting Hindu faith from assaults.
- He wrote three books “Satyarth Prakash” in Hindi, Veda-Bhashya Bhumi in Hindi and Sanskrit and Veda Bhashya in Sanskrit.

## ***Ram Krishna Paramhansa &***

### ***Swami Vivekanand***

#### ***Ram Krishna (1836-1886)***

- His original name was Gadoidhar Chattopadhyay. He was born in 1836 in Kamarpukur village in Hooghly district of West Bengal.
- He was a priest in Dakshineswar temple of Goddess Kali near Calcutta.
- He sought religious salvation in traditional ways of renunciation, meditation & devotion
- Emphasized that service to man was service to god
- His thinking was rooted deeply in Indian thought and culture although he emphasized the truth in all religions.

#### ***Ram Krishna Mission***

The Ram Krishna monastic order & mission was officially established in 1887 by Swami Vivekananda to carry on humanitarian relief & social work. It laid emphasis not on personal salvation but on social good or social service. It opened many schools, hospitals & dispensaries, orphanages, libraries, etc.

#### ***Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902)***

- His original name was Narendranath Dutta and was born at Calcutta in 1863. He was a disciple of Ramakrishna Paramhansa.
- He attended the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893 and published two papers—Prabuddha Bharata in English and Udbodhana in Bengali.

##### **Social ideas**

- He stressed on social action & proclaimed the essential oneness of all religions and condemned any narrowness in religious matters.
- He believed that only in uplifting the masses lay the vitality of the nation.
- He urged people to imbibe spirit of liberty, equality & freethinking
- Wanted new social order based on freedom & equality.
- He was champion of emancipation of women & was of the view that “no social progress is possible without improving condition of women, who were most important instrument of social change”.
- He said, “So long as millions live in hunger and ignorance I hold every man a traitor who, having been educated at their expense, pays not the least heed to them.”

##### **Religious ideas**

- Felt Hinduism needs reinterpretation

- He subscribed to Vedanta, which he declared to be a fully rational system & reinterpreted the vedant which led to Neo-Vedantism
- Condemned the caste system and the Hindu emphasis on rituals and superstitions
- Preached humanistic religion and was of the view that best form of worship was service to humanity.

#### **Nationalism**

- Contributed to the rise of nationalism. His nationalism was based on 4 pillars of
- Awakening of masses
- Development of physical and moral strength
- Unity based on common spiritual ideas
- Pride in ancient Indian glory
- Wanted modernization of India through Science & Technology
- In 1807, he founded the Ramakrishna Mission to carry on humanitarian relief and social work. Belur became the head quarters of his mission and Matha. An Irish woman Margaret Noble popularized the teachings of the Mission.
- Vivekananda died in 1902.

## ***The Indian National Congress***

### ***Political Associations Before 1885***

- Association of Landholders: Landholders Society (1837), Bengal British India Society (1843). In 1851, the two were merged to form the British Indian Association.
- Bombay Association and Madras Native Association Were established in 1852. They sent petitions suggesting changes in EIC's charter to end company's monopoly of salt and indigo.
- Associations like Poona Sarvjanik Sabha were established to promote reform and political consciousness.
- 1876— Indian Association was founded in Calcutta by Surendranath Banerjee, & Anand mohan Bose Madras
- Mahajan Sabha and Bombay Presidency Association were established in 1884.
- In December 1883, the Indian Association of Surendra Nath Bannerjee & Anand mohan Bose decided to invite prominent public men and associations to discuss questions of general concern. This was referred to as the National Conference (in 1883) and is described as the 'dress rehearsal' for the Indian National Congress (INC).
- National Conference & Indian National Union (by A.O Hume in 1884) merged to form the Indian National Congress in 1885

### ***Aims and Objectives of***

### ***Congress***

- Promotion of friendship amongst the countrymen
- Development and consolidation of feeling of national unity irrespective of race, caste, religion or provinces
- Formulation of popular demands and presentation before the Government through petitions.
- Training and organization of public opinion.
- Consolidation of sentiments of national unity
- Recording of the opinions of educated classes on pressing problems
- Laying down lines for future course of action in public interest

## ***Indian National Congress***

- The First meeting of the INC was organised by A O Hume at Gokaldas Tejpal Sanskrit College on 28<sup>th</sup> December 1885 (Bombay). Its first President was W C Bonnerjee. It was the first organised expression of the Indian National movement on an all-India scale.
- Hume's main purpose in encouraging the foundation of the congress was probably to provide a "safety valve" to the growing discontent among the educated Indians

## ***The Methods of Work***

- Early Congressmen had faith in peaceful and constitutional agitation.
- Prayers & petitions were the instruments.
- Congress sessions lasted only for three days a year, had no machinery to carry on the work in the interval.
- They believed in the goodness of the British nation and believed that all would be well if the British could be acquainted with the true state of affairs in India. Deputations of Indians were sent to inform the British public
- In 1889, a British Committee of INC was founded.

## ***Important Sessions of INC***

<b>Year</b>	<b>Presidents</b>	<b>Where</b>
I. 1885	W.C. Bonnerjee	Bombay
2. 1886	Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta
3. 1887	Badruddin Tyabji	Madras
4. 1888	George Yule	Allahabad
5. 1889	Sir William Wedderburn	Bombay
6. 1890	Pherozshah Mehta	Calcutta
7. 1891	P. Ananda Charlu	Nagpur
8. 1892	W.C. Bonnerjee	Allahabad
9. 1893	Dadabhai Naoroji	Lahore
10. 1894	Alfred Webb	Madras
II 1894	S. N. Banerjee	Poona
12. 1896	Rahimtulla M Sayani	Calcutta
13. 1897	C. Sankaran Nair.	Amravati
14. 1898	Ananda Mohan Bose	Madras
15. 1899	R.C. Dutt	Lucknow
16. 1900	N.G. Chandavarkar	Lahore
17. 1901	D.E. Wacha	Calcutta
18. 1902	Hasan Imam	Bombay
	S.N. Banerjee	Ahmedabad
19. 1903	Lal Mohan Ghose	Madras
20. 1904	Sir Henry Cotton	Bombay
21. 1905	G.K. Gokhale	Benaras
22. 1906	Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta
23. 1907	Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh	Surat

(Suspended)

- 1908 Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh Madras  
 24. 1909 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Lahore  
 25. 1910 Sir William Wedderburn Allahabad  
 26. 1911 Pandit B.N. Dhar. Calcutta  
 27. 1912 R.N. Modholkar Bankipore  
 28. 1913 Nawab Syed Mohammad Bahadur. Karachi  
 29. 1914 Bhupendranuth Basu. Madras  
 30. 1915 Sir Satyendra Prasad Sinha. Bombay  
 31. 1916 Ambika Charan Majumdar Lucknow  
 32. 1917 Mrs. Annie Besant Calcutta

**Year Presidents Venue**

- 1918 Hassan Imam (Special session)  
 33. 1918 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Delhi  
 34. 1919 Motilal Nehru Amritsar  
 35. 1920 Lala Lajpat Rai (Suspended) Calcutta  
       C.Vijayraghavachariar (annual) Nagpur  
 36. 1921 C.R. Das (in prison) Ahmedabad  
       Hakim Ajmal Khan (Acting)  
 37. 1922 C.R. Das Gaya  
 38. 1923 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Delhi  
       (suspended)  
       Maulana Mahammad Ali Golconda  
 (Annual)  
 39. 1924 Mahatma Gandhi Brlgaun  
 40. 1925 Mrs Sarojini Naidu. Cawnpore  
 41. 1926 S. Srinivasa Iyengar. Guwahati  
 42. 1927 Dr. M.A. Ansari Madras  
 43. 1928 Pandit Motilal Nehru. Calcutta  
 44. 1929 Jawaharlal Nehru. Lahore  
 1930 (No session) but  
       Independence Day Pledge  
       was adopted on 26<sup>th</sup> Jan, 1930.  
 45. 1931 Vallabhabhai Patel Karachi  
 46. 1932 R. Amrital (session was banned)  
 47. 1933 Mrs. J.M. Sen Gupta Calcutta  
       (session was banned )  
 48. 1934 Rajendra Prasad Bombay  
       (Continued again for 1935)  
 49. 1936 Jawahar lal Nehru Lucknow  
 50. 1937 Jawahar lal Nehru Faizpur  
 51. 1938 S.C. Bose Haripura  
 52. 1939 S.C. Bose (Re elected for 1939) Tripuri  
 53. 1940 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Ramgarh  
 1941-45 (No sessions, caused by  
 arrests and jailing).

54. 1946 Acharya J. B. Kripalani Meerut  
 55. 1948 B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Jaipur

## *Trivia*

- 1<sup>st</sup> President of INC W C Bonnerjee
- Gandhiji became the President in 1924 (Belgaum)
- S C Bose became the President in 1938 (Haripura) & 1939 (Tripuri)
- President during Quit India Movement. 1940 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Ramgarh) and no sessions during 1941-45 due to arrests and jailing of all eminent leaders
- Jawahar Lal Nehru became President for the first time in 1929 (Lahore)

## *Swadeshi Movement*

It began as a anti-partition agitation in Bengal and boycott was first suggested by Krishnakumar Mitra in Sanjivni in 1905. The boycott of British products was followed by the advocacy of swadeshi and to buy indigenously produced goods as a patriotic duty.

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### *Stages of Swadeshi Movement*

1905-1909— Movement confined to Bengal & launched as a protest movement.

1909-1910—Countrywide spread of movement & launching of anti colonial movement

1910-1911—Swadeshi movement merged with revolutionary terrorist movement of 1<sup>st</sup> phase & led to foundation of numerous secret associations.

- To encourage indigeneous industries, some Swadeshi Enterprises were setup viz. Calcutta Potteries, Bengal Chemicals and Bengal Lakshmi Cotton Mills.

Swadeshi melas or fairs were held for selling handicrafts

- Charkha (spinning wheel) came to typify the popular concern for country's economic self-sufficiency.
- The 'Curly Circular' withdrew grants and scholarships to educational institutions. Hence, Nationalist educational institutes were founded, e.g. Bengal Technical Institute, Bengal National College and School with Aurobindo Ghosh as its Principal
- Rabindranath Tagore called for the observance of raksha-bandhan as a symbol of brotherhood
- A large number of volunteer bodies or Samitis were founded. Swadesh Bandhav Samiti of Barisal founded by Ashwini Dutt was the largest.
- Anushilan Society had two branches. Pulin Das led the Dacca branch. Birendra Ghosh and Jatin Banerjee led the Calcutta Branch.

### *Moderate-led Anti-Partition Movement (1903-05)*

- Under Surendranath Banerjee, K.K.Mitra. Prithwish Chandra Kay. **Methods**
- Public meeting, petitions, memoranda, propaganda through newspapers and pamphlets.

#### **Movement under Extremists (1905-08)**

- Led by Tilak. Bipin Chandra Pal. Lajpat Rai, and Aurobindo Ghosh.
- The political extremists demanded self-government for India, not under British tutelage or British Paramountcy (as the Moderates wished), but by severing all British connections, and wiping off British influences. **Methods**

included boycott of foreign cloth and other goods, public meeting and

- Processions, forming corps of volunteers or samitis.
- Use of traditional popular festivals and melas for propaganda.
- Emphasis on self-reliance or atma shakti.
- Launching programme of swadeshi or national education, swadeshi or indigenous enterprises.
- Initiating new trends in Indian painting, songs, poetry, pioneering research in science.
- Call for boycott of schools, colleges, councils, government service, etc.
- The students of Bengal played a prominent part. They practiced & propagated Swadeshi.
- Remarkable aspect was the involvement of women.
- Many prominent Muslims including Abdul Rasul, Liaquat Hussain. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad also joined the movement.
- Tilak played the leading role in spreading the movement to the rest of the country.

## ***Impact of Swadeshi***

### ***Movement***

- Swadeshi movement was stepping stone of Nationalist movement which led to beginning of organized political movement in India.
- Rise of Neo-Nationalism
- Surat split
- Revival of indigenous industries
- Boycott of foreign goods
- Revival & emergence of nationalist art & literature
- Concept of national education

#### **Regional Variations**

- Bihar and United Provinces were quiet
- B C Pal in Madras led Vande Mataram Movement.
- Lala Lajpal Rai and Ajit Singh led the movement in Punjab
- Tilak began the Swadeshi Vastra Pracharni Sabha
- Savarkar founded the Mitra Mela
- Tilak was imprisoned for 6 years in Mandalay jail and was released in 1914.

