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Carnatic Wars

Background

- Carnatic was situated in present Coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Southern Andhra Pradesh.
- Its capital was Arcot. So, the Carnatic was also known as Arcot.
- Arcot and Northern Circars were under the control of Nizam of Hyderabad.
 - Though Nizam recognized the authority of Mughals, but still they were autonomous.
- Arcot had most of the Ports. So, the Carnatic war also happened in this region.
 - British Ports: Madras, Fort St. Thomas, Pondicherry, Cuddalore
 - French Port: Karilkal



Carnatic Wars

1st Carnatic War (1746-48)

- Reason- Austrian War of succession
- Events-
 - English ships attacked French merchant ships.
 - So, **Dupleix** (French Governor to East India company) attacked Madras and captured it.
 - **La Bourdonnais** (French Governor to Mauritius) brought Navy to help Dupleix
 - England surrendered there.
 - English then went on to ask help from **Anwaruddin**, Nawab of Arcot (Carnatic)
 - French asked for help from Chanda Sahib (brother-in-law of Anwaruddin)
- **Battle of Adyar** - French victory
 - Few 300 French company soldiers were able to defeat more than 1000 soldiers of English company.
 - This increased the morale of French soldiers
 - Overall - inconclusive war
- Peace Treaty - **Aix-le-Chappelle** was signed in Europe, which led to end of 1st Carnatic war.

Carnatic Wars

2nd Carnatic War (1749-54)

- Reason- European's interference in the internal politics of Hyderabad and Arcot.

	FRENCH	ENGLISH
	Dupleix	Robert Clive
ARCOT	Chanda Sahib	Anwaruddin, Mohd. Ali
HYDERABAD	Muzaffar Jung	Nasir Jung

- Arcot - dispute between Anwaruddin (son of Nawab) and Chanda Sahib (brother-in-law of Anwaruddin)
 - Anwaruddin was defeated and killed in 1749 by joint forces of French, Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jung.
- Hyderabad - Nizam Asaf Jah died in 1748
 - His son Nasir Jung succeeded him, but Muzaffar Jung (Nasir's cousin) opposed him.
 - But, Nasir Jung was murdered by his own noble.

Carnatic Wars

2nd Carnatic War (1749-54)

- French supported to topple the govt and form new govt as:
 - i. Arcot's Nawab: Chanda Sahib
 - ii. Hyderabad's Nizam: Muzaffar Jung
- So, Mohd. Ali (son of Anwaruddin) took British support to capture throne of Arcot.
 - i. Robert Clive captured Arcot in a daring attack and defended it for 50 days, till reinforcement.
 - ii. French was also defeated at Trichirapally and Kaceripakkam
 - iii. Chanda Sahib got defeated and killed at Tanjore.
 - iv. So, Mohd. Ali became new Nawab of Arcot.
- 1754 - Dupleix was recalled by French company directors for getting involved in the internal politics of India and causing so many deaths.
- **Treaty of Pondicherry, 1754** was signed between England and France, to bring an end to the Second Carnatic War.

Carnatic Wars

3rd Carnatic War

- Reason- 7 years' war (1756-63), which was fought around the globe
- In Battle of Plassey campaign, Robert Clive defeated France, and expelled them from Bengal (Chandernagore, Kasimbazar, Balasore)
- Sir Eyre Coote (England) defeated Count de Lally (French) at Battle of Wandiwash, 1760 (in TN)
- English captured Norther Circars (Masulipatnam) in 1759 and Pondicherry in 1761.
- Treaty of Paris, 1763-
 - a. France was defeated by England in 7 years' war. So, a treaty was signed in Paris, which was enforced in India also.
 - b. French could retain factories only in Pondicherry and Chandernagore (Bengal).
 - c. They were not allowed to do military expansion further in India.
 - d. French power was demolished in India after 3rd Carnatic War.

Company Rule in Bengal

Farrukhsiyar's Farman of 1717

- Mughal Emperor, **Farrukhsiyar** issued a Farman (decree) to the East India Company (EIC), granting them permission to carry on trade in Bengal, Bombay and Madras presidency free of customs duty, after a fixed annual payment of Rs 3000.
- The company could import and export their goods in Bengal without paying taxes.
- Right to issue **dastaks** (passes) for the transportation of such goods.
- The company's servants were also permitted to trade but were not covered by this Farman. They were required to pay the same taxes as India merchants.
- But, the Company servants started misusing Farman for export of their personal goods.
- This led to heavy loss for the treasury of Bengal's Nawab.
- So, all the Nawabs of Bengal from **Murshid Quli Khan** to **Alivardi Khan** became unhappy with Mughal Emperor and objected the British's interpretation of Farman.

Company Rule in Bengal

Siraj-ud-Daulah (1756)

- Grandson of Alivardi Khan, 18-year-old, young & inexperienced Nawab tried to take on EIC due to:
 - Their misuse of Dastaks for personal trade, which led to heavy losses of treasury of Nawab - main cause
 - EIC's fortifying Fort William with a moat - immediate cause
 - 1) Moat - pit around Fort built for defensive purpose.
 - 2) Upon being asked, Britishers told the moat was for protection from Marathas.
 - 3) But, Nawab understood their purpose of war with him.
- So, Siraj-ud-Daulah attacked English leading to a war known as Battle of Plassey.

Company Rule in Bengal

Battle of Plassey (23rd June 1757)

- Siraj-ud-Daulah seized the English factory at Kasim bazar and Fort William in June 1756.
- **Black hole tragedy** - 146 English soldiers were forced to stay in 20*20 jail, in much heat and without food. As a result, 123 soldiers died.
- EIC sent Robert Clive with Navies from Carnatic to free Calcutta/Fort William.
 - In Jan 1757 - he captured Fort William
- On 2nd January 1757, **Treaty of Alinagar** was signed
 - Siraj-ud-Daulah reconfirmed the old privileges of Farman
 - Also, moat around Fort William could be built
- **March 1757: Clive then captured Chandernagore, the French settlement, and expelled French from all their factories in Bengal. (3rd Carnatic war was ongoing)**

Company Rule in Bengal

Battle of Plassey (23rd June 1757)

- Clive didn't want any more trouble with the Farman. So, he conspired with the opponents of Nawab to replace him. The following betrayed the Nawab:
 - **Mir Jafar** - Mir Bakshi (Bakshi meant military head). He wanted to become Nawab himself
 - **Manikchand** - officer in charge of Calcutta
 - **Aminchand** - rich merchant
 - **Jagat Seth** - biggest banker of Bengal
 - **Khandim Khan** - commanded a large number of Nawab's troops
- Loyal - **Mir Madan** and **Mohanlal**
- Battle of Plassey was fought on 23 June 1757.
- Owing to the conspiracy, the Nawab was defeated and killed
- Mir Jafar was made the new Nawab according to his deal with Clive.
- Clive became the Governor of Fort William (1757-60).

Company Rule in Bengal

Mir Jafar (1757-60)

- The Company was granted undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- Personal trade restrictions were removed too.
- EIC received the Zamindari of 24 Parganas near Calcutta.
- Rs. 2.2 crore (presently, more than 1000s of Crore) as war indemnity to EIC
 - This money helped Britishers a lot in 3rd Carnatic War in victory against French.
- All French factories were handed over to EIC.
 - Though, later after 3rd Carnatic War, with Treaty of Paris, French were allowed to retain Chandernagore factory in Bengal.
- Mir Jafar soon found his treasury empty and realised he had struck a bad deal
- He protested and was forced to abdicate in favour of his son-in-law, Mir Qasim.

Company Rule in Bengal

Mir Qasim (1760-63)

- He ceded Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong to East India Company.
- Shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Munger (presently in Bihar).
- Mir Qasim removed duties for internal trade, thus bringing Indian traders at par with EIC (which was already exempt from taxes).
 - This made Indian traders relieved and happy.
 - Though treasury suffered a lot.
 - But enraged the Britishers.
 - Mir Qasim wanted to be independent, while Company wanted a puppet.
- He fought with company but got defeated and fled to Awadh in 1763.
- Mir Jafar was made (puppet) Nawab again (1763-64).

Company Rule in Bengal

Battle of Buxar (22 Oct 1764)

- In Awadh, Mir Qasim formed a confederacy (alliance) with -
 - Shuja-ud-daulah, Nawab of Awadh
 - Shah Alam II, Mughal Emperor
- Their combined forces of 40,000 were defeated at Buxar by Hectore Munroe, leading only 7000 troops (of which 5000 were Indians)
 - This victory made EIC a great power in North India.
- Robert Clive was invited to negotiate a treaty with the mighty Nawabs of Gangetic plane.

Treaty of Allahabad (Aug 1765)

- Robert Clive made 2 different treaties with Shuja-ud-daulah and Shah Alam II:
- **With Shuja-ud-daulah of Awadh:**
 - Keep Awadh, just surrender Kara and Allahabad to Mughal emperor
 - 50 lakh war indemnity to EIC
 - Offensive and defensive alliance, i.e. Awadh would have to be ready to help EIC militarily in face of war with others.
 - Free trade rights in Awadh

Company Rule in Bengal

Treaty of Allahabad (Aug 1765)

- **With Shah Alam II of Delhi**
 - Allahabad and Kara were given to emperor
 - Reside in Allahabad fort - as prisoner
 - Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa given to EIC in lieu of 26 lakh pensions.
- Awadh was made a buffer state against future Maratha invasions
- Mughal authority was not outrightly uprooted - to prevent public reaction and combined attack from Kings of other princely states.

Dual System of Bengal (1765-72)

- After the Battle of Buxar, the EIC became the real masters of Bengal.
- Robert Clive introduced the dual system of Govt in Bengal from 1765 to 1772 i.e. the rule of two - the company and the Nawab
- In this system, both the diwani (collecting revenues) and nizamat (police and judicial system) came under the control of the EIC.

Company Rule in Bengal

Dual System of Bengal (1765-72)

- The EIC acquired its Diwani rights from Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, and Nizamat rights from Nawab of Bengal.
 - For exercise of Diwani functions, the company appointed two deputy diwans, **Md Reza Shah Khan** for Bengal and **Raja Sitab Roy** for Bihar. In turn they appointed local zamindar to collect taxes.
 - For exercise of Nizamat function, Nawab of Bengal was made responsible.
 - Also, Military defence and foreign affairs of Bengal now lay with the company
- EIC got all the revenues, but paid only 56 lakhs annually, for Public works and running administration of Entire Bengal, to the Nawab's administration. Later this amount was reduced to 33 lakhs only.

Anglo-Mysore Wars

1st Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)

- Causes-
 - i. Haider Ali wanted to expel British from South India
 - ii. EIC wanted to expand its territory from Carnatic to Mysore.
- Events-
 - i. EIC made triple alliance- EIC + Nizam + Marathas and attacked Mysore.
 - ii. The war went on for 18 months.
 - iii. One night, suddenly, Haider Ali marched up on Madras and forced the English in a humiliating treaty.
- Result-
 - i. Mysore won.
 - ii. Treaty of Madras - Defensive alliance.
 - Between Mysore & English. Each one had to come to defend others in time of war.

Anglo-Mysore Wars

2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)

- Causes-
 - i. 1771: Marathas attacked Mysore, but EIC didn't come to help according to Treaty of Madras
 - ii. 1780: EIC captured **Mahe**, a French port vital to Haider Ali
 - iii. American war of Independence (Patriots + French vs. Britishers)
- Events-
 - i. Haider Ali formed an alliance with Marathas and Nizam, but they left him soon (British diplomacy)
 - ii. Then, Haider Ali captured Arcot, but was later defeated by Sir Eyre Coote.
 - iii. 1782: Haider Ali died due to Cancer
 - iv. Then, Tipu Sultan carried on struggle with French assistance
- Result-
 - i. **Treaty of Mangalore, 1784**, which brought an end to second Anglo-Mysore war.
 - ii. Stalemate (psychological defeat for English as Tipu dictated terms of Treaty)

Anglo-Mysore Wars

3rd Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92)

- Causes-
 - i. Tipu strengthened his army, brought reforms
 - ii. Sought help from France against English
 - iii. He pre-emptively attacked Travancore, an English ally, sparking the war
- Events-
 - i. Cornwallis, then Governor General, attacked and defeated Tipu in Travancore
 - ii. Triple alliance - English + Maratha + Nizam, attacked Tipu at his capital, Srirangapatnam.
- Treaty of Srirangapatnam-
 - i. Half of the territories of Tipu were snatched away and divided among Marathas, Nizam and English.
 - ii. The Raja of Coorg got independence from Tipu
 - iii. War indemnity of 3 crore rupees
 - iv. 2 sons of Tipu were taken as hostages by
 - Cornwallis to ensure 3 crores were paid in regular instalments.

Anglo-Mysore Wars

4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

- Causes-

- i. Tipu tried to set alliance with Arab, Turks, and Afghanistan to defeat the British but failed.
- ii. He started a **Jacobin club** with planting a tree of liberty - this made Britishers cautious if French revolution spreads to India.
- iii. Tipu got a letter of friendship from **Napoleon Bonaparte** (he was in Egypt that time - planning to come to India). Napoleon was most famous army general at that time, never lost any battle.
- iv. Richard Wellesley, then General Governor (1798- 1805), asked Tipu to join Subsidiary alliance, but he declined. Because, he knew it was nothing but slavery.

- Events-

- i. Wellesley allied with Nizam to attack Mysore
- ii. Tipu died fighting at Srirangapatnam

Anglo-Mysore Wars

4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

- Result-
 - i. British and Nizam divided parts of his empire
 - ii. Tipu's family was sent to Vellore
 - Later, Tipu's son instigated the **Vellore Mutiny** in 1806, the first ever large-scale Sepoy mutiny under company rule
 - iii. 5-year-old boy, **Krishanraja III** from Wodeyar kingdom, was made king
 - iv. Mysore accepted subsidiary alliance.

Some Facts about Tipu Sultan

- Wrote a military manual - **Fathul Mujhahidin**
- Manufactured rockets, artillery and firearms
- Used Frenchmen to train his army according to European standard
- Introduced new weights and measures
- Set up a '**Jacobin club**' and planted '**Tree of Liberty**' at his capital
- Capital- Srirangapatnam, on the Kaveri river

Anglo-Maratha Wars

1st Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)

- Causes-
 - a. The young Peshwa, **Narayan Rao**, was murdered in 1773 by his uncle **Raghunath Rao (Raghoba)**.
 - b. **Nana Phadnis** and 11 other ministers (**Barbhai council**) appointed the infant **Madhav Rao II** (son of **Narayan Rao**) as Peshwa.
 - c. **Raghunath Rao** fled to **Surat** and signed **Treaty of Surat (1775)** with **EIC**.
 - He promised **EIC** to give **Bassein (Vasai)** and **Salsette (Mumbai)** in lieu of help to become Peshwa.
- Events-
 - a. **Warren Hastings**, then **Governor General of Bengal**, was not happy with actions of **Bombay presidency**
 - **Bengal Presidency** was above **Bombay** and **Madras Presidency** in **British India**

Anglo-Maratha Wars

1st Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)

- Events-
 - b. So, he went to sign **Treaty of Purandar** (1776) with Nana Phadnis.
 - But, later he cancelled the treaty when Directors in England overruled him.
 - So, he had to give protection to Raghunath Rao under Treaty of Surat.
 - c. Maratha got Victory at Wadgaon (near Pune)
 - d. Mahadji Scindia led Maratha to many victories but, English defeated them in Central India.
 - So, a final treaty was signed near Gwalior, which ended the 1st Anglo-Maratha war.
- **Treaty of Salbai, 1782**
 - a. Raghunath Rao was pensioned off - his claim to Peshwa was abandoned
 - b. Madhav Rao II was recognised as Peshwa by English
 - c. English could keep Bassein (Vasai) and Salsette (Mumbai)

Anglo-Maratha Wars

2nd Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)

- Causes-
 - a. Richard Wellesley asked all the Marathas chiefs + Peshwa to sign the subsidiary alliance - they refused
 - Richard had asked Tipu also to sign Subsidiary alliance, which upon his refusal led to 4th Anglo- Mysore war.
 - b. That time, infighting occurred among the various Maratha chiefs.
 - c. Then Peshwa Baji Rao II killed one of the brothers of Jaswant Rao Holkar, ruler of Indore.
 - d. Jaswant Rao Holkar attacked Peshwa, and his ally Scindia, in Poona and defeated them
 - Poona was occupied by Jaswant Rao Holkar
 - e. Peshwa Baji Rao II escaped and sought refuge with English in Bombay

Anglo-Maratha Wars

2nd Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)

- Result-
 - a. After 2nd Anglo-Maratha wars, almost all the confederacies under Maratha Empire signed subsidiary alliance with Britishers
 - b. Peshwas: Treaty of Bassein
Gaekwad: Treaty of Cambay
Scindia: Treaty of Surji Arjangaon
Bhonsle: Treaty of Deogaon
Holkar: Treaty of Rajpurghat
 - c. After this, British again appointed Baji Rao II as the Peshwa. (to avoid civil uprising)

3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19)

- Causes-
 - a. The tight control of British Agent on Peshwa Baji Rao II
 - b. EIC was gathering its army for campaign against Pindaris (dacoits) in Central India.
 - i. Peshwa assumed it was to remove him
 - ii. So, he declared war against British.
 - iii. Bhonsle and Holkar joined him too. Scindia abstained.

Anglo-Maratha Wars

3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19)

- Result-
 - a. Peshwa was defeated, his dominion annexed, and he was pensioned off to house arrest in Bithur, near Kanpur.
 - Later, his son, **Nana Saheb** took part in 1857 revolt.
 - b. Maratha confederacy was destroyed and Peshwai was abolished.
 - c. Thus, the last major power of India (Marathas) which could threaten the EIC rule militarily was extinguished.
 - d. The **kingdom of Satara** was carved out of Peshwa's land and given to a descendent of Shivaji, Pratap Singh.
 - **Pratap Singh** became titular head of Marathas.
 - e. This war is also known as **Pindari War**
 - Actually, the campaign was against Pindaris and 3rd Anglo-Maratha war happened in between.

Anglo-Sikh Wars

Sikh Empire

- The Sikh Misls of 18th century had consolidated in a large empire in the Punjab and Kashmir region under Mh. Ranjit Singh (of Sukerchakia Misl) from 1800 onwards.
- Capital: Lahore
- Treaty of Amritsar 1809 - River Sutlej was fixed as boundary between British area of influence and Sikh's empire.
- 1839: Ranjit Singh dies
- Ranjit Singh maintained a careful balance between the powerful Sikh chiefs and the freshly recruited military commanders from among the peasants of central Punjab and the non-Punjabi nobles, such as Dogra Rajputs from Jammu.
 - The delicate balancing game functioned well until Ranjit Singh's death in 1839.
 - Within a decade of his death, independent Sikh rule disappeared from Punjab
 - Later, the royal family feuds helped the English to take over without much difficulty.

Anglo-Sikh Wars

1st Anglo Sikh War (1845-46)

- Reasons -
 - Infighting and succession struggles in family of Ranjit Singh
 - Fear of a British attack --> led to Sikh army crossing Sutlej to fight British
 - Sikh army was defeated in 4 hard fought battles
- Treaty of Lahore, 1846
 - Resident installed at Lahore court
 - Territory up to Beas river annexed by British
- Treaty of Amritsar, 1846
 - Kashmir was given to Dogra Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu for Rs. 75 lakhs.

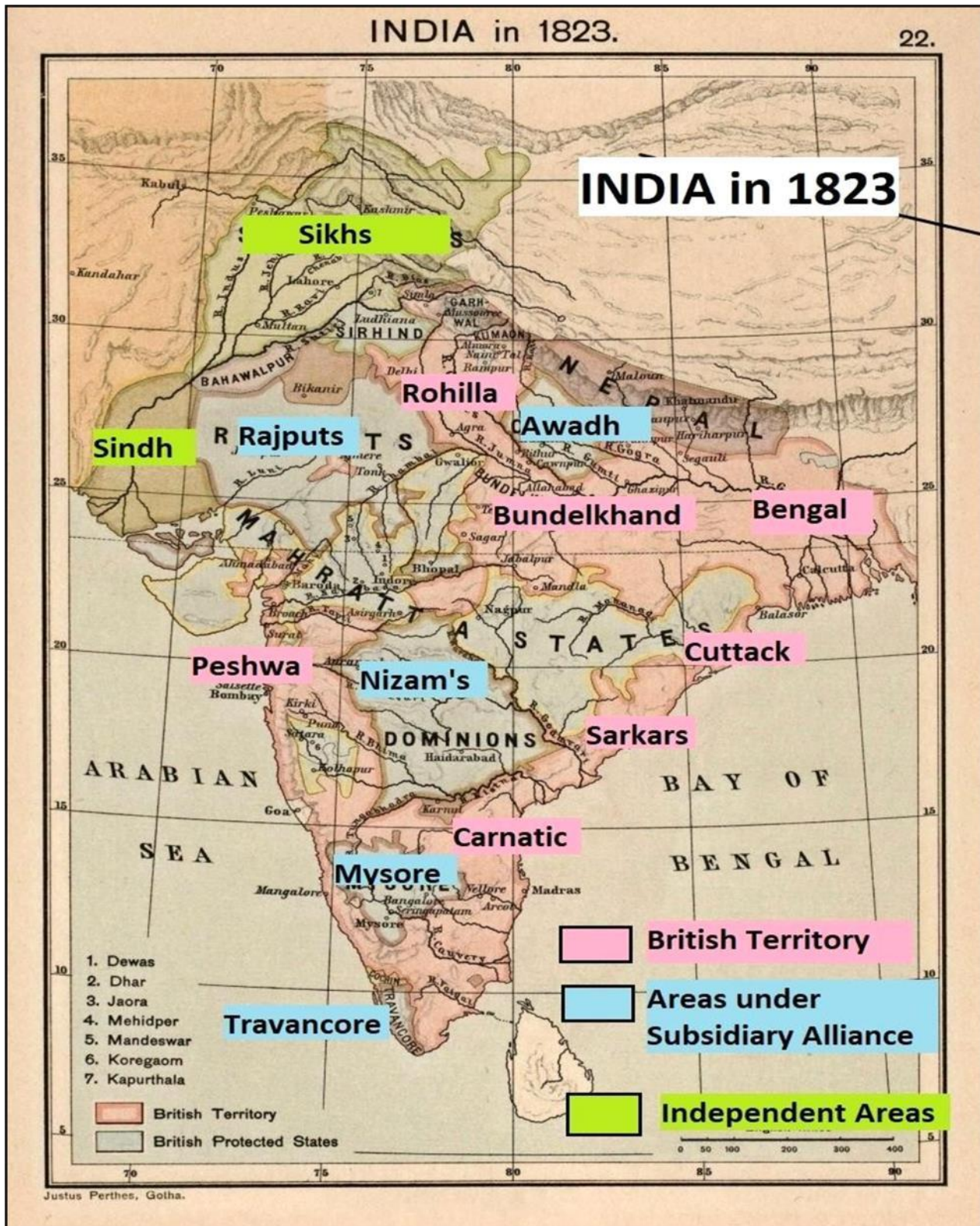
Anglo-Sikh Wars

2nd Anglo Sikh War (1848-49)

- Revolt by Governor of Multan against the Resident
- Later Sikh army joined him
- Sikh army got defeated
- Kohinoor was taken by British:
Kohinoor possession: Nadir Shah (1739) --> Ahmad Shah Abdali --> Shah Shuja --> Ranjit Singh --> British
- Sikh empire got annexed by Dalhousie.