<b>Leaders</b>	<b>Journals</b>
Bipin Pal	New India
B Upadhyaya	Sandhya
Barinder Ghosh	Yugantar
K K Mitra	Sanjivini
Ajit Singh	Bharat Mata

## ***Most Important Achievement***

“A leap forward” because hitherto untouched sections participated, major trends of later movement emerged; richness of the movement extended to culture, science and literature; people educated in bolder form of politics; colonial hegemony undermined.

## ***Failure of Swadeshi Movement by 1908 .***

- Severe government repression.
- Lack of effective organization of all leaders
- Spin in nationalist ranks
- The Swadeshi leaders refrained from rallying the peasants.
- Narrow social base.

## ***Acts Passed by the Government to Suppress the Movement***

- Seditious meetings Act (1907)
- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act (1908)
- Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act (1908)
- Explosive Substances Act (1908)
- Indian Press Act (1910)

## ***The Moderates and the Extremists***

### ***The Moderates***

The Congress programme during the first phase of the Freedom Movement (1885-1905) was very moderate.

- It demanded mild constitutional reforms, economic relief, administrative reorganization and protection of civil rights.
- A strong point made by the nationalists during this phase was about the economic drain of India.
- Political methods of the moderates were constitutional agitations within four walls
- Moderates believed that the British people & parliament wanted to be just to India but did not know the true state of affairs.

**The other important demands were:**

- Organisation of the provincial councils,
- Simultaneous holding of examinations for the ICS in India and England.
- Reconstitution of the Indian Council, 1892
- The separation of the judiciary from the executive, and the repeal of the Arms Act,
- The appointment of Indians to the commissioned ranks in the Army,
- The reduction of military expenditure etc.
- Indianisation of higher grades of the administrative services on economic, political & moral grounds

During the first twenty years (1885-1905) there was practically no change in the Congress programme. The leaders were cautious in their demands. They did not want to annoy the government and incur the risk of suppression.

To pacify them, the government was forced to pass the Indian Councils Act, 1892 but the moderates raised the slogan No taxation without representation.

However, during this period, a general impression grew (hat the Moderates were political mendicants. only petitioning and praying to the British Government for petty concessions. This was because early Congress leaders believed that the presence of the British administration was important for continued political progress in India



## ***The Extremists***

### **Ideological Basis of Extremism**

Attachment to rationalism and western ideals had almost alienated the 'Liberal' (Moderate) school from the masses in India.

### **Socio-religious reform also influenced the extremists ideology**

Movements like Ramakrishna Paramahansa and his disciple, Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda, and the Arya Samaj founded by him with a strong emphasis in native pride, played a vital role in the birth of extremist philosophy.

They derived inspiration from their traditional cultural values wanted to have relations with other countries in terms of equality and self-respect.

They opposed the Moderates who were considered by them to be servile and respectful to the British.

They gave a call for passive resistance in addition to Swadeshi & boycott

- Social Reform Movements like Arya Samaj and Theosophical Society gave impetus to political radicalism. The political radicals derived inspiration from their traditional cultural values.
- There were three groups of extremists— The Maharashtra Group (headed by Bal Gangadhar Tilak), The Bengal Group (represented by B C Pal and Aurobindo) and the Punjab group (led by Lala Lajpat Rai.)
- Aurobindo published New Lamps for Old in the Indu Prakash in 1893-94. It was the first systematic critique of the Moderates
- Tilak resented any interference by an alien government into the domestic and private life of the people. He quarreled with the reformers over the Age of Consent Bill in 1891.
- Tilak asserted, 'Swaraj is My Birth Right and I will have it'. He was also the editor of the Maratta (English) and the Kesari (Marathi)

## ***Reasons for the Emergence of Extremists***

1. Realization that the true nature of British rule was exploitative
2. International influences and events, which demolished the myth of white/European supremacy. These included —
  - Abyssinia's (Ethiopia) victory over Italy.
  - Boer Wars (1899-1902) in which the British faced reverses.
  - Japan's victory over Russia (1905).
  - Nationalist movements worldwide.
3. Dissatisfaction with the achievements of Moderates.
4. Reactionary policies of Curzon such as the Calcutta Corporation Act (1899), the Official Secrets Act (1904), the Indian Universities Act (1904) and partition of Bengal (1905).
5. Existence of a militant school of thought and the emergence of a trained leadership.

## ***Differences between the Moderates***

### ***& the Extremists***

**Moderates.** Constituted of zamindars and upper middle classes in towns. Believed that the movement should be limited to middle class intelligentsia and that the masses were not yet ready for participation in political work. Inspired by western liberal thought and European history. Professed loyalty to the British Crown, believed in England's providential mission in India believed that political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and cultural interests. Demanded constitutional reforms and share for Indians in services and insisted on the use of constitutional methods only.

**Extremists.** Constituted of educated middle and lower middle classes in towns and had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate and to make sacrifices. Inspired by Indian history, cultural heritage and Hindu traditional symbols. Believed that political connections with Britain would perpetuate British exploitation of India and rejected 'providential mission theory' as an illusion. Demanded swaraj as the panacea for India's ills. Did not hesitate to use extra constitutional methods like boycott and passive resistance to achieve their objectives.

## ***Conflict and Surat Split***

Tilak was unpopular with the Moderate group of Bombay. At the Calcutta Congress (1906) Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo wanted Tilak to become the President of the Congress. But the Moderates were in no mood to accept him. P Mehta, MM Malaviya and Gokhale were heckled and booed. Ultimately a compromise was hurriedly made and the agreeable resolutions on the partition of Bengal, Swadeshi and Boycott were phrased and they secured a smooth passage in the open session. With the foundation of the Deccan Sabha, the division between the Extremists and the Moderates in Maharashtra was complete. The Congress split in 1907 at Surat under the presidency of Rash Behari Ghosh.

## ***Morley-Minto Reforms***

- Numbers of elected members in Imperial and Provincial Legislature
- Councils increased—elected non-officials still in minority.
- Separate electorates introduced for Muslims.
- Elected non-officials to be elected indirectly—thus elections introduced for the first time.
- Legislatures could pass resolutions, ask questions and supplementaries, vote separate items of the budget. No responsibility entrusted to the legislators
- One Indian to be on viceroy's executive council.
- Aimed at dividing the nationalist ranks and at rallying the Moderate and the Muslims to the Government's side.

## ***Home Rule Movement***

After Tilak's return, having served sentence of six years in Mandalay, he tried securing the readmission of himself and other Extremists into the Indian National Congress. With the need being felt for popular pressure to attain concessions, disillusionment with Morley-Minto Reforms and wartime miseries, Tilak and Annie Besant readied to assume leadership. The Home Rule League was pioneered on lines of a similar movement in Ireland.

### ***Objective***

The objective of Home Rule League was

- Self Government for India in British Empire
- "Work for National Education, Social & Political reforms.

Tilak linked up the question of swaraj with the demand for the formation of linguistic states and education in vernacular. He also used Home Rule to put an end to caste feeling among the common people and advocated abolition of untouchability.

- Tilak (April) and Annie Besant & S. Subramaniam Iyer (September) established Home Rule Leagues in 1916.
- Tilak's League was to work in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar and Annie Besant's in the rest of India
- Annie Besant set up the newspapers—New India, Commonweal and Young India (1916)
- Tilak published—Mahratta & Kesari
- Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Shankarlal Banker, Indulal Yagnik, George Arundale, B P Wadia and L P Ramaswamy Iyer were in Besant's League.
- Home Rule Movement declined after Besant accepted the proposed Montford Reforms and Tilak went to Britain to fight the Libel

suit against Valentine Chirol's Indian Unrest.

## ***Methods***

- Create public opinion in favour of Home Rule through public meeting, also organising discussions, reading rooms propaganda through public meetings, newspapers, pamphlets, posters, etc.
- **Positive Gains** Emphasis shifted to the masses permanently organizational link established between town and country prepared a generation of ardent nationalists, influenced Moderate-Extremist reunion at Lucknow (1916)
- **Lucknow Session-1916** (Presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar ) Lucknow Pact 119(6) was signed between the INC and the Muslim League. The main provisions (a) Principle of separate electorates was accepted, (b) Demand for a representative government and Dominion Status for India.

## ***Results***

- The movement marks the beginning for attainment of Swaraj
- It discredited moderates of INC and created condition for readmission of Neo-Nationalists in 1916
- Montague Declaration of 1917—Greatest political achievement
- Education Programme

## ***Anti-Rowlatt Satyagrah***

The 1919 sedition Committee headed by Justice Rowlatt, led to the Rowlatt Act (18 March 1919) whereby war time restrictions of civil rights were to be made permanent by

- a) System of special courts
  - b) Detention without trial for 2 years maximum
  - c) Greater police powers.
- This Act authorized the Government to imprison any person without trial and conviction of the court of law.
  - This law also enabled the Government to suspend the right of Habeas Corpus, which had been the foundation of civil liberties in Britain.
  - Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha intended to mobilize public opinion against the Act.
  - It was first countrywide agitation by Gandhi & marked the foundation of Non Cooperation Movement.
  - During March & April 1919, the country witnessed a remarkable political awakening in India. There were hartals, strikes, processions & demonstrations.
  - On April 13-1919 (Baisakhi Day). Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal were addressing a peaceful rally in Jallianwala Bagh when General Dyer ordered for the infamous massacre
  - The Hunter Commission's report on the Punjab disturbances was described by Gandhi as a 'white wash'.
  - Tagore returned his knighthood in protest.
  - Sardar Udham Singh who took the name of Ram Mohammed Singh murdered Dwyer in England

# ***Mahatma Gandhi***

## ***The Earlier Phase***

**South Africa:** (a) 1907 Satyagraha against compulsory registration and passes for Indians (b) 1910 Satyagraha against immigration restrictions, derecognition of non-Christian Indian marriages while deciding the cases of new

entrants and 3% tax on ex-indentured labourers.

**Literary Influences on Gandhi:** John Ruskin's *Unto the Last*, Emerson, Thoreau, Leo Tolstoy, the Bible and the Bhagvad Gita.

### **Appeal of Gandhi:**

- 1) He was already a leader of action who had achieved results in South Africa
- 2) The social composition of Indians in S. Africa made him an all India figure while the Lal-Bal- Pal, trio were essentially regional leaders
- 3) The doctrine of ahimsa mediated internal differences contributing to a joint nationalist struggle.
- 4) Gandhis social Utopia was a critique of Industrialism appealed to those alienated by it.
- 5) The use of the Indian idiom (eg Ram Rajya) helped in communication
- 6) Rumours greatly enhanced his stature.

## ***Gandhi in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda***

The story of **Champaran** (Bihar) begins in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when European planters had involved the cultivators in agreements that forced them to cultivate indigo in 3/20<sup>th</sup> of their holdings (Tin-Kathia). But when indigo became unremunerative, the European planters imposed higher taxes to compensate their losses in the international trade at that time. Gandhi (in July 1917) was successful in abolishing the Tin-Kathia system and refund was made to the cultivators in wages.

In **Ahmedabad** (March 19/18) the dispute was between the mill owners and workers over the 'plague bonus' which the former wanted to withdraw once the epidemic was over. The workers troubled by inflation wanted adequate compensation. Gandhi initially persuaded the mill owners and workers to agree to arbitration by a tribunal but the mill owners withdrew their commitment. Gandhi then advised the worker to go on strike & he undertook hunger strike after which the mill owners were pressurised into accepting the tribunal award of 35 percent increase in wages

The peasants of **Kheda** district (1917-1918) were in extreme distress due to a failure of crops and the government ignored their appeals for the remission of land revenue. The peasants of Kheda were already hard pressed because of plague, high prices and drought.

Appeals and petition having failed Gandhi advised the withholding of revenue and asked the peasants to fight unto death.

After the Government directed that revenue should be recovered only from those peasants who could pay, the movement was withdrawn.

- Gandhi undertook his first hunger strike **Ahmedabad** (1918) for the mill wage hike of workers
- His first Civil Disobedience movement was the **Champaran**

### **Satyagraha**

- His first all-India Satyagraha was the **Rowlatt Satyagraha**
- His first Non-Cooperation Movement was the **Kheda Satyagraha**

## ***Khilafat and the NCM***

During the First World War, Turkey was allied with Germany and Austria against the British. The Indian Muslims regarded the Sultan of Turkey as their spiritual leader, Khalifa, so naturally they sympathized with Turkey. After the War, the British removed the Khalifa from power and fragmented Turkey. Hence, the Muslims started the Khilafat movement in India for the restoration of the Khalifa's position. The demands were

—Khalifa's control should be retained over the Muslim sacred places.

After the post-war territorial adjustments, the Khalifa should be left with sufficient territories.

### ***Khilafat Movement in India***

The Khilafat issue was not directly linked with politics in India but the Khilafat leaders (Ali Brothers, Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan & Hasrat Mohani) were eager in enlisting the support of Hindus. Gandhi saw in this, an opportunity to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity against the British.

The publication of the terms of the Treaty with Turkey, which were very harsh, and also the publication of the Hunter Committee Report on 'Punjab disturbances' in May 1920 infuriated the Indians. Thus at one level Indian political situation also merged with the issue of Khilafat.

Initially the Khilafat Leaders limited their actions to meetings, petitions, and deputations in favour of the Khilafat. Later a militant trend emerged, demanding an active agitation such as stopping all cooperation with the British.

The Central Khilafat Committee met at Allahabad. The meeting was attended by a number of Congress and Khilafat leaders. In this meeting a programme of non-cooperation towards the government was declared. This was to include

- boycott of titles conferred by the Government,
- boycott of civil services, army and police, i.e. all government jobs.
- non-payment of taxes to the Government.
- August 1, 1920 was fixed as the date to start the movement.

## ***The Non-Cooperation Movement***

- It was the 1<sup>st</sup> Mass based political movement under Gandhi.
- The Movement was launched as per resolution of Calcutta session & ratified in Nagpur session Dec 1920. Anti-Rowlatt Agitation. Jalianwala Bagh tragedy, Khilafat. Movement, General economic, distress during & after the war were the reasons of Non-Cooperation Movement
- The **Tilak Swarajya Fund** was started to finance the Non-Cooperation Movement
- The main emphasis of the movement was on boycott of schools, colleges, law courts and advocacy of the use of Charkha. There was widespread student unrest and top lawyers like C R Das and Motilal Nehru gave up their legal practice. Thereafter, the stress was on boycott of foreign cloth and boycott of the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales in November, 1921; popularization of Charkha and Khadi and Jail Bhara by Congress volunteers.
- Swaraj or self-rule, Redressal of Punjab wrongs & Khilafat issue were demanded through Non-Cooperation Movement
- Non-Cooperation Movement progressed powerfully from January 1920 to Early February 1922.
- From November 1921, a shift towards radicalism was visible. Gandhi decided to launch a no-revenue campaign at Bardoli, and also a mass civil disobedience movement for freedom of speech, press and association.
- The attack on a local police station by angry peasants at Chauri Chaura, in Gorakhpur district of UP, on February 5, 1922, changed the whole situation. Gandhi, shocked by this incident, withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement.

## ***Spread of NCM***

### **United Provinces**

became a strong base of the Gandhian Non-Cooperation Movement. Organised non-cooperation was an affair of cities and small towns. In the countryside the movement got entangled with the kisan movement. The peasants rose in revolt not only against Talukdars but also, against merchants with widespread agrarian riots under the leadership of Baba Ram Chandra. In late 1921, 'Eka' movement under Mahatma Gandhi started. Demand was conversion of produce rents into cash

### **Punjab**

Akali movement for reform and control of the Gurudwaras got closely identified with non-cooperation. Udasi Sikh Mahants, who managed Gurudwaras, had issued Hukumnamas against Ghadrates & honoured Dyer. Akalis were led by Kartar Singh Jhabbar, Master Tara Singh and Baba Kharak Singh (head of SGPC). The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandha Committee was founded by the Shiromani Akali Dal

### **Maharashtra**

Non-cooperation remained relatively weak because the Tilakites were unenthusiastic about Gandhi. Non-Brahmins too felt that the Congress was a Chitpavan-led affair

### **Andhra**

The Non-Cooperation Movement attained great success in the Andhra delta area. Alluri Sitaram Raju organised the tribals in Andhra and combined their demands with those of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Temple Entry for Ezhavas and Pulayas was led by Sri Narayan Guru, NK Asan and TK Madhavan. In 1924, Vaikom Satyagraha in Travancore was led by **KP Kesava Menon**.

## ***Revolutionary Terrorism***

The youth had participated actively in the Swadeshi movement in the hope and belief that Extremist methods of agitation such as boycott and passive resistance would take the national movement out of its elitist groove. The inability of the Extremist leadership to adequately analyse the weaknesses of the movement and their failure to suggest new ways out of the impasse further strengthened revolutionary ideas of assassination and dacoities. Brutal repression of the Swadeshi movement by the Government too added to the trend of revolutionary terrorism. The youth drew inspiration from Irish nationalists and the Russian Nihilists.

### ***Ideology***

Assassinate unpopular officials, thus strike terror in hearts of rulers and arouse people to expel the British physically, based on individual heroic and not by mass-based countrywide struggle.

### ***Bengal***

1902 First revolutionary groups in Midnapore and Calcutta (The Anushilan Samiti)

1906 Yugantar & Sandhya in Bengal, and Kal in Maharashtra.

1908 Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose attempt to murder Muza-farpur Judge Kingsford. Alipore conspiracy case involving Aurobindo Ghosh, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others.

1912 Bomb thrown at Viceroy Hardinge by Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal.

Anushilan Committee (a secret society) whose Dhaka section had 500 branches.

Sandhya, Yugantar — newspapers advocating revolutionary activity.

### ***Punjab***

Revolutionary activity by Lala Lajpat Rai, Ajit Singh, Aga Haidar Syed Haidar Raza, Bhai Parmanand, Lalchand 'Falak', Sufi Ambaprasad.

### ***Abroad***

1905 Shyamji Krishnavarma set up Indian Home Rule Society and India House and brought out journal The Sociologist in London.

1909 Madan Lai Dhingra murdered Curzon-Wyllie; Madame Bhikaji Cama operated from Paris and Geneva and brought out journal Bande Mataram

### ***Maharashtra***

1879 Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke.

1890 Tilak's attempts to propagate militancy among the youth through Shivaji and Ganapati festivals, and journals Kesri and



Maharatta.

1897 Chapeker brothers assassinated two unpopular British Officials Rand, the plague commissioner of Poona and L.L. Ayerst.

1899 V.D Savarkar and his brother Ganesh organized a secret society Mura Mela. They were co-accused in Nasik and Gwalior Conspiracy cases)

1904 Mitramela and Abhinav Bharat were merged.

1909 Jackson, District Magistrate of Nasik was assassinated.

## ***The 2nd Phase of Revolutionary Terrorism***

### ***Influences on Revolutionary Terrorism***

- Upsurge of working class trade unionism after the war: the revolutionaries wanted to harness the revolutionary potential of the new emergent class for nationalist revolution
- Russian revolution 1917
- Newly sprouting communist groups with their emphasis on Marxism. socialism & proletarian
- Journals extolling the self sacrifice of revolutionaries

### ***Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)***

It was founded in September 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi under the leadership of Chandrashekhar Azad. They were also influenced by socialist ideas.

### ***Hindustan Republican Army (HRA)***

Sachin Sanyal, Jogesh Chatterjee and Ramprasad Bismil founded Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) at Kanpur in October 1924. ilk." aimed at organising an armed revolution and establishing a Federal Republic of the LISA with a government elected on the basis of adult franchise. Sachin Sanyal wrote Bandi 'Jivan'. Hindustan Republican Army was later renamed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA). Important action of Hindustan Republican Army was Kakori Robbery (August 1925)

### ***Miscellaneous***

- **Bhagat Singh, Azad & Rajguru** shot dead Saunders, the police official responsible for the lathicharge in Lahore.
- **Bhagat Singh** and **B K Dutt** threw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8 April 1929 to protest against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill, The objective was not to kill but to make the deal hear.
- **Bhagat Singh** wrote: **Why I Am An Atheist.**
- **Jatin Das** (Sept, 1929) died after a prolonged fast in jail
- After raiding Chittagong Armoury **Surya Sen** proclaimed the formation of Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Indian Republican Army, which fought at Jalalabad.
- **Bina Das** fired point blank at the governor while receiving her degree at the convocation.
- **Kalpana Datta** was arrested and tried along with Surya Sen.
- **Udham Singh** assassinated General Dowryer

## ***Famous Conspiracy Cases***

- **Muzzafarpur** Conspiracy— Attempt on Kingsford, Judge of Muzaffarpur by Prafull Chaki & Khudi Ram Bose in 1908
- **Alipore** Conspiracy Case— Aurobindo Ghosh arrested
- **Delhi** Conspiracy Case (1911)— Sanchin Sanyal and Rash Behari Bose were accused of attempting to assassinate Lord Hardinge
- **Kanpur** Conspiracy Case (1924)— British government started the case against four communists-Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A.Dange, Shaukat Usmani and Nalni Gupta. The government alleged that the Communists wanted to deprive the British King of the sovereignty of British India.
- **Kakori** Conspiracy Case— On August 9, 1925, ten revolutionaries held up the 8-Down train from Saharanpur to Lucknow at Kakori and looted its official railway cash. Asfaquallah Khan, Rumprasad Bismil and Roshan Lehri were hanged.
- **Lahore** Conspiracy Case— Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Raj Guru assassinated Saunders, a police official, at Lahore to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai's death. (December 1928)
- **Meerut** Conspiracy Case (1929)— Bhagat Singh & Batukeswar Dutt were asked to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8<sup>th</sup> 1929 against the passage of Public Safety Bill & Trade Disputes Bill

## ***Swaraj Politics and Towards COM***

After the debacle of Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, a group of leaders (**No-changers**: Ansari, Rajapogalachari, Kasturiranga Iyengar, Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel) who still believed in Gandhian methods advocated on continuing Gandhian constructive rural work while another group, the **Pro-changers** with such stalwarts like, Motilal Nehru, C R Das demanded Congress participation in council politics. The Gaya session (1922) rejected council entry. A compromise was struck by which **Pro-changers** were allowed to stand for elections even as their faith in the constructive programme was reiterated.

- Their immediate objective was 'speedy attainment of full Dominion Status—Swaraj', including 'the right to frame a constitution with provincial autonomy.'
- In the elections of 1923 the Das-Nehru group under the banner of the Swaraj Party emerged the single largest party in the Central Assembly, Bombay and Bengal Councils.
- The Swarajists pursued an obstructionist strategy to defeat all proposals for legislative enactments.
- C R Das died in 1925 and a section of Swarajists (NC Kelkar, MR Jayakar, Lajpat Rai and Malaviya) mined **responsivists**. Madan Mohan Malviya and Lala Lajpat Rai founded the independent Congress Party and rallied the Hindus.
- In 1933, it was reorganised as Congress Nationalist Party. In 1930 the Swarajists walked out of the Assemblies in accordance to the Lahore resolution. The Swaraj Party now merged with the Congress as the country began to prepare for the second round of direct mass action to achieve complete independence.

### **Towards Civil Disobedient Movement**

#### **Simon Commission**

In 1927 the British (Lord Birkenhead was the Secy. Of State) decided to appoint a commission to recommend further constitutional reforms. The Indian protest was on the grounds that the commission headed by Sir John Simon was an "all white" commission. Lord Birkenhead constantly talked of the inability of Indians to arrive at any consensus and that the British did not find any one from among the Indians fit enough to serve in a body that would make recommendation about India's political future.