Thus, after the Battles of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764) which established British dominion over East India, the Anglo-Mysore wars (1766-1799), the Anglo-Maratha Wars (1775-1818), Annexation of Sindh (1843) and finally the Anglo-Sikh Wars (1845-1849) consolidated the British claim over South Asia, resulting in the British Empire in India.

India in 1823



Warren Hastings (1773-85)

- He became Governor of Fort William/Bengal in 1772.
- He ended the **dual system** in Bengal
- He cut Bengal Nawab's annual allowance
- He stopped the Mughal emperor's 26 lakh annual payment (Treaty of Allahabad, 1765)
- He established **Board of Revenue**- Diwani works
- He appointed 'collectors' and other revenue officials
- He started **Lease/Itaredari system**; auctioning the land for 5 years to highest bidder in Bengal
- He shifted treasury to Calcutta (became capital of Bengal in 1772)
- He founded Civil and Criminal court in each district
 - **Diwani** - Civil
 - **Faujdari** - criminal cases
- Appellate courts were established too - higher than district court
- He abolished the system of **Dastaks** (free passes) - to regulate internal trade

Warren Hastings (1773-85)

- He enforced a uniform tariff of 2.5% for Indian and non-Indian goods
- In 1781, he founded the **Calcutta Madrasa** for promotion of Islamic studies. This was the first educational institute established by the Company's govt.
- 1784- Asiatic Society of Bengal by William Jones
- Charles Wilkins translated Gita in English

Wars Fought

- 1st Rohilla War, 1773
- 1st Anglo-Maratha War
- 2nd Anglo-Mysore War

Impeachment of Warren Hastings

- Impeachment happened in England on charges related to:
 - a. Rohilla War
 - b. case of Nanda Kumar
 - c. treatment of Raja Chait Singh of Benaras
 - d. the Pressure on the Begums of Awadh

Warren Hastings (1773-85)

Impeachment of Warren Hastings

- **Nanda Kumar** was an influential official in Bengal. He was hanged to death by the verdict of the Supreme court at Calcutta for a pretty offence of forgery. It was contended that Warren Hastings and the judge of the Supreme Court conspired against Nanda Kumar.
- Warren Hastings imposed heavy penalty on the **Raja Chait Singh** of Benaras for his delay in payment of tribute and deposed him in an unjust manner.
- The **Begums of Awadh** were mother and grandmother of the Nawab of Awadh. Warren Hastings helped Nawab by sending his troops to squeeze out money from the Begums.

Cornwallis (1786-93)

- 3rd Governor General of Bengal (First non-EIC employee to become GG)
- High ranking aristocrat in Britain.
- Commander of defeated British army in the American war of independence (Yorktown 1781)
- He also introduced Permanent Settlement system of Bengal
- Administrative Reforms (Father of Civil Services in India)
 - a. Laid foundation of IAS by making appointments on the basis of merit in civil services
 - b. Raised salaries of company servants to stop private trade and corruption
 - c. Europeanization of the services- he didn't trust Indians at all
 - d. All high Indian officials were dismissed and all posts worth more than 500 pound a year were reserved for Europeans
 - e. Separation of Powers between Commercial, Judicial, and Revenue officials (Rousseau)
 - f. Judicial powers of Collectors were taken away - now only revenue

Cornwallis (1786-93)

- **Judicial Reforms (Cornwallis Code)**
 - a. District judge in every district
 - District Judge was vested with Judicial and Magisterial (police) powers --> today's DM
 - b. 4 provincial courts at Calcutta, Dhaka, Patna & Murshidabad along with District courts.
 - These Provincial courts were 2nd level courts, like Circuit court, above than District Court
 - c. **Faujdari** (criminal) courts with Indian judges were abolished (didn't trust Indians)
 - d. Highest court of Appeal were made at Calcutta
 - **Sadar Diwani Adalat**- civil cases
 - **Sadar Nizamat Adalat**- law and order
 - e. Separate Hindu and Muslim laws were codified.
 - f. 1791: **Sanskrit College (Banaras)** established by **Jonathan Ducan**
 - The only aim of this college was to study Hindu law and philosophy, so that Justice could be according to Hindu tradition

Cornwallis (1786-93)

- **Police Reforms**

- a. Relieved the Zamindars from Police
- b. Established regular police force
- c. Established Thanas in districts under Darogas, who were Indians.
- d. District judge controlled the Police (magisterial power)

John Shore (1793-98)

- 4th Governor General of Bengal
- He was the **principle Revenue Adviser** during the regime of the 1st GG of Bengal, Warren Hastings
- Most of the reforms in the revenue administration during 1786-90 were introduced by Shore - assisted Lord Cornwallis (3rd GG of Bengal)
- Though during his tenure as Gov. Gen., nothing much happened.
- He followed non-intervention policy with other States/Territories

Richard Wellesley (1798-1805)

- 5th Governor General of Bengal.
- He called himself 'Bengal Tiger'.
- He came to India with a determination to launch a forward policy in order to make 'the British Empire in India' --> 'the British Empire of India'.
- Opened for **William College** at Calcutta to train the Company's servants in Indian languages & customs; but it was closed in 1802.
- He adopted policy of **Subsidiary Alliance** in order to achieve his expansionist objective.

1765	Treaty of Allahabad with Awadh was a precursor to S.A.
1798	Nizam of Hyderabad was first to sign
1799	Tanjore, Surat; Mysore
1801	Awadh (also annexation of Rohilkhand); Arcot
1802	Gaekwad; Peshwa
1803	Scindia; Bhonsle
1810s	All Rajput states of Rajasthan

George Barlow (1805-07)

- **Mutiny of Vellore in 1806** took place in which the Indian soldiers killed many English officers
- This mutiny was first every sepoy mutiny against EIC
- It was instigated by son of Tipu Sultan.

Lord Minto I (1807-13)

- **Treaty of Amritsar** with Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Punjab. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was asked to remain north to Sutlej River and not interfere in south of it.
- Charter act (1813) was passed during his period.

Francis Hastings (1813-23)

- Suppression of Pindaris in 1817
- Full suppression of Marathas - Third Anglo-Maratha war
- Established Ryotwari system of Land Revenue
- 1817: Hindu college at Calcutta for English and western education by Raja Rammohan Roy & David Hare.
- 1817: British set up 3 Sanskrit colleges at Calcutta, Delhi and Agra.
- Encouraged freedom of press & abolished censorship issued in 1799 during Wellesley period.
- Gurkha war with Nepal. Treaty of Sugauli was signed in which Nepal accepted a British Resident. Nepal ceded the districts of Garhwal and Kumaon, and abandoned claims to Tarai. Sikkim became independent from Nepal's rule.

Lord Amherst (1823-28)

- 1st Anglo-Burma War (Treaty of Yandabo)
 - a. Assam was annexed into the British empire.
 - b. Burma recognised Manipur as an independent state.
- **Mutiny of Barrackpore, 1824**- uprising of Indian native sepoys due to British insensitivity towards Indian cultural sentiments, combined with the poor supply of arrangements.

William Bentick (1828-35)

Social reforms:

- Outlawing of **Sati** practice, 1829
- Prevented **female infanticide** --> made it an offence
- Banned **human sacrifice**
- Reform in the Hindu Law of Inheritance
- Suppression of Thugs by **Colonel Sleemen**
- Adopted policy of non-intervention and only annexed states to end misgovernment - ended misgovernment in Mysore and put it under **Lord Cubbon**.

William Bentick (1828-35)

Financial reforms:

- Abolished double bhatta system. e.g. war allowance
- Reduced salaries, as increased by Cornwallis, to consolidate finance
- Abolished provincial courts set up by Cornwallis to cut down expenditure
- Mahalwari system for land revenue introduced

Other Reforms:

- Introduced local languages in lower courts and English in higher courts replacing Persian
- Macaulay Committee- made English as official language
- Laid foundation of Calcutta Medical College in 1835. It became the first medical college in India.
- Charter Act of 1833 was passed during his rule only.

Charles Metcalfe (1835-36)

- He held the post temporarily
- Removed the restriction on the vernacular press - Liberator of Press.

Lord Auckland (1836-42)

- 1st Afghan war was fought during his time.
- Tripartite Treaty among the English, Mh Ranjit Singh, and Shah Shuja of Afghanistan.

Lord Ellenborough (1842-44)

- Ended 1st Afghan war and withdrew British forces from Afghanistan.
- He also annexed Sindh under Charles Napier

Lord Hardinge I (1844-48)

- 1st Anglo Sikh war was fought.
- Treaty of Lahore, 1846 was signed.

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)

Father of India Telegraph:

- In 1852, Under superintendence of O'Shaughnessy, 4000 miles of lines were laid down
- First line - Agra to Calcutta (1854)
- Later connected Calcutta, Peshawar, Bombay & Madras telegraphically

Father of Indian Postal System:

- Laid down foundation of Modern postal system in 1854 with introduction of postal stamps
 - Though, Postal system started in India by the English in 1837
- Uniform postal rate across India
- Standardization of modern post

Father of Indian Engineering Services

- Laid foundation of Indian engineering services
- Created separate PWD department.
- Opened first Engineering College in Roorkee (present IIT Roorkee)

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)

Father of Indian Railways:

- Started “**guarantee system**” by which the investors were guaranteed a minimum interest of 5% on their investment of Railway infrastructure in India
- Government retained the right of buying the railway
- It started mainly for Commercial, Administrative & Defence reasons
 - 1st railway line - Bombay to Thane 1853
 - 2nd Calcutta to Raniganj Coal fields 1854
 - 3rd Madras to Arakkonam 1856
- Railways served as Leveller for Indian Society.
 - Earlier, there was caste-based discrimination prevalent in society. Higher caste people wouldn't allow to sit lower caste people near them. But, railway tend to neglect this.
- Later in freedom struggle also, Railway served as medium of fast commute.
 - Gandhi Ji connected to Society on large through railway, and also travelled throughout India to led revolution from railway only.

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)

Social and Educational Reforms:

- Passed the **Widow Remarriage Act (1856)**
- Recommended the setting up of universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
- In 1853, **open competition** for Civil Services began
 - Now, Indians could also compete for Civil Services
 - Written exam started in 1854 in India
- Educational reforms of **Sir Charles wood (1854)** are considered as Intellectual Charter of India which provided an outline for Primary, Secondary & Collegiate levels of education.

Military Reforms:

- Shimla as summer capital of administration and HQ of army
- New Gurkha regiment raised (Because of distrust on natives)
- Shifted Bengal artillery HQ from Calcutta to Meerut
 - General movement of troops towards north and west

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)

Administrative Reforms:

- Consolidation of British rule in India
- He adopted the principle of centralization.
- For the newly acquired territories he devised the **Non-Regulation System** under which
 - commissioners were appointed to deal with the administrative problems.
 - States were divided into Districts, where Commissioner were made in-charge.
 - It was first applied in Punjab after its defeat in 1848.
- They were made responsible to the Governor-General in the Council. He handed over all other powers relating to justice, police, and land revenue to the District Magistrates

Policy of Annexation:

- Annexed lower Burma (Pegu) after second Burmese war (1852)
- Annexed Awadh/Oudh (1856) on the basis of mismanagement, thus he offended Muslims & Indian soldiers of British army (Mostly from Awadh)
- Annexed Punjab (2nd Anglo Sikh war)

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)

Doctrine of Lapse:

- Ancient Indian tradition of adopting a male child from extended royal family in case the king was childless.
- The policy of lapse was based on difference in principle between the right to inherit property & right to govern.
 - Adopted son was allowed to inherit property, but not inherit the right to rule the Kingdom.
 - It was up to EIC to decide who would rule next.
- Annexed states were monitored by chief commissioners with introduction of centralized control called non-regulation system for modern centralized states.
- List of states annexed:
 - Satara (1848)
 - Jaitpur & Sambhalpur (1849)
 - Baghat (1850)
 - Udaipur (1852)
 - Jhansi (1854)
 - Nagpur (1854)

Revolt of 1857

Reasons of Revolt:

- Political Exploitation: Policies like doctrine of lapse was a general cause of dissent among Indian princely states.
- Economic Exploitation: Highest ever Land Tax in the history of India.
- Racial Discrimination with Indians
- Social and Religious policies of British hurt the sentiments of common man.
- Immediate Cause of Revolt was the newly introduced Enfield Rifle having greased cartridges made up of cow and pig fat.

Major Events:

- 29 March 1857 - Sepoys at Barrackpore, Bengal refuse to use the new rifle cartridges. Sepoy **Mangal Pandey** of the 34th Native Infantry fired on his superior and was hanged on 6th April.
- The revolt began at Meerut, 58km from Delhi. 5 sepoy of the 3rd native cavalry (Bengal cavalry) were hanged, 85 imprisoned.

Revolt of 1857

Major Events:

- The rebellious soldiers of Meerut killed their superiors, freed the imprisoned soldiers and marched to Delhi where they proclaimed the aged (87 yr) and powerless Bahadur Shah (the last Mughal) as the Emperor of India.
- Revolt spread to Jhansi, Gwalior, Lucknow, Allahabad

Important Fighters in the Revolt:

- Delhi: Bakht Khan
- Kanpur: Nana Saheb and Tatya Tope
- Jhansi: Laxmi Bai and Tatya Tope
- Lucknow: Begum Hazrat Mahal
- Allahabad: Liaqat Ali
- Mathura: Devi Singh
- Meerut: Kadam Singh
- Faizabad: Maulvi Mohammed Ullah
- Bareilly: Khan Bahadur Khan
- Haryana: Rao Tula Ram
- Banda: Nawab Ali Bahadur
- Marwar: Kushal Singh
- Bohar: Kunwar Singh

Revolt of 1857

Fate of Rebels:

- Bahadur Shah Zafar - exiled to Rangoon
- Nana Saheb - escaped to Nepal
- Begum Hazrat Mahal - escaped to Nepal
- Tatya Tope - Escaped / hanged??
- Rani Laxmi Bai - Martyred on battlefield

Note:

Asbab-e-Bagawat-e-Hind: It is a book by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in Urdu, written in 1859 describing the revolt.

Aftermath of Revolt

Queen's Proclamation:

The Queen's proclamation was announced by Lord Canning at Allahabad Durbar on 1st November 1858 -

- No desire for anymore territorial expansion
- The rights and dignity of native princes shall be respected (No Doctrine of lapse)
- No interference in religious affairs and society
- Indians and British subjects of the crown will be treated equally
- Equal and impartial protection of law for all (except for Princely States)
- All offices in administration will be open to all subjects
- General amnesty was given to all rebels of 1857 except those who directly killed British soldiers/officers
- Thus, all the feudal chiefs of Awadh and Bengal got their positions back
- The Queen's Proclamation remained the basis of the British policy in India for more than 60 years.

Aftermath of Revolt

Changes in the Army:

- European troops increased from 45,000 to 65,000
- Indian troops reduced from 2,45,000 to 1,40,000
- Ratio of Europeans to Indian to be maintained was 1:2 in Bengal and 1:3 elsewhere
- Indian artillery units disbanded
- All senior posts (officer level) reserved for Europeans only

Unseen Impact:

- Racial bitterness
- British ruling psyche further ingrained the idea that Indians were an unruly race, fit to be ruled only by force
- The gulf between rulers and the ruled increased

Charter Acts

Regulating Act, 1773

- Made the presidencies of Bombay and Madras as **subordinate** to the Presidency of Calcutta.
- Governor of Bengal --> **Governor General** of Fort William/Bengal (5-year tenure)
- Council of **4 members** to assist Gov Gen of Fort William/Bengal
 - Decisions in council to be taken via majority. In case of a tie, Governor's vote would act as tie breaker.
- Gov Gen --> **supreme over other Presidencies** in matters of peace and war
 - But, this soon proved to be problematic, as friction came between Governors.
 - Eg. During 1st Anglo-Maratha War, Gov Gen of Bengal vs. Gov of Bombay
- Establishment of an independent Supreme court at Calcutta (1 CJ, 3 judges)
 - Eliza Impay - **1st CJ of SC**
- **No private trade** or any Gift/Cash acceptance by any officer of the EIC (including Gov. General. Council members, SC members)

Charter Acts

Pitt's India Act, 1784

- Introduced by William Pitt the Junior - Prime Minister of Britain.
- Established a **system of dual government** - distinguished between the **commercial and political functions** of the Company.
- Formation of Board of control (6 members) appointed by Crown, who would be working alongside Court of Directors.
 - **Court of Directors** -to look after Commercial functions; representing the EIC.
 - **Board of control**- to look after Political affairs; representing the Crown.
- EIC's territories in India were designated officially as "**British Possessions in India**".
- Also, reduced the members in Gov. General's Council from 4 to 3.
- Authorised Court of Directors to make all recruitment in India, along with Commercial affairs.
- Supreme court made for only British subjects in India.
- Gov. gen. of Bengal **can't declare war** without permission from Parliament.

Charter Acts

Charter Act, 1786

- GG of Bengal was given special power (veto) to override his council

Charter Act, 1793

- This Act continued the company's rule over the British territories in India.
- It continued the company's trade monopoly in India for another 20 years.

Charter Act, 1813

- Rs. 1 lakh annually for promoting modern education in country
- Christian missionaries allowed to enter India and preach
- British subjects could settle in India
- Monopoly of EIC ended in India except for tea & trade with China (for 20 years)
 - EIC exported opium from India, and imported silk and gunpowder from China.
- Other British merchants and companies could now trade in India.

Charter Acts

Charter Act, 1833

- Complete end to monopoly of EIC (complete free trade policy)
- Centralized administration in India
- Governor General of Bengal --> Governor General of India
- It attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servants.
 - Indians should not be debarred from holding any office.
 - However, this provision was dropped after opposition from Court of Directors.
 - Later in Charter Act of 1853, open competition actually started. Though exam were conducted in England only.
 - Earlier, Cornwallis laid foundation of Civil Services by making appointments on the basis of merit. Though, only English could become civil servants.
- Enlarged the Executive council by addition of 4th member (Law member) for legislative purposes.
- Appointment of first Law commission in India

Charter Acts

Charter Act, 1853

- The Act separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's Council.
- 4th member of governor general in council at par with other members as right to vote was conferred to him.
- Addition of 6 members to council known as 'Legislative Councillors', out of which four members were appointed by the local (provincial) governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra.
 - It introduced local representation in the Central Legislative Council.
 - Total number of members became -10
- New post of Lt. Governor of Bengal was created.
- Reduction in the number of Board of Directors from 24 to 18 (6 were nominated)
- Indian Civil Services became an open competition

Indian Council Acts

Government of India Act, 1858

- **Secretary of State for India** - New Position in London - member of the British cabinet
 - Advisory council of 15 to assist the secretary - at London
 - 8 - appointed by crown
 - 7 - EIC's Court of Directors
 - Sir Charles Wood was made the 1st Secretary of State for India.
- Gov Gen. of India --> 'Viceroy and Gov Gen of India'
 - **Lord Canning** was first Viceroy.
- The Viceroy in India was to be assisted by an **Executive council** whose members were to act as the heads of various departments

Indian Councils Act, 1861

- Members of the Viceroy's Executive council increased from **4 to 5**.
 - 3 members were to be appointed by the Secretary of State for India, and 2 by the Crown.
 - The power to appoint all 5 members passed to the Crown in 1869.

Indian Council Acts

Indian Councils Act, 1861

- The Viceroy was empowered to appoint an additional 6 to 12 members (Legislative)
 - It was changed to 10 to 16 in 1892, and to 60 in 1909.
 - Of the additional members appointed by Viceroy, at least half of these members were to be Indian members.
 - They were called as additional non-official members.
- The 5 individuals appointed by the Crown or the Indian Secretary headed the executive departments.
 - While, those appointed by the Viceroy debated and voted on legislation.
- Viceroy's Executive Council was thus enlarged into a Central Legislative Council (CLC)
- Thus, a provision was made for the first time for the inclusion of Indians in the Legislative Council
- Functions of additional members were strictly limited to making legislation (subjected to Viceroy's approval)

Indian Council Acts

Indian Councils Act, 1861

- During 1862-92, a total of 45 Indians was nominated as additional non-official members to CLC.
 - Out of these, 25 were zamindars and 7 were rulers of princely states.
 - The others were lawyers, magistrates, journalists and merchants.
 - The participation of the Indian members in the council meetings was negligible.
- First Indians to be appointed to the CLC in 1862 were
 - 1) Maharaja of Patiala - Narendra Singh
 - 2) Raja of Benares - Sir Deo Narayan Singh
 - 3) Sir Dinkar Rao

Indian Councils Act, 1892

- It had increased the number of "additional members" in the Central Legislative Council from 6- 12 to 10 - 16
 - So, number of additional non-official Indians also increased to minimum of 5 (half).

Indian Council Acts

Indian Councils Act, 1892

- The legislative council's members were allowed to discuss the budget and criticize the financial policy of the government.
 - The budget could not be voted upon, nor could any amendments be made to it.

Indian Councils Act, 1909 or Morley Minto Reforms

- It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
- It retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.
- The elected members were to be indirectly elected. The local bodies were to elect an electoral college, which in turn would elect members of provincial legislatures, who in turn would elect members of the central legislature.

Indian Council Acts

Indian Councils Act, 1909 or Morley Minto Reforms

- It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget, and so on.
- It provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the law member. Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs.
- It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'legalised communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.
- It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars.

Indian Council Acts

Indian Councils Act, 1919 or Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

A. Provincial Government

1) Executive

- **Dyarchy** was introduced, i.e., there were two classes of administrators - Executive councillors and Ministers.
- The Governor was the **executive head** of the province.
- The subjects were divided into two lists - **reserved and transferred**.
- **Reserved list (with British Ministers)**
 - The governor was in charge of the reserved list along with his executive councillors.
 - The subjects under this list were law and order, irrigation, finance, land revenue, etc
- **Transferred list (with Indian Ministers)**
 - The Elected members of council were in charge of subjects under the transferred list.
 - The subjects included were education, local government, health, excise, industry, public works, religious endowments, etc

Indian Council Acts

Indian Councils Act, 1919 or Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

A. Provincial Government

1) Executive

- The Indian ministers were responsible to the people who elected them through the legislature.
 - These ministers were nominated from among the elected members of the legislative council.
- The Secretary of State and the Governor-General could interfere in matters under the reserved list but this interference was restricted for the transferred list.

2) Legislature

- The size of the provincial legislative assemblies was increased. Now about 70% of the members were elected.
- There were communal and class electorates.
- Direct elections of members
- Some women could also vote.
- The governor's assent was required to pass any bill. He also had veto power and could issue ordinances also.

Indian Council Acts

Indian Councils Act, 1919 or Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

B. Central Government

1) Executive

- The chief executive authority was the **Governor-General/Viceroy**.
- There were two lists for administration - **central and provincial**.
- Provincial list was under the provinces while the centre took care of the central list.
- Out of the 8 members of the Viceroy's executive council, **3 were to be Indian members**.
- The governor-general could issue ordinances.
 - He could also certify bills that were rejected by the central legislature.
 - He retained the power to summon and dissolve the House

2) Legislature

- A bicameral legislature was set up with two houses
 - **Central Legislative Assembly**- Lower House
 - **Council of State**- Upper House

Indian Council Acts

Indian Councils Act, 1919 or Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

Who could vote for these elections?

- Franchise was restricted to:
 - Voters should have paid land revenue of Rs. 50 annually
OR
 - have property worth Rs. 180 rentals
OR
 - have been paying income tax (of Rs. 2000)
- Further for council of state - only titleholders, ex members of council and Uni. senate members were eligible
- All this narrowed the number of people who could vote to an abysmal number.
 - For Lower House - 9 lakhs
 - For Upper House - 17 Thousand

Indian Council Acts

Government of India Act, 1935

- Provision for the establishment of an **All India Federation at the Centre**, consisting of the Provinces of British India and the Princely States
- It did not come into existence since the Princely States refused to give their consent for the union.
 - Congress wanted democracy over monarchy of princely states. And this intention of Congress was known to them.
 - Also, if federation would have formed, then there would have been dominance of Congress, as British had occupied most of the Indian territory.
- Division of powers into **three lists** -
 - Federal List (59)
 - Provincial List (54)
 - Concurrent List (36)
- Introduction of **Diarchy at the Centre**
 - The Governor-General and his councillors administered the "**Reserved subjects**"
 - The Council of Ministers were responsible for the "**Transferred**" subjects

Indian Council Acts

Government of India Act, 1935

- Abolition of Diarchy and the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in the provinces.
- The working of the provincial autonomy was not successful.
 - The Governors were not bound to accept the advice of the ministers.
 - In reality, the real power in the Provincial Government was with the Governor.
- Extension/Continuation of the principle of Separate Electorates to Muslims, Sikhs, Europeans, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians.
- Establishment of a Federal Court at Delhi with a Chief Justice and 6 judges.
- Establishment of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the year 1935.
 - Recommended by Hilton-Young Commission, who was getting recommendations from Dr. Ambedkar.
- Separation of Burma from India.

Social Reform Movements

Hindu Reforms Movements:

- Brahma Samaj
- Prarthna Samaj
- Arya Samaj
- Ramakrishna Mission
- Theosophical Society
- Young Bengal Movements
- Depressed Classes Mission
- Social Service League
- Deccan Education Society

Muslim Reform Movements

- Wahabi Movement
- Aligarh Movement
- Deoband School

Parsi Reform Movements

Sikh Reform Movements

Lower Caste Movements

Hindu Reform Movements

Brahmo Samaj

- Established in 1828
- The 'Society of God'
- Founded by - Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833)

Raja Rammohan Roy

- RMR was born in an Orthodox Brahmin family in Bengal
- Given title of 'Raja' by Mughal Badshah Akbar Shah II due to his social work
- He knew many languages (polyglot) - Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic, Persian
- In 1815, he established the ATMIYA SABHA.
- Book - 'Tuhfat-ul-Muwahiddin' - A gift to Monotheist
- 1820 -Published the 'Precepts of Jesus' where he analysed moral teachings of Christ
- He extensively studied and analysed all major religious texts and wrote about their teachings
- Translated Vedas in Bengali

Hindu Reform Movements

Raja Rammohan Roy

- 1821- Started a Bengali weekly Newspaper - **Samwad Kaumudi** - The moon of intelligence
 - It was the first newspaper to be published, edited and managed by an Indian.
 - In some places he has been termed as Pioneer of Journalism.
- 1822- another weekly in Persian - '**Mirat ul Akbar**' - Mirror of intelligence
- 1830 - Went to England to plead for the Mughal emperor Akbar Shah II in the court of King William IV
 - King increased the pension of Emperor on his request.
- Toured Europe for cultural exchange
- Died at Bristol, England in 1833
- First to ask political questions about the country
- '**Father of Indian Nationalism**' - title given by Rabindranath Tagore

Hindu Reform Movements

Brahmo Samaj Criticized:

- Caste system
- Polygamy
- Child marriage
- Priests
- Idol Worship
- Polytheism
- Avatar worship
- Sati system
- Sacrifices
- Dogma against going abroad

Brahmo Samaj Emphasized:

- Human dignity for all - Humanism
- Spirituality based on Upanishads
 - Arya Samaj doesn't believe in Upanishads
- Worship of the Eternal, immutable and unsearchable - no image/idol
- Morality
- Women's rights
- Upliftment in conditions of widows
- Widow remarriage

Hindu Reform Movements

Debendranath Tagore

- After the death of RRM, Debendranath Tagore (father of Satyendranath and Rabindranath Tagore) took the reins of Brahma Samaj in 1843
- He earlier headed the **Tattvabodhini Sabha** (1839 -a spiritual body). It was merged with Brahma samaj
- He also founded **Shantiniketan**

Keshab Chandra Sen

- Keshab Chandra Sen joined Brahma samaj in 1858 - he expanded the movement outside Bengal
- KCS's teachings and outlook was **too radical** - he brought teachings of other religions in the sabha.
- This led to a split in the Brahma Samaj in 1866
 - **Adi Brahma Samaj** - Debendranath Tagore
 - **Brahma Samaj of India** - Keshab Chandra Sen
- Keshab Chandra Sen's Brahma Samaj of India further split when he married his 13-year-old daughter to the minor **king of Cooch Behar** (near Siliguri) in 1878
 - Disgusted followers founded the '**Sadharan Brahma Samaj**'

Hindu Reform Movements

Prarthna Samaj

- Implemented Ideas of Brahmo Samaj in Maharashtra
- 1849 - Paramhansa sabha started
- This Sabha was reorganised as Prarthna Samaj by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and Keshab Chandra Sen in 1867 at Bombay
- Famous leaders associated with the Samaj -
 - Mahadeo Govind Ranade
 - R.G. Bhandarker
 - N.G. Chandaverker
- Emphasised on 'works' rather than 'faith'
- Believed in 'love and worship of God' lay in service of needy people
- Education and persuasion - not confrontation with orthodox elements - for reforms
- Focus on - caste system, child marriage, widow remarriage and girl's education

Hindu Reform Movements

Arya Samaj

- Est. in 1875 at Bombay
- Arya Samaj means 'The Society of Noble people'
- Founder - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- Later the headquarters and base shifted to Lahore and the society took deep roots in Northern India- Punjab, UP, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan.

Dayanand Saraswati

- Original name - Moolshanker
- Born in an orthodox Gujarati Brahmin family
- Age 21 - left home as an ascetic
- Age 36 - Studied Vedas at Mathura and translated them into Hindi
- Books written by him:
 - Satyarth Prakash (Hindi)
 - Ved Bhashya Bhoomika (Sanskrit)
 - Ved Bhashya (Sanskrit)

Hindu Reform Movements

Philosophy and Views of Arya Samaj

- Rejected the western ideas of reform
- Accepted Vedas as the ultimate authority.
 - He gave the slogan- "Go Back to Vedas"
- Believed in superiority of Hindu religion and culture
- Creation of a sense of pride in Indian culture and tradition
- Prayers, meetings, and religious lectures were held by Samaj every 8th day
- Believed in welfare of mankind
- Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man
- Gender equality
- Love and charity towards all
- 'Shuddhi' campaign for re-conversion
- 'India for Indians' - political slogan
- Arya Samaj did NOT oppose modernisation completely. It embraced modernity and accepted the utilitarian benefits of modern society.

Hindu Reform Movements

Arya Samaj Opposed:

- Sati practice
- Child marriage
- Idol worship
- Superstitions
- Priestly class dominance
- Caste system (But accepted 'Varna' system according to Vedas)
- Swami Dayanand believed that any scripture written after the Vedas (Puranas, Upanishads, etc.) were reason for redundant practices in Hinduism, like idol worship and opposed them.

Works in Field of Education:

- Gurukuls opened by Arya Samaj to spread Vedic knowledge in children
- Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV) school was established at Lahore in 1886 by Lala Hansraj and Lala Lajpat Rai (Liberal Faction)
- Gurukul University at Haridwar established in 1902 by Lala Munshiram (Orthodox faction)

Hindu Reform Movements

Ramakrishna Mission

- Established at Belur, Bengal in 1897
 - Today a Belur Math is there in Belur.
- By **Swami Vivekananda** (Narendranath Dutt)
- Named after his guru - **Ramakrishna Paramhansa**, a priest in Calcutta temple

Objective:

- It is a social service and charitable society.
- Providing humanitarian relief and social work through the establishment of schools, colleges, hospitals and orphanages.
- Swami Dayanand believed that any scripture written after the Vedas (Puranas, Upanishads, etc.) were reason for redundant practices in Hinduism, like idol worship and opposed them.

Views and Philosophy

- Teachings and philosophy rooted in Bhakti and Yoga traditions
- Krishna, Hari, Ram, Allah are all names of one god
- Did not reject image worship but laid stress on the worship of essential spirit and not the image

Hindu Reform Movements

Views and Philosophy

- Did not reject image worship but laid stress on the worship of essential spirit and not the image
- Selfless devotion to God - Bhakti movement
- The teachings of Ramakrishna Paramhansa appealed to the common man of Bengal.
 - Whereas, the Brahma samaj appealed to elite, intellectual and educated class, since social evil was prevalent in upper class.
- Swami Vivekananda preached these philosophies of Ramakrishna Paramhansa in simple language
 - He attended the Parliament of World Religions at Chicago in 1893 and gave a famous speech on Hinduism.
 - He asked the Blend of Materialism of the west with the spiritualism of the east
- He said that, 'It is an insult to teach religion to a starving man'.
- Opposed caste system and untouchability
- Asked Youths to build Moral and physical strength
- He stressed on upliftment of the poor, the weak and the hungry by inspiring youth of the society

Hindu Reform Movements

Theosophical Society

- Did not reject image worship but laid stress on the worship of essential spirit and not the image
- Theosophy- Teaching about God and the world based on mystical insight
- **Madam H.P. Blavatsky** - a Russo- German woman by birth laid the foundations of the society in 1875 at New York, USA. Later **Col. M.S. Olcott** joined her.
- Headquarters shifted to **ADYAR**, near Madras in 1882. Since, they wanted to do research of Indian religion.

Views and Philosophy:

- Belief in Reincarnation, Karma
- Inspiration from Upanishads and Samkhya, Yoga, Vedanta school of philosophy
- Universal brotherhood of humanity
- No difference based on caste, creed, race, sex or colour of skin
- Investigate the unexplained laws of nature and latent powers of man
- Theosophy became a movement of Hindu Revival

Hindu Reform Movements

Annie Besant

- An Irish woman, was elected its president after death of Col. Olcott in 1907
 - She had come to India to work for the society in 1892.
- She became a Hindu in her views, dress, food and social manners
- Translated Bhagvat Gita (Not the 1st to do so)
 - Charles Wilkins of the Asiatic Society 1st translated Bhagvat Gita to English in 1785.
- She made the movement popular in India
- She later became a prominent national leader and even the 1st woman president of Congress
- She established Home Rule League movement with support of Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Annie Besant laid foundation of Central Hindu College in Benares in 1898 where Hindu religion + western science was taught together
 - It became BHU -1916 - Madan Mohan Malviya

Hindu Reform Movements

Young Bengal Movement

- **Henry Vivian Derozio** was the founder of the Young Bengal Movement (~1826)
- He was born in Calcutta in 1809 and taught in the Hindu College (est. RMR and David Hare). He died of cholera in 1833.
- His followers were known as the **Derozians** and their movement the Young Bengal Movement.
- They attacked old traditions and decadent customs.
- They also advocated women's rights and their education.
- They founded associations and organized debates against idol worship, casteism and superstitions
- This movement gave quick start to Social Reform movement in Bengal.
 - Later, these Derozians joined other societies like, Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj etc.

Depressed Classes Mission

- Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde

Hindu Reform Movements

Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- A great educator, humanist and social reformer
- He was born in 1820 in a village in Midnapur, Bengal.
- He rose to be the **Head Pandit** of the Bengali Department of **Fort William College**.
- Vidyasagar founded many schools for girls
- He helped **J.D. Bethune** to establish the Bethune School.
- He founded the **Metropolitan Institution** in Calcutta
- He protested **against child marriage** and favoured widow Remarriage which was legalised by the **Widow Remarriage Act (1856)**.
- It was due to his great support for the spread of education that he was given the title of Vidyasagar.

Deccan Education Society

- Vishnushastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Established the **Fergusson College, Pune** in 1885

Hindu Reform Movements

Dayal Singh Majithia

- Dayal Singh College, Lahore (1902)
- Punjab National Bank

Year	Movement Name	Founder
1815	Atmiya Sabha	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1828	Brahmo Samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1839	Tattvabodhini Sabha	Debendranath Tagore
1866	Adi Brahmo Samaj	Debendranath Tagore
1866	Brahmo Samaj of India	Keshab Chandra Sen
1878	Sadharan Brahmo Samaj	Followers of KCS
1867	Prarthna Samaj	Keshab Chandra Sen Dr. Atmaram Pandurang
1875	Arya Samaj	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
1897	Ramkrishna Mission	Swami Vivekanand
1875	Theosophical Society	Madam H.P. Blavatsky Col. M.S. Olcott
1826	Young Bengal Movement	Henery Vivian Derozio

Muslim Reform Movements

Wahabi Movement

- A great educator, humanist and social reformer
- Revivalist
- **Shah Waliullah Dehlavi (1702-62)**
- 'Waliullah movement'
- It is called as Wahabi Movement because of similarity with Wahabism/Salafism of Saudi Arabia.
 - Wahabism was started by **Abdul Wahab (1703-92)**
 - He spoke about **Pure Islam.**
- Against the departure of practices from Purity of Islam
- Preached for harmony among the four schools of Jurisprudence in India
- Emphasised the role of individual conscience in religion - if the Quran and Hadis have conflicting interpretations, then individual could make decision based on his or her judgement and conscience.
- Actual founder- **Syed Ahmed Barelvi and Shah Abdul Aziz** preached the teachings of Shah Waliullah but gave it a political colour.

Muslim Reform Movements

Wahabi Movement

- They demanded a homeland for Muslims.
- They called India 'Dar-ul-harb' (land of kafirs) and demanded to make it 'Dar-ul-Islam' (land of Pure Islamist)
- Targeted against the Sikhs of Punjab initially and later against British after annexation of Punjab in 1840s
- Crushed by British in 1870s

Aligarh Movement

- Reformist
- In 1857 Revolt, British considered Muslims to be main conspirators and punished them by limiting them from official services
- By 1870's, this stance was challenged and an effort was made to bring the community closer to the administration
- The movement of Muslim awakening associated with Syed Ahmad Khan and M.A.O. College came to be known as Aligarh Movement.

Muslim Reform Movements

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

- He was a **judicial officer** with the EIC and remained loyal during the Revolt of 1857.
- After retirement in 1875, he became an active reformer of the society and was also appointed as a member of Imperial legislative council
- Knighted in 1888 - **given title of Sir** by EIC for his noble work in society.
- He tried to modernize the outlook of Indian Muslims
- Tried to reconcile the traditional mindset with modern education, scientific thoughts and rational thinking
- Asked Muslims to take up govt service to better the status of the community and loyally serve the British empire
- Asked for Urdu to be made the common language (lingua franca) of all Indian Muslims
- Opposed the outdated social customs of the society
- Was **against the Indian National Congress**
- Magazine/journal - **Tahzib ul Akhlaq** (Education and morals)

Muslim Reform Movements

His Contribution to Education:

- 1859 - Gulshan School, Moradabad
- 1863- Victoria School, Ghazipur
- 1864 - **Scientific Society** of Aligarh - Translation of English literature in vernacular language
- 1866 - **Aligarh Institute Gazette** - A bi weekly journal of the society, publishing news related to science, maths and agriculture information etc
- 1875 - **Mohammedan Anglo Oriental (MAO) school**, Aligarh
 - Upgraded to a college in 1877 and University (AMU) in 1920

Deoband School

- Revivalist
- The **orthodox section** among the Muslim Ulema organised the Deoband Movement.
- Its twin objectives were:
 - 1) To propagate among the Muslims the pure teachings of the Koran and the Hadis
 - 2) To keep alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers.

Muslim Reform Movements

Darul Uloom Deoband

- It means 'House of learning'.
- Mohd Qasim Wanotavi, Rashid Ahmad Gangohi, Muhammad Yaqub Nanautawi and others founded a school at Deoband in Saharanpur, UP to train Muslim religious leaders (Ulema) and preachers of the faith
 - No western or English education at all
- Later, the new Deoband leader Mahmud-ul-Hasan (1851-1920) sought to impart a political and intellectual content to the religious ideas of the school.

Note:

- Deoband was against the reforms of Aligarh movement and supported Congress
- It is different from Wahabi movement, as it didn't take part in revolts.
 - It could only establish a school- Darul Uloom Deoband.

Parsi Reform Movements

- Reformist
- The Western-educated progressive Parsis like Dadabhai Naoroji, Naoroji Furdonji, J.B. Kwacha, and S.S. Bengali founded the Rahanumai Mazdayasanan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) in 1851.
- The association had for its object "the regeneration of the social condition of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity".
- Rast Goftar (Voice of Truth) was its weekly organ.
- Education as the driving force of social reform was its prime objective - the spread of Western education among the Parsis, including girls.
- Through its efforts the age of marriage was increased and Parsi women achieved emancipation.
- To accelerate the reform movement, the Zoroastrian Conference was also organised to discuss the social, religious, and educational issues before the community.
 - The first such conference was held in 1890.

Sikh Reform Movements

Nirankari Movement

- Baba Dayal Das
- He insisted the worship of God as **nirankar** (formless)
- Emphasis on teachings of **Adi Granth**

Namdhari Movement

- Baba Ram Singh
- His followers wore white clothes and gave up meat eating.

Singh Sabha

- It started in Amritsar in 1873 as a defence against the proselytizing activities of Christians and Hindus.
- Its chief aims were:
 - Revival of the teachings of the Sikh Gurus (spiritual leaders),
 - the production of religious literature in Punjabi,
 - a campaign against illiteracy.
- The Sabha set up many **Khalsa schools and Colleges**.
- They also encouraged **Gurumukhi and Punjabi literature**.

Lower Caste Movements

Saint Ramalinga

- Saint Ramalinga was one of the foremost saints of Tamil Nadu in the nineteenth century.
- In 1865 he founded the **Samarasa Suddha Sanmargha Sangha** for the promotion of his ideals of establishing a casteless society.
- He composed **Tiru Arutpa**
- **Satya Gnana Sabaiin 1872.**
- He introduced the principle that God could be worshipped in the form of Light

Justice Party

- In Southern India (MADRAS Presidency/Tamil Nadu), the lower caste movement was a direct revolt against the Brahmanical dominance
- 1917- **P. Theagaraya Chetty** and **Dr. T.M. Nair** started the South Indian Liberal Foundation
 - Later it came to be known as Justice party
- Communal division between Brahmins and non-Brahmins began in the presidency during the late-19th and early-20th century
 - It was mainly due to caste prejudices and disproportionate Brahmanical representation in government jobs.

Lower Caste Movements

Justice Party

- The Justice Party's foundation marked the culmination of several efforts to establish an organisation to represent the non-Brahmins in Madras.
- The party also campaigned against the non-cooperation movement in the Madras presidency.
- It was at odds with Congress & M. K. Gandhi, as it considered INC to be Brahmanical party.