The commission's arrival in India led to a powerful protest movement in which nationalist enthusiasm & unity reached new heights. On 3<sup>rd</sup> February, the commission was greeted with hartals and black flag demonstrations

- They could not carry with on will) their coalition partners because of conflicting ideas



## Nehru Report

To measure up to the challenge of the British the **Report** was tabled in 1928. It

remains memorable as the first major Indian effort to draft a constitutional framework for India complete with lists of central and provincial subjects and fundamental rights.

- It demanded responsible government both in the center and in the provinces. But it advocated Dominion Status and not complete independence.
- It demanded universal adult suffrage.
- It rejected separate communal electorates. It proposed reservation for the Muslims at the center and in provinces in which they were in minority.
- The report recommended equal rights for women, freedom to form unions, and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.
- Calcutta Session of INC in 1928 approved the report. INC now wanted the English government to either accept or reject the recommendations of the suggested constitution based on Dominion status. By Swaraj the Congress leaders had so far meant the Dominion Status for India within the ambit of British Empire.

## Irwin Offer of 1929

- Dominion Status (DS) was a natural issue of Indian constitutional progress
- A proposed Round Table Conference (RTC) after the publication of the Simon Report.

## Lahore Session (Dec 1929)

Irwin talks broke down on the issue of Dominion Status, which the British were reluctant to concede immediately.

Jawaharlal Nehru replaced Motilal Nehru as the INC President at Lahore and the major decisions taken at Lahore session

- Round Table Conference to be boycotted
- Purna-Swaraj or complete independence as the main aim of Congress
- Launch a programme of civil disobedience including non payment of taxes
- January 26<sup>th</sup> 1930 fixed as the "Independence day" to be celebrated everywhere.
- On December 31, 1929 the tricolour was hoisted on the banks of Ravi.

# Civil Disobedience Movement

After the INC authorized Gandhiji to start CDM, he placed Eleven Point **Ultimatum** to Irwin (31 Jan 1930) for administrative reforms and stated that if Lord Irwin accepted them there would be no need for agitation. Civil Disobedience Movement started with the **Dandi March** on 12<sup>th</sup> March. Salt production had geographical limitations. So in other parts of the country the movement included – a) Picketing of liquor shops and auctions (b) No revenue campaign in Bardoli (c) Forest Satyagrahas (d) Large scale resignation of rural officials (e) Refusal of chaukidari tax (f) Prabhat Pheris-singing of national songs (g) Patrikas-distribution of illegal pamphlets

## 11-Point Ultimatum

1. Reduce expenditure on Army & civil services by 50%
2. Introduce total prohibition.
3. Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D)
4. Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of licences.
5. Release political prisoners
6. Accept Postal Reservation Bill
7. Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio
8. Introduce textile protection

9. Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.
10. Reduce land revenue by 50%
11. Abolish salt tax

### ***First Round Table Conference (1931)***

First ever conference arranged between the British & Indians as equals

- **Congress** and most business leaders kept away.
- **Muslim League**— represented by Mohammed Ali, Agha Khan, Fazlul Haq and Jinnah.
- **Hindu Mahasabha**— represented by Moonje and Jayakar.
- **Liberals**— represented by Sapru, Chintamani and Srinivas Sastri.
- **Princes**—represented by Akbar Hydari and Mirza Ismail, the Dewans of Hyderabad and Mysore respectively.

With incidents of rising violence and with majority of leading Congress leaders behind bars Gandhiji called for rather sudden retreat. He initiated a talk with Irwin, which culminated in the Delhi Pact of 5<sup>th</sup> March popularly called **Gandhi-Irwin pact**.

### ***Chronology of Events in CDM***

- **12 Mar, 1930**—Dandi March was undertaken from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.
- **Apr, 1930**—Chittagong Armoury was raided by Surya Sen
- **Jan 1931** — First Round Table Conference
- **5 Mar, 1931** — ‘Delhi Pact’ signed between Viceroy Irwin and Gandhi
- **23 Mar 1931** —Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed.
- **Mar 1931 (Karachi Congress)** It accepted Delhi Pact. Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn. The session also passed the resolution for Fundamental Rights and the Economic Policy.
- **Sept-Dec 1931**—Gandhi participated in Second Session of the Round Table Conference
- **Dec 1931**—Gandhi returned and launched CDM but the movement was brutally suppressed by force
- **Apr 1934**—The movement was withdrawn formally

### ***Delhi Pact (Gandhi-Irwin Pact)***

- Irwin agreed to release all political prisoners except those who were engaged in violence.
- Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption.
- Gandhi agreed to suspend CDM and participate in 2<sup>nd</sup> of RTC.

### ***Second Round Table Conference***

Gandhi agreed to attend the second Round Table Conference scheduled to be held in September 1931. He demanded control over defence & foreign affairs. Hindu Mahasabha demanded federal responsibility which was opposed by Muslim League & the Princes. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for Dalits which was opposed by Gandhi. The Government refused to concede the basic nationalist demand of freedom on the basis of immediate grant of dominion status.

### ***Communal Award And Poona Pact***

On August 16, 1932 McDonald announced the proposal on minority representation, known as the “Communal

Award” which recommended:

- to double the existing seats in provincial legislatures.
- to retain the system of separate electorate for the minorities.
- to grant weightage to Muslims in provinces where they were in minority.
- to reserve 3% seats for women in all provincial legislatures except in NWFP
- to recognize depressed classes as minority community and make them entitled to the right of separate electorate, and
- to allocate seats to labour, landlords, and traders and industrialists.

### **Gandhi's objections**

Gandhi reacted strongly to the proposal of granting the right of separate electorates to the Depressed Classes. He regarded the Depressed Classes as an integral part of Hindu society. He thought what was required was not protection of the depressed classes but root & branch eradication of untouchability. He had pinned his hopes for their welfare in the firm belief that the Hindus would do full social justice to fully integrate them within their fold. He demanded that the depressed classes be elected through a joint & if possible a wider electorate through universal franchise.

To persuade the recalcitrant Ambedkar to accept his viewpoint, Gandhi, then in the Yerwade Jail, resorted to fast unto death. In an anxiety to save his life, the **Poona Pact** with the following main terms was concluded between him and Ambedkar on 25 September 1932.

- seats were to be allotted to the depressed classes in the provincial legislatures as against 71 promised by the Communal Award & 18 % of the total in central legislature.
- Adequate representation for the depressed classes in the civil services.
- Ambedkar also accepted the principle of joint electorate.

## ***Third RTC***

Third Round Table Conference was scheduled to be held in London (1932). The congress did not participate in it. The discussions led to the passing of the Government of India Act. 1935.

## ***CDM compared to NCM***

- Launched to attain Purna Swaraj and not merely to remedy wrongs..
- It involved deliberate violation of law and not merely non-cooperation
- In the initial phase urban people participated but it spread to rural areas where it gained its maximum strength.
- Little Muslim and labour participation
- Women participated on a large scale to picket shops

## ***Regional Spread***

- **Chittagong:** 18th April, armoury raid by Surya Sen.
- **Peshawar:** 23 April. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Khudai Khidmatgar activated the NWFP leading to rioting where the Hindu Gharwal rifles refused to fire on Muslim masses.
- **Sholapur.** news of Gandhi's arrest (4<sup>th</sup> May) led to working class strike from 7th to 17th May.
- **Darshana** salt works (21 May) satyagraha led by Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb and Maniklal Gandhi.
- **Madras:** Rajagopala Chari led the March from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam.
- **Kerala** K Kelappan marched from Calicut to Payannur. Central Provinces had forest satyagrahas

## ***Gandhi's Harijan Campaign***

Gandhi withdrew from the Civil Disobedience Movement to focus on Harijan welfare. After the Poona Pact Gandhi started an All India Anti-Untouchability League and the weekly newspaper, Harijan.

Harijan welfare work by Gandhians indirectly helped to spread the message of nationalism down to the most oppressed sections of rural society.

Gandhi confined the Harijan Campaign to limited social reform (opening of wells, roads, and particularly temples plus humanitarian work) delinking it from any economic demands (though many Harijans were agricultural labourers), and also refusing to attack caste as a whole.

The Harijan Movement was formally withdrawn in April 1934

### ***Impact of CDM***

- The Congress swept the polls in most provinces in 1937
- The Left alternative emerged, for the Movement had aroused expectations, which Gandhian strategy could not fulfill
- At the level of leadership, Nehru and Bose voiced the new mood, emphasising the need to combine nationalism with radical social and economic programmes.
- Some Congress activists formed a socialist group within the party in 1934.
- Kisan Sabhas with anti-zamindar programmes developed rapidly in provinces like Bihar and Andhra.

## ***Towards Quit India Movement***

Following the withdrawal of the CDM, Gandhi wanted to focus upon his village reconstruction programme and Harijan Campaign while many other party members wanted to fight the elections. In October 1934, Gandhi resigned from the Indian National Congress.

In the Elections to the Central Legislative Assembly in November 1934, the Congress won 45 seats out of the 75. The government announced the holding of elections to the provincial legislatures in February 1937 under the Government of India Act 1935 which promised provincial autonomy. At the Lucknow session (April 1936), the Congress decided to contest them. The Congress framed a detailed political and economic programme at the Faizpur session (December 1936) under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

### ***Provincial Elections under the GoI Act 1935***

The Congress won a massive mandate. It formed ministries in 8 provinces—Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Orissa, Bihar, UP, NWFP and Assam.

- **Haripura Session** (Feb 1938) declared Purna Swaraj ideal to cover Princely States.
- **Tripuri Congress** (Mar 1939) favoured active participation in the Princely States because of the federal structure of the 1935 Act and due to assumption of office by the Congress after the 1937 elections.
- The Tripuri Session witnessed Bose vs. Sitaramya (Gandhi's nominee) conflict. Bose resigned to form the Forward Bloc.

### ***Individual Satyagraha***

With the failure of the British govt. to measure up to the demands, there were two opinions in Congress about the launching of civil disobedience. Gandhi felt that the atmosphere was not in favour of civil disobedience as there were differences and indiscipline within the Congress. However, the Congress Socialists and the All India Kisan Sabha were in favour of immediate struggle. Convinced that the British would not modify their policy in India, (the Congress having rejected the August Offer), Gandhi decided to start the Individual Satyagraha.

The very reason for confining the movement to individual participation was that neither Gandhi nor the Congress wished to hamper the War effort and this was not possible in a mass movement. Even the aim of the Satyagraha was a limited one i.e. to disprove the British claim of India supporting the War effort whole-heartedly.

On 17 October 1940 Vinoba Bhave became the first satyagrahi followed by Nehru.

### ***August Offer, 1940***

The Viceroy (Linlithgow) put forward a proposal that included:

- Dominion Status in the unspecified future
- A post-war body to enact the constitution
- Expansion of Governor-General's Council with representation of the Indians,
- Establishing a War Advisory Council.

In this offer he promised the Muslim League and other minorities that the British Government would never agree to a constitution or government in India, which did not enjoy their support (the Muslim League had demanded Pakistan in its Lahore session of 1940). The Congress rejected this offer because:

- There was no suggestion for a national government and because the demand for Dominion Status was already discarded in favour of Purna Swaraj
- It encouraged anti-Congress forces like the Muslim League.

### ***The Cripps Mission: March-April 1942***

Under the pressure of Allies and the need for gestures to win over Indian public opinion, the British were forced to offer reconciliatory measures. After the fall of Rangoon to the Japanese the British decided to send the Cripps Mission to India for constitutional proposals, which included:

- Dominion status to be granted after the war with the right to secede (Any province could, if it so desired, remain outside the Indian Union and negotiate directly with Britain)
- Constitution making body to be elected from Provincial Assemblies and Princes' nominees after the War
- Individual princes could sign a separate agreement with the British which in effect accommodated the Pakistan Demand
- British would however, control the defence for war period.

The Congress did not want to rely upon future promises. It wanted a responsible government with full powers and also a

control over the country's defence. Gandhi termed the proposals as a post dated cheque in a crashing bank. Cripps Mission failed to satisfy Indian nationalists & turned out to be merely a propaganda device for US & Chinese consumption.

Bui above all the Cripps Proposals brought in "Pakistan" through the backdoor via the "local option" clause. Though the Cripps Mission failed, Cripps' proposals provided legitimacy to the Pakistan demand by accommodating it in their provision for provincial autonomy.