Self-Respect Movement

- It was founded in 1925 by **E. V. Ramasamy Naicker** in Tamil Nadu, India against Brahmanism.
 - Later he removed Naicker from his name, because it was his caste in which he didn't believe.
 - He was also known as **Periyar** (meaning Great soul) and **Thantai** (meaning Big Brother) by his devoted followers.
- Started with the aim of achieving a society where backward castes have equal human rights and encouraging backward castes to have self-respect in the context of a caste-based society that considered them to be a lower end of the hierarchy.

Lower Caste Movements

Self-Respect Movement

- 1937 - Periyar became the president of the Justice party
- In 1944, Periyar transformed the Justice Party into the social organisation, Dravidar Kazhagam (DK)

Periyar

- **Crusader** for social equality
- He was vehemently anti-Brahminism. Opposed Brahmins in govt service
- Ridiculed Hindu Gods and Goddesses
- He was **against** untouchability, idol worship, Brahmins officiating at weddings, superstitions in society, use of caste names on hotels and shops
- He was famous for his daring tactics like cutting sacred threads of Brahmins and beating idols of gods in temples.
- He opposed the imposition of Hindi on Tamil people and made efforts for spread of Tamil literature
- In 1949, E.V. Ramasamy's chief lieutenant, **CN Annadurai**, established a separate association called the **Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)**, or **Dravidian Advancement Association**.

Lower Caste Movements

Periyar

- This was due to differences between the two:
 - Periyar advocated a separate independent Tamil state,
 - Annadurai wanted to stay within Indian union and take part in active politics.
- 1967 - DMK won assembly elections and started the dominance of Dravidian parties in Tamil Nadu politics.
 - CN Annadurai became Chief Minister. (1967)
 - After 2 years, he died.
- Later, DMK fragmented into MGR and AIADMK.

SNDP in Kerala

- Shree Narayan Dharma Peripalam Yogam
- Founder - Narayan Guru (1854-1928)
- He belonged to Ezhava caste (lower caste)
- Two chief objectives:
 - Removal of caste system
 - Building 'all caste temples'
- SNDP simplified social rituals for marriage, funerals, etc.

Lower Caste Movements

SNDP in Kerala

- Used the term 'Backward class' for Untouchables.
- Opened many Narayan Guru Schools
- Criticised Congress and Gandhi for their lip sympathy towards lower caste upliftment, abolition of untouchability and belief in Varna system.
 - It was before 1930s, when Gandhiji established Harijan Sevak Sangh, etc.
- Slogan - "1 RELIGION, 1 CASTE, 1 GOD" for mankind.

Satyashodhak Samaj

- Jyotirao/Jyotiba Phule (1827-90), belonged to a low caste family in Maharashtra
- He waged a life-long struggle against upper caste domination and Brahmanical supremacy.
- 1850: His father threw him out of his family home due to upper caste pressure
- In 1873 he founded the Satyashodhak Samaj to fight against the caste system.
- He pioneered widow remarriage movement in Maharashtra and worked for the education for women.

Lower Caste Movements

Satyashodhak Samaj

- Jyotiba Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule established the first girls' school at Poona in 1851
- Later they went on to establish many other schools and orphanages in Maharashtra.
- Also established a home for unmarried mothers
- Savitribai Phule died of Plague

B.R. Ambedkar

- Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891 -1956), popularly known as **Baba Saheb**
- He was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer who inspired the Dalit Movement of 20th century
- He campaigned against social discrimination against Untouchables (Dalits) and fought for their equal legal rights
- He was Independent India's **first law minister** and the principal **architect of the Constitution of India.**

Lower Caste Movements

Important Events

- 1924 - **Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha**: Satyagrah for rights of untouchables
 - Right to Temple entry and well water
- 1930 - Entered politics and demanded separate electorate for Depressed classes
- 1932 - **RTC and Poona pact**
 - Went as representative to RTC
 - Signed Poona Pact with Gandhiji
- 1936 - founded the **Independent Labour Party**
 - He was against Congress for their Brahmanical dominance.
- 1942 - Scheduled caste federation
- 1956 - Leaving the fold of Hinduism, he converted to Buddhism in Nagpur.

Famous Books of B.R. Ambedkar

- Annihilation of Caste
- Who Were the Shudras?
- Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development
- The Buddha or Karl Marx

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Canning (1856-62)

- The last Governor General and the first Viceroy.
- Revolt of 1857
- On November 1858, the rule passed on to the crown.
- Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse.
- The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857.
- Indian Councils Act was passed in 1861.
- Criminal Procedure Codes (CrPC), 1861 and Indian Penal Codes (IPC), 1862 were introduced.

Lord Elgin (1862-63)

- Wahabi movement occurred during his tenure and got suppressed.

Lord Lawrence (1864-69)

- Followed a policy of rigid non-interference in Afghanistan called Policy of Masterly Inactivity.
- Setting up of High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1862.

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Mayo (1869-72)

- Started the process of financial decentralization in India.
- For the first time in Indian history, a census was held in 1871. (not a full census)
 - 1st complete census was held in 1881.
- Opening of the Rajkot college in Kathiawar (Gujrat) and the Mayo College at Ajmer (Rajasthan) for political training of Indian princes.
- Establishment of Statistical Survey of India
- Establishment of Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
- Introduction of State-owned Railways (was a private initiative till now)
- Was the only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a Pathan convict in the Andamans (jail visit) in 1872.

Lord Northbrook (1872-76)

- Visit of Prince of Wales in 1875 occurred.
- Kuka movement in Punjab occurred during his tenure.

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Lytton (1876-80)

- The British Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli appointed him as the Viceroy of India.
- He organised a grand 'Delhi Durbar' in 1877 where Queen Victoria was proclaimed as "Queen Empress of India" and given the title of "Kaiser-i-hind"
- The Vernacular Press Act (1878)
 - Also known as 'Gagging Act'
 - Gagging means shutting mouth
 - Since, it was applied to local newspaper only, so called as Vernacular Press act.
 - This Act empowered a Magistrate to secure an undertaking from the editor, publisher and printer of a vernacular newspaper that nothing would be published against the English Government.
 - The equipment of the press could be seized if the offence was committed.
 - This Act crushed the freedom of the Indian press.
 - Later, Lord Rippon repealed this act in 1882.

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Lytton (1876-80)

• Famine Policy

- The famine of 1876-78 had resulted from the failure of two monsoons affecting 6 crore people.
- The worst affected areas were Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bombay, Central India and the Punjab.
- 5.5 million (55 lakh) people died in a single year out of hunger (famine raised)
- The outbreak of cholera and fever added to the misery of the suffering population
- Lytton's Government failed miserably to tackle the situation.
- The first Famine Commission (1878-80) under **Sir Richard Strachey** was appointed and it made many commendable recommendations.
 - It advocated including provision of funds for famine relief and construction work in annual budget.
 - The **Famine Code** came into existence in 1883.

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Lytton (1876-80)

- Arms Act, 1878
 - This Act prevented the Indians to keep arms without appropriate license.
- 2nd Anglo Afghan War
 - The Russian attempt to send a mission to Afghanistan was the main cause of the **Second Afghan War**.
 - When British attacked, the ruler of Afghanistan, Sher Ali fled from his country and died in 1879.
 - His son Yakub Khan became the ruler and the British concluded the **Treaty of Gandamak** with him.
 - Under the provisions of the treaty the Amir (King) surrendered control over Afghan foreign relations policy and allowed for a British Mission, with European members, to reside in Kabul
 - He also ceded various North-West Frontier Province areas and Quetta to British
 - A **British Resident** was sent to Kabul

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Lytton (1876-80)

- 2nd Anglo Afghan War
 - Although the British troops were able to recapture Kabul, the difficulties in holding it increased due to the activities of the rebels.
 - The Afghan tribes were finally permitted to maintain internal rule and local customs but they had to cede control of the area's foreign relations to the British, who, in turn, guaranteed the area's freedom from foreign military domination as a buffer between the British Raj and the Russian Empire
 - Suddenly in 1880, Lytton was forced to resign by the new government in England
 - Lytton's Afghan policy was severely criticised because he was responsible for the murder of the British officers including the Resident in Kabul.

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Lytton (1876-80)

- Other Reforms

- Lord Lytton introduced **uniform salt tax** throughout British India.
- Abolished many import duties and supported the Free Trade policy
- The system of **decentralisation of finance** that had begun in the time of Lord Mayo was continued during the time of Lord Lytton.
- The provincial governments were empowered with some control over the expenditure of all provincial matters like land-revenue, excise, stamps, law and justice.
- Lytton wanted to encourage the provinces in collecting the revenue and thereby strengthen the financial power and position of the provinces.
- In 1878, the **Statutory Civil Service** was established exclusively for Indians but this was abolished later.

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Ripon (1880-84)

- A Liberal Democrat, who sympathized with Indians.
- He was appointed by Gladstone, the Liberal Party Prime Minister of England
- Ripon was instructed to reverse the Afghan policy of Lytton
- He devoted himself to task of liberalising the Indian administration
- **Major Events:**
 - Rendition of Mysore (1881)
 - 1831-81: EIC had taken direct control of Mysore by removing their appointed Wodeyar King.
 - After 50 years, Viceroy Rippon transferred back Mysore to Wodeyar again.
 - The 1st Factory Act (1881)
 - Repealed the Vernacular Press Act (1882).
 - Took steps to improve primary and secondary education - Hunter Commission (1882)
 - Ilbert Bill controversy (1883)

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Ripon (1880-84)

- Introduction of Local Self Government:
 - Lord Ripon is known as **Father of Local Self Government in India**.
 - The idea of local self-government was not a new one.
 - Municipalities had already existed in big towns but the Government nominated the municipal commissioner.
 - The powers of municipalities were increased.
 - Their chairmen were to be **non-officials**
 - Non-official means, not appointed by British govt.
 - They were entrusted the care of local amenities, sanitation, drainage and water-supply and also primary education.
 - The local bodies were given executive powers with financial resources of their own
 - He also insisted on the election of local bodies as against selection/appointment by the government

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Ripon (1880-84)

- Educational Reforms:
 - Ripon wanted to review the working of the educational system on the basis of the recommendations of the **Wood's Despatch**
 - For further improvement of the system, Ripon appointed a Commission in 1882 under the chairmanship of **Sir William Hunter** which came to be known as the **Hunter Commission (1882)**.
 - The Commission recommended for the expansion and improvement of the elementary education of the masses
 - The Commission suggested **two channels** for the secondary education
 - One was **literary education** leading up to the Entrance Examination of the university
 - The other preparing the students for a **vocational career**.
 - The Commission noted the poor status of women education, especially outside presidency towns.

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Ripon (1880-84)

- **First Factory Act (1881):**
 - Lord Ripon introduced the **First Factory Act of 1881** to improve the service condition of the factory workers in India.
 - The Act banned the appointment of children below the **age of 7** in factories.
 - It reduced the working hours for children below 12 years of age
 - One-hour rest and 4 holidays in a month
 - Made compulsory for all dangerous machines in the factories to be properly fenced to ensure security to the workers
 - Inspectors appointed to enforce these rules.
- **Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883-84)**
 - According to the system of law, a European could be tried only by a **European Judge or a European Magistrate**.
 - The **disqualification was unjust** and it was sought to cast a needless discredit and dishonour upon the Indian-born members of the judiciary.

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Ripon (1880-84)

- Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883-84)
 - C.P. Ilbert, Law Member, introduced a bill in 1883 to abolish this discrimination in judiciary.
 - Europeans residing in India opposed this Bill strongly.
 - They even raised a fund of Rs 150000 and established an organisation called the **Defence Association**.
 - They also suggested that it was better to end the English rule in India than to allow the English to be subjected to the Indian Judges and Magistrates
 - The press in England joined the issue. Hence, Ripon amended the bill to satisfy the English in India and England.
 - Ripon was totally disillusioned and he resigned after this controversy.
 - The immediate result of this awakening of India was the birth of the Indian National Congress in 1885, the very next year of Ripon's departure.

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Dufferin (1884-88)

- 3rd Anglo Burmese war which led to the accession of upper Burma.
- Three Tenancy Acts were passed to give greater security of tenure or to the tenants.
- Formation of INC in 1885

Lord Landsowne (1888-94)

- Categorization of Civil Service into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate.
- Indian Councils Act 1892 was passed.
- Appointment of Durand Commission to define the line between British India and Afghanistan.
- 2nd Factory Act (1891):
 - Increased the minimum age of children who could be employed from 7 to 9 years
 - Child labour = 9 to 12 years age
 - Fixed maximum working hours -
 - Women - 11 hours with 1.5 hours break
 - Children - 7 hours with 1-hour break

Events during 1856-1892

Lord Landsowne (1888-94)

- 2nd Factory Act (1891):
 - Compulsory 0.5 hours break for everyone (men too)
 - Working hours for men were still left unregulated
 - Provided weekly holiday for all.
 - Brought safety norms for machines.
 - But these laws did not apply to British-owned tea and coffee plantations where the labour was exploited ruthlessly and treated like slaves.

Important Organisations

Year	Organisation	Founder	Place
1838	Landholders' society (Zamindari association)	Dwaraknath Tagore	Calcutta
1839	British India Society	William Adams	London
1851	British Indian Association	Debendranath Tagore	Calcutta
1849	Madras Native association	Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty & Srinivasa Pillai	Madras
1862	London India Committee	C.P. Mudaliar	London
1866	East India Association	Dadabhai Naoroji	London
1867	National Indian Association	Mary Carpenter	London
1872	Indian Society	Anand Mohan Bose	London

Important Organisations

Year	Organisation	Founder	Place
1876	Indian (National) Association	Anand Mohan Bose & S.N. Banerjee	Calcutta
1883	Indian National Society	Shishir Chandra Bose	Calcutta
1870	Indian Reform Association	Keshab Chander Sen	Calcutta
1870	Poona Sarvjanik Sabha	SH Chiplunkar & Justice MG Ranade	Poona
1884	Madras Mahajana Sabha	S. Ramasamy Mudaliar, P. Anandacharlu, P. Rangaiya Naidu	Madras
1885	Bombay Presidency Association	Pheroz Shah Mehta, KT Telang, Badruddin Tyabjee*	Bombay

Important Organisations

Year	Organisation	Founder	Place
1888	United India Patriotic Association	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Aligarh
1905	India Home Rule Society (in London)	Shyamji Krishna Verma and Bhikaji Cama	
1905	Servants of India Society	G.K. Gokhale	Bombay
1906	All India Muslim League	Nawab Salimullah of Dacca	
1916	Home Rule League	Bal Gangadhar Tilak at Poona (April 1916)	
1916	Home Rule League	Annie Besant at Madras (Sep 1916)	
1916	Indian Home Rule League of America	Lala Lajpat Rai	
1920	Indian Trade Union Congress	NM Joshi (founder) Lala Lajpat Rai (1st President)	Lucknow
1921	Servants of the People Society	Lala Lajpat Rai	
1924	All India Communist Party	Satyabhakta	Kanpur

Important Organisations

Year	Organisation	Founder	Place
1928	Khudai Khidmatgar	Abdul Gaffar Khan (a.k.a Frontier Gandhi)	Peshawar
1936	All India Kisan Sabha	Sahajanand and N.J. Ranga	Lucknow
1940	Radical Democratic Party	M.N. Roy (founder of Communist movement in India)	Calcutta

Formation of INC (1885)

- 1883, 1885 - Indian National Conference: A conference of many of the aforementioned nationalistic associations, held in Calcutta under the leadership of SN Bannerjee and Anand Mohan Bose of Indian Association.
- 1884 - Allan Octavian Hume - Retired British ICS officer organised- Indian National Union
 - Name changed to Indian National Congress on Naoroji's suggestion
 - Its 1st session was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Bombay under the presidency of W.C. Banerjee on 29, 30, 31 December 1885.
- It discussed the problems of all the Indians irrespective of their religion, caste, language and regions.
 - Thus, INC from start was an all-India secular movement.
 - 2nd session was held in Calcutta in 1886
 - 3rd in Madras in 1887
 - Yearly sessions, were held mostly around 30/31 December in different city

Moderate Phase

- The Moderates Congress Leaders had faith in the British justice and goodwill.
- They were called moderates because they adopted peaceful and constitutional means to achieve their demands
- Initially the British govt welcomed the INC
 - With the increase in Congress demands, the Government became unfriendly.
 - Govt encouraged the Muslims to stay away from the Congress.
- The only demand of the Congress granted by the British was the expansion of the legislative councils by the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

Main Demands of Moderates

- Expansion and reform of legislative councils.
- Greater opportunities for Indians in higher posts by holding the ICS examination simultaneously in England and in India.
 - Upper age limit for ICS was increased from 19 to 22-24.

Moderate Phase

Main Demands of Moderates

- Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
- More powers for the local bodies.
- Reduction of land revenue and protection of peasants from unjust landlords.
- Abolition of salt tax and sugar duty
- Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form associations
- Reduction of spending on army.

Prominent Moderate Leaders

- A.O. Hume
- W.C. Banerjee
- Surendra Nath Banerjee
- Dadabhai Naoroji
- Pheroz Shah Mehta,
- Gopal krishna Gokhale
- Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
- Badruddin Tyabji
- Justice Ranade
- G.Subramanya Aiyar

Moderate Phase

Surendranath Bannerjee

- He was called the **Indian 'Burke'**
 - Burke was Irish MP who played crucial role in Irish independence from Britain in 18th century
- He firmly opposed the Partition of Bengal.
- Newspaper - **The Bengalee**
- He founded the **Indian (National) Association** (1876) to agitate for political reforms.
- He had convened the **Indian National Conference** (1883, 85) which merged with the INC in 1886

Gopal Krishan Gokhale

- He was regarded as the **political guru of MK Gandhi**
- In 1905, he founded the **Servants of India Society** to train Indians to dedicate their lives to the cause of the country
- Publication - **Sudharak** (founder - Gopal Ganesh Agarkar)

Moderate Phase

Dadabhai Naoroji

- Known as **Grand Old Man of India**
- 3 Times INC president - 1886, 1893, 1906
- Publication - **Voice of India, Rast Goftar** (in Gujarati)
- Regarded as India's unofficial Ambassador in England
 - 1st Indian to become a Member of the British House of commons
- Dadabhai Naoroji in his famous book, **Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India** wrote about his Drain Theory.
- He showed how India's wealth was going away to England in the form of:
 - Salaries
 - Savings
 - Pensions
 - Payments to British troops in India and
 - Profits of the British companies.
- In fact, the British Government was forced to appoint the **Welby Commission**, with Dadabhai as the first Indian as its member, to enquire into the matter. Though nothing changed.

Moderate Phase

G. Subramanya Aiyar

- Known as Grand old man of South India
- Preached nationalism through the Madras Mahajana Sabha, 1884
- He also founded The Hindu and Swadesamitram (Tamil)

Methods of Moderates

- In 20 year of span, they never demanded for freedom of India.
- Moderates had total faith in the British sense of justice and looked to England for inspiration and guidance (Loyal to British)
- Moderates used petitions, resolutions, meetings, leaflets and pamphlets, memorandum and delegations to present their demands
- Confined their political activities to the educated classes only.
 - So, for this 20-year, INC was party of elites.
- Their main aim was to attain political rights and self-government stage by stage

Moderate Phase

Achievements of Moderates

- The Moderates were able to create a wide national awakening among the people.
- They popularized the ideas of democracy, civil liberties and representative institutions.
- They explained how the British were exploiting Indians.
 - Particularly, Dadabhai Naoroji in his famous book *Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India*
- Some Moderates like Ranade and Gokhale favoured social reforms.
- They protested against child marriage and champions of widow remarriage
- The Moderates had succeeded in getting the expansion of the legislative councils by the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

Lord Curzon

Calcutta Corporation Act (1899)

- Strength of the elected members was reduced and that of the official members increased
- Curzon gave more representations to the English people as against the Indians in the Calcutta Corporation
- He reversed the reforms of Lord Rippon, who had increased the representation of Indians in local bodies.

Police Commission (1902)

- Instituted Police Commission in 1902 under the chairmanship of **Sir Andrew Frazer**
- On its recommendations setup training schools for both the officers and the constables
- Introduced provincial police service

Crime and Investigation

- A Criminal Investigation Department (**CID**) was opened in each district
- In 1901 the Imperial Cadet Corps (**ICC**) was set up.

Lord Curzon

Agricultural Reforms

- Set up a **Famine Commission**. But it failed to control famine of 1896-97, and 1899-1900
- The Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900, prohibited the sale of agricultural lands for its attachment in execution of a decree
- Agricultural banks were established
- In 1904, the **cooperative credit societies act** was passed
- The **Department of agriculture** was established in 1901
- He founded an **agriculture research Institute** at Pusa, Bihar in 1905

Ancient Monuments Act, 1904

- Curzon had a passion for preserving the ancient monuments of historical importance in India.
- No Viceroy in India before or after him took such a keen interest in archaeological objects.
- The Act made it obligatory for the government & local bodies to preserve monuments of archaeological importance

Lord Curzon

Sedition and Official Secrets Act, 1904

- This act was passed mainly to curtail Indian press
- No work or procedures of government could be leaked to public
- If anyone divulges government secrets they were to be punished under this act

Indian Universities Act, 1904

- Curzon believed that the universities had degenerated into factories for producing political revolutionaries
- Hence to set the educational system in order, he instituted Raleigh Commission in 1902 to go through the entire university education in the country
- On the commission's recommendation, Curzon brought the Indian Universities Act of 1904
- This brought all the universities in India under the control of the government

Lord Curzon

Key Provisions of Indian Universities Act, 1904

- Universities were to give more attention to study and research
- the number of fellows/professors of a university and their period in office were reduced
- Government was to have powers to veto universities senate regulations
- Conditions were to be made stricter for affiliation of private colleges
- 5 lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for improvement of higher education and universities

Partition of Bengal

- Partition of Bengal into East Bengal & West Bengal
 - East Bengal- Assam, Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong divisions, with headquarters at Dacca.
 - West Bengal- West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, some part of Orissa, with headquarter at Calcutta.

Lord Curzon

Partition of Bengal

- The official reason given for the decision was that Bengal with a population of 78 million (about a quarter of the population of British India) had become too big to be administered.
- Curzon's real motives were -
 - To break the growing strength of Bengali nationalism since Bengal was the base of Indian nationalism.
 - To divide the Hindus and Muslims in Bengal.
 - To show the enormous power of the British Government.

Result of Bengal Partition

- It led to the anti-partition agitation and which soon took form of Swadeshi Movement and rise of extremist nationalism.
- The partition animated the Hindus and led the Muslims to form their own national organisation on communal lines - Muslim League

Lord Curzon

Result of Bengal Partition

- The Muslims in East Bengal supported Bengal partition in the hope that it would give them more control over education and employment.
- Bengal was reunited in 1911 in an effort to appease Bengali sentiment (Announced by Lord Hardinge at Delhi Durbar)
- A new partition which divided the province on linguistic, rather than religious grounds followed:
 - Hindi, Oriya and Assamese areas were separated to form separate administrative units
 - Bihar and Orissa Province was created to the west
 - Assam Province to the east.
 - Bengal became separate.

Extremist Phase

Rise of Extremism

- The period from 1905 to 1917 was known as the **era of extremism** in the Indian National Movement. It was result of the Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon in 1905.
- The extremists or the aggressive nationalists believed that success could be achieved through bold means.
- Lal, Bal, Pal- The important extremist leaders were **Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh.**

Bipin Chandra Pal

- He began his career as a moderate and turned an extremist.
- **Prolific writer** on nationalistic issues

Aurobindo Ghosh

- He was another extremist leader who actively participated in the **Swadeshi Movement.**
- He was also imprisoned. After his release he settled in the **French territory of Pondicherry** and concentrated on **spiritual activities.**

Extremist Phase

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak is regarded as the real founder of the popular anti-British movement in India.
- He was known as 'Lokmanya'.
- He attacked the British through his weeklies 'The Mahratta' (English) and the 'Kesari' (Marathi).
- Started Akharas, Lathi clubs and anti - cow killing societies to build his rapport
- Build up anti-imperialist sentiments among the public through Ganapati festivals (started in 1893), Shivaji festivals (started in 1896)
- He was jailed twice by the British for his nationalist activities and in 1908 deported to Mandalay (Burma) for six years.
- Books: The Arctic Home of Vedas & Gita Rahasya
- He set up the Home Rule League in 1916 at Poona and declared "Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it."

Extremist Phase

Lala Lajpat Rai

- Popularly known as the 'Lion of Punjab' and 'Punjab Kesari' (no Link to the newspaper)
- He played an important role in the Arya Samaj and the Swadeshi Movement
- He founded the Indian Home Rule League in the US in 1916
- Deported to Mandalay on the ground of sedition in 1907
- Founded: Servants of the People Society and National College, at Lahore (1921)
- He played key role in establishment of PNB.
- He received fatal injuries while leading a procession against the Simon Commission and died on November 17, 1928.

Methods of the Extremists

- They pointed out the forceful means by which the British had taken control of India.
- They believed that political rights will have to be fought for.
- They had the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination.

Extremist Phase

Declaration of Swaraj and Beginning of Swadeshi Movement

- The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 at Benares under the presidency of **G.K. Gokhale**, resolved to: -
 - condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon
 - support the **anti-partition movement** (but not the extreme tactics of boycott)
- The militant nationalists, led by **LAL, BAL, PAL** and **Aurobindo Ghosh** wanted the movement to be taken outside Bengal to other parts of the country and go beyond a boycott of foreign goods to become a full-fledged political Mass Struggle with the goal of attaining Swaraj.
 - But the Moderates, dominating the Congress at that time, were not willing to go that far.
 - The extremist faction was officially formed by Tilak and INC was almost split at the session.
 - But ultimately, Tilak and others decided to work as a faction within the Congress itself.

Extremist Phase

Declaration of Swaraj and Beginning of Swadeshi Movement

- However, aggressive nationalists forced **Dadabhai Naoroji**, the president, to speak of Swaraj (which was not a Moderate demand) in the Calcutta Session of Congress in 1906
 - The Extremist emboldened by Dadabhai Naoroji's declaration gave a call for passive resistance in addition to Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods
 - This included boycott of government schools and colleges, government service, courts, legislative councils, municipalities, government titles, etc.

Agenda of Swadeshi Movement

- It was both a political and an economic movement
- Involved programmes like the boycott of government service, courts, schools and colleges and of foreign goods
- Promotion of Swadeshi goods

Extremist Phase

Agenda of Swadeshi Movement

- Promotion of National Education through the establishment of national schools and colleges
- Landlords, Women and students actively participated & Students refused using books made of foreign paper
 - But, it saw absence of participation of Peasants as well as industrialists
 - It was the first Mass Movement in the history of India's struggle for Independence.
 - Though it was not pan-India.
- Some of the Muslim leaders who participated— Barrister Abdul Rasul, Liaqat Hussain, Guznavi, Maulana Azad
- But most of the upper and middle class Muslims stayed away or, led by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca.
- They supported the partition on the plea that it would give them a Muslim-majority East Bengal
- Nawab Salimullah established All India Muslim League in 1906 as an anti-Congress front.

Extremist Phase

Government Measures against the Movement

- It passed several Acts to crush the movement.
- The Swadeshi volunteers were beaten badly.
- The popular cry of **Vande Mataram** was forbidden.
- Schools and colleges were warned not to allow their students to take part in the movement or else, their aid would be stopped.
- Some Indian government employees lost their jobs.
- Extremist leaders Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh were imprisoned and deported
- **NOTE - Poem Vande Mataram**
 - **Anandmath, 1882** - book by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** based on **Sanyasi rebellion of 1770s**
 - **Sung by Rabindranath Tagore** in 1896 session for the first time
 - **Adopted as National Song by INC** in 1937 and later also by the Republic of India in 1950

Extremist Phase

Formation of Muslim League

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had founded the **Muhammadan Educational Conference** in 1886, but a self-imposed ban prevented it from discussing politics.
- In December 1906, 3000 Muslim delegates from all over India met at Dacca for the Muslim Educational Conference and removed the ban.
- Taking advantage of this occasion, **Nawab Salimullah of Dacca** proposed the setting up of an organisation to look after the interests of Muslims of India
 - The All India Muslim League was set up on December 30, 1906.
 - Headquarters - **Lucknow**
- **Founders of Muslim League:**
 - Nawab Salimullah of Dacca/Dhaka
 - Aga Khan III - FIRST PRESIDENT
 - Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
 - Hakim Ajmal Khan
 - Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
 - Zafar Ali Khan
 - Syed Nabiullah
 - Sir Mian Muhammad Shafi

Extremist Phase

Formation of Muslim League

- Like the Indian National Congress, they conducted annual sessions and put their demands to the British government.
- Initially, they enjoyed the support of the British.
- Their first achievement was the separate electorates for the Muslims in the Minto-Morley reforms
- Its original political goal was to define and advance the Indian Muslim's civil rights and to provide protection to the upper and gentry class of Indian Muslims.
- From 1906-30s, the party worked on its organizational structure, its credibility in Muslim communities all over the British Indian Empire.
 - But it lacked as a mass organisation
 - It mainly represented the landed and commercial Muslim interests of the United Province
- In the 1930s, the idea of a separate nation-state and influential philosopher **Sir Iqbal's vision** of uniting the four provinces in North-West British India further supported the rationale of two-nation theory.

Extremist Phase

Surat Split, 1907

- Trouble was brewing since 1905 session at Benares, when Moderate dominated INC refused to extend full support to the extremist faction's call for protests and boycott of govt. against the partition of Bengal
- 1906 session - Dadabhai Naoroji included the demand of Swaraj in his speech at the behest of extremists. 'Swaraj resolution' was passed and 'boycott' was accepted as legitimate form of protest
- The Moderate Congressmen were unhappy as they wanted Swaraj to be achieved through constitutional methods, or 3 P's of Moderates, i.e., Prayer, Petition and Persuasion.
- The Moderate-Extremist dispute over techniques led to a split in INC finally at the Surat session in 1907
- Session President - Dr. Ras Behari Ghosh.
- Extremists wanted Lala Lajpat Rai to become the president, which created chaos in session.

Extremist Phase

Surat Split, 1907

- **SPLIT:** Extremists came out of the Congress led by Tilak and others.
 - They were soon arrested and given long prison terms by the govt.
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak: to Mandalay jail
 - Lala Lajpat Rai: to Mandalay
 - Bipin Chandra Pal: to jail, but soon released because of bad health.
- So, after deportation of Lal, Bal, Pal to jail, the Extremist phase declined slowly.

Achievements of Extremists

- They were the first to demand Swaraj as a matter of birth right.
- They involved the masses in the freedom struggle and broadened the social base of the National Movement.
- They were the first to organize an all-India political movement, viz. the Swadeshi Movement.

Extremist Phase

Decline of Swadeshi Movement: Reasons

- By 1908, the open phase of the movement was almost over.
- There was severe government repression.
- The movement failed to create an effective organisation or a party structure after splitting away from INC.
- The movement was rendered leaderless with most of the leaders either arrested or deported by 1908
- Internal squabbles among leaders, magnified by the Surat split (1907), did much harm to the movement.
- The movement largely remained confined to the upper and middle classes and zamindars, and failed to reach the rural masses—especially the peasantry.
- Non-cooperation and passive resistance remained mere ideas.
- It was difficult to sustain a mass-based movement at a high pitch for too long.

Extremist Phase

Lord Hardinge II (1910-16)

- He transferred capital from Calcutta to Delhi
- Coronation durbar of King George V was held.
- Annulment of Bengal Partition on the basis of religion and new partition on linguistic divisions was proposed.
- Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha (1915) by Madan Mohan Malaviya and others
- In 1916, Lord Hardinge laid the foundation of the Banaras Hindu University.
 - Madan Mohan Malaviya was the Founder-Chancellor of this university
 - Annie Besant had established Central Hindu College which got converted to BHU.
- Lord Hardinge Bombing Case: Delhi Conspiracy Trial
 - 23 Dec 1912 - Viceroy was entering the new capital of Delhi in a procession from Chandni chowk to New Delhi
 - A bomb was thrown on his carriage but it missed the mark - viceroy escaped unhurt
 - Sachindranath Sanyal and Ras Bihari Bose - escaped

Extremist Phase

1st World War and Nationalist Response

- In the First World War (1914-1919), Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman (Turkey).
- The nationalist response to British participation in the War was three-fold:
 - The Moderates supported the empire in the War as a matter of duty
 - The extremists, including Tilak (who was released in June 1914), supported the war efforts in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government;
 - The revolutionaries decided to utilize the opportunity to wage a war and liberate the country
- After the war, it was realised from the Paris Peace Conference that the imperialist powers had no intentions of loosening their hold over the colonies; in fact, they went on to divide the colonies of vanquished powers among themselves.

Extremist Phase

After End of World War

- In return what British Govt did --> built **India gate, New Delhi** - war memorial
 - War memorial for Indian soldiers who fought in WW1 and 3rd Anglo-Afghan war.
- British govt didn't give India its promised Self-Rule.
- Instead, British Govt imposed **Rowlatt Act, 1919**.
 - It silenced the press,
 - political activists were detained without trial,
 - allowed unwarranted arrest on the suspicion of treason.
- British did recognise effort of some soldiers.
 - **Usman Khan of 57th rifle** - first Indian to receive a decoration during WW! At western front
 - **Khudad Khan** - received Victoria Cross in 1940- for continuing to fight despite being wounded

Home Rule League Movt

- The Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to the First World War
- It was organized on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Leagues.
- By Sept. 1915, Annie Besant had launched a campaign to demand self-government for India after the war, on the lines of white colonies (Australia, South Africa and Canada)
- 2 Home Rule Leagues were established (not simultaneously) by -
 - B.G Tilak at Poona in April 1916
 - Annie Besant at Madras in September 1916
- Tilak's Movement concentrated on Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar (Hyderabad). Annie Besant's Movement covered the rest of India
- The home rule league mainly aimed at:
 - Getting self-government for India within the British Empire
 - Formation of linguistic based states
 - Education in the vernacular Languages

Home Rule League Movt

Who did not join this movement?

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

Government Measures against the Movement

- Tilak was barred from entering in Punjab & Delhi.
- In 1917, Annie Besant & her associates were arrested which invited nationwide protests
 - G. Subramaniya Aiyar renounced his knighthood on her arrest
- Finally, Govt decided to placate the nationalists by declaring its intention to grant self-government to Indians, as contained in **MONTAGU'S AUGUST 1917 DECLARATION**.
 - Montagu promised the gradual development of self-governing institutions in India - **A responsible govt**
- This August Declaration led to the end of the Home Rule Movement.

Lucknow Pact, 1916

- It was result of Home Rule League movement of Tilak and Annie Besant.
- INC factions got united = Moderate + Extremist united
- INC President - Ambica Charan Mazumdar
- An understanding for joint action against the British was reached between the Congress and Muslim League and it was called the Lucknow Pact
- Marked an important step in the Hindu-Muslim unity.
- INC accepted separate electorates (1909) of Muslims for the first time
- Muslims got resentful of British due to:
 - 1911: Annulment of partition of Bengal on basis of religion
 - Denial of Aligarh University as umbrella university
 - Turkey defeat in WW1 --> Ottoman Sultans were Calipha of Muslims all over the world. So, they got anxious for their Calipha.

Revolutionary Movement

Phase I of Revolutionary Movement

- In the early part of the 20th century, revolutionary groups sprang up mainly in Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab and Madras.
- The revolutionaries were not satisfied with the methods of both the moderates and extremists.
- Hence, they started many Revolutionary Secret Organizations.

Year	Place	Secret Organisation	Founder
1899	Nashik	Mitramela	Savarkar brothers
1904	Maharashtra	Abhinava Bharat	V.D. Savarkar
1902	Bengal	Anushilan Samiti (Dhaka) Jugantar (Calcutta)	Pramatho Mitra, Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kr. Ghosh
1904	Punjab		JM Chaterjee, Ajit Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai
1905	London	India Home Rule Society	Shyamji Krishna Verma, Bhikaji Cama, later V.D Savarkar, Lala Har Dayal
1913	USA	Ghadar Party	Lala Hardayal, Shohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Saraba, and others
1915	Berlin	The Berlin Committee	Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal
	Madras	Bharathmatha Association	Nilakanta Bramachari
1930	Chittagong (Bangladesh)	Indian Republican Army	Surya Sen

Revolutionary Movement

Revolutionary Activities in Maharashtra

- Revolutionaries activities first started in Maharashtra.
- **Sedition Report, 1918** - Govt made this report to analyse revolutionary events happening in last 20 years.
 - It stated that, **Chitpavan Brahmins** of Poona started the Revolutionaries activities for the very first time.
 - Chitpavan Brahmins - distant relative of Peshwas

Assassination of Rand and Ayerst by Chapekar Brothers - 1897

- The **Chapekar brothers** were disillusioned with the British administration for its indifferent attitude towards plague at Pune.
 - So, on June 22, 1897, **Damodar Chapekar and Balkrishna Chapekar**- famous as Chapekar Brothers - assassinated two British officials named **Rand and Ayerst** at Poona.
 - Later they were death sentenced.

Revolutionary Movement

Assassination of Rand and Ayerst by Chapekar Brothers - 1897

- In 1899, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Savarkar organised a secret society **Mitramela at Nashik**.
- In 1904, V.D. Savarkar organised the **Abhinava Bharat**, a secret society of revolutionaries.
 - Abhinava Bharat was established from inspiration of **Young Italy**.
- In 1909, **Anant Kanhare of Abhinava Bharat**, assassinated **Jackson**, the judge of Nasik.
 - Jackson had sentenced Ganesh Savarkar to deportation to Andaman on the charge of sedition.
 - Ganesh's crime was that he had composed some patriotic songs.

Revolutionary Activities in Bengal

- The youth of Bengal found peaceful protests and political actions getting no results and they no longer believed that passive resistance could achieve the nationalist aims.

Revolutionary Movement

Revolutionary Activities in Bengal

- They fell back upon individual action and the cult of bomb.
- In 1902, Pramatho Mitra, Jatindranath Banerjee and Barindra kumar Ghosh founded the **Anushilan Samiti**, a secret society and promoting revolutionary activities.
 - **Jatindranath Banerjee** - aka Bagha Jatin
 - **Barindra kumar Ghosh**- younger brother of Aurbindo Ghosh
- Decca Anushilan Samiti was founded by Pulin Das in East Bengal.
- **Yuganter group** - in Calcutta
- Apart from Decca Anushilan Samiti, there were four other prominent samities in Mymensingh, Faridpur, Bakargunj and Burisal in East Bengal.
- In 1905, Barindra Kumar Ghosh published a book **Bhavani Mandir**.
 - It contained how British empire could be throwned out from India by doing protests
 - Also, he mentioned the form of worship of Maa Bhavani.

Revolutionary Movement

Revolutionary Activities in Bengal

- In 1906, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta started the paper Yuganter, in which they had inspired country's youth to begin an armed revolution.
- On December 23, 1907, the revolutionaries shot the magistrate of Dacca at the Faridpur railway station.
- They even tried to assassinate the Lt. Governors of Bengal

Alipore Conspiracy Case

- In April 1908, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb at a carriage which they believed was occupied by Kingsford, the unpopular judge of Muzaffarpur (now in Bihar).
 - But the bomb killed two ladies.
 - Khudiram was hanged, while Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead.
 - The Ghosh brothers, along with others were arrested and tried (Alipore Conspiracy case) for the act.

Revolutionary Movement

Revolutionary Activities in Punjab and Delhi

- Punjab was not far behind Bengal.
- In 1904, J.M. Chatterjee set up an organisation with Lala Hardayal, Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Prasad to spread revolutionary activities in Punjab. They protested for farmers rights.
 - For this, both Sardar Ajit Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai was deported to Burma's jail.
- After his release from jail in 1907, Sardar Ajit Singh began establishing revolutionary outfits in many places.
 - When police again became alert, he flees to Iran and stayed there until India was independent.
 - He was uncle of Bhagat Singh.
- In November 1908, the deputy superintendent of police of Lyallpur and his orderly were assassinated. It was perhaps the first political incident of its kind in Punjab.
- In December 1909, a bomb was exploded in the house of the deputy collector of Ambala.

Revolutionary Movement

Delhi Conspiracy Case

- On December 23, 1912 Rash Behari Bose and Sachin Sanyal threw bomb on Viceroy Lord Hardinge II who was leading a procession in Delhi to celebrate the occasion of the city becoming the new capital of India.
 - Lord Hardinge escaped with minor injuries but his attendant died on the spot.
- 13 people were arrested and tried in what is known as Delhi Conspiracy Case.
 - Dina Nath, one of the arrested, became government approver under pressure.
 - Four persons- Master Amir Chand, Awadh Bihari, Bal Mukund and Basant Kumar Biswas were hanged.
- Rash Behari Bose succeeded in fleeing to Japan.
 - From there he tried to organise many revolts.
 - He was one of the chief persons in founding of INA during WW2.

Revolutionary Movement

Revolutionary Activities in West England

- The revolutionaries also established centres of activity abroad.
- In London the lead was taken by Shyamji Krishna Verma, V.D Savarkar and Lala Har Dayal.
- In 1905, Shyamji Krishna Verma setup the India Home Rule Society popularly known as the India House (after the house where they lived and HQ of the society)
- He also published a monthly journal of the society, called The Indian Sociologist.
- 6 scholarships of Rs 1000 for Indians
- On July 1, 1909, Madan Lal Dhingra shot dead Mr. Curzon Wylie, the Assistant of the Secretary for State for India in London.
 - Dhingra was sentenced to death on August 16, 1909
 - India House activities were cracked down upon by British Police.
 - Savarkar was deported to India's Andaman jail for kalapani.
 - Shyamji Krishna Verma fled and settled in Paris

Revolutionary Movement

Ghadar Movement

- During early 1900s, Canadian govt. had started imposing restriction on the immigration and political rights of South Asians. This was mere racial discrimination.
- Ghadar Party was established at San Francisco, USA in 1913 by the efforts of Lala Hardayal, Kartar Singh Saraba, Ramchandra, Bhagwan Singh, Barkatulla & Bhai Parmanand.
- Sohan Singh Bhakna was the first president Ghadar Movement.
- To carry out revolutionary activities, the earlier activists had set up a 'Swadesh Sevak Home' at Vancouver and 'United India House' in Seattle.
- They started weekly journal "Ghadar", in English and vernacular languages to expose British exploitation of Indian economy and promote Nationalism among masses. Thus, became famous as "Ghadar" party.
- During WW1, Lala Hardayal and others moved to Berlin (Germany) because of USA Govt stopping their activities.

Revolutionary Movement

Komagata Maru Incident

- The importance of this event lies in the fact that it created an uprising in the Punjab.
- Komagata Maru was the name of a ship which was carrying 370 passengers, mainly Sikh and some Punjabi Muslim would-be immigrants, from Singapore to Vancouver (Canada)
 - But, they were turned back by Canadian authorities after two months of privation & uncertainty.
 - It was generally believed that the Canadian authorities were influenced by British Government.
- The ship finally anchored at Calcutta in September 1914, where British police was already waiting for them.
 - They were asked to board the Punjab-bound train, but the inmates refused.
 - In the ensuing confrontation with police near Calcutta, 22 persons died.

Revolutionary Movement

Komagata Maru Incident

- Inflamed by this and with the outbreak of the War, the Ghadar leaders (based in Germany) decided to launch violent attack on British rule in India.
 - They urged fighters to go to India.
 - Political dacoities were committed to raise funds mainly in Punjab.
 - Bengal revolutionaries were contacted.
 - Thus, an explosive situation was created in Punjab.
- Ultimately the plan failed due to intelligence officers of USA and UK getting the details of their plan.
- Ghadarites also setup "Kirti Kisan Party" for workers and peasants in Punjab; "Revolutionary Party of India" in Bengal and UP.
- Despite their repeated failures and oppression under British, Ghadar party created feelings of unity, sacrifice, nationalism and internationalism among the masses within India and abroad.