## ***Quit India Movement***

In the backdrop of the failure of Cripps Mission, imminent Japanese threat, the British attitude towards Indians who were left behind in Burma and the prevailing anger and hostility to an alien and meaningless war, Quit India resolution was passed on 8 August 1942 at Gowalia Tank, Bombay. Gandhi told the British to quit and "leave India in God's hand". His message was 'Do or Die'.

In the initial stages, the Movement was based on nonviolent lines. Repressive policy of the government and Indiscriminate arrests of the leaders provoked people to violence. (Nehru was lodged in **Almoru jail**, Maulana Azad in **Bankura** and Gandhi in **Agha Khan & palace, Poona**). Further, it was the only all-India movement, which was leader less. In many areas, the government lost all control and the people established Swaraj.

### ***Public Participation***

- Parallel governments were established in Satara— (Prati Sarkar under Nana Patil), Talcher (Orissa), parts of eastern U.P and Bihar.
- In Bengal, Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar functioned in Midnapore district. This national government had various departments like Law and Order, Health, Education. Agriculture, etc. along with a postal system of its own and arbitration courts.
- The Movement had initially been strong in the urban areas but soon it was the populace of rural areas, which kept the banner of revolt aloft-for a longer time.
- The trend of underground revolutionary activity also started during this phase. Jaya Prakash Narain and Ramnandan Misra escaped from Hazaribagh Jail and organised an underground movement.
- In Bombay, the Socialist leaders continued their underground activities under leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali. The most daring act of the underground movement was the establishment of Congress Radio with Usha Mehta as its announcer. The participation was on many levels. School & College students remained in the forefront. women actively participated and workers went on strikes. Though, peasants concentrated their offence on symbols of authority, there was complete absence of anti zamindar violence. There were no communal clashes during the movement. Repression was severe. The Movement did not evoke much response from the merchant community. In fact, most of the Capitalists and merchants had profited heavily during the War. The Muslim League kept aloof and the Hindu Mahasabha condemned the Movement. The Communist Party of India due to its "People's War" line did not support the movement. The Indian Princes and the landlords were supporting the War effort and therefore did not sympathize with the movement. Some Congress leaders like Rajagopalachari also did not participate.

## ***Towards Freedom***

### ***Rajagopalachari Formula (1945)***

In 1944, C Rajagopalachari proposed that after the termination of the war, a Commission could be appointed for demarcating



contiguous districts in the north-west and east where Muslims were in absolute majority. In the areas thus demarcated, a plebiscite would be held on the basis of adult suffrage that would ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindustan. If the majority decided in favour of forming a separate Sovereign State, such decision could be accepted.

In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications etc. The above terms would be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.

Muslim League was expected to endorse the Congress demand for independence and co-operate with it in the formation of provisional government for the interim period.

Jinnah objected, as he wanted congress to accept two-nation theory & wanted only Muslims of the northwest and east of India to vote in the plebiscite. Hindu leaders led by V.D Savarkar condemned the plan.

### **Shim la Conference (June-July 1945)**

- Proposed by Wavell.
- Talks suggested setting up of a new Executive council with only Indian members. The Viceroy and the Commander in chief would be the only non-Indian members of the council
- 'Caste Hindus' and- Muslims would have equal representation the executive would work within the existing constitution (i.e. not responsible to the central Assembly) but the door was kept open for discussions on a new constitution.

The Congress, headed by Maulana Azad, resented being characterized as a caste Hindu organization.

Talks broke down due to Jinnah's demand for the Muslim League to have absolute choice in choosing all Muslim members and a demand for communal veto, though it had ministries only in Assam and Sind.

The dissolution of the conference gave Jinnah the Communal Veto in effect. Thereafter, the satisfaction of the League became a pre-requisite to any major settlement.

### **Cabinet Mission (March-June 1946)**

**Members**—Pethwick Lawrence (secretary of State), Stafford Cripps and Alexander.

The Mission rejected the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan (Comprising the whole of all the Muslim majority areas). The Mission reasoned that the right of communal self-determination, if conceded to Muslims, also had to be granted to non-Muslims who formed majorities in West Bengal and Eastern Punjab, as well as in Assam proper. The 'truncated' or smaller Pakistan was unacceptable to the League.

#### **The Plan proposed**

- Rejection of the demand for a full fledged Pakistan.
- For a very loose union of all the Indian territories under a centre that would control merely the defence, the Foreign Affairs and the Communications, leaving all other subjects to the existing provincial legislatures.
- Provincial legislatures would elect a Constituent Assembly. The members

would divide up into three sections— A,B & C while electing the constitutes Assembly. All these sections would have the authority to draw up provincial constitutions and even group constitutions.

**Section A**- Non Muslim Majority provinces (Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces, Orissa, Madras)

**Section B** - Muslim majority provinces in the north-west (Sind, NWFP & Punjab)

**Section C** - Muslim majority provinces in North east (Bengal, Assam)

- Communal questions in Central legislature were to be decided by a simple majority in both communities
- Provinces were to have full autonomy & residual powers
- Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of British Government.
- After the first general elections, a province could come out of a group and after 10 years a province could call for reconsideration of the group or union constitution

- Each group had powers to set up intermediate level legislature and executive on their own.

The plan failed on the issue of the nature of grouping — Jinnah was for compulsory while Nehru was for grouping only till the formation of a constituent assembly. On 29<sup>th</sup> July 1946 Jinnah withdrew his earlier acceptance of the plan and fixed 16 August 1946 as Diner Action Day. Calcutta, Noakhali, Garmukteshwar were the storm centres. Communal massacre weakened the Congress position in the NWFP.

### **Interim government**

- Came into existence on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1946, in accordance with Cabinet Mission's proposal and was headed by J L Nehru. Muslim League refused to ~~jointly~~ <sup>initially</sup>.
- Wavell persuaded the League leaders to join on 26 October 1946.
- 8<sup>th</sup> December 1946 — Constituent Assembly begins its session with Liaqat Ali Khan of Muslim League as the Finance Minister
- The Interim government, obstructed by its League members and bureaucracy was reduced to a figurehead and was unable to control the communal carnage.

### **Attlee's Announcement**

Prime Minister Attlee on 20 February 1947 announced that the British would withdraw from India by 30 June, 1948 and that Lord Mountbatten would replace Wavell. British powers & obligations vis-a-vis the princely states would lapse with transfer of power but these would not be transferred to any successor Government in British India. Partition of the country was implicit in the provision that if the constituent assembly was not fully representative then power would be transferred to more than one central govt.

### **Mountbatten Plan (3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan)**

His earlier Plan Balkan was abandoned for the 3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan.

- The Plan declared that power would be handed over by 15 August 1947 on the basis of dominion status to India and Pakistan.
- Mountbatten supported the Congress stand that the princely states must not be given the option of independence. They would either join India or Pakistan
- Boundary commission was to be headed by Radcliffe and the award was to be announced after Republic day (which was a major cause of massacres)
- Punjab & Bengal Legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups, Hindu's & Muslims, to vote for partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition, then these provinces would be partitioned. In case of partition, two dominions & two constituent assemblies would be created

### **Indian Independence Act, 1947**

- Implemented on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947 and Sovereignty of British Parliament was abolished. Dominions of India and Pakistan were created. Each dominion to have a Governor - General. Pakistan was to comprise Sind, British Baluchistan, NWFP, West Punjab and East Bengal

## ***The Muslim League***

- The partition scheme and the subsequent Swadeshi Movement were followed by the formation of the All India Muslim League towards the end of 1906 by Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dacca and Nawab Mohsinul Mulk. It consisted of a group of big Zamindars, ex-bureaucrats and other upper class Muslims.
- The factors that helped the growth of Muslim separatism, were— the surfacing of Hindu revivalist tendencies during the Swadeshi movement, The British propaganda that the partition of Bengal would benefit the Muslims and the spurt in communal violence.
- Later, Muslim League came to be dominated by Young Turks who nursed anti-British feelings. Britain had refused to aid Turkey in the Balkan Wars (1911 - 1912) and had rejected University Status to the Aligarh College.
- In 1928, the Muslim League rejected the Nehru Report, as it did not incorporate all their demands. This led to the



estrangement of Jinnah, who called it a 'Parting of the Ways' with the Congress and formulated his infamous fourteen points (including separate-electoral, reservation of seats in the center and provinces, reservation of jobs for Muslims, creation of new Muslim majority provinces, etc.) which became the text of the communal demands.

- 1939, Dec 22—The Muslim League observes the resignation of the Congress ministries as Deliverance Day.
- 1940, March—Lahore session of the Muslim League passes the Pakistan Resolution.
- On Dec 1943 the Karachi session of the Muslim League adopts the slogan 'Divide and Quit'.

## ***Integration of States***

By 15 August all except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh had signed the Instrument of Accession with India, and Bhawalpur with Pakistan. Goa was with the Portuguese and Pondicherry with the French.

THE END.

## ***SOME IMPORTANT FACTS;***

### ***Development of Education***

- Warren Hastings set up the Calcutta Madrasa in 1781 for the study of Arabic and Persian.
- The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by Sir William Jones in Calcutta in 1784.
- Jonathan Duncan, the resident at Benares started the Sanskrit College in 1791.
- Lord Wellesley started the Fort William College in 1800 for the training of Civil Servants, which the court of Directors closed in 1802.
- William Carey, a Baptist missionary, set up schools and published Bengali translations of the Bible, thereby laying the foundations of English Education and Bengali prose literature.
- The Charter Act of 1813, was the first to provide an annual expenditure of one lakh rupees "for the revival and promotion of literature."
- David Hare and Raja Rammohan Roy were instrumental in setting up the Calcutta Hindu College in 1817. Which later developed into the Presidency College.

### ***Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy***

#### ***and Macaulay's Minutes***

- The Orientalists led by HT Prinsep who favoured encouragement of Oriental literature and
- The Anglicist who favoured the advancement of Western Science and literature.

Macaulay, a member of the Executive Council wrote his Minute on Educational Policy (2. February 1833) which favoured the Anglicist viewpoint. The Macaulayan system was based on the idea that limited means negated mass education, hence a

minority would be educated in English, who would act as 'class of interpreters', thereby enriching the vernaculars such that the knowledge of Western Sciences and literature would reach the masses.

Lord William Bentick, in the Resolution of 7 March 1835, accepted Macaulay's viewpoint which led to the promotion of European science and literature.

### ***Sir Charles Wood Despatch (1854)***

The President of the Board of Control, his scheme became the Magna Carta of English education in India. The universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were set up in 1857. It was Bethune's contribution, which helped in setting up of a number of girls schools.

### ***The Hunter Education Commission (1882-83)***

Its main recommendations were basically for secondary education. Secondary Education should be in two sectors—literary Education leading to the university entrance examination and commercial and vocational training.

### ***The Raleigh Commission (1902)***

The only Indian member of the commission Gurudas Banerji appointed by Lord Curzon, strongly disagreed with its recommendations, which were adopted in the Indian Universities Act of 1904.

### ***The Indian Universities Act (1904)***

- It was enacted to ensure greater government controls over the Universities
- It transferred the power of ultimate decision in matters of college affiliation and schools recognition to government officials and sought to fix minimum colleges fees.

### ***Sadler Commission (1917-19)***

The two Indian members were Sir Ashutosh Mukherji and Dr Ziauddin Ahmed. It was mainly for higher education.

- It recommended a twelve year course of Matriculation, then intermediate followed by University
- University course was limited to three years and divided into Pass Course and Honours
- Each University should be a Centralized system.
- A Board of women's education was also suggested.

### ***Wardha Scheme***

Wardha scheme of Basic Education (1937), worked out by the Zakir Hussain Committee after Mahatma Gandhi published a series of articles in the Harijan. It centred around 'manual productive work' which would cover the remuneration of teachers. There was to be a seven year course through the mother tongue of the students. It was to be centred around crafts.

### ***Sargeant Plan of Education (1944)***

It envisaged

- The establishment elementary schools and high schools
- Universal and compulsory education for all children between the age of six and eleven
- A school course of six years was to be provided for children between age eleven and seventeen.
- High schools were to be of two types

- (a) academic and
- (d) technical and vocational.