Revolutionary Movement

Berlin Committee (1915)

- Founded by Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal & foreign office under Zimmerman Plan (Hindu - German conspiracy).
 - These mostly those people who fled to Germany from USA and England.
- These revolutionaries mobilised the Indian settlers abroad to send volunteers and arms to India
- Mainly aimed to incite rebellion among Indian troops there & to organize an armed invasion of British India to liberate the country.

Mutiny in Singapore

- Among the scattered mutinies during this period, the most notable was in Singapore on February 15, 1915
- Started by Punjabi Muslim 5th Light Infantry and the 36th Sikh battalion under Jamadar Chisti Khan, Jamadar Abdul Gani and Subedar Daud Khan.
- It was crushed after a fierce battle in which many were killed.

Revolutionary Movement

British Response

Govt brought many Repressive legislation:

- Prevention of seditious meetings act 1907
- Explosive substances act 1908
- Criminal law amendment act 1908
- Newspaper (incitement to offences) act 1908
- Press act 1910
- Defence of India Act 1915
 - It was very regressive. Even on suspicion, anyone could be arrested.
- So, overall there was decline in revolutionary activity after 1918 due to following reasons:
 - Tough laws
 - Crackdown by police
 - Talk of self-rule/responsible govt by Montagu (1917)
 - Arrival of Gandhiji and his non-violent methods (1917-18)

Revolutionary Movement

Phase 2 of Revolutionary Movement

- Started around 1924-25
- Reason- Started due to failure of Non-Co-operation movement and other peaceful methods of National leaders.
- Punjab-UP-Delhi were the epicentre.
- Two separate strands of revolutionary terrorist groups emerged during this period -
 - Punjab-UP-Bihar: **HRA**
 - Bengal: **Anushilan Samiti** and **Yuganter** again became active
- Novels and books such as **Bandi Jiwan** by **Sachin Sanyal** and **Pather Dabi** by **Sharatchandra Chatterjee**
 - A Government ban only enhanced its popularity, also enhanced revolutionary terrorism.

Revolutionary Terrorism in Punjab-UP-Bihar

- The revolutionary terrorist activity in this region was dominated by the Hindustan Republican Association/Army or HRA

Revolutionary Movement

Revolutionary Terrorism in Punjab-UP-Bihar

- The HRA was founded in October 1924 after a meeting of revolutionaries from all over India in Kanpur
- Imp. Leaders - Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal.
- Later renamed as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association or HSRA by Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru, Chandrasekhar Ajad, and others in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla, New Delhi.

Kakori Train Robbery (August 1925)

- The most important "action" of the HRA was the Kakori train robbery.
- The men held up a train at Kakori, an obscure village near Lucknow, and looted its official railway cash.
- Government crackdown after the Kakori robbery led to arrests of many.
 - Of whom 17 were jailed, four transported for life and four— Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri —were hanged.
- Hence, Kakori proved to be a setback.

Revolutionary Movement

Saunders Murder (Lahore, December 1928)

- A protest was going on against Simons Commission in 1928 at Lahore.
 - **SP Scott** led a lathi charge in which Lala Lajpat Rai died.
 - **Bhagat Singh** and his friends got enraged, who were ardent followers of Lala ji.
- So, Bhagat Singh and others shot dead Saunders mistakenly, instead of SP Scott.

Bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly (April 1929)

- **Bhagat Singh** and **Batukeshwar Dutt** threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 against the passage of the **Public Safety Bill** and **Trade Disputes Bill**.
- The bombs had been deliberately made harmless and were aimed at making 'the deaf hear'.
- Bhagat Singh and others decided to get prisoned, so that entire nation could hear their message.
 - In every court case, newspaper would cover the whole story.
- **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev** and **Rajguru** were tried in the Lahore conspiracy case for Saunders murder

Revolutionary Movement

Bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly (April 1929)

- In jail, these revolutionaries protested against the horrible conditions through a fast, and demanded honourable and decent treatment as political prisoners.
- Bhagat Singh wrote a pamphlet "Why am I an Atheist" while in jail.
- Azad was involved in a bid to blow up Viceroy Irwin's train near Delhi in December 1929.
 - Azad was killed in a police encounter in a park in Allahabad in February 1931.
- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged on March 23, 1931.

Writings of HSRA

- Yellow paper constitution - name and aims of HSRA
- The Manifesto
- "Philosophy of the bomb" - a book written by Bhagvati charan Vora

Revolutionary Movement

Revolutionary Terrorism in Bengal

- After 'Deshbandhu' Chittaranjan Das's death (1925), the Bengal Congress broke up into two factions.
 - One led by M. Sengupta (Anushilan group joined forces with him)
 - Other led by Subhash Chandra Bose (Yuganter group backed him)
- An assassination attempt on the notorious Calcutta Police Commissioner, Charles Tegart (another man named Day got killed) by Gopinath Saha in 1924.
 - Government, armed with a new ordinance, came down heavily on revolutionaries.
 - Many including, Subhash Bose were arrested. Though later he was released.
 - Gopinath Saha was hanged.

Chittagong Armoury Raid (April 1930)

- Surya Sen, a school teacher, popularly called 'Master da', decided to organise an armed rebellion along with his associates.
 - He had very important associate, Priti lata Waddedar.

Revolutionary Movement

Chittagong Armoury Raid (April 1930)

- They had planned to occupy two main armouries in Chittagong to seize and supply arms to the revolutionaries
- They also aimed to destroy telephone and telegraph lines and to dislocate the railway link of Chittagong with the rest of Bengal.
- The raid was conducted in April 1930 and involved 65 activists under the banner of Indian Republican Army— Chittagong Branch.
- The raid was quite successful; Sen hoisted the national flag, took salute and proclaimed a provisional revolutionary government.
- Later, they dispersed into neighbouring villages and raided government targets.
- British army killed many revolutionaries while they hid in jungles and ultimately Master da was also captured in 1933 and hanged after severe torture.

Revolutionary Movement

Impact of Revolutionaries

- Difference of opinion among imperial and Indian historians
 - Imperials regarded them as terrorists
 - Indian historians call them as Revolutionaries.
- Gandhi and INC disapproved their methods but appreciated their patriotism and spirit of selfless service
- Could they bring any real change - questionable
 - Spirit of nationalism and love for motherland invigorated in the youth - definitely yes
 - Also brought British govt under pressure.
 - Inspirational to foundation of future revolutionary organisations like, INA of Subhash Chandra Bose.

Gandhian Phase

MK Gandhi: Brief Intro

- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 in **Porbandar** in the princely state of Kathiawar in Gujarat.
- Having studied law in England, he returned to India in 1891.
- He failed as a practicing lawyer both at Rajkot and in Bombay
- In 1893, he proceeded to **Natal, South Africa**, in relation with a case involving his client, Dada Abdullah.
- In South Africa, he witnessed apartheid (Racial discrimination) to which Asians who had gone to South Africa as labourers were subjected.
- He decided to stay in South Africa to organise the Indian workers to enable them to fight for their rights.
- He stayed there till 1914.
- He returned to India on 9 January 1915
 - **Pravasi Bharatiya Divas**: To commemorate this day, in 2003, then PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee started celebrating this.

Gandhian Phase

Major Activities of Gandhiji in South Africa

- In South Africa, he set up Natal Indian Congress and started a paper 'Indian opinion'
- Satyagraha against Registration Certificates (1906)
 - Under this act, Indian labours would be deemed illegal without the registration certificate.
- Campaign against Restrictions on Indian Migration
- Setting up of Tolstoy Community Farm. Each member contributed to grow the farm.
- Campaign against Invalidation of Indian Marriages
 - England brought a law under which marriages performed other than Christian traditions were to become invalid.
- At that time, he was not against British govt. He only demanded for dignity and equality of citizens.
- Ambulance Corps
 - He even helped British army in the Boer war (1899-1902) against Netherland settlers.
 - Helped run ambulances for wounded British soldiers
- For this service, he was awarded with a medal, Kaiser-i-Hind in 1915

Gandhian Phase

Champanan Satyagraha (1917)

- First Civil Disobedience Movement
- **Raj Kumar Shukla** asked Gandhi to look into the problems of the indigo planters
- The European planters had been forcing peasants to grow Indigo on 3/20 of the total land, called **tinkathia system**.
 - Towards the end of the 19th century, German synthetic dyes replaced indigo
 - European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues from the peasants.
 - Besides, the peasants were forced to sell the produce at prices fixed by the European.
- When Gandhi reached Champanan to probe into the matter, the authorities ordered him to leave the area at once.
 - Gandhi defied the order and preferred to face the punishment. He did a survey by himself.
 - He asked the peasants to not grow indigo and stop giving taxes.
 - This passive resistance or civil disobedience of an unjust order was a novel method at that time.

Gandhian Phase

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

- Finally, the authorities retreated and permitted Gandhi to make an enquiry.
 - Government appointed a committee to look into the matter and nominated Gandhi as a member.
- Gandhi was able to convince the authorities that the **tinkathia system** should be abolished
 - The peasants should be compensated for the illegal dues extracted from them.
 - As a compromise with the planters, he agreed that only **25 % of the money taken** should be
 - compensated.
 - Within a decade, the planters left the area.
- During the Champaran Satyagraha, **Rajendra Prasad** came into contact of Gandhi.

Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

- First Non-Cooperation Movement
- Because of drought in 1918, crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat.
- According to Revenue Code, if the yield was less than **1/4th of the normal produce**, the farmers were entitled to remission.

Gandhian Phase

Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

- The authorities refused to grant remission.
- Gandhi supported the peasants cause and asked them to withhold revenue.
- Finally, Govt listened to Gandhi and granted remission to peasants.
- During the Kheda Satyagraha, many young nationalists such as Sardar Patel and Indulal Yagnik became Gandhi's followers.

Ahmedabad Mills Strike (1918)

- First Hunger Strike
- Gandhi now intervened in a dispute between mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.
- Gandhi asked the workers to go on a strike and demand a 35 % increase in wages.
- The employers were willing to concede a 20 % bonus only.
- He undertook a fast unto death to strengthen the worker's resolve.
- Mill owners finally agreed to give the workers a 35 % increase in wages.

Gandhian Phase

Jalianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919)

- In Punjab, there was an unprecedented support to the Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- Facing a violent situation and suspected insurrection, Government called in large number of military troops
- Military was led by Brig. General Dyer.
- General Dyer banned all public meetings and detained the political leaders.
- On Baisakhi day, a large crowd of people mostly from neighbouring villages, unaware of the prohibitory orders in the city had assembled.
 - They had gathered in this small park to protest against the arrest of their leaders, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal
 - The Army surrounded the gathering under orders from General Dyer
 - They blocked the only exit point and opened fire on the unarmed crowd.
- This resulted in nationwide protest against this massacre
- Even London newspapers criticised the Govt for the act

Gandhian Phase

Jalianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919)

- Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood as a protest.
- Gandhi was overwhelmed by atmosphere of violence and withdrew the Rowlatt Satyagraha movement on April 18, 1919.
- The British government released figures stating 379 dead and 1,200 wounded.
- Other sources place the number of dead at well over 1,000.
- This "brutality stunned the entire nation", resulting in a "wrenching loss of faith" of the general public in the intentions of the UK.
- The ineffective inquiry and the initial accolades for Dyer by the House of Lords fuelled widespread anger

Note:

- The governor of Punjab at the time, Michael O'Dwyer, supported the massacre.
- He was shot dead by Udham Singh, a revolutionary, in London in 1940

Gandhian Phase

Khilafat Movement (1919-22)

- Main cause:
 - Defeat of Turkey in the First World War and Dethroning of the Ottoman Emperor
 - Treaty terms was felt by the Muslims as a great insult to them
 - Whole movement was based on the Muslim belief that the Caliph (the Sultan of Turkey) was the religious head of the Muslims all over the world.
- Prominent leaders of this movement:
 - Maulana Mohd. Ali and Sahukat Ali Jauhar (Jauhar Brothers)
 - Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - Mukhtar Ansari
 - Saifuddin Kitchlew
 - Subsequently, the Khilaafat Movement merged with the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920.
 - Ultimately, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk abolished the office of Sultan/Caliph. He overthrew the Ottoman rule to establish a pro-Western, secular republic in independent Turkey.

Gandhian Phase

Non Cooperation Movement (1919-22)

- Aim:
 - Swaraj (though not clear)
 - Justice for Jalianwalla Bagh massacre (especially actions against Gen. Dyer)
 - Supporting Khilafat Movement
- It was approved by the INC at the Nagpur session in December, 1920.
- Amendment in INC constitution by Gandhiji:
 - Formation of CWC, Congress Working Committee
 - Formation of PCC, Provincial Congress Committee
 - Formation of the Executive in every Province

Special Features of Non-Cooperation Movement

- Movement began with Mahatma Gandhi renouncing the medals given by the British
- Surrender of titles and honorary positions along with resignation of membership from the local bodies
- Boycott of elections held under the provisions of the 1919 Act
- Legislatures were boycotted, no leader of the Congress came forward to contest the elections for the Legislatures.

Gandhian Phase

Special Features of Non-Cooperation Movement

- Boycott of government functions, courts, government schools and colleges
- Boycott of foreign goods and Popularizing Swadeshi goods and Khadi
- People were asked not to serve in the British army.
- Establishment of national schools, colleges and private panchayat courts
- It was also planned that if the above steps did not bring results, people would refuse to pay their taxes.
- The INC also demanded Swaraj or self-government openly.
- The non-cooperation movement was a decisive step in the independence movement because for the first time, the INC was ready to forego constitutional means to achieve self-rule/Swaraj.
- Gandhiji had assured that Swaraj would be achieved in a year if this movement was continued to completion.

Gandhian Phase

Suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement

- On 5th Feb. 1922, in **Chauri Chaura, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh**, a violent mob set fire to a police station killing 22 policemen (Indian) during a clash between the police and protesters
- Gandhiji called off the movement on 12 February, 1922 in the wake of the Chauri Chaura incident.
- Gandhiji said people were not ready for revolt against the government through ahimsa.
- A lot of leaders like **Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das** were **against the suspension of the movement** only due to sporadic incidents of violence.
- Gandhiji jailed for 2 years after the suspension

1922-30

Swarajists

- It was a faction within INC.
- With onset of Non-Cooperation movement, Congress had stop participating in the election process.
 - But, few within Congress wanted to participate in election.
- Led by CR Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan.
- They wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils.
- They wanted to 'end or mend' these councils - oppose the council if the govt does not listen to their demands
- Their only intention was to use the councils as arena of political struggle.
- Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the Swarajists.
- Gandhiji jailed for 2 years after the suspension

No-Changers

- The 'No-changers' opposed council entry
- They advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation

1922-30

No-Changers

- They also advocated quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme
- This school of thought was led by Vallabh bhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C.Rajagopalachari & M.A. Ansari

Swaraj Party

- Gaya session - Dec 1922 - The proposal of Swarajists to fight elections was rejected
- C R Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the presidency and secretary ship respectively of the Congress.
- They announced the formation of Congress-Khilaafat Swarajya Party or simply the "Swarajya Party" (They were joined by some Khilaafat leaders too)
- C R Das was the president and Motilal Nehru was one of the secretaries.
- Both sides wanted to avoid a 1907 type split.
- Both sides also accepted the necessity of Gandhi's leadership of a united nationalist front.

1922-30

Swaraj Party

- Hence, they decided to work as a faction of INC itself and not a separate party
- The Swarajists were allowed to contest elections as a group within the Congress.
- The Swarajists accepted the Congress programme with only one difference—that they would join legislative councils.
- The Swarajist Manifesto for Elections Released in October 1923 - anti imperial tone
- In the November 1923 elections, the Swarajists had managed to win 42 out of 104 elected seats and a clear majority in the provincial assembly of Central Provinces

Major Achievements of Swarajists

- **Swarajist Vithalbhai Patel** became speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925.
- They gave fiery speeches in the Assembly on self-rule and civil liberties.
- With coalition partners, they outvoted the Government several times, even on matters relating to budgetary grants, and passed adjournment motions.

1922-30

Major Achievements of Swarajists

- The defeat of the **Public Safety Bill in 1928** - It was aimed at empowering the Government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners as the Government was alarmed by the spread of socialist and communist ideas and believed that a crucial role was being played by the British and other foreign activists being sent by the **Commintern into India**
- Government appointed '**Muddiman Committee**' to bring out the defects in the Government of India Act 1919. (Jinnah was a member of this committee)

By 1925, the Swarajist position had weakened because of

- Widespread communal riots
- Split among Swarajists themselves- Responsivists, non-responsivists
 - **Responsivists:** would join committee
 - **Non-responsivists:** joined council, but no more support to govt
- The death of C.R. Das in 1925

1922-30

Lord Irwin (1926-31)

- Appointment of Simon commission in 1928
- Passing of the resolution for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) by INC in 1929, Lahore Session.
- Launch of the Civil Disobedience movement
- First Round Table Conference -RTC (1930)
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931

Simon Commission

- A seven-member **Indian Statutory Commission**, popularly known as the Simon Commission (after the name of its chairman Sir John Simon) was appointed on 8 Nov. 1927.
- The commission was to recommend to the Government whether India was ready for further constitutional reforms and on what lines
- What angered the Indians most was the exclusion of Indians from the commission, Indians were against the appointment of an all-white commission
- The basic notion behind the exclusion was that foreigners would discuss and decide upon India's fitness for self-government

1922-30

Simon Commission

- The Congress session in Madras (December 1927) meeting under the presidency of **M.A. Ansari** decided to boycott the commission.
- On that day, a countrywide hartal was organised and mass rallies held.
- Wherever the commission went, there were black flag demonstrations, hartals and slogans of 'Simon Go Back'.
- At Lahore, students took out a large anti-Simon Commission demonstration on 30 October 1928 under the leadership of **Lala Lajpat Rai**.
 - He was seriously injured in the police Lathi charge and he died after few weeks.
- Report of the Simon Commission was published in May 1930
 - It stated that the constitutional experiment with Diarchy was unsuccessful
 - In its place the report recommended the establishment of autonomous government in provinces

1922-30

Birkenhead's Challenge

- Lord Birkenhead was the S.o.S. for India.
- On the protests and rejection of Simon Commission by Indian politicians, he challenged Indians to form their own constitution or framework for India's political reforms, based on consensus from all communities (Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, etc) and political groups

Nehru Report 1928

- To answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, an All Parties Conference led by INC met in February 1928.
- They appointed a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution.
 - J.N. Nehru was the secretary
- This was the first major attempt by Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.
- The report was finalised by August 1928.

1922-30

Major Recommendations of Nehru Report

- Dominion status on lines of swaraj/self-governing dominions (within a year)
- There should be Federal form of government with Residuary powers vested in the centre.
- Rejection of separate electorates which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far.
- Provinces on the basis of language
- Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.
- Full responsible government at the centre along with Autonomy to the provinces
- A bicameral legislature at the centre
- Clear cut division of power between the centre and provinces
- Full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims & other minorities
- Complete dissociation of state from religion

1922-30

Responses to Nehru Report

- Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh communalists were unhappy about the Nehru Report
- The younger section of the Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose were also angry over dominion status
 - Instead, they demanded that the Congress adopt Purna Swaraj or complete independence as its goal.
- With few exceptions, Muslim League leaders rejected the Nehru proposals.
 - In reaction, Mohammad Ali Jinnah drafted his Fourteen Points in 1929 which became the core demands the Muslim community put forward as the price of their participating in an independent united India.

Muslim League's main objections were:

- **Separate electorates and Weightage:** The 1916 Congress-Muslim League agreement Lucknow Pact provided these to the Muslim community whereas they were rejected by the Nehru Report.

1922-30

Muslim League's main objections were:

- **Residuary powers** — the Muslims realized that while they would be a majority in the provinces of the North-East and North-West of India, and hence would control their provincial legislatures, they would always be a minority at the Centre. Thus, they demanded that residuary powers go to the provinces.

Jinnah's Fourteen Points 1929

- In the All parties meeting at Calcutta in December 1928, Jinnah moved certain amendments to the Nehru Report.
 - But these amendments were not accepted by Congress.
 - So, Jinnah refused to participate further in the conference.
- A few days later, there was a Muslim All Parties conference was held in Delhi, in which the nationalist Muslims attended and formulated a series of demands on behalf of the Muslims of the Country.

1922-30

Jinnah's Fourteen Points 1929

- In this All Muslim Parties conference, it was made clear that no constitution, by whomsoever proposed or devised, would be acceptable to the Muslims of the country, unless it conformed with those demands.
- At the same time Jinnah after consulting the Muslim leaders formulated the "Fourteen Points" for safeguarding the rights and interests of the Muslims in any future constitution of the country.

14 Points:

- The form of the future constitution should be Federal, with the residuary power vested in the provinces.
- A Uniform measure of the autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.
- All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to minority or even equality.

1922-30

14 Points:

- In the Central legislature Muslim representation shall not be less than one third.
- Representation of the communal groups shall continue to be by separate electorates provided that it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of the joint electorates
- Any terrestrial redistribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and NWF Province
- Full religious liberty that is liberty of belief, worship and observance, propaganda, association and education shall be guaranteed to all communities
- No bill or resolution or any part there of shall be passed in any legislature or any other elected body if three fourth of the members of any community in that particular body oppose it being injurious to that of the community.
- Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.

1922-30

14 Points:

- Reforms should be made in the NWF Province and Baluchistan.
- Provision should be made in the Constitution giving Muslims an adequate share along with the other Indians in all the services of the State and Local Self-Governing bodies having due regard to the requirements of efficiency (reservation in services on the basis of religion)
- The Constitution should embody adequate safeguards to the protection of the Muslim Culture, education, language, religion, personal laws, and Muslim charitable institutions. They should get their due share in grant-in-aid.
- No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without there being at least one third of the Muslim Ministers.
- No change shall be made in the constitution by the Central legislature except with the concurrence of the states constituting the Indian Federation.

1922-30

Delhi Manifesto

- On November 2, 1929, a conference of prominent national leaders issued a "Delhi Manifesto" which demanded:
 - that the purpose of the Round Table Conferences (RTC), promised by Lord Irwin, should be to formulate a scheme for implementation of the dominion status (home rule);
 - that the Congress should have majority representation at the conference;
 - Amnesty and a general policy of conciliation
- Viceroy Irwin rejected these demands on December 23, 1929, which led to the demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore session of INC.

Poorna Swaraj

The following major decisions were taken at the Lahore session of INC, which was presided by Jawahar Lal Nehru, in December 1929:

- The Round Table Conference, RTC, was to be boycotted

1922-30

Poorna Swaraj

- Complete independence (Poorna Swaraj) declared as the aim of the Congress
- CWC (Congress Working Committee) authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience
- January 26, 1930 fixed as the first Independence Day, to be celebrated everywhere.
- December 31, 1929 - at midnight on the banks of River Ravi, the newly adopted tricolour flag of freedom was hoisted amidst slogans of Inquilab Zindabad.
- On January 26, 1930, the declaration of **POORNA SWARAJYA** was publicly issued.
 - For the first time, Poorna Swaraj was demanded.
 - It was declared as a result of not getting dominion status, as stated in Nehru Report, within a year.
- Nehru made an appeal to volunteers across the country to join the civil disobedience movement
- INC celebrated Independence Day every year on 26 Jan since 1930

1922-30

Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)

- Gandhi was given the opportunity to start the first act of civil disobedience by the INC
- To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the Government & gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands.

Gandhi's Eleven Demands

- Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
- Introduce total prohibition (of alcohol and other intoxicants)
- Carry out reforms in CID department
- Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licence
- Release political prisoners.
- Accept Postal Reservation Bill.
- Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio
- Introduce textile protection.
- Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.
- Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.
- Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly.

1922-30

Dandi or Salt March

- Gandhi, along with 78 members of Sabarmati Ashram, was to march from his headquarters in Ahmedabad, through the villages of Gujarat, towards Dandi
- A distance of 400 km
- Gandhi would address thousands of people and attack the government in his speeches everyday
- Gandhi talked to foreign journalists and wrote articles for newspapers on the way.
- Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a handful of salt at Dandi on April 6, 1930
- 50,000 people had joined him by then

Spread of Movement

- **Tamil Nadu** - RAJAJI led salt march from Trichirapally to Vedaranniyam
- **Kerala/Malabar** - K Kelappan led a march from Calicut to Poyannur
- **Assam** - Sylhet to Noakhali march by volunteers
- **Andhra Pradesh** too saw marches to make salt
- Nehru arrested in April

1922-30

Spread of Movement

- Gandhi arrested in May when he tried to lead a raid on Dharsana Salt works
- Around 60,000 people were arrested by the government.
- There was widespread civil disobedience carried on by the people.
- Apart from the salt tax, other unpopular tax laws were being defied like the forest laws, chowkidar tax, land tax, etc.
- The government tried to suppress the movement with more laws and censorship.
- The Congress Party was declared illegal. But this did not deter the satyagrahis who continued the movement.
- There were some incidents of violence in Calcutta and Karachi but Gandhiji did not call off the movement unlike the previous time with the non-cooperation movement.
- Thousands of women also took part in the Satyagraha.
- Foreign clothes were boycotted. Liqueur shops were picketed. There were strikes all over.

1922-30

Chittagong

- Surya Sen's Chittagong Revolt Group carried out a raid on two armouries
- Declared the establishment of a provisional government

Peshawar

- Led by Gandhian Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi).
- In April 1930 he was arrested.
- Khan's followers (called Khudai Khidmatgars) whom he had trained in Satyagraha had gathered in a marketplace called the Qissa Khwani Bazaar.
- There they were fired upon by the British Indian Army despite being unarmed.

Assam

- A powerful agitation was organised against the infamous 'Cunningham circular'
- Cunningham circular forced parents, guardians and students to furnish assurances of good behaviour

1922-30

Sholapur

- This industrial town of southern Maharashtra saw the fiercest response to Gandhi's arrest.
- Textile workers went on a strike and along with other residents burnt liquor shops
- Destroyed symbols of government authority such as railway stations, police stations, municipal buildings, law courts, etc.

Manipur and Nagaland

- At the young age of thirteen, **Rani Gaidinliu**, a Naga, raised the banner of revolt against foreign rule
- She was captured in 1932 and sentenced to life imprisonment.

1930-35

First Round Table Conference

- This was the first ever conference arranged between the British and the Indians as equals. (Round Table)
- Chaired by British PM Ramsay MacDonald (Labour Party)
- Congress and most business leaders boycotted the First RTC, as CDM was going on.
- Who attended?
 - Muslim League: Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Muhammad Shafi, Aga Khan, Muhammad Ali, Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, A.K. Fazlul Huq
 - Hindu Mahasabha: B. S. Moonje and M.R. Jayakar
 - Indian Liberal Party: Tej Bahadur Sapru*, C. Y. Chintamani and Srinivasa Sashtri
 - Princes/Princely States
 - Sikhs: Sardar Ujwal Singh
 - The 'Untouchables'/Depressed classes: B. R. Ambedkar

1930-35

Gandhi-Irwin Pact or Delhi Pact (1931)

- British Govt realized the importance of Congress in RTC meetings.
 - Tej Bahadur Saprú did the mediation of between Govt and Congress and asked the govt to release political prisoners.
- On January 25, 1931 Gandhi and all other members of the CWC were released from prison unconditionally.
- On 8 March 1931, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed after discussions

Irwin agreed on -

- Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence
- Remission of all fines not yet collected
- Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties
- Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned
- Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale)
- Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing;
- Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

1930-35

The viceroy turned down 2 demands:

- Public inquiry into police excesses
- Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence

Karachi Congress Session, 1931

- In March 1931, a special session of the Congress was held at Karachi to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin or Delhi Pact.
- Presided by - Sadar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- Two resolutions were adopted which made the session memorable -
 - on Fundamental Rights
 - on National Economic Programme
- Resolutions passed on - Fundamental rights, universal franchise, education, freedom of speech, press and economic policy
 - This was the first time the Congress spelt out what Swaraj would mean for the masses.
- The Karachi Resolution formed the basic political and economic platform of the Congress in later years.

1930-35

Second Round Table Conference

- Congress had agreed to attend the 2nd RTC under the G-I Pact/Delhi Pact
- Mahatma Gandhi participated in the Conference as the sole representative of the INC but accompanied by Sarojini Naidu and also Madan Mohan Malaviya
- Gandhi claimed that the Congress alone represented political India; that the Untouchables were Hindus and should not be treated as a "minority"; and that there should be no separate electorates or special safeguards for Muslims or other minorities.
- These claims were rejected by the other Indian participants - Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
- No agreement could be reached on the demand of complete independence and on the communal question - Gandhiji had to return to India disappointed

1930-35

Phase II of Civil Disobedience Movement

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

Communal or Macdonald Award

- The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on 16 August 1932.
- This was yet another expression of British policy of divide and rule.
- The Muslims, Sikhs and Christians had already been recognised as minorities.
- The Communal Award declared the depressed classes also to be minorities, and entitled them to separate electorates.
- Gandhi saw the Communal Award as an attack on Indian unity and nationalism.
- He went on a fast until death in Yerwada jail, Poona, to protest the award.

1930-35

Poona Pact

- On 24th of September, 1932, an agreement was reached between Dr Ambedkar and Gandhi, known as the Poona Pact.
 - Signed at Yerwada Central Jail in Poona, India and was signed by Madan Mohan Malaviya & Ambedkar.
- Dr Ambedkar agreed to Gandhi and gave up Separate electorate. But on following terms:
- Seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 (a/c to communal award) to
 - 148 in provincial legislatures and 19% of the total in the central legislature.
- In every province out of the educational grant an adequate sum shall be ear-marked for providing educational facilities to the members of Depressed Classes.
- The Poona Pact was accepted by the Government as an amendment to the Communal Award.

1930-35

Third Round Table Conference

- Only 46 delegates-least attendance in all three
- Congress did not take part in it - CDM was going on
- Labour party also did not attend
- In 1933, British Government issued a White Paper which became the basis for the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935
- April 1934 - Gandhi decided to withdraw the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).
 - CMD was not totally successful.
 - It demanded for Poorna Swaraj, but got only GoI Act 1935.

Lord Willingdon (1931-36)

- The second round Table Conference, 1931
- Restarting of the Disobedience Movement, 1932
- The communal award, 1932 & the Poona act
- Third Round Table Conference, 1932
- The Government of India Act 1935

1936-44

1937 Elections

- Provincial elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936-37 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935.
- Elections were held in 11 provinces - Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh.
- The Indian National Congress emerged in power in 8 of the provinces - the three exceptions being Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh.
- The All-India Muslim League failed to form the government in any province.
 - It became one of the arguments of Jinnah for demand of Pakistan.
- The Congress ministries resigned in October and November 1939, in protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's action of declaring India to be a belligerent in the Second World War without consulting the Indian people.

1936-44

Subhash Chandra Bose

- He passed the Indian Civil Services Examination in 1920, but left it on the Gandhiji's call of Non - Cooperation Movement.
- He founded the Independence for India League with Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 1938 - President of the INC at its Haripura session
- 1939 - President of its Tripuri (Jabalpur) session.
 - But he had to resign from presidency at Tripuri session due to differences with Gandhiji.
- He founded the Forward Block in 1939.
- In 1941, he escaped to Berlin and met Hitler.
- In 1943, he took charge of Indian National Army in Singapore and set up the Indian Provisional Government there.
 - He gave the war cry of 'Dilli Chalo'.
 - He addressed Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of the Nation
 - He gave the slogan of 'Jai Hind'
- He wrote his autobiography, 'The Indian Struggle'
- He supposedly died in a plane crash on Aug 18, 1944

1936-44

Lord Linlithgow (1936-44)

- Longest reign as viceroy of India, bcoz of WW2
- Beginning of the Second World War
- Government of India Act 1935 implemented
- Arrival of the Cripps Mission
- Beginning of the Quit India Movement
- Great Famine of Bengal (1943)

Demand for Pakistan

- **Allama Muhammad Iqbal** had initially suggested the creation of a separate pure homeland for the Muslims of India.
- In the Third-round table conference, a Cambridge student **Chaudhary Rehmat Ali** coined the term Pakistan. He published a pamphlet "**Now or Never**" which is called '**Pakistan Declaration**'
- Pakistan means the five Northern units of India- Punjab, Afghan Province (North-West Frontier Province), Kashmir, Sind & Baluchistan
- Though, idea of Pakistan emerged, but Muslim league didn't demand for it in next 5-6 years.

1936-44

Pirpur Committee

- Chairman was **Nawab of Pirpur**. Thus, the name, Pirpur Committee.
- Was established in November 1938 by the All India Muslim League
- To prepare a detailed report regarding the atrocities of the Congress Ministries (1937-1939) in different provinces.
- Its report charged the congress for interference with the religious rites, suppression of Urdu and propaganda of Hindi, denial of legitimate representation and suppression in economy of the Muslims.

Lahore Session of AIML: Two Nation Theory

- In this session of All India Muslim League, Jinnah officially demanded the creation of Pakistan, by proposing Two Nation Theory.
- But the term Pakistan was not used in this session. This idea took firm shape only in 1946.

1936-44

Outbreak of World War II

- On 1 September 1939, 2nd World War broke out
- The British Government without consulting the people of India involved the country in the war.
- The Congress vehemently opposed it.
- As a mark of protest the Congress Ministries resigned in all the 8 Provinces.
- Jinnah put out an appeal, calling for Indian Muslims to celebrate 22 December 1939 as a "Day of Deliverance" from Congress and its atrocities while they were in Ministries.

August Offer

To secure the cooperation of the Indians during World War II, the British Government made an announcement on 8 August 1940, which came to be known as the 'August Offer'.

- It proposed -
 - Dominion status as the objective for India.
 - Expansion of viceroy's executive council
 - War advisory council including Indians

1936-44

August Offer

- It proposed -
 - Setting up of a constituent assembly after the war consisting of Indians to decide their constitution according to their social, economic and political conceptions
 - fulfilment of the obligation of the Government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with states & All India Services
 - No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.
- INC -rejected because dominion not acceptable
 - India was demanding Poorna Swaraj by then, but govt was only promising Dominion status.
 - Nehru gave a famous line for August offer: "As dead as a doornail"
- AIML - rejected because no partition proposed

1936-44

Individual Satyagraha

The aims of launching individual satyagraha were:

- to show that nationalist patience was not due to weakness.
- to express people's feeling that they were not interested in the war.
- to give another opportunity to the Government to accept Congress demands peacefully.
- Demand of the Satyagrahi would be the freedom of speech to protest against participation in war
- Satyagraha also called for march towards Delhi, which came to be known as the "Dilli Chalo Movement".
- Acharya Vinoba Bhave was the 1st to offer Satyagraha.
- Later in 1951, in Kochampalli, A.P., he launched Bhoodan movement, in which he asked big landlords to give their part of land to landless peasants.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was the 2nd Satyagrahi.
- The individual Satyagraha continued for few months (Oct 1940 to June 1941)
- It was suspended because of little enthusiasm.

1936-44

Cripps Mission

Main Proposals:

- An Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up
- It would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
- After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution.
- Members would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.

Objection of Muslim League:

- Criticized the idea of a single Indian Union
- Did not like the machinery for the creation of a constituent assembly - proportional representation
- Thought that the proposals denied to the Muslims the right to self-determination and the creation of Pakistan.

1936-44

Objection of INC

- The offer of dominion status.
- Representation of the states by nominees and not by elected representatives.
- Right to provinces to secede.
- Absence of any plan for immediate transfer of power.
- Absence of any real share in defence.
- The governor general's supremacy had been retained.
- Gandhi called Cripps proposals as a "Post-dated Cheque of a failing bank"

Quit India Movement (1942-44)

- In the **Bombay session of INC**, August 8, 1942 - framed a resolution with following key provisions:
 - An immediate end to British rule in India.
 - Commitment of free India to defend itself against all types of Fascism & imperialism.
 - A provisional Govt. of India after British withdrawal.

1936-44

Quit India Movement (1942-44)

- On the same day, Gandhi gave a famous speech in which he called for "Do or Die".
- Next day, on 9th Aug, 1942, govt started **Operation zero hour**, where all the famous leaders of Congress were arrested.
- So, the leadership of Congress went in hand of young leaders like:
 - Aruna Asaf Ali
 - Ram Manohar lohiya
 - Usha Mehta
 - Biju patnaik
 - Sucheta Kriplani
 - Jaiprakash Narayan
- British Govt ordered firing on protestors under newly enacted **AFSPA law**
- This paved the way for India's freedom & aroused among Indians the feelings of bravery, enthusiasm and total sacrifice
- There were no communal clashes during the movement

1936-44

Indian National Army

- The idea of the Indian National Army (INA) was first conceived in Malaya by **Mohan Singh**
- The Japanese handed over the Indian prisoners of war (POWs) to Mohan Singh who tried to recruit them into an Indian National Army. Mohan Singh and Rash Behari Bose established INA
- In 1943, **Subhash Chandra Bose** reached Singapore and gave the rousing war cry of '**Dilli Chalo**'
- Bose was made the President of **Indian Independence League (IIL)** and soon became the supreme commander of the Indian National Army
- INA's three Brigades were the **Subhas Brigade, Gandhi Brigade and Nehru Brigade.**
- The women's wing of the army was named after **Rani Laxmibai.** (Capt. Was Laxmi Sehgal)
- INA marched towards Imphal after registering its victory over Kohima but after Japan's surrender in 1945, INA failed in its efforts.
- INA became weak and British army captured them.

1936-44

Indian National Army

- Trial of the soldiers of INA was held at Red Fort in Delhi.
 - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Kailash Nath Katju, Asaf Ali and Tej Bahadur Sapru fought the case on behalf of the soldiers.
 - Famous trials of INA: - Col. Prem Sahgal, Major Gen. Shah Nawaz Khan and Col. Gurbaksh Singh.
 - In their support, Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolted, which led to RIN Mutiny.
 - Finally, they were released without any punishment.

Road to Independence

Rajaji Formula

- Muslim League would endorse Congress' demand for independence.
- League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.
- After the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the North-West & North-East India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.
- In case of acceptance of partition, essential common services like defence, commerce, communications to be run together.
- The above terms to be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.

Hindu Leaders Response:

- It was a tacit acceptance of the League's demand for Pakistan.
 - Initially, opposition came from Congress. Later, they accepted it.
 - Because of this, Rajaji left Congress and acted as personal agent of Gandhi.
- Hindu leaders led by Vir Savarkar (of Hindu Mahasabha) condemned the CR Plan.

Road to Independence

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks:

- CR formula was used as a basis of Gandhi-Jinnah talks.
 - Gandhi and Jinnah met in September 1944.
 - In these talks, Gandhi proposed that, only the Muslims living in Baluchistan, Sindh, N.W.F.P and parts of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, who desired to live in separation from the rest of India, should form the new state.
- But on this, Jinnah insisted that Pakistan should include all the six provinces resolution of the Muslim league in 1940

Jinnah's Objections:

- He wanted only the Muslims of North-West and North-East to vote in the plebiscite and not the entire population.
- He also opposed the idea of a common centre.
- Talks failed because Jinnah rejected.

Road to Independence

Desai-Liaquat Pact (January 1945)

- Bhulabhai Desai (Congress leader) with Liaquat Ali Khan (Muslim League leader) drafted a proposal for the formation of an interim government at the centre, consisting of -
 - an equal number of persons nominated by the Congress & League in the central legislature.
 - 20% reserved seats for minorities.
- No settlement could be reached between the Congress and the League officially on these lines - Failed

Wavell Plan:

- Lord Viscount Wavell served as Viceroy of India from October 1943 to 21 February 1947.
- A conference was convened by the Lord Wavell, at Shimla on 25th June 1945.
- Aimed to reconstruct the governor general's executive council pending the preparation of a new constitution.
- Representatives from all groups participated. (Congress, Muslim league, Sikhs, Depressed classes, Anglo Indians)

Road to Independence

Main Proposals of Wavell Plan

- With the exception of the governor-general and the commander-in-chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians.
- Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation in executive council.
- The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the 1935 Act (i.e. not responsible to the Central Assembly, but only to Viceroy)
- Viceroy was to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers.
- Representatives of different parties were, to submit a joint list to the viceroy for nominations to the executive council.
 - If a joint list was not possible, then separate lists were to be submitted.
- Jinnah said that only Muslim league has right to represent Muslims of India and congress or any other non-league entity does not represent Muslims.
 - Congress had no right to nominate any Muslim in executive council.

Road to Independence

- He also demanded that in case of the division of votes and objection by the Muslim members, there should be a provision that vote is cleared only by 2/3rd of majority.
- Veto given to Muslim members of executive council

Wavell plan created two platforms-

- It made Muslim league representative of Muslims in India.
- Jinnah's status was raised to equal of Gandhi and two representatives were created for the first time - one for India and the other for Pakistan.

RIN Mutiny

- On February 18, 1946, a section of non-commissioned officers and sailors known as Ratings, serving in the Royal Indian Navy, mutinied against the British Officers.
- The mutiny started as a strike by the Ratings to protest against the hardships regarding pay, food and racial discrimination

Road to Independence

RIN Mutiny

- At the same time, INA trials were happening.
 - So, Ratings were not happy with the trials of their fellow Army officers.
- British govt was shaken from the RIN mutiny.
 - Violence broke out in Mumbai and spread to all other naval bases, like, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Trincomalee (Sri Lanka)
 - Over 200 people lost lives in this disturbance.
 - Hartals were organised in Bombay in its support.
- Naval Central Strike committee was created by the Ratings - presided by Signalman M.S Khan and Vice president was Petty Officer Telegraphist Madan Singh.
 - They hoisted flags of all 3 parties of Congress, Muslim league, and Communist part on their ships, saying they are not divided, but united.
- The mutiny made an impression on the British, that it would be better to leave the country.
- Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel negotiated between mutineers and British, and mutiny was stopped.

Road to Independence

Cabinet Mission (Summer of 1946)

- On 15 March, 1946 Clement Atlee (PM of England, Labour Party) made a historic announcement in which the right to self-determination and the framing of a Constitution for India were conceded.
- Consequently, 3 members of the British Cabinet were sent to India, known as the Cabinet Mission-
 - Pethick Lawrence - S.o.S. for India
 - Sir Stafford Cripps - president of the board of trade
 - A.V Alexander - First lord of Admiralty (political head of the Royal Navy)
- The mission arrived on March 24, 1946 to devise a machinery to draw up the constitution of Independent India and make arrangements for interim Government.
 - They formed interim govt or temporary govt, which would work till new constitution came up.
- The mission spent some 3 weeks to discuss with the leaders of various political parties, but could not arrive at any agreed solution.
- So finally, it announced its own recommendations on May 16, 1946.

Road to Independence

Main Proposals of Cabinet Mission

- Proposed setting up an Interim Government.
- Proposed the formation of a Union of India.
- Rejection of the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan
- Union would remain in charge of only foreign affairs, defence and communications
- The residuary powers to be vested in the provinces (weak centre and strong province government)
- Provisions for 3 groups of provinces to possess their separate constitutions.
 - Hindu majority (North India)
 - Muslim majority (Sind, Baluchistan, part of East Bengal, etc)
 - Mixed population (Bengal, Punjab)
- Both the Muslim League and the Congress accepted the plan (initially)
- Congress accepted the idea of constituent assembly but rejected the scheme of the government having weak centre and strong provinces. Also rejected division in 3 typed of provinces.

Road to Independence

- Consequently, elections were held in July 1946 for the formation of a Constituent Assembly.
 - Congress secured 208 out of 214 General seats.
 - The Muslim League got 73 out of 78 Muslim seats.
- The Muslim league first approved the Cabinet mission plan.
 - But when Congress declared that it could change the scheme (of weak centre) through its majority in the Constituent Assembly, they rejected the plan.
- On July 27, Jinnah called the Muslims to resort to "Direct Action" to achieve the land of their dream "Pakistan".

S.No	Name of the Party	Seats won
1.	Congress	208
2.	Muslim League	73
3.	Unionist Party	1
4.	Unionist Muslims	1
5.	Unionist Scheduled Castes	1
6.	Krishak – Praja Party	1
7.	Scheduled Castes Federation	1
8.	Sikhs (Non-Congress)	1
9.	Communist Party	1
10.	Independents	8
	Total	296

Road to Independence

Direct Action Day: 16 August 1946

- Direct Action Day by Muslim League to show the strength of Muslim feelings both to British and Congress.
- Then Bengal CM, Suhrawardy, asked the police to go on leave on Direct action day.
 - Provincial elections were held in 1946 and Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy (Muslim League) became CM of Bengal Province.
- In Calcutta, the communal tension was whipped up by both Hindu and Muslim newspapers.
 - The Muslims announced a strike on that day while Hindus asked the shopkeepers to keep shops open.
- The result was Great Calcutta Killing in which 6000 Hindus and Muslims butchered each other and 20,000 others were maimed, raped or violated.
- Riots soon spread to all parts of North India and it turned into a Civil War between Hindus and Muslims.

Road to Independence

Interim Government of India: September 2, 1946

- Viceroy was still Chief of Interim Cabinet.
- It consisted members from both Congress and Muslim league.

S. No.	Members	Departments / Portfolio Held
1	Jawaharlal Nehru	External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations
2	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information & Broadcasting
3	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Food & Agriculture
4	Dr. John Mathai	Industries & Supplies
5	Jagjivan Ram	Labour
6	Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
7	C.H. Bhabha	Works, Mines & Power
8	Liaquat Ali Khan	Finance
9	Abdur Rab Nishtar	Posts & Air
10	Asaf Ali	Railways & Transport
11	C. Rajagopalachari	Education & Arts
12	I.I. Chundrigar	Commerce
13	Ghaznafar Ali Khan	Health
14	Joginder Nath Mandal	Law

Note: B.R. Ambedkar was not in Interim Cabinet. He became law minister after India's independence.

Road to Independence

Atlee's Declaration: February 20, 1947

- The Prime Minister of Britain, Clement Atlee declared on February 20, 1947 in the House of Commons that the British would quit India after transferring power into the responsible hand not later than June 1948.
- The idea was that the Indians should settle their issues before that.
- He also announced the appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy in place of Lord Wavell.

Plan Balkan or Dickie Bird Plan

- This plan was called as Plan Balkan, as Balkan states were divided, which was similar to then India's situation.
- This plan envisaged the transfer of power to separate provinces
- The various units thus formed along with the princely states would have the option of joining India or Pakistan or remaining separate.
- The plan was quickly abandoned after Nehru reacted violently to it.

Road to Independence

Mountbatten Plan or 3 June Plan (June 1947)

- Partition of India and the creation of Pakistan appeared inevitable to Mountbatten.
- Prime Minister Atlee announced the Partition Plan or June 3 Plan in the House of Commons.
- The plan laid down the following provisions:
 - India to be divided into India and Pakistan.
 - Bengal and Punjab will be partitioned - The provincial legislative Assemblies of Bengal and Punjab would meet in two parts separately, one representing Muslim majority districts and another representing the Hindu Majority districts to decide by the vote on partition.
 - In case of Sind and Baluchistan, the provincial assemblies would take the decision.
 - In case of NWFP, the decision had to be taken on the base of referendum.
 - The Princely states would enjoy the liberty to join either India or Pakistan or ever remain independent.
 - August 15, 1947, was date fixed for handing over power to India and Pakistan.

Road to Independence

India Independence Act, 1947

- British Government accorded formal approval to the Mountbatten Plan by enacting the Indian Independence Act on 18 July 1947.
- The salient features of this Act were -
 - Partition of the country into India and Pakistan would come into effect from 15 August 1947.
 - British Government would transfer all powers to these two Dominions.
 - A Boundary Commission would demarcate the boundaries of the provinces of the Punjab and Bengal.
 - Act provided for the transfer of power to the Constituent Assemblies of the two Dominions to frame their respective Constitutions..
- Lord Mountbatten was made the first Governor General of Independent India. (Aug 1947- June 1948)
- C Rajagopalachari was only Indian to become Governor General of India. (Jun 1948- Jan 1950)
- Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor General of Pakistan. (Head of state - British Monarch till 1956)

Road to Independence

Uniting the Nation

- At the time of independence, there were 562 small and big princely states in India.
- Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, the first home minister, used the iron hand in this regard.
- By August 15, 1947, all the states, with few exceptions like Jammu & Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh had signed the Instruments of Accession.
 - Kashmir- Instrument of Accession
 - Junagarh- Plebiscite
 - Hyderabad- Operation Polo
- Goa, Daman & Diu was with the Portuguese and Pondicherry was with the French.

Women in Freedom Struggle

Aruna Asaf Ali

- Breaking social conventions, she married a Muslim Congress leader, Asaf Ali.
- Went to prison during CDM and Individual Satyagraha.
- Hoisted the tricolour at Gowalia tank maidan, Bombay after senior leaders' arrest on declaration the QIM
- Editor of 'Inquilab' a monthly journal of Congress.

Madam Bhikaji Cama

- Influenced by Dadabhai Naoroji and SK Verma
- She worked to spread awareness about India cause in UK and France
- Ran a newsletter "Bande Mataram"
- Organizations -Free India society ,Paris Indian Society
- Unfurled first national flag of India at the 2nd Socialist International, 1907 in Germany.

Women in Freedom Struggle

Begum Safia Abdul Wajid

- She belonged to a rich Muslim Family.
- Post graduate from Allahabad University.
- Lost government lecturer job because of her participation in Quit India movement.

Sarojini Naidu

- One of the first women to participate in Freedom struggle.
- Her mentor was G.K. Gokhale.
- Participated in all programs of Gandhi, including Dandi March.
- Served as first Indian woman President of Indian national congress- 1925 Kanpur.
- Accompanied Gandhi to 2nd Round Table conference.
- First woman to become Governor in Independent India.
- Her daughter Padmaja Naidu, 21, was arrested for Quit India movement

Women in Freedom Struggle

Jyotirmoyee Ganguly

- Left Government job during Civil disobedience movement.
- Took part in the anti-British demonstrations during CDM, QIM.
- Demanded the release of jailed INA soldiers.
- Killed by police action during one of protests in 1945.

Rani Gaidinliu

- Naga Tribal, was a Naga spiritual and political leader.
- 'Heraka cult' - to revive old naga practices
- Organized rebellion to overthrow British from Manipur and establish the self-rule of the Nagas.
- Guerrilla war.
- Arrested in 1932 at 16 years of age and jailed for 14 years.
- She was freed after independence.
- Given title "Rani of Nagas" by Nehru.

Women in Freedom Struggle

Durgabai Deshmukh

- She left her school in protest against English language imposition
- Started Balika Hindi pathshala in Rajamundhry.
- Graduated as a lawyer and practiced in Madras High court.
- Jailed for salt satyagraha
- Founded Andhra Mahila sabha for welfare of women.
- Member of Constituent assembly.

Matangini Hazra

- Champaran and Borsad Satyagraha.
- Born in a poor peasant family of Bengal, became a young widow
- Took part in Dandi March
- Known as OLD LADY GANDHI.
- Campaigned for non-payment of Chowkidari tax-arrested.
- During Quit India movement, she was leading a protest and trying to capture the local police station to hoist national flag.
- She was killed in police firing.

Women in Freedom Struggle

Vijaylaxmi Pandit

- Daughter of Motilal Nehru.
- Jailed thrice during CDM.
- Member of constituent assembly.
- First woman President of the United Nations General Assembly.
- Served as a Diplomat for India.

Indira Gandhi

- Founded the 'Bal Charkha Sangh' as a child .
- In 1930 - 'Vanar Sena', a children's group to help the Congress party during the CDM.
- She was imprisoned in September 1942 during QIM
- Worked in riot-affected areas of Delhi in 1947 under Gandhi's guidance.

Kamala Nehru

- Organised women's marches during Non-cooperation Movement in Allahabad.
- Arrested twice.
- Started a dispensary to treat wounded freedom fighter.

Women in Freedom Struggle

Sister Nivedita

- Irish lady named Miss Margaret Nobel.
- arrived in India in January, 1898 .
- She propagated the cause of India throughout America and Europe.
- She attended the Benares Congress Session in 1905 and supported the Swadeshi Movement.

Rajkumari Amrita Kaur

- Royal family from Punjab , Graduated from England.
- Influenced by Gandhi.
- She co-founded the All India Women's Conference in 1927.
- Jailed during Dandi march and QIM.
- Worked to reduce illiteracy, eradicate child marriages and the Purdah system for women.
- First woman cabinet minister of India - Health.
- AIIMS set up due to her efforts.

Women in Freedom Struggle

Annie Besant

- Irish by birth
- staunch supporter of India's struggle for freedom.
- She founded the Home Rule League in Madras in 1916
- She also founded the Theosophical Society of India.
- President (First Woman President) of Indian National Congress - Calcutta in 1917.
- Edited 'New India' and 'Commonwealth'.

Rehana Tyabjee

- Born in an affluent family - her father was a Judge.
- Influenced by Gandhi, she joined Sabarmati Ashram
- Took part in NCM, CDM, QIM
- opposed Untouchability + child marriage
- President of Youth congress.
- Jailed for QIM.
- First Muslim lady to sing Vande mataram in Congress session.

Women in Freedom Struggle

Captain Laxmi Sehgal

- She was a doctor by profession working in Chennai and Singapore.
- Captain of all-women 'Rani of Jhansi' regiment of the Indian National Army (INA) under Subhash Chandra Bose.
- Led the troops in Burma during WW2, but arrested by the British army.

Nonibala Devi

- Born in a Brahmin family, she was widowed at the age of 16.
- Joined Jugantar party - associated with revolutionary movement.
- Arrested for transporting weapons and ammunition in Peshawar
- Was the first and only woman to be tortured by the police under an old 1818 law
- Calcutta jail's first woman prisoner.

Women in Freedom Struggle

Kalpana Dutta

- Revolutionary from Chittagong, Bengal.
- Part of Surya Sen's Indian Republican Army.
- Caught and sentenced for life, later released.

Preeti Lata Waddedar

- Part of Chittagong revolutionaries of Surya Sen.
- Organized attacks on British establishments in Bengal.
- Consumed Potassium cyanide to evade arrest at the age of 21.

Peasant Revolts

Indigo Agitation of Bengal (1859-60)

- Reason- Oppression & exploitations of peasants by European planters.
- Led by Vishnu Charan Viswas & Digambar Viswas.
- Support by Harish Chander Mukharji (editor of the Hindu patriot) & Dinabandhu Mitra (Neel Darpan play).
- In 1860 , an Indigo commission was appointed by the government to look into the issues.

Pabna Movement (1873-76)

- Cause-efforts of zamindars to enhance rent beyond legal limits & to prevent tenants from acquiring occupancy right under act 10 of 1859.
- Methods -
 - agrarian leagues were formed
 - rent strike & legal battle against zamindars in court
- Main leaders- Ishan Chandra Roy, Shambhu pal, Khudi Mulla
- Consequences- appointment of inquiry committee & enactment of Bengal tenancy act 1885.

Peasant Revolts

Deccan Riots (1875-79)

- Maratha peasant uprising against Gujrati & Marwari money lenders.
- The cultivators' distress resulted from falling agricultural prices, heavy taxation, and a sense of political powerlessness.
- Cause -Ryotawari system, government raised land revenue by nearly 50%,growing tension between peasants and money lenders.
- Vasudeo Balwant Phadke launched a violent campaign.
- Justice MG Ranade (Poona sarvjanik sabha) supported the cause of peasants.
- Appointment of commission & enactment of Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879.

Peasant Unrest in Punjab (1890-1900)

- Against money lenders.
- Enactment of Punjab land allocation act 1902.
- It prohibited transfer of land from peasants of money lenders & mortgage for more than 20 years.

Peasant Revolts

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

- Oppressions of peasants by European indigo planters through system of tinkathia (3/20th)
- Rajkumar Shukla invited Gandhi ji.
- Gandhiji along with Rajendra Prasad, JB Kriplani & Majar-ul-haq reached Champaran.
- Appointment of inquiry committee (Gandhiji was a member), acceptance of recommendation of committee by govt. & abolition of tinkathia system.

Bijolia Movement (1897-1941)

- Udaipur state (Mewar) in Rajasthan.
- The peasantry in Rajasthan had to pay a large number of lag-bags (cesses), custom duties and also perform begar (forced labour) in addition to paying heavy land-revenue which was half of the gross produce.
- Vijay Singh Pathik and Mainkya Lal Verma - Leaders
- Attack on Feudalism

Peasant Revolts

Khera Satyagraha (1918)

- Failure of crop due to drought at Khera, Gujarat.
- Launching of no tax campaign by the peasants under leadership of Gandhiji & Vallabhbhai Patel, Indulal Yagnik (chief helper of Gandhiji).
- Tax was abolished
- After 1918 the peasants formed their own organization.
 - U.P. kisan Sabha 1918: Gauri Shanker Mishra, Madan Mohan Malviya, Inder Narayan Dwivedi
 - Awadh kisan Sabha 1920: J.L. Nehru, Gauri Shankar Mishra, Baba Ramachandra.
- The process of formation of independent peasant organization started after non-cooperation movement rapidly.
- Formation of Kisan Sabha in Bengal, Bihar & Punjab. Organization of Andhra provincial raiyat association by N.G. Ranga, B.V. Ratnam
- First all India kisan congress at Lucknow presided by Swami Sahajanand in 1936.

Peasant Revolts

Mopillah or Malabar Rebellion (1921)

- Oppression & exploitation of Muslim Mappilla peasants of Malabar by Hindu zamindars.
- Outbreak of rebellion in 1921 after a police raid on a mosque in Tirurangadi as part of crackdown during Khilafat movement.
- Leader- Ali Musaliar , Variankunnath Kunjahammad Haji, Kunhi Kader (Khilafat movement leaders).
- The Moplah rebellion started as a fight against the British but ended up as large-scale massacre and persecution of Hindus.
- In the later stages of the uprising, Mappillas committed several atrocities against the Hindu community, who they accused of helping the police to suppress their rebellion.
- This rebellion was anti British as well as anti-zamindars & to some extent anti Hindu.
- Revolt was crushed by the British.
- ~10,000 people were killed.

Peasant Revolts

Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)

- Location - Surat , Gujarat
- Reason - Enhancement of land revenue by 22%
- Organization of no-revenue campaign by Peasant under the leadership of 'Sardar' Patel.
- It was Bardoli satyagraha where Vallabhbhai Patel got title "Sardar" by women.
- British were forced to withdraw the enhancement of the land-revenue due to the successful campaign of Patel.

Peasant Revolt in Punjab (1930)

- This movement owned its activities due to the working of the All India Congress Committee.
- Actually, the peasant movements which took place during the decades of 1920 and 1930 were a part of the struggle for independence.
- The peasants normally were against the British government.
- Central districts: Jullundur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur and Sheikhpura.

Peasant Revolts

Measures taken by British

- Suppression by force
- Appointing review commissions
- Changes in law:
 - Debt relief act (UP)
 - Regulation of Accounts Act Punjab 1930
 - Relief of Indebtedness act
 - Money Lenders Act
- Kathleen Gough, a historian has prepared a list of 77 peasant uprising during British time.

Tribal Revolts

Ho Uprisings (1820)

- **Location:** Chhotanagpur region in Bengal (Jharkhand now)
- **Reasons:** alienation of land and change in society and economy of Ho tribe.
- **Against:** Moneylenders and merchants + British

Kol Uprisings (1831-32)

- Chota Nagpur region- Jharkhand Bihar
- **Leader:** Buddho bhagat ,Ganga Narayan.
- Local leader resented the transfer of land to outsider (farmers from plains)
- Merchants and moneylenders came along with outside farmers.
- **Against:** British + Moneylenders
- 1844-48 protests again

Khasi Revolt (1829)

- Assam, Meghalaya
- **Leader:** Tirot sing syiem (king/leader) & Bor Manik Singh
- The British idea of construction of roads opposed by tribal leaders.

Tribal Revolts

Santhal Revolt (1855-56)

- Rajmahal hill (Jharkhand)
- **Leaders:** Sidho Murmu, Kanhu Murmu
- Outsiders are called dikus
- Santhal temporarily ousted the British from this area but they were finally suppressed in 1856.
- Guerrilla tactics
- Separate district of Santhal was created to prevent santhals from revolting in future- Santhal Paragana
- Santhal paragana tenancy act 1876 was passed

Kachhoa Naga Revolt (1882)

- Cachar (Assam)
- **Leader:** Shambhudana
- Kachhoa Nagas attacked the British under the leadership of Shambhudana who claimed that his magic would not let the bullets harm his followers.

Kovas Revolt

- Rampa region (Andhra Pradesh) (1840-1924)
- **Leader:** Allarudi Sitaram Raju (1922,24)
- He was captured & executed in 1924.

Tribal Revolts

Bhil Revolt

1818-1848

- Navaka Das revolt
- Panchmahal (Gujarat)
- **Leader:** Dashrath , Rupa Singh & Jaria bhagat
- Suppression of revolt after execution of leaders

1913

- Banswara & Dungarpur (Rajasthan)
- **Leader:** Govind guru, Motilal Tejawat, Daulat Singh

Munda Revolt (1899-1900)

- Chhotanagpur region
- Also called Ulgulan(great revolt)
- **Leader:** Birsa Munda
- Mundas - 'khuntkattidar' or the original clearer of the forest
- **Reason:** disruption of traditional system , forced labour, indebtedness, missionary activities
- **Against:** British + Merchants + moneylenders
- Defeat of Birsa Munda by British.
- Captured Birsa - He died of cholera in jail.

Tribal Revolts

Zeliangrong Movement (1920-1935)

- Naga tribes
- Led by Haipou Jadonang
- Later by - 'Rani' Gaidinliu
- Heraka Movement - spiritual only initially .
- Later on it became political - They revolted against increasing British control over forests.
- In 1935 Kavani samiti was formed by Rani Gaidinliu.
- Rani was made prisoner & after independence Nehru personally freed her.

Kuki Rebellion (1917-19)

- Manipur
- Kuki tribe
- The British troops were ambushed, harassed, picked off, booby-trapped, and tormented at will by the tenacious Kukis in the hill areas.

Tribal Revolts

Sanyasi Rebellion (1770-71)

- Bengal
- Reason- Restriction imposed on sanyasis to visit holy places, revenue demand from zamindars was high, etc.
- Famine of 1770
- Leader- Majnu Shah, Bhavani Pathak.
- Murshidabad and Baikunthpur - Important centres.
- Suppressed by Warren Hastings.
- Anandmath, 1882- Book by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, containing the song Vande Mataram is based on this rebellion.

Paika Revolt (1817-18)

- Orrisa
- Leaders: Bakshi Jagbandhu
- Reason: British occupation of Orissa in 1803 led to Paikas being disbanded from service (they were traditional militias of state).
- Resentment of Paikas against British land revenue policy.
- Jagbandhu temporarily captured Puri but revolt suppressed.

Tribal Revolts

Ramosi Revolt (1822-29)

- Poona, Satara ,Badami
- **Leaders:** Chitter Singh, Narsingh Dattatreya, Umaji Nayake
- British annexation of Peshwa territory resulting in large scale unemployment in Ramosi community.
- The revolt was suppressed by giving employment, granting them land and recruitment in army.

Pagalpanthi Movement (1825-50)

- Pagal Panthis followed a mixture of the Hinduism, Sufism and Animism.
- They fought for the rights of landless peasants against the Zamindars ,in Bengal.
- The high society and other upper classes called them 'mad' (Pagal).
- **Area-** Sherpur (Mymensingh dist., East bengal, now Bangladesh)
- **Leaders-** Karam Shah and his son Tipu - disciples of Majnu shah.
- Under Karam shah ,it was mainly a religious movement.
- Turned into political movement under Tipu.

Tribal Revolts

Kittur Uprising (1824-29)

- **Leader-** Chennamma of Kittur (She was the Queen of Kittur)
- **Reason-** Death of chief of Kittur Rudra Desai, leaving no male issue.
- Refusal of the British to recognize the adopted son of Kithur as successor
- Annexation of Kithur to the british empire (an early form of doctrine of Lapse).
- Revolt was led by Chennamma (widow of Desai).
- It was suppressed and Chennamma died in prison.
- Sangolli Rayanna, a lieutenant of Chennamma, continued the guerrilla war till 1829, in vain, until his capture.

Sambhalpur Outbreak

- Orissa
- **Leader:** Surender Lal
- **Reason:** Frequent interference by the British in the internal affairs of the princely state.

Tribal Revolts

Travancore Revolt (1807-09)

- **Leader-** Velu Thambi, the Dalawa (Diwan/Prime minister) of Travancore state
- **Reason-** Financial burden was imposed on the state via subsidiary alliance by the British.
- They also demanded the removal of the Diwan Velu Thambi from his post
- After few attacks on English garrison, the dalawa was dismissed by Raja of Travancore and revolt was suppressed by British+ Raja's troops.

Chhuar Revolt

- 1798-99
- Bankura and Midnapore In Bengal
- The term Char or Chuar was used for local tribals in Bengal and it was a derogatory word - meaning pig/thieves.
- **Leader:** Durjan Singh, a displaced Zamindar.

Tribal Revolts

Satara Disturbance (1840-41)

- Maharashtra
- Leaders- Dhar Rao Pawar & Nar Singh
- The British deposed Pratap Singh, the popular leader, violated subsidiary alliance

Bundela Revolt (1842)

- Madhukar Shah and Jawahar Singh
- Reason- Resentment against British land revenue policy

Kuka Movement (Namdharis) (1845-72)

- Punjab
- Founder - Ram Singh or Balak Singh or Bhagat Jawahar Mal
- This movement aimed to purify the Sikh religion of social problems like caste system etc which had crept in the religion.
- Aimed at Sikh revival after the annexation in Punjab 1849.
- The revival of Sikh sovereignty was the main aim of the movement
- Leader Ram Singh arrested in 1872 and sent to jail