## ***Governor Generals and Viceroy***

### ***The Governors of Bengal***

- Roger Drake (1757)
- Robert Clive (1757-60)
- Holwell (officiating) 1760
- Vansittart (1760-1765)
- Robert Clive (Second Administration) (1765-67)
- Henry Verelst (1767-69)
- Cartierf 1769-72)

**Robert Clive :** (Governor of Bengal from 1757-60 and again during 1765-67), Established Dual Government in Bengal from 1765-72

- **Vansittart (1767-69)**
- **Cartierf (1769-72)**

### ***Governor-Generals (1772-1857)***

#### **Warren Hastings (1772-1785)**

- Became governor of Bengal in 1772 and Governor-General in 1773 through the Regulating Act.
- Abolished Dual system of administration)
- Wrote introduction to the first English translation of the *Gita* by Charles Wilkins.
- Founded the Asiatic society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784.

#### **Revenue reforms**

- Auctioned the right to collect land revenue to the highest bidder.
- Divided Bengal into districts and appointed collectors and other revenue officials.

#### **Judicial reforms**

- Started Diwani and faujdari adalats at the district level and Sadar diwani and Nizamat adalats (appellate courts) at Calcutta.
- Redefined Hindu and Muslim laws. A translation of the code in Sanskrit appeared in 1776 under the title of "Code of Gentoo laws".

#### **Wars**

- Rohilla war 1774)
- 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo Maratha War (1776—82)
- 2nd Anglo-Mysore-War (1780-84).

#### **Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)**

- First person to codify laws (in 1793). The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of justice.
- Created post of district judge.
- Introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal
- Cornwallis is called the father of civil service in India.

**Wars:** 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Mysore (defeat of Tipu and the Treaty of Seringapatnam, 1792)

**Sir John Shore (1793-1798)**

- Introduced the 1<sup>st</sup> Charter Act
- Planned the permanent settlement and later succeeded Cornwallis as Governor-General

**Wars:** Battle of Khadda between Nizam and the Marathas (1795)

**Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)**

- Started Subsidiary Alliance system to achieve British paramountcy in India.
- Madras Presidency was formed during his tenure

**War**

- 4<sup>th</sup> Anglo-Mysore (1799)—defeat and the death of Tipu Sultan.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Maratha war (1803-05)—defeat of the Sindhiya, the Bhonsale and the Holkar.
- Treaty of Bassein (1802)

**George Barlow (1805-1807).** Vellore Mutiny (1806)

**Lord Minto I (1807-1813)**

- Concluded Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809).
- Charter Act of 1813 was passed.

**Lord Hastings (1813-1823)**

- Adopted the policy of intervention and war.

**Wars**

- Anglo-Nepalese war (1813-23)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Maratha war (1817-18). Hastings forced humiliating treaties on Peshwa and the Sindhiya.
- Introduced the Ryotwari settlement in Madras by Thomas Munro, the Governor.

**Lord Amherst (1823-28)**

**Wars:**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Burmese War (1824-26),
- Acquisition of territories in Malay Peninsula.
- Capture of Bharatpur (1826).

**Lord W Bentick (1828-35)**

Most liberal and enlightened Governor-General of India

Regarded as the Father of Modern Western Education in India.

- Abolition of sad and other cruel rites (1829)
- Suppression of Thuggee (1830). Curbed by Colonel Sleeman.
- Passed the Charter Act of 1833, which provided that no Indian subject of Company was to be debarred from holding an office on account of his religion, place of birth, descent and colour.
- Macaulay's minutes in education were accepted declaring that English should be the official language of India.
- Abolition of provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit

**Wars.** Annexed Mysore (1831) Coorg (1834), Central Cachar (1834) on the plea of misgovernment. Concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh.

**Sir Charles Metcalfe (1834-1836).**

Passed the famous Press Law, which liberated the Press in India.

**Lord Auckland (1836-42)**

1<sup>st</sup> Afghan War (1836-42) — great blow to the prestige of the British in India.

**Lord Ellenborough (1842-44)**

- Brought an end to the Afghan War.

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

#### **Lord Hardinge (1844-48)**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Sikh war and the Treaty of Lahore. I S46.I Marked the end of Sikh Sovereignty in India)
  - Gave preference to English educated in employment.

## ***Lord Dalhousie***

***(1848-56)***

- Abolished of Title and Pensions
- Widow Remarriage Act (1856)

#### **Wars**

- Introduced Doctrine of Lapse (Captured Satra (1848), Jaipur and Sambhalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852) Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854)
- Fought the Anglo Sikh War and annexed the whole of the Punjab
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Burmese War (1852) and annexation of Lower Burma or Pegu
- Annexation of Berar in 1853.
- Annexation of Oudh in 1856.

#### **Administrative Reforms**

- Introduced the system of Centralized control in the newly acquired territories known as Bon-Regulation system.
- Raised Gurkha regiments.

#### **Educational Reforms**

- Recommended the Thomsonian system of Vernacular education for whole of (he Northwestern Provinces (1853).
- Wood's Educational Despatch of 1884 & opening of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Government Colleges.
- Universities were to be set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. An Engineering college was established at Roorkee.

#### **Public Works**

- Started the first railway line in 1853 (connecting Bombay with Thana was laid down)
- Started electric telegraph service. Laid the basis of the modern postal system
- Established a separate public works department was set up for the first time
- Started work on the Grand Trunk Road and developed the harbours of Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta

## ***Lord Canning (1856-62)***

- The last Governor General and the first Viceroy.
- Revolt of 1857
- Passed the Act of 1858, which ended the rule of the East India Company.
- Withdrew Doctrine of lapse.
- The Indian Councils Act of 1861 was passed, which proved to be a landmark in the constitutional history of India.
- The Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn. The Indian Penal Code of Criminal Procedure (1859) was passed.
- The Indian High Court Act (1861) was enacted.

- Income Tax was introduced for the first time in 1858.
- The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras founded in 1857.
- The Indigo riots in Bengal

### ***Lord Elgin I (1862-63)***

- Wahabi Movement (Pan-Islamic Movement)

#### **Sir John Lawrence (1864-69)**

- Telegraphic communication was opened with Europe.
- High courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
- Expanded Canal works, railways.
- Bhutan War (1865)
- Advocated State-managed railways. Created the Indian Forests Department and reorganized the native judicial service

### ***Lord Mayo (1869-72)***

- Introduced financial decentralization of in India and made the first Provincial settlement in 1870
- He established the Rajkot College at Kathiawar and Mayo College at Ajmer for the Indian princes
- He organised the Statistical Survey of India
- He established the Department of Agriculture and Commerce
- He was the only viceroy to be murdered in office by a convict in the Andamans in 1872
- Introduction of Slate Railways

#### **Lord Northbrook (1872-76)**

Kuka Movement of Punjab took rebellious turn during his period

### ***Lord Lytton (1878-80)***

(The viceroy of reverse character)

- Most unpopular Governor-General
- Pursued free trade and abolished duties on 29 British manufactured goods which accelerated drain of India.
- Arranged the Grand Darbar in Delhi (in 1877) when the country was suffering from a severe famine.
- Passed the Royal Title Act (1876) and Queen Victoria was declared as the Kaiser- a- Hind.
- Arms Act (1878) made it mandatory for Indians to acquire license for arms.
- Passed the infamous Vernacular Press Act (1878)
- Proposed the plan of Statutory Civil Service in 1878-79 and lowered the maximum age limit from 21 to 19 years.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> Afgan war which proved a failure.

### ***Lord Rippon (1880-84)***

He was appointed by the Liberal Party under Gladstone.

- Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, 1882.
- The first Factory Act, 1881 to improve labour condition.
- Resolution on Local self Government in 1882.
- Resolution on Land revenue policy.

- Appointed Hunter Commission (for education reforms) in 1882.
- The Ilbert Bill controversy erupted during his time

#### **Lord Dufferin (1884-88)**

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Burmese War (Annexation of upper & lower Burma; 1885).
- Establishment of the Indian National Congress; 1885.

#### **Lord Lansdowne (1888-94)**

- The Factory Act of 1891
- Categorization of Civil Services into imperial, Provincial & subordinate
- Indian Council Act of 1892 (introduced elections which was indirect)
- Appointment of the Durand Commission to define the line between British India and Afghanistan.

#### ***Lord Elgin II (1894-1899)***

- The Santhal Uprising of 1899
- Convention delimiting the frontier between China and India was ratified
- Great famine of 1896-97
- Lyl Commission appointed after famine
- Assassination of two British officials by the Chapekar brothers in 1897

#### ***Lord Curzon 1899-1905)***

- Appointed a Police Commission in 1902 under Andrew Frazer
- Set up the Universities Commission and accordingly the Indian Universities Act of 1904 was passed
- Set up the Department of commerce and Industry
- Calcutta Corporation Act (1899)
- Passed the Indian Coinage and Paper currency Act (in 1899) and put India on a gold standard.
- Partition of Bengal took place in 1905 (It was cardinal blunder of Curzon)
- In 1890, a Sino British convention was organised to demarcate the boundary of the two nations
- He created the new North West Frontier Province between the ministrative frontier and the Durand line

#### ***Lord Minto II (1905-1910)***

- Swadeshi Movement
- Surat session and split in the Congress (1907)
- Newspapers Act. 1908
- Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- Foundation of the Muslim League. 1906

#### ***Lord Hardinge II (1910-1916)***

- Annulment of the partition of Bengal
- Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi
- Durbar in Delhi and Coronation of George V and Queen



- Establishment of Hindu Mahasabha by Madan Mohan Malviya, 1915

## ***Lord Chelmsford***

***(1916-21)***

- Home Rule Movement launched by Tilak and Annie Besant
- Lucknow Pact, 1916 between Congress and Muslim League
- Arrival of Gandhi. And Champaran Satyagraha : 1916
- Montague's August Declaration (1917)
- 1918 — Kheda Satyagraha and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad
- Government of India Act (1919)
- Constitutional Reform of 1919
- Repressive Rowlatt Acts (1919)
- Massacre at Jalianwala Bagh (1919)
- Saddler Commission of Education in 1917
- Khilafat Movement
- Non-Cooperation Movement

## ***Lord Reading***

***(1921-1926)***

- Criminal Law Amendment Act and Abolition of cotton excise
- Repeal of Press Act (1910) “&Rowlatt Act of 1919
- Chauri-chaura incident
- Violent Mooplah rebellion in Kerala (1921)
- C.P.I founded in 1921
- R.S.S founded in 1925
- Nagpur Kakori robbery in 1925
- Holding of the simultaneous examination for the ICS in England and India from 1923
- Murder of Swami Sradhdhanand

## ***Lord Irwin (1926-1931)***

- Simon Commission (announced) 1927
- Butler Commission in 1927
- All India Youth Congress. 1928
- Nehru Report, 1928
- Lahore session of the congress and Poorna Swarj declaration
- Civil Disobedience Movement 1930
- Dandi March (March 12<sup>th</sup>, 1930)
- 1<sup>st</sup> round Table Conference, 1930
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact March 5, 1931

### ***Lord Willingdon (1931-1936)***

- Civil Disobedience Movement
- Second Round Table Conference in September 1931
- Announcement of Communal Award (1932)
- Third Round Table Conference, 1932
- Foundation of Congress Socialist Party, 1934.
- Government of India Act, 1935
- Burma separated from India, 1935
- All India Kishan Sabha 1936

### ***Lord Linlithgow (1936-1944)***

- 1<sup>st</sup> General Election (1936-37)
- Congress ministries, 1937 & Resignation of Congress Ministries 1939
- Forward Block founded in 1939
- Deliverance day by Muslim League 1939
- Lahore Resolution, 1940
- August offer, 1940
- Cripps mission, 1942
- Quit India Movement, 1942

### ***Lord Wavell (1943-1947)***

- C.R. Formula 1944.
- Wavell plan and Shimla Conference in 1945
- End of 2<sup>nd</sup> World War; 1945
- INA Trials and the Naval mutiny. 1946
- Cabinet Mission, 1946 and acceptance of its proposals by Congress.
- Direct Action Day by the Muslim League on the 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1946

### ***Lord Mountbatten***

#### ***(Mar-Aug 1947)***

- Announced the 3 June, 1947 plan.
- June 3<sup>rd</sup> Plan announced (3<sup>rd</sup> June 1947)
- Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons
- Appointment of 2 boundary commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliffe

#### **C Raj Gopalchari**

- The last Governor General of free India
- The only Indian Governor General remained in office from 21<sup>st</sup> June, 1948 to 25<sup>th</sup> January, 1950.

## Socio-Religious Reform Movements of the 19th-20th

### Socio-Religious Reform Movements and Organizations

Movement/Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Swaminarayan Sampradaya		Gujarat	Swami Sahjananda (original name)	Protest against epicurean and luxurious practices of Vaishnavism
Atmiya Sabha	1815-1828	Calcutta	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	To propagate monotheism & reforms in the Hindu society
Wahabi	1820 1828	Rohilkhand	Syed Ahmed of Rae Bareilly Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen. Debendranath Tagore	Popularized the teachings of Waliullah; stressed role of individual conscience in religion. Emphasized on human dignity, opposed idolatry and criticized social evils as Sati

Young Bengal	(1826-1832)	Calcutta	Derozio. Rasikkrishna	Opposed vices in the society; believed in truth, freedom, & reason; social reform
Dharma Sabha	1830	Calcutta	Radha Kanta Deva	Founded to counter Brahmo Samaj Movement. Opposed to liberal and radical reforms,
Namdhari/ Kuka Movement	1841-1871	NWF Profince & Bhaini	Bhai Balak Singh and Baba Ram Singh	Spread the true spirit of Sikhism . opposed to all caste distinctions.
Rahanumai Mazdayasan Sabha	1851	Bombay	S.S.Bangal i. Naoroji Fundonji, J.B.Nacha,	A socio-religious organization of the Parsis founded for the restoration of Zoroastrian religion to its pristine glory and social regeneration of the Parsi community through
Radha Soami Satsang	1861	Agra	Tulsi ram also known as Shiv Dayal	Belief in one Supreme Being, religious unity, emphasis on simplicity of social life
Prarthana Samaj	1867	Bombay	Dr. Atmaram Pandurang	Reforming Hindu religious thought and practice in the light of modern knowledge
Indian Reform Association	1870	Calcutta	Keshab Chandra Sen	Create public opinion against child marriages & for legalizing the Brahmo form of (Civil) marriage. Promote the intellectual and social
Arya Samaj	1875	Bombay	Swami Dayananda	To reform Hindu religion in North India
Theosophical Society	1875	New York	Madam HP Blavatsky & Col. H.S Olcott	Advocated the revival & strengthening of ancient religions of Hinduism,
Deccan Education	1884	Pune	M.G.Ranade	To contribute to the cause of education and culture in Western India. The Society
Seva Sadan	1885	Bombay	Behramji M.Malabari	Campaign against child marriages and enforced widowhood and care for socially exploited
Ramakrishna Mission	1887		Swami Vivekananda	To carry on humanitarian relief and social work

Movement/Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Indian National Social	1887	Bombay,	M.G.Ranade and Raghunath Rao	To focus attention on matters relating to social reforms. The social reform cell of the
Deva Samaj	1887	Lahore	Shiva Narain Agnihotri	ideas closer to Brahmo Samaj Asked his followers to follow social code of conduct and ethics, as not to accept bribe, indulge in gambling, and consume
Madras Hindu Association	1892	Madras	Viresalingam Pantalu	Movement concerned with the plight of widows and combat Devadasi System.
Bharat Dharma Mahamandala	1902	Varanasi	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya	Organization of the orthodox Hindus, also known as Sanatandharmis, to counter the teachings of the Arya
The Servants of India	1905	Bombay	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	To work for social reforms, & train "national missionaries for the service of India"
Poona Seva Sadan	1909	Pune	G.K. Devadharand Ramabai Ranade	establish institutions for the economic uplift and useful employment of women.
Niskam karm	1910	Pune	Dhondo Keshav Karve	work for social reform, selfless service to mankind and educational progress of women. Founded India's first Women's University in Pune, 1916,
The Bharat Stri Mandal	1910	Calcutta	Saralabala Deve Choudharani	first women's organization on all-India basis to further the cause of women's education and
Social Service League	1911	Bombay	Narayan Malhar Joshi	Social service and improve the conditions of the common masses by opening schools, libraries dispensaries.
Seva Samiti	1914	Allahabad	Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru	Organize social service, promote education and reform criminal and fallen elements in society
The Indian Women's Association	1917	Madras	Mrs Annie Besant	Work for uplift of Indian women and "to secure a larger a free and fuller life for them".

Khudai Khidmatgar movement	1929		Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan	Upliftment of people of Frontier & prepare them for attainment of independence.
<b><i>Muslim Socio-Religious Movements and Organizations</i></b>				
<b>Movement/ Organization</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Founder</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
Faraizi or Faraidi Movement	1804	Faridpur, Bengal	Haji Shariatullah and Dudhi Miyan	Emphasis on strict monotheism and to rid the Muslim society of non-Islamic social customs, rituals and practices. Anti-landlord & anti- British movement.
Taayuni Movement	1839	Dacca	Karamati Ali Jaunpur	Opposed to the Faraizi movement and supported the British rule.
Deoband movement (A school of Islamic Theology at Deoband Sharanpur, UP)	1867	Deoband	Muhamman Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi	Improve the spiritual and moral conditions of India Muslim. It supported the INC and was opposed to the pro-British Aligarh movement.

<b>Movement/Organization</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Founder</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
Aligarh Movement	1875	Aligarh	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	Liberalization of Indian Islam and modernization of Indian Muslims through religious reinterpretation, social reform and modern education.
Ahmediyya Movement	1889-90	Faridkot	Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of	Universal religion of all humanity, opposed to Islamic orthodoxy and spread of western liberal education among Indian Muslims.
Nadwatul Ulama	1894-95	Lucknow	Maulana Ashraf Ali Numani	To reform the traditional Islamic system of education, to strengthen Hindu-Muslim relations and to arouse nationalism among Indian Muslims.
Ahmediyah Movement			Riza Khan & Ali	Against Aligarh Movement

### **Lower Caste/Caste Movements and Organizations**

Movement/Org	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Satya Shodhak	1873	Maharashtra	Jyotiba Phule	Opposed to untouchability, priestly or Brahmin domination, belief in social equality and uplift of the lower castes by educating them.
Aravippuram Movement	1888	Aravippuram Kerala	Shri Narayan Guru (1856-1928)	Opposed to religious disabilities against lower castes, believed in social equality, attacked Brahmin domination and worked for the uplift of lower castes by educating them. Demanded free entry of the people of lower castes to temples.
Shri Narayan	1902-3	Kerala	Sh	Same as above. In 1920. TK.Madhavan launched the temple entry movement.
The Depressed	1906	Bombay	V.R.Shinde	Launched by the Prarthana Samaj as an Independent association to organize education facilities for lower castes.
Bahujan	1910	Satara,	Mukund Rao	Opposed to exploitation of the lower castes by the upper caste Brahmins, landlords, merchants and moneylenders
Justice	1915-16	Madras,	C	Opposed to Brahmin predominance in education, services and politics
Depressed	1924	Bombay	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar	To propagate the gospel of social equality among caste Hindus and untouchables. Demanded constitutional safeguards for the depressed classes
Self-Respect Movement	1925	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	E.V.Ramaswami Naicker	Anti-Brahmin and Hindu Orthodoxy radical movement, advocated ,Weddings without priests, forcible temple entry, total defiance of Hindu social laws and also theism
Harijan Sevak Sangh	1932	Pune	Mahatma Gandhi	Organization for removal of untouchability & social discriminations against untouchables and other lower castes. Provide medical, educational and technical facilities to untouchables.
Dravid Munnetra	1944		C.N Annadurai & Ramaswami	Social equality.

## Peasant Movements

Movement	Region	Year	Leader	Objective
Titu Mir's Movement	West Bengal	1782-1731	Mir Nathar Ali or Titu Mir	Against Hindu landlords who imposed heavy tax on the Farazis.
Pagal Panthis movement	Hajong & Garo tribes Mymensingh district,	1825-1835	Karam Shah & Tipu Shah	Against hike in rents; the movement was violently suppressed.
Moplah Uprisings	Malabar	1836-1854		Against rise in revenue demand and reduction of field size.
Indigo Revolt	Nadia district	1859-1869	Degambar and Bishnu Biswas	Against terms imposed by European indigo planters; Indigo Commission (1860) set up to view the situation.
Deccan Peasants' Uprising	Kardeh village and Poona in Maharashtra	1875		Against corrupt moneylenders (Gujarati & Marwari); Agriculturists' Relief Act (1879) passed
Phadke's Ramosi Uprising	Ramosi, Maharashtra	1877-1887	Wasudeo Balwanil Phadke	Against the British failure to take up anti-famine measures.
Pabna Agrarian Uprising	Pabna district, East Bengal (now in Bangladesh)	1873	Shah Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pa Khooi Mollah and supported by	, Against policies of zamindars to prevent occupants from acquiring occupancy rights, Bengal tenancy Act (1885) passed

Punjab Peasants' Revolt	Punjab	Last decade of 19th century		Against prospect of losing their land; Land Alienation Act (1900) passed, imposed regulations on sale & mortgage of land revenue demands
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	Districts of Thana, Colaba and	1870	M G Ranade	To popularize the peasants legal rights
Champaran Satyagraha	Champaran, Bihar	1917	Peasants	Against the tinkathia system imposed by the European indigo planters; the Cham
Kheda Satyagraha	Kheda, Gujarat	1918	Peasants led by Gandhi	Against ignored appeals for remission of revenue in case of crop failures; the demands were finally fulfilled.
UP Kisan Sabha	United Province	1918	Indra Narain Dwivedi & Madan Mohan Malviya	
Awadh Peasant Movement	Bareilly -Pratapgarh	1918		
Oudh Kisan Sabha	Oudh	1920	Nehru & Baba Ram	
Andhra Ryots	Andhra	1928	N.G Ranga	Accepted abolition of Zamindari
All India Kisan Sabha	Apex organization of peasants	1936	Swami Sahajananada.	Protection of peasants from economic exploitation
Bardoli Satyagraha	Surat, Gujarat	1928	Kunbi-Patidar peasants and untouchables supported, by Mehta brothers, Vallabhabhai	Against oppression by upper caste and hike in revenue by 22 percent; a by the Bombay Government; the revenue was brought down to 6.03%.
Eka Movement	Hardoi, Barabanki and	1921-22	Members of Pasi and Ahir caste	Against hike in rents.
Tebhaga Movement	Bengal	1946	By poor peasants & tenants & Bargardars	Against zamindars and moneylenders; Bargardari Bill was passed
Telangana insurrection	Hyderabad	1946-51		Against practices of moneylenders and officials of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

## Newspapers and Journals

Name of the Paper/Journal    Name of Founder/Editor

**Bengal Gazette** — 1780    James Augustus Hicky (Irishman)

**India Gazette** — 1787    Henry Louis Vivian Derozio associated with it.

**Madras Courier** — 1784    —  
(First paper from Madras)

**Bombay Herald** — 1789    -  
(First paper from Bombay)

**Indian Herald** — 1795    R. Williams (Englishman) and published by Humphreys

**Digdarshna** — 1818  
(First Bengali monthly)

**Calcutta Journal** — 1818    J.S. Buckingham

**Bengal Gazette** — 1818    Harishchandra Ray



(First Bengali newspaper)  
**Sambad Kaumudi** — 1821 Raja Rammohan Roy  
**Marat-ul-Akbar** — 1822 Raja Rammohan Roy  
 (First journal in Persian)  
**Jam-I-Jahan Numah** — 1822 An English firm (First paper in Urdu)  
**Banga-Duta** — 1822 Rammohan Roy,  
 (a weekly in 4 languages Dwarkanath Tagore and others  
 English, Bengali, Persian, Hindi)  
**Bombay Samochar** — 1822  
 (First paper in Gujarati)  
**East Indian** — 19<sup>th</sup> century Henry Vivian Derozio  
**Bombay Times** — 1838 Foundation laid by Robert Knight,  
 (The Times of India after 1861) stated by Thomas Bennett.  
**Rast Goftar** — 1851 Dadabhai Naoroji  
**Hindu Patriot** — 1853 Girishchandra Ghosh (later,  
 Harishchandra Mukerji became owner  
 cum-editor)  
**Spmaprakasha** — 1858 Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan  
 (First Bengali political paper)  
**Indian Mirror** — Early 1862 Devendranath Tagore  
 (first Indian daily paper in English)  
**Bengalee** — 1862 Girishchandra Ghosh (taken over  
 By S.N.Banerjeain 1879)  
**Madras Mail** — 1868  
 (First evening paper in India)  
**Anirila Bazar Patrika** — 1868 Sisirkumar Ghosh &  
 (In Bengali and later, an English daily) Molilal Ghosh  
**Bangadarshana** — 1873 Bankimchandra Chatterji  
**Indian Statesman** — 1875 Robert Knight  
 (later, The Statesman)  
**The Hindu** — 1878 G.S Aiyar, Viraraghavachari and  
 Subba Rao Pandit  
**Tribune** — 1881 Dayal Singh Majeetia

#### Name of the Paper/Journal    Name of Founder/Editor

**Kesari and Maharatta** — 1881 Tilak, Chiplunkar,  
 Agarkar (before Tilak, Agarkar  
 and Prof Kelkar were the editors respectively)  
**Swadeshmitram** G.S. Aiyar  
**Paridasak** — 1886 Bipin Chandra Pal (publisher)  
**Yugantar** — 1906 Barindra Kumar Ghosh and  
 Bhupendranath Dutta  
**Sandhya** 1906 Brahmabandhab Upadhyay  
**Kal** — 1906 -  
**Indian Sociologist** — London Shyamji Krishnavarama  
**Bantle Mataram** — Paris Madam Bhikaji Cama  
**Talvar** — Berlin Verendranath Chattopadhyay

**Free Hindustan** — Vancouver Tarakanth Das  
**Ghadr** — San Francisco Ghadr Party  
**Bombay Chronicle** — 1913 Phrozeshah Mehta.  
 Editor—B.G. Horniman(Englishman)  
**The Hindustan Times** — 1920 K.M. Panikkar as part of  
 the Akali Dal Movement  
**The Milap** — 1923 M.K.Chand  
**Leader...** Madan Mohan Malaviya  
**Kirti** — 1926 Santosh Singh  
**Bahishkrit Bharat** — 1927 B.R. Ambedkar  
**Kudi Arasu** — 1910 E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker  
 (Periyar)  
**Kranti** — 1927 S.S. Mirajkar, K.N. Jogekar,  
 S.V. Ghatge  
**Langal and Ganabani** — 1927 Gopu Chakravarti  
 and Dharani Goswami  
**Bandi Jivan** Sachchidanath Sanyal  
**National Herald** — 1938 Jawaharlal Nehru  
**Al-hilal** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad  
**Comrade** Mohammed Ali  
**Young India, Harijan** Mahatma Gandhi  
**Nation** Gopalakrishna Gokhale  
**Bengali** Surendranath Banerjee  
**Som Prakash** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar  
**Karmyogi** Arvind Ghosh  
**Free Hindustan** Tarakanth Das  
**Zamindar, Lahore** Zafar Ali Khan  
**New India, Commonweal** Annie Besant  
**Satpatra Series** Gopal Hari Deshmukh  
**Din Mitra** Mukund Rao Patil  
**Kudi Arasu** Periyar  
**Ghulamgiri (Slavery)** Jotirao Phule  
**Marathi, Din Bandhu** Bhaskar Rao Jadhav  
**Darpan** Bal Shastri Jambekar  
**Prabudha Bharat, Udbodhava** Vivekananda

## ***Important Acts***

### ***The Regulating Act, 1773***

- First attempt by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the Company.
- End of Dual Government.
- Provided for centralization of Administration of Company's territories in India.
- Governor of Bengal became Governor-general for all British territories in India.
- Governor General and council of 4 members appointed for Bengal.
- Bombay and Madras Presidency subordinated to Bengal presidency.
- Supreme court to be set up at Calcutta.

## ***The Pitts India Act, 1784***

- This Act gave the British government the supreme control over Company's affairs and its administration in India.
- Established dual system of governance. Court of directors consisting of 24 members to look after commercial functions.
- Board of control consisting of 6 parliamentary Commissioners appointed to control civil, military and revenue affairs of India.
- Strength of Governor general-in council reduced to 3.
- Subordinated the Bombay and Madras presidency to Bengal in all questions of war, diplomacy & revenues.
- First effective substitution of Parliamentary Control over East India Company.

### **The Charter Act of 1793**

- Company given monopoly of trade for 20 more years.
- Expenses and salaries of the Board of Control to be charged on Indian Revenue.
- Governor-General could override his Council.

### **The Charter Act of 1813**

- Company deprived of its trade monopoly in India except in tea and trade with China.
- All Englishmen could trade with India subject to few restrictions.
- Rules and procedures made for use of Indian revenue.
- A sum of Rs 1 lakh earmarked annually for education.

### **The Charter Act of 1833**

- End of company's trade monopoly even in tea and with China. Company was asked to close its business at the earliest.
- Governor-General of Bengal to be Governor-General of India. (1<sup>st</sup> Governor-General of India-Lord William Benick).
- Govt. of Madras and Bombay deprived of legislative powers.
- A fourth member, law member added to council of Governor-General.
- Government Service was thrown open to the people of India.
- All laws made by Governor General-in-council henceforth to be known as Acts and not regulations.

### **The Charter Act of 1853**

- Extended life of the Company for an unspecified period.
- First time separate legislative machinery consisting of 12 member legislative council was created.
- Law member was made a full member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General
- Recruitment to Civil Services was based on open annual competitive examination. (excluding Indians)

## ***The Govt of India Act, 1858***

- Rule of Company in India ended and that of the Crown began.
- System of double Government ended. Court of Directors and Board of Control abolished.
- Secretary of State (a member of the British Cabinet) for India was created. He was assisted by a 15-member council (India Council). He was to exercise the powers of the Crown.
- Secretary of State governed India through the Governor-General.
- Governor-General was to be called the Viceroy and was the direct representative of the Crown in India.
- A unitary and highly centralized administrative structure was created.

## ***The Indian Council Act, 1861***

- Policy of Association of Indians in legislation started.
- A fifth member who was to be a jurist, was added to the Viceroy's executive council.

- For legislation, executive Council of Viceroy was enlarged by 6 to 12 members composed of half non-official members. Thus foundations of Indian legislature were laid down.
- Legislative powers of the Presidency Government deprived in 1833 were restored.
- Viceroy could issue ordinances in case of emergency.

### ***The Indian Council Act, 1892***

- Though the majority of official members were retained, the non-official members of the Indian Legislative Council were Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Provincial Legislative Councils. While the non-official members of the provincial council were to be nominated by certain local bodies such as universities, district boards, municipalities.
- Beginning of representative system in India
- Council to have the power to discuss budget and of addressing questions to the Executive.

### ***Indian Council Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Act)***

- Morley was the secretary of state, while Minto was the Indian Viceroy.
- Additional members in central legislative assembly were increased to 60
- Introduced for the first time indirect elections to the Legislative Councils.
- Separate electorates were introduced for the Muslims.
- non-official seats were to be filled in by elections. They were distributed as follows
  - By non-official members of the Provincial Legislative councils.
  - By landholders of 6 provinces
  - By Muslims of 5 provinces
  - Alternately by Muslim landholders of UP/Bengal Chambers of commerce of Calcutta and Bombay.
  - Muslims were to be elected by Separate electorates.
- Resolutions could be moved before the budget was taken in its final form. Supplementary questions could be asked.

### ***The Govt. of India Act, 1919***

Popularly known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

- The idea of “Responsible Government” was emphasised upon.
- **Devolution Rules:** Subjects of administration were divided into two categories—“Central” and “Provincial”. Subjects of all India importance (like railways & finance) were brought under the category of Central, while matters relating to the administration of the provinces were classified as provincial.
- Dyarchy system introduced in the Provinces. The Provincial subjects of administration were to be divided into two categories “Transferred” and “Reserved” subjects. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. The Governor and his Executive Council were to administer the reserved subjects (Rail, Post, Telegraph, Finance, Law & Order, etc.) without any responsibility to the legislature.
- An office of the High Commissioner of India was created in London.

- Indian legislature became “bicameral” for the first time.
- Communal representation extended to Sikhs.
- Secretary of State for India now to be paid from British revenue.

## ***Indian Independence Act, 1947***

This Act did not lay down any provision for the administration of India

- Partition of India and the establishment of two dominions of India and Pakistan.
- Constituent Assembly of each Dominion would have unlimited powers to frame and adopt any constitution
- The Suzerainty of the crown over Indian states was terminated.
- The office of the Secretary of State for India was to be abolished and his work was to be taken over by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs.

## ***The Govt. of India Act, 1935***

The Act was based on 2 basic principles, federation and parliamentary system.

- Provided for the establishment of an All India federation consisting of the British Provinces and the Princely States. The joining of Princely States was voluntary and as a result the federation did not come into existence.
- Dyarchy was introduced at the Centre (e.g. department of Foreign Affairs and Defence were reserved for the Governor General). Provincial autonomy replaced Dyarchy in Provinces. They were granted separate legal identity.
- It made a three-fold division of powers - Federal, Provincial and concurrent lists. Residuary powers were to be with the Governor General.
- The Indian Council of Secretary of State for India was abolished.
- Principle of separate electorate was extended to include Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Europeans.
- A Federal Court was to be constituted with a chief Justice and 10 other judges. This was set up in 1937.
- Sind and Orissa were created.
- Franchise was based on property qualifications.

## ***HISTORY AT A GLANCE***

### ***India's Freedom Struggle***

- 1905 Partition of Bengal announced to come in force from Oct. 15, 1906.
- 1906, Dec 31 Muslim League founded at Decca 1908, Apr JO Khudiram Bose executed.
- 1908, Jul 22 Tilak sentenced to six years on charges of sedition.
- 1909, Max 21 Minto-Morely Reforms or Indian councils Act, 1909.
- 1911 The coronation or Delhi durbar held at Delhi in which the partition of Bengal was cancelled.
- 1912 Delhi becomes the new capital of India.
- 1912, Dec 23 Bomb thrown on Lord Hardinge on his state entry into Delhi.
- 1913, Nov 1 Ghadar party formed at San Francisco 1914, Jan 16 B.G. Tilak released from jail 1914, Aug 4 Outbreak of the 1<sup>st</sup> World War. 1914, Sept 29 Komagata Marti ship reaches Budge Budge.
- 1915, Jan Gandhiji arrives in India.
- 1915, Feb 19 Death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- 1916, Apr 28 B.G. Tilak founds Indian Home Rule League with its headquarters at Poona.
- 1916, Sept 25 Another Home Rule League started by Annie Besant.
- 1917, Apr Mahatma Gandhi launches the Champaran campaign in "Bihar to focus attention on the grievances of indigo planters.
- 1917, Aug 20 The Secretary of State for India Montagu, declares that the goal of the British government in India is the introduction of Responsible Government.
- 1918 Beginning of trade union movement in India.
- 1918, Apr Rowlatt (Sedition) Committee submits its report. Rowlatt Bill introduces on February 16, 1919.
- 1919, Apr 6 All India hartal over Rowlatt Bills.
- 1919, Apr 3 Jallianwalas Bagh tragedy
- 1919, Dec 5 The House of Commons passes the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms or the Government of India Act, 1919. The new reforms under this Act came into operation in 1921.
- 1920 First meeting of the All India Trade Union congress. (Narain Malhar Joshi)
- 1920, Dec The Indian national Congress (INC) adopts the Non-Cooperation Resolution. (Started in Aug 31, 1920)
- 1920-22 Non-Cooperation Movement, suspended on February 11-12, 1922 after the violent incidents at Chauri Chaura on February 5, 1922
- 1922, Aug Moplah rebellion on the Malabar coast.
- 1923 Jan 1 Swarajist Party formed by Motilal Nehru